

man not wanting to stand the chafing of the other fellows in the boarding house when his *sister* writes to him every second day, but there is no valid reason for having the Squash Hollow Reverberator, the Pumpkin Ridge Advocate and all the other great organs of thought in the rural districts sent to the College to add to the burden of our faithful and painstaking P. M. We write this with a clear conscience, having just dispatched three post cards to as many editors changing the address of our papers. Our sisters' letters will continue to come via the College office.

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The latest ukase of the Senate decrees that henceforth all answers to examination questions must be written in ink. This is *ex cathedra* and students will govern themselves accordingly under penalty of not having their papers read. In order to give effect to this pronouncement a much better quality of paper than that now used will be furnished.

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Soon after the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, when different cities in Canada were discussing the best form of monument to raise to him, Senator Gowan, LL.D., suggested that a Chair of Political and Economic Science bearing his name would be infinitely more appropriate, more permanent and more useful to the country than anything of stone, brass or bronze. He thought, too, that the Chair should be in the University of which Sir John was one of the founders, and subsequently one of the honorary graduates, and of which he remained a liberal benefactor to the day of his death. The suggestion bore no immediate fruit, though given to the press with the announcement that the Senator had sent \$500 to be the nucleus of an endowment fund for the purpose. The following year, another cheque for \$500 was sent, and every year since has been marked with a contribution, until Senator Gowan's givings reached \$6,000! The trustees, having previously set apart from general University funds \$1,000 a year for such a Chair, on account of the intrinsic importance of the subject and its special importance in a new country, very much overrun by faddists, foreign and native-born, it was pointed out that the generosity of Dr. Gowan made it possible to complete the endowment. Only \$14,000 additional would be required, and then the whole of Professor Shortt's time could be given to his Chair. The authorities thereupon issued a circular\* setting forth the above facts, and soliciting contributions from those who desired that the memory of Sir John should be perpetuated in a fitting manner. It is gratifying to know that the appeal

is being responded to most generously by Conservatives, Liberals and Independents. It is not intended to make a general canvass for the object. It has been well started by Senator Gowan, Senator Sir Frank Smith, Senator Cox, Andrew Allan, Montague Allan, Hugh Ryan, E. B. Osler, M.P., J. W. Flavelle, J. S. Haydon, B. E. Walker and others, so that its success is not doubtful. When the full list is printed it will be a striking evidence, not only of the regard in which Sir John is still held, but of the fact that Canadians are able to rise above mere party feelings and dead issues, and that the lapse of time permits them to see the work of a great man's life in due perspective. As a Reformer put it, "Sir John has been dead long enough to make us forget his faults and remember only that he always had his country nearest his heart,"—while a Conservative remarked, with a tear not far away, "If I could bring him back, I would give all that I possess, and not merely this little stone which I place reverently on the cairn."

It is well to note that the memory of Alexander Mackenzie has been honoured, in a somewhat similar manner, by the establishment of Scholarships connected with Political and Economic Science, in the University of Toronto. The two men were opposed politically; but both loved Canada and served her to the utmost of their ability, and both died in harness.

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## Contributions.

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### CATULLUS.

**H**OW far passion, in the narrower sense the lover gives it, is essential for the making of a poet I shall not pretend to determine. But either it the poet must have, or something else which shall open his eyes and clear his vision to see aright the proportions, the symmetry, and the harmony of the common things about him which he has to interpret to those who can only see by his aid. He must contemplate himself, but not to the exclusion of others, for it is in himself he must read the eternal joys and sorrows of mankind. But if he specialises in himself he will picture for us, not mankind, but an individual who will probably be unhealthy, and we shall say:—"So this is the young Werther or Propertius." On the other hand, whether like Aristotle's happiness, poetry comes by divine bestowal, or by pure luck, or is the child of consummate art, if our poet can distil from his own passion the passion of mankind, from the accidental the universal, then whether it be Burns, or Browning, or Catullus, who wrote the poem, every man will read in it the story of his own love.

\*A copy of the circular referred to above will be found in another column.