

The influence of the University graduate with his higher mental training, experience in dealing with men, and a due conception of his duties and responsibilities, is needed in our young national life. When the eyes of the world are turned upon Canada, they should find each and every citizen in his separate sphere anxious for the country's welfare, seeking to repair the deficiencies in our system of government, to remedy any evils that there are in our social and political life. If our citizens are thus at once watchful and willing to discharge their duties the expansion which promises to come will find us strong, and will raise us to a prominent place among the nations.

E. J. KYLIE.

VARSITY'S GRADUATE WORK—A COMPARISON.

It is worthy of note that scarcely any of the other universities of the continent grant the degree of M.A., or A.M. as our American brethren have it, along the same lines as the University of Toronto. A comparison between our system and that in vogue in the United States cannot but result in the disparagement of the former, and the exaltation of their method. Where the curriculum of our own institution shows therein honor baccalaureate course, far in advance of ninety-five per cent. of her sisters over the border, and even superior in most respects, particularly in the amount and scope of the work prescribed, to Harvard, Yale, Michigan, and their confreres, one can scarcely understand why the general effect on our neighbors is permitted to be spoiled by the giving a graduate the title of M.A. for work done entirely in absentia, and on the submitting of a thesis which he can construct in from one to three months, without even having done any original research worthy of mention if he be inclined to shirk it. Even the minor institutions of learning in the States, such as the University of Alabama and of South Carolina, as well as colleges yet beneath these in academic grade, such as for example, Hendrix College, Ark.; Baylor University, Tex.; Drake University, Ia.; Washington University, Mo.; De Pauw University, etc. None of these grant the degree in question without one year's resident work. And if any of them allow a part of the prescribed course to be taken in absentia, they restrict the privilege to their own graduates, and require an additional year's study. I will venture to say after careful research that of the 950 odd universities and colleges on the other side, not a dozen grant the A.M. degree on such conditions as does Canada's leading institution; in fact the only one I am acquainted with is in Nashville, Fish University for Negroes. When our *Alma Mater* confers on us a baccalaureate title superior to most of the master's degrees of the continent, why can she not grant us an M.A. that will be superior in equal ratio? True, the present system is far superior to that of giving the higher honor on the result of a certain stand at the final examination, as is done not a thousand miles away, but Varsity must set her standard by reference to Johns Hopkins, Nebraska, or Cornell, not a minor provincial university. Now instead of aspiring to grant a doctor's degree in Philosophy which in the present condition of finances and general equipment cannot be up to the level of that given by her sisters to the south of us, why does not Varsity raise the standard of the master's degree by requiring at least one year's resident work, virtually equivalent to a year or more of Ph.D. research, thus advancing her already high reputation still higher, instead of imperilling it? Minnesota, Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas, Nebraska, California, and practically all the great State institutions of the Republic require three years for the doctor's degree, of which from one to two must be spent in residence. In these conditions they are

imitated by such of the lesser colleges in the respective States as are sufficiently advanced to take up this higher work. Toronto demands but two, and her course is limited at that to graduates of Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland. When we boast of our baccalaureate standard to men from other universities, they silence us by a single reference to our graduate studies. A great university is judged chiefly by its highest degree, that is in this country. It will not save Varsity's standing in the watchful eyes of foreign educationalists to have a series of unequalled specialist courses for the first sheepskin. They rate her by her advanced work, a consideration of which at present is bound to relegate her to the second grade in the estimation of the neighboring Republic. Then why not have a single great graduate course open to men from any recognized institution which will bring over the leading men from the American schools to take their A.M., instead of having our aspirants for higher honors betake themselves across the lakes to Chicago, Pennsylvania, or Princeton. We claim to follow in the steps of our great prototype in Oxfordshire, wherefore we hold our heads a trifle higher than our brethren in the south. Then why do we fall down in a rather poor attempt to imitate their doctor's title? We must not spread abroad the impression that we are modeled after the fashion of a Nevada Theological Seminary, or a college from the back counties of Arkansas.

BOUQUET, '00.

WAR, JINGOISM AND PEACE.

The ways of wisdom, says the wise man, are pleasantness and all her paths are peace. Yet the lion and the lamb alike are spotted with the stain of war, and culture herself seems inclining before the "reeking tube."

But war in khaki and on horse has a petty significance compared with that displayed by culture mental and moral. True the dangers of jingoism and exaggerated militancy are extreme and threatening. But contemporary history is always menacing. So to deplore that the world has now arrived at the parting of the ways and must finally decide whether man is to be a producing or a destroying animal is only to forewarn the unheeding.

War has been and is in spite of its carnage and misery a noble school. Like the spade that man has used in his sweat it has done its part. And like the spade, in the face of newer and better implements it has now and then been used too long in the village of civilization. Yet who is there will assert that the time for both is altogether past? As to war 'tis said

"The God who made the earthquake and the storm
Perchance made battles too."

But we are not huzzahing with the mob, nor urging that the schoolmen of blood and iron should take the reins of State. Far be it. This much, however, that in the flicker of patriotism and noble sentiments that such an armed effort as the present is beckoning forth, let us remember that all life is a battle demanding even still loftier conceptions of duty, and just as strenuous a code of honor. To force a neighbor's pocket, to grind our workman's weekly wage, to pander to a cheap and simple market, to forego one's duty to the State—these but sample the repast of "legal" possibilities in the warfare of the street. Is not the true culture sufficiently broad to embrace all the possibilities of life, and brand each for the elect with the stamp of infamy or repute?

One of our recent lecturers defined a University as like Boston, not an institution, but a state of culture, yet among the students luxuriating in this spiritual state does