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THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

VOL. XII.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FEBRUARY 22, 1893.

No. 15.

Editorial Comments.



WHATEVER be the views of Canadians as to the desirability of the changes now being so ably advocated in the English House of Commons, by our honored Chancellor, one cannot read without a thrill of pride that, in the most illustrious assembly of the world, beneath the roof which has echoed the eloquence of Britain's greatest sons, our own Canadian Blake has earned the right to have his name enrolled with those that Britons throughout the world delight to honor and extol.

We call attention to the letter of Mr. J. D. Phillips in another column.

While we may not agree with him that the possibility of being relegated to ex-senatorial abasement is a proper incentive to action, we do think that the Library Committee have been culpably remiss. It is their duty to direct the matters in their control with a view to the best interests of those for whom the Library is intended, and a regulation which practically excludes three-fourths of our students can not by any stretch of argument or imagination be held in accordance with that duty. The Committee have not been heard from lately, but if the majority have departed this life, steps should be taken immediately to fill their places with live men from whom something might be expected.

Amongst the various proposed amendments to the Literary Society constitution is that which proposes a reduction of the annual fee. This is, we think, desirable, and not less so from the society point of view than from individual considerations.

The number of fees imposed by various societies and associations is constantly increasing, and unless this increase is accompanied with a diminution in amount, in those societies where it is possible, the average student must find himself debarred from many privileges otherwise accessible.

That it is possible to lower the Society fee without in the least impairing the finances is apparent on fair consideration.

The Society has never had any surplus worth mentioning, and, at first blush, a decline in receipts would seem to indicate immediate and protracted bankruptcy.

But it is not an inevitable result that a man who has saved nothing on an income of \$20 per week should go to the Fleet if an injudicious strike reduce him to \$15.

The Literary Society could cut down its expenditure if necessary; grants to Glee Club, Banjo Club, annual games, K Company, etc., are all very well when the Society purse is plethoric, but could be very well dispensed with under adverse circumstance. A Society gives freely be-

cause as a Society it has no miserly instincts; wealth is not its ambition. So the Lit. has been lavish when it might just as well have economized.

It is doubtful, however, if the receipts would be at all reduced by adopting the dollar fee; and certainly the reduction would not be a material one. The necessary annual expenses of the society are easily within \$450, and if the present membership be maintained, this amount would be raised. But the membership would from two sources be largely increased; every year the attendance is greater than in the preceding, and many who now refuse would pay the reduced amount. We all know how the consumption of bananas is increased by a reduction from 35 to 15c per dozen.

But the greatest probable benefit is that the tendency to use corrupt influences in election of officers would be diminished. It is to be feared that in our present system we are sacrificing our sense of honor to mere unworthy emulation. What is held, and rightly held, degrading in municipal election, can hardly be less so when practised by unformed and susceptible youth in a University.

Those who desire a purer political atmosphere for Varsity should make it a point to be present on constitution night to vote for reduction.

GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

The sale of seats at Suckling's on Saturday for the concert was very successful, and augers well for Friday evening next. The Glee Club is holding three rehearsals this week and the Banjo Club is at it every day, so that a most artistic performance of their respective members is assured. The Club will issue souvenir programmes in the form of a booklet, tied with blue ribbon and will wear blue and white bands across their shirt bosoms. This, with the displays of blue and white bunting and the wearing of academics will give the event a decidedly Varsity stamp, and no man with any Varsity spirit and pride in the institutions of his Alma Mater should miss it.

Mr. Harry Field who will give two piano numbers at the concert, is an old Varsity man. He was here towards the close of the eighties, but after spending some time within our corridors, was prevailed to go abroad to pursue the study of his favorite subject, and according he bid farewell to Old Varsity, and took up his abode in Germany where he spent five or six years, altogether, with the best teachers in Europe. Since his return he has been splendidly received by both critics and audiences everywhere. He has just returned from a most successful tour with the Thomas Orchestra, and the Glee Club is to be congratulated on securing his services.

MEDICAL NOTES.

A very interesting meeting of the Medical Society was held on Friday night. The program consisted chiefly in a discussion of the subject of Hypnotism, a topic of popular and increasing interest. Drs. Avison, McCallum and Peters were the participants in the discussion, and went over the ground thoroughly. It was both pleasing and profitable.

The nominations for officers for next year were as follows:—Pres., Dr. J. M. McCallum (acc.); 1st Vice, L. O. Fisset (acc.); 2nd Vice, Messrs. Thom and Parker; Rec. Sec'y, R. J. Noble (acc.); Asst. Treas., Messrs. McCraig, Ross and Miller; Curator, Messrs. Macklin, Connolly, McDonald and Smith; Councillors; Messrs. Stockton, Wallace, Cooke, Langrill, Lancaster, Amyot, Klotz, Harris Young, McLee, Gardner; Corres. Sec'y, Campbell, McClenahan, Rutledge, Gray and Segsworth.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting on Saturday was quite largely attended, The Y. W. C. A. of the Women's Medical College were present in a body. It was the occasion of a farewell address by Dr. Avison. The address, which was a quiet little talk on Corea and his call to the work there, was very effective. We are sure it will bear much fruit.

We are certainly of the opinion that Dr. John Caven's reference to the work done by Messrs. Hill and Lehmann was a very happy and appropriate one, and we merely voice the hearty sentiment of the entire class when we say that this work is very much appreciated. We feel that it is mainly due to their disinterested kindness that our course in gross Pathology has been so practically beneficial. We wish to tender them our sincere thanks.

Now that the Saturday lectures at the Asylum have ceased, the tired final men have Saturday afternoon to either plug or go down town. Generally the former is done.

It is said that an especially cheeky 4th year man actually went in to a lecture the other day and sat down in front of a third year man. The 3rd year, we are told, feel insulted as a year, and demand an apology. We are very sorry that such a breach of etiquette was made and assure them that if they will overlook the offence this time, "it will not occur again.

PHI SIGMA.

Phi Sigma, a secret college society that flourished in Varsity's walls some twenty years ago, held a re-union and a dinner at Webb's Saturday night. The society was the first of its kind in any Canadian college, and, like all secret student fraternities, had its origin on the other side of the line. Its founders were Messrs. Gilmor and Hunter, two Savannah boys, who a score of years ago made the hearts of dons and beadles weary. They are now respectively a merchant and a banker, and letters of regret were read from them for their absence. The society was never a large one, having been a close corporation, admitting only the choicest spirits. The invitations were issued by A. B. Aylesworth, Q. C., a charter member, and, in response, 20 of the old boys stretched their legs under Webb's mahogany, discussed a dainty menu and retailed their college reminiscences. Their names were: A. B. Dickey, M. P., Hugh J. Macdonald, A. H. Marsh, Q.C., Arnold Haultain, Goodwin Gibson, Walter Barwick, Douglas Armour, Hume Blake, W. H. Blake, George Lindsey, sr., W. H. Aikins, Rev. F. W. Kerr, J. E. Bryant, J. J. Stewart, Hamilton; W. N. Ponton, mayor of Belleville; W. N. Northrup, M. P., East Hastings; F. Haultain, Premier Northwest Territories.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VARSITY:

Dear Sir,—Your editorial of February 1st *re* the new library regulations I am sure does but voice the general feeling of the undergraduates and it is to be regretted that the Library Committee has not seen its way clear to make some recurrence to the older and better practice of loaning out books at night.

It seems rather strange that contemporaneously with the levying of a poll-tax on all the students for the benefit of the library, a regulation should have been adopted minimising the benefit which the aforesaid students can receive in return *from* the library; for as you point out there cannot be the slightest doubt but that this prohibitory enactment is seriously restricting the usefulness of the whole institution. The greater number of students do not live in sufficiently close proximity to the library building to make it worth their while journeying over of an evening on the chance of getting the book they want; and even to those who do come it is largely a waste of time, since one hour's concentrated work in the privacy of your own room is worth three or four hours' aimless turning over of leaves amid the distractions of the Reading Room.

The resolution lately passed by the Women's Literary Society shows that the regulation is causing especial inconvenience in that quarter. It is plain that the boasted "Emancipation of Women" has not yet proceeded so far as to enable the lady undergraduates to make use of the Reading Room after night-fall; and as the great majority of the ladies are taking Moderns and so are only free from lectures in the evening, the regulation practically amounts to a total prohibition of the use of the Library to them.

If the Library Committee has not sufficient gallantry to move in the matter, the intervention of our higher-minded Senate should certainly be solicited. The gentlemen elected to that body last fall through the exertions of the Alumni Association had a very sweeping plan of reform marked out, and it is surely not too much to expect that it will at least endeavor to prevent the imposition of fresh grievances on those who at present are undergraduates, but of whom, it may be well to say, the majority will have votes by the time the next Senate elections come round.

Yours truly,

J. D. PHILIPS, '93.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

NOTE.—Notices under this head must be in the hands of the Editor by Monday night

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD.

Y.M.C.A.—Gospel Service, led by Mr. S. H. Blake. M.C.A. Hall 5 p.m.

Class of '95 Political Science Club.—Room 3, College building 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH.

Ladies' Glee Club.—Practice in Room 3, College Building, 1 p.m.

Jackson Society.—Jackson Hall, Victoria College, 8 p.m.

Victoria Literary Society.—Literary Society Hall, Victoria College, 8 p.m.

The Varsity Glee Club.—Rehearsal in Pavilion, 4 p.m.

VARSITY GLEE CLUB CONCERT.—Pavilion, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

Public Lecture by W. S. Milner.—"Tolstoi," University Hall, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH.

Bible Class.—"Relative Duties," Col. iii:12; iv:1 Rev. J. P. Sheraton, D. D., Wycliffe College, 3 p.m.

Gospel Services.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4:15 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH.

S.P.S. Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Parlor, 5 p.m.

Modern Language Club.—German Meeting: Curriculum Work. Election of Officers. Room 12, College Building, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH.

Class of '95 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Parlor, 8:30 a.m.

Class of '96 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Reading Room, 8:30 p.m.

Y.W.C.A.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p.m.

Class of '95 Political Science Club, Room 3 College Building, 4 p.m.

Natural Science Association.—Biological Building, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1ST.

Bible Class.—Rev. Dr. McTavish's class for Bible Training. Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p.m.

AS WE LIST: AND YE LIST.

Realism in art would seem to have developed two schools, one represented by writers such as Zola and Guy-de-Maupassant, the other by men such as Howells and Henry James Jr. The former class make realism synonymous with pessimism. They open their stories with disease, continue them through death, and close them with the grave-yard, which, if possible, is the potter's field. They regard the world as a vast hospital, in which few are ever cured; like the divines, they see in humanity little but "wounds and bruises and putrefying sores," but unlike them, they find no remedy. In his collection of short stories entitled *The Odd Number*, Guy-de-Maupassant gives, among many sombre sketches, a description of a life which was without one alleviating feature, one moment's pause, one ray of hope. It is the short terse tale of a man-forsaken, God-forsaken cripple, whose body swinging between two crutches, suggested to the minds of the country people whose ditches he haunted, the motion of a bell, and the *Bell* they called him. He dragged himself in the withering heat of summer, in the biting cold of winter, in the weather of every day and every year, from house to house to beg or steal, from misery to misery to suffer or die, till finally he became such a nuisance that they put him in prison where he was found dead from starvation. And the people were surprised. Surprised, you observe, not sorry. The author would not let them be sorry even when it was too late. Now if it can be proven that there are lives as absolutely destitute of good as this, we cannot quarrel with De-Maupassant, but if not we may justly object to his idea of realism. It becomes a different matter if these writers of darkness do not pretend to describe the actual world about us, but merely the *infernos* within them, for them we shall have to consider under another class.

The second school is essentially different and seems to have established itself on the western side of the Atlantic where the land and the air are newer and purer. Its followers are artists who do not paint with black, but make use of gray—grays of every variety, grays which sometimes shade into blue, but never wholly disappear. Certainly it is a desirable tint, it harmonizes with everything, and never offends the eye, but it does not exhaust chromatics. These novelists will write of pleasant things, but not of glorious things, of likeable people, but seldom of lovable people, of men and women whom we can tolerate or admire, but never adore.

Oh, for a hero in romance! First discover one in life, they say. And we answer that we have, and that is why we want one in romance!

Among people who read polite literature and talk about it, a new question has arisen, which leaves *The Lady or the Tiger* for children to decide, while wiser heads confine themselves to this more difficult conundrum: Did *Maisie* return to *Dick*. The fact that *The Light that Failed* is a species hydra, a double-headed, or rather a double-tailed novel, renders the problem more confusing, for those who have read only the American edition seem to grow convinced that the denouement in the English edition is the truer and more artistic, while those who have seen only the latter as determinedly decide that the happy ending of the former is to be preferred. It is evident that neither these nor those can adequately judge of the effect of the edition which they have not read, and yet they should not be advised to acquaint themselves with both, for the fair-minded people who do are rendered utterly incapable of any decision at all. We ourselves cannot venture our opinion, and so risk our reputation with half of the world, we shall therefore suspend our judgment and leave it doubtful till the proper party triumph.

THE VOYAGE.

[A CLASS POEM OF CLASS NINETY-FIVE.]

I.

To you who must see many days—
Whose life before you lies unroll'd,
Like some wide sea-way, swept by rays
Of day dawn sunlight that unfold
In part, in part obscure, the scene.—
Blue-dipt in dreamy, distant haze,
O'er watery stretches, fleck'd with gold,
And deep with shadowy slopes of green

II.

To you who thus look forth, and scan
Th' unknown yet hopeful ocean-plain,
With strong exultings such as ran
In throbbing floods thro' every vein
Of brave Columbus, when he steered
Out to the great, unmeasur'd main,
And saw before him, dimly spread,
A world of mingl'd hope and dread;

III.

To you must come the weary toil
And anxious hazards of the deep,
The days of mutiny and moil,
The feverish nights devoid of sleep.
However calm the morning seems,
Fool not your hearts with golden dreams
Of gentle winds and sunny seas!
The soul that leaves the shelter'd straits
And lifeless shallows, where his mates
Inanely pass their lives away
In idly-anchor'd argosies,
Must weather sterner things than these.

IV.

Fierce storms will drive him from his way,
And hateful calms will hold him bound.
And dark sargossas hem him round
Full many a tedious, restless day.
And oft, as if in very scorn,
Far isles will mock his hoping heart—
Far isles of cloud, that melt and part
With the first zephyr of the morn.
And men will wag their heads and warn
The searcher, 'twill be ever so—
His sails and pennants empty show,
His toils but vain, his hopes forlorn!

V.

Oh Mariner! undaunted, bold,
To doubt be deaf, to danger blind!
Such never could that soul o'erwhelm
That gave a new world to mankind.
All undeter'd thy course still hold,—
Thy changeless needle pointing true,
Thy tireless hand upon the helm,
Thine eyes still bent across the blue.
And doubt not with some future morn,
Thy long and toilsome journey past,—
Like him who held doubt, dread in scorn—
Thou, too, shalt reach the land at last.

JAS. A. TUCKER.

The Varsity

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BY

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The office of THE VARSITY is at the corner of Spadina Avenue and College Street, Rooms 2 and 3, in the third storey, where the EDITOR and the BUSINESS MANAGER will be found every evening from 7 to 8 p.m.

The Editorial Staff.

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FEBRUARY 22, 1893.

LITERARY SOCIETY.



WENT to the Literary Society Friday night.

It was very slippery on the way there. Some fellows went on skates. I had no skates; I never had. I am poor. It made me feel bad. The fellows on skates did not fall down; I did. I was mad when I got to the meeting; but some other men were mad too, so I felt better.

There was ice on the way and there was ice when you got there. The ice was very smooth, so was the meeting. The ice was very cold, so was the reception we freshmen got. In some places there was water under the ice, and you could hear growls and rumblings; and in some places in the meeting there were growls and rumblings under the smooth ice too.

The Secretary read the minutes (he always does, I am told). He had a very solemn voice. I liked his voice. It reminded me of the water dropping off my father's barn. I wonder where he got that voice? I would give a great deal for a voice like that. He seemed like a nice man. The minutes were very dry (they always are, I am told).

There were a lot of men from Wycliffe there. I suppose they came over to help the big man sing his sacred song about Pear's Soap. They looked like nice men. I did not think they would sing songs like that. It made me feel bad to see them help him. He must be a very strong man to be able to sing like that. He seemed to know what he was singing about too; but perhaps they did not know what he was singing about. I hope they did not. No; I hope they did. They also voted once. A man told me some of them had never voted before and had to be told how to vote. I do not believe it! After the big man was done singing, and the vote had been taken, most of them went away. I was very sorry they went away. I wonder if they will ever come back. But perhaps they only wanted to see if we had a society. I hope they will come back. They looked so independent and intellectual.

There were a lot of men nominated to nominate a directorate to nominate the editor and business manager of the paper. It took a long time. I could not see why they seemed so much in earnest: the men proposed seemed so harmless. I was glad when they got them elected. I hope they will do their work well. I wrote down their names. They were: Hellem, Strath, Lingelbach, N. McDougall, W. H. Moore, Webster, Parker, Phillips and K. D. W. McMillan. I voted for Mr. Parker

because he sings so well, and for Mr. McDougall because he is a friendly man. I like them both. I did not vote for any of the others: they could not sing.

There were a lot of notices of motion. I wrote them down too. They are very important. You should read them. They are:—

By Mr. S. J. McLean: That sub-section (b.), clause 1, article XII., be amended to read, "At the third ordinary meeting of the Society, in the Michaelmas term, two Councillors shall be elected from the first year, to act with the General Committee."

By Mr. C. A. Moss: That article II., section 5, be struck out and the following substituted: "No ceremony of nomination and election shall be necessary for admission to the Society, but all persons qualified for admission shall be considered as admitted and as in possession of all the rights of members in virtue of this qualification, without having to be elected members."

By Mr. A. T. Boles: That article VI. be amended to read as follows: "The annual subscription shall be one dollar (\$1.00), if paid in the Michaelmas term, and one dollar and a-half (\$1.50), if paid in the Easter term."

By Mr. Linglebach: That clause I., of article I., be amended to read as follows: "The Society shall consist of (a.) male students registered in University College and School of Practical Science; (b.) male graduates who, at time of graduation, were registered in University College and School of Practical Science."

Re Constitution of the College Journal: Article I., clause 2: "The subscription shall be one dollar, if paid before Christmas."

By Mr. J. D. Phillips: I.—That in section 6, of article II., of the Constitution, the words, "until he has paid his fees for the year," be struck out and in their place be inserted, "unless he has paid his fees for the year at least twenty-four hours before the opening of the poll." II.—That the last clause of sub-section (a.), section 2, article III., of the Constitution, be amended by inserting the word "himself" between the words "shall" and "place" in the said clause, so that the whole clause shall read, "and each member shall himself place a cross (X) opposite the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote."

Then two auditors were appointed—no body knew what for. The men were Mr. Warren and Mr. Moore. They were elected because they could add up figures. I wish I could add and might get elected to something too. Mr. Strath said something. I think it was a joke. I am not quite sure yet (I am Scotch). Maybe I shall be after a while. No body else seemed to think he made a joke. I hope he did: he would be so pleased!

Almost everybody was gone now. I was very sorry. They missed a good deal. Mr. Biggar read an essay on "Personality in Poetry." It was a good essay. They tell me Mr. Biggar's essays always are. It was very literary. We are a literary society. I hope Mr. Biggar will write another essay. Mr. Pierson gave a reading. He had written his reading himself—it was original. It was too personal for me to enjoy it very much. I once had a calico umbrella, and also once had a supp. I can write no more. Mr. Pierson's reading seemed to be well received. He must be a clever man. Then there was a debate. It was a good debate: "Resolved that evacuation of Egypt by England would be more beneficial than continued occupation." Mr. Moss and Mr. Wilson spoke on the affirmative; Mr. Scellen and Mr. Craig on the negative. The first two and the last two did not seem to agree in what they said. There seemed to be a discrepancy between their views. I wonder how men can take such different views of things? They all did well. We all thought so; so did the chairman. The chairman seemed to be a modest man, who knew a great deal. He made me feel very small when I saw how much he knew. He said it was a good debate, and combined good speaking and logic. I thought so too, but I had never seen the two combined before. Mr. Moss had a lot of notes. I thought

perhaps he used them too much. He made a lot of points. It shows you have to make points to win a debate. He must know better than I do about these things. Mr. Scellen made a good speech. He seemed to argue well. He was very logical. Mr. Wilson had a lot to say. He spoke very fast to get it all said. There was a lot in what he said. He is a very ready speaker. Mr. Craig spoke with feeling. Mr. Craig, I am told, always does. I liked his speech. He seemed to be in earnest. He used strong language. He also made some points. I think he has good lungs. The chairman decided that Mr. Moss and Mr. Wilson had won the debate. They seemed to bear it modestly. It must be nice to win a debate. I think I will start debating in my second year.

The meeting adjourned at eleven o'clock. We went home. It was not so slippery. I did not fall down. I have been writing ever since. I have not eaten anything for two days. I have not slept either. I must stop. I think I will go to the Literary Society again. I think it is good for a man.

NUNQUAM PARATUS.

THE BUILDING OF THE MOUNTAINS.

The third in the series of Saturday lectures was delivered by Prof. Coleman on Saturday afternoon last.

The lecturer dealt with his subject, "The Building of the Mountains," in a highly interesting and instructive manner. The fact that Prof. Coleman has visited many of the principal mountain ranges and made a careful examination of each, enabled him to give a very clear and accurate description of their various characteristics. These latter he illustrated by drawings on the blackboard, of cross sections of the Alps and of the Rockies, showing the contorted character of the strata in each case; and, also, the eroding effect which rain, frost and other outward agencies had in altering the shape and general outline of these mountains.

Prof. Coleman began his lecture with the remark that "Mountains, like the rest of the world, had their ups and downs." In this respect they might be compared to a city, a period of growth and development, followed by one of decline and decay. In regard to the structure of mountains, there are two types—1, volcanoes; 2, mountains of elevation. First, as to the volcanoes. This type may be said to be the most dramatic in its nature. The life of a volcano may be brief; but in most cases it extends over a period of thousands of years.

The opening-up of the channel is the most essential part in the formation of a volcano. This channel proceeds from a base of basaltic rock. The latter is in a molten condition, rendered so by heat. As the heat increases this molten mass tends rapidly to expand, and in so doing attacks the weakest portion of the earth's crust, forcing a channel up through it, and raising the upper strata into a cone-shaped elevation. In its most perfect form this cone has almost complete symmetry. If only moderately liquid, this molten mass of lava, as it is called, may become cooled and may congeal before reaching the top. In such a case the volcano is said to be extinct. But often it is only in a state of suspension and may suddenly break forth again with extreme violence, carrying with it ruin and destruction to the surrounding country. The destruction of Pompeii by Mount Vesuvius in 79, A.D., is an instance of this. A second structural type of mountains is that of mountains of elevation, such as the Rockies, Alps, &c. This type is by far the more numerous. They differ from the volcanoes in lacking that element of activity, so characteristic of the latter, and also probably in their origin.

The lecturer dealt with the Rockies as seen in British Columbia. The expression "British Columbia is a sea of islands," he shewed to be, to a large extent, justified. Besides the lofty, peaked form of mountain, there are mountains produced by faults; as, for example, where large plates of rock are thrown up, the one on top of the other

in such a manner as to present the appearance of a succession of inclined planes or terraces. Another form is when the earth's crust has not been thrown up into sharp peaks, or detached masses, but is raised up evenly, forming what are known as table-land. No sooner, however, are these rocks raised above the sea-level than they are attacked by running water, which hollows out deep gorges, leaving large platforms between. These latter are known as mountains formed by erosion.

As to the source of energy which resulted in the formation of mountains, the generally received theory of geologists is, that the various strata of the earth, now so crumpled and distorted, were originally laid flat, or nearly so. When they were laid down the earth was much warmer than at present, and consequently larger. However, as the earth gradually cooled contraction took place and the solid outer strata had to accommodate themselves to a smaller supporting surface. Hence a displacement of a portion of the strata which took the form of great wrinkles or folds. As this process went on these folds became more and more prominent. The eroding agents, rain, frost, &c., in some cases, aid this process by hollowing out deeper gorges; in other cases they counteract it by crumbling and washing down mountains into the valley below, carrying on a sort of levelling process.

The physicists, however, with their tendency to apply to the solution of all problems mathematical methods, deny this contraction theory. They claim to show by a mathematical test that the earth's crust is too small to form the large mountains that would necessarily be formed by such a process. In their opinions, the mountains are the results of the uprising of immense bulks of granite and other rocks, forced upward by the great expansive forces of the heated matter within. Owing to the immense weight exerted by the overlying seas the upper strata of the ocean bed are not easily raised, but upon reaching the edge of the ocean this additional weight is removed, and the pressure from within is able to form these immense granite rocks through the earth's crust. Hence we find the great mountain ranges—the Rockies, Andes and Alleghanies near and parallel to the edge of the ocean. A combination of the two theories may probably solve the problem.

In conclusion the lecturer again referred to the fact that mountains are gradually but constantly undergoing a process of change. They rise and fall; they are being carved and their under strata denuded by the action of frost and rains. In a few centuries hence the general outline of the various mountain ranges will probably be quite different to what it is at present.

WOMEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Women's Literary Society met on Friday evening in No. 3. The minutes of last meeting were read and signed. Miss Ross, B.A., read a motion, adopted by the Residence Committee, of the dissolution of the Women's Literary Society and Residence Committee. Miss Jeffrey, seconded by Miss Durand, moved that a copy of this motion be sent to the VARSITY.

Miss Bayne, '95, suggested that for the election of officers at the next meeting the candidates be divided into parties, and asked to have the matter discussed, but Miss Parkinson, '93, objected, saying it was unconstitutional to discuss a matter unless it was put in the form of a motion, whereupon Miss Bayne put her suggestion in proper form. The discussion caused some amusement for a time, but ceased when Miss Hamilton sagely remarked, "Partyism always brings corruption in its train." As this society considered it was depriving the public of great advantages by closing its doors to outside audiences, it was moved by Miss Ross, seconded by Miss Ackerman, that a public meeting be held next fall. When the business was over the program was proceeded with. The first number was a vocal solo, "The Vesper Hour," by Miss Tucker, '96,

who delighted the audience with her sweet voice. The president then called upon the Glee Club, after which the subject of debate was announced: "Resolved that the location of a university in a small town, rather than in a city, is more advantageous to students."

The president, Miss Tye, led the affirmative, and was supported by Miss Laird. Miss Samson and Miss Mason upheld the negative to the satisfaction of the meeting, which declared the decision in their favor.

The president then took the chair and called again upon the Glee Club, begging the audience to join in the chorus. Miss Howson, by request, favored the meeting with a vocal selection, after which some one suggested that the usual manner of departing be varied by singing the national anthem.

HORACE, BOOK I., ODE IX.

The white snow stands on high Soracte's peak
The lab'ring woods beneath their burden creak,
The rippling brook, which rapidly once sped,
No longer murmurs o'er its pebbly bed.
And now do ye the cold by warmth dispel,
The glowing fire with wood replenish well;
And let the sparkling wine now four years stored
From Sabine jar more bounteously be poured.
Thy weighty cares to watchful gods commit,
For when to lull the winds they may see fit,
No more the cypress nor the ash they'll shake
Nor ocean's silvery surface rudely break;
Seek not to know what may be on the morrow,
Nor take the day which fortune gives with sorrow;
Do not despise sweet loves while thou art young
Nor in life's bloom the giddy dances shun.

* * * * *

Soft whisperings float on ev'ning's balmy air,
At the hour appointed by each loving pair;
A laugh from some adjoining spot betrays
A blushing maiden in her hiding place,
The forfeit's taken from her arm or wrists
While she with ill-feigned feebleness resists.

W. O.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

I.

If anything is noticeable in the history of the development of American literature in the last ten years, it is the growing tendency towards a closer union of the Colleges. The forces and feelings which are drawing together Harvard, Yale, Clark, Toronto, McGill, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, California, Columbia and Chicago seem to be growing stronger and stronger every day. The increasing number of scientific Reviews published by the men in the Schools, and the freer circulation of Professors and students from one college to another, whether regarded as causes or as results of this tendency may perhaps be taken as the evidence of the establishment of a closer connection, if not between University and University, at least between School and School—between men who are pursuing in different Universities substantially the same kind of work.

The American undergraduate as distinguished from the German remains at one College throughout his whole undergraduate course—persevering, patient, immovable as an incubator, "*arm rested like a dog*," and indeed this seems to be the better course. But it is certainly desirable that by some means or other the circulation between College and College be kept as full and free as possible, and where the undergraduate students remain stationary, it is all the more necessary that information, reviews, literature, graduated students and perhaps professors should pass freely from one college to another. These are perhaps the only channels of direct communication and

the authorities of the American Universities have shown by their frequent publications of University Bulletins, their careful editing of widely-circulated reviews, their encouragement held out to students of one college who wish to take a post-graduate course in another, their freedom of choice in selecting professors, that they see the necessity of opening and developing these channels. "Mobility of labor," they say, "mobility of learning and enlightened self-interest," the very conditions of free competition will give us the best results.

That Toronto has a place in the wide circle that is being formed will be seen from the lists of Johns Hopkins, Clark, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Chicago and California (leaving out London and Leipsic). What Toronto's rank is to be will of course depend on the character of the work done there. One is not at all surprised to find that already in Political Science circles Toronto is well known here as the scene of Prof. Ashley's work, if not of his growth or of his special scientific observation, [nor have his co-workers passed unnoticed nor his successor without a welcome], that in Mathematical circles the Toronto men are well known far from Toronto, and that the work done in Philosophy, English, Classics, Science, Moderns, and Orientals is also receiving a swift and suitable recognition, but it must certainly be very pleasing to those whose labors have brought about this result, to see that their Provincial University has thro' them escaped the charge of Provincialism.

But while Toronto is well known at other Universities chiefly on account of the high character of the work done by her Professors, but partly also because she has graduates in every important University in England, Germany and the United States, it is just possible that other Universities are not sufficiently well known in Toronto. For my own part I remember that I always had a good deal of difficulty in assuring myself that Cornell was not in New Haven, nor Yale in Cambridge, nor Harvard in Ithaca, and the addresses of some of my letters from Toronto are sufficiently vague to indicate that mine is not the only case of what we will call "absent-mindedness about the location of American Colleges." As for THE VARSITY, it reaches me once out of every four and the amount of extra postage would seem to indicate that it had made the round trip of all the Colleges and had at last been served by a special salaried messenger armed with a search light.

And so it has occurred to me that may be THE VARSITY might care to publish a short sketch of Columbia College, which though very incomplete and one-sided and tho' speckled with mis-spelled words, may, perhaps, contain a very little useful information. In some respects I will closely copy the Columbian Circular of Information, in other respects I will be brief.

HISTORY.—A hundred years before Sir Charles Bagot laid the foundation stone of King's College, which has become the University of Toronto, another governor in an older colony was laying by the Hudson the foundation of that earlier King's which has become the Columbia College of the city of New York.*

And tho' the two colleges have to day little in common except perhaps their colors of blue and white, though they differ in aim, in organization and in temper, still there are many chapters in the history of the younger institution which might almost seem to have been written from the annals of the older. The endowment from public lands, the early connection with episcopacy, the strong leanings towards loyalty, the double change of site, the connection with a Medical college once severed and again renewed, the recent provisions for instruction in the Social Sciences

* NOTE.—Lest anyone should think that the above sentence was written in the spirit and style of the known Prof. Freeman, I will point out that I have written Charles and not Karl, and King's and not Cynges, and I have also adhered to the Circular's way of spelling Columbia. In fact the whole sentence is as nearly as may be in the corrugated style of the circular, and not in the corrugated style of Prof. Freeman.

—these and many others have a meaning in connection with Columbia as well as in connection with Toronto.

A Columbia man will tell you half-apologetically that during the Revolution his College was closed, its President banished and obliged to flee because of his loyalist sympathies, and a Toronto man may tell you the story of the Prince of Wales' chair. The chapter is in smaller type but the lesson is perhaps the same. Or better; a Toronto man will recall Ridgeway and the memorial window in old Convocation Hall, and the Columbian will tell you that that in the great war there was scarcely a student in these halls. They had all gone south and for years Columbia simply marked time without gaining ground. She had lost a generation of students, for hardly a man returned. The results were different but the spirit was perhaps the same. Or better still; a Columbian will say that his College has been in perfect touch with American national life and will go over the long list of her graduates who have performed important public services, speaking of Jay and Fish and Clinton and half a hundred others, but always beginning the list with Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, "a student here," he will say, "and once a trustee of our College—The Great Federalist;" and one Toronto man will say that his Provincial University, touching public life at a hundred points has also sent into the world men who have not been idle, and he will name over the known names, may be, beginning the list with the name of his University Chancellor. "Edward Blake," he will say, "our University's Chancellor, once a student here, and now in Ireland—For Federalism." Equally prominent, perhaps, and equally patriotic, they are equally proud of their sons, and the reasons are not unlike.

HOCKEY.

Few matches this season have created such intense interest among hockey enthusiasts as did the final struggle between the Granites' leaders and their by no means loving or beloved opponents, the Varsity hockeyists. The result of the match, four goals to three, was a decided surprise to the Toronto section of Hockeydom. Supporters of the Granites were confident that the game would be a veritable Waterloo for poor Varsity but, as events go to show, they reckoned without their host. Play had not been long in progress before it became evident that tripping and hacking were to be the order of the day, which tendency towards rough play was at first manifested principally by the Granites who finding that they were by no means prominent participants in the gentle game of hockey proceeded to introduce an element of shinney into the play, which innovation apparently rendered them more at home with the puck.

The teams were:—

Varsity—Goal, Thomson: point, Wilson: cover point, W. Gilmour: forwards, Barr, Field, Sheppard, J. Gilmour.

Granites—Goal, Irving: point, Maharg: cover point, Carruthers: forwards, Dixon, Walker, Higinbotham, Shanklin.

Referee—Smellie, (Osgoode).

During the first half Varsity scored twice while the Granites failed to catch Thomson napping. The Granites took their turn at scoring in the early part of the second half and succeeded in putting through three goals. While the score stood three to two for the Granites, Barr and Field were forced to retire on account of injuries; while five were on a side the play was open and very fast. A brilliant run by 'Billy' Gilmour evened the score. Shortly before the whistle blew Shanklin succeeded in scoring the winning goal for the Granites.

Notes on the game:—

It would perhaps be more correct to say that during the first half hockey was played, while shinney predominated in the second half, which division has at least the merit of affording a clear indication of the ability of Var-

sity to play the former and that of the Granites, the latter game.

Barr despite his 'game' leg played a plucky game.

'Harry' Field received a severe cut over the right eye.

The whole Varsity team played the game of the season and by holding the score down to four, proved that they are at least worthy of being spoken of in the same breath with the redoubtable Granites and so—styled gladiatorial Legalites.

Since their match with the Granites, Varsity have met and defeated their old time rivals, Trinity. The game was too one-sided, being even more so than the score would indicate, to create much interest among the few speculators present, or to require further comment.

The hockey season is now practically over for Varsity and now our several "Knights of the Puck" may be found in the Library day after day, gazing wistfully at the ceiling and wondering why they can't cover their work with the same velocity which characterized their skimming movements over Granite and Victoria ice.

S. P. S.

The regular meeting of the Engineering Society was held in lecture room No. 2 on Tuesday 14th, the President Mr. W. A. Lee, in the chair. The program was most interestingly varied, the first item being a paper by Mr. H. E. T. Haultain, 89, on his experience as mining engineer in Austria. The trials and tribulations to be passed through, the difficulties to be overcome by one holding this position and the final triumph of engineering skill over all were described by Mr. Haultain in such appropriate and vivid language as to make the members present feel with him the gratifying effects of victory and success. The next was a short paper by Mr. E. F. Ball, '88, on sewage filtration. This treated of the different effects due to different methods of disposing of sewage by the system of downward filtration. Both papers in the absence of the writers were read by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Jos. Keele, whose explanatory remarks on some abstruse parts—particularly on some of the foreign names appearing in the first paper—were intensely interesting and highly appreciated. The scientific and literary part of the program was brought to a close by the report of the representative to the McGill dinner. After this was received the members began to disperse to their respective domiciliary estates until at last only a few stalwarts were left to accept the constitution as revised by the committee.

A few days ago the "Sport" of the first year was treated to a shower bath by his fellow class-mates and now Graham is whetting his scythe and building a hay-mow preparatory to gathering in the crop from the floor of the first year room.

The sympathy of the School and of the fourth year in particular is extended to Mr. A. C. Laing and Mr. C. G. Milne in the losses which they have lately sustained, the former in the death of his father and the latter in the death of his mother.

SCISSORS AND PASTE.

An electric clock has been put in the registrar's office at the University of Chicago which will automatically ring the bells throughout the building at the beginning and close of recitations.

DEVOTIONAL.

It is not at the close of their daily devotions,
But at close of the "season's" gay follies and notions,
That society maidens of thirty and ten,
Look up sadly, and sighing, then whisper, "ah! men!"
—Brunonian.

At the University of Wisconsin, a rank of eighty-five per cent. in daily or term work exempts a student from examination.

MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Mr. J. M. McEvoy has been visiting his home in London.

Mr. Muller will Lecture on Saturday first in place of Mr. Vandersmissen who will Lecture Saturday following.

Mr. E. J. Haughton, '92, is studying theology at an Episcopal church seminary in one of the New England States.

Miss M. A. McKenzie of '92, who has been occupying the position of Miss Waterworth of '91 in the Orillia High School since the Christmas vacation, is again in the city.

Mr. B. A. Elzas, who has been taking a special course in Orientals, has gone to New York. He is a graduate of the London, England, University and so does not need to trouble about examinations.

Mr. J. B. Peat, '90, the former manager of our baseball team was at the library recently collecting materials on economic subjects. Although banking is now his vocation, he has not given up his University studies.

H. H. Oldright, M.B. of '91, after travelling in Europe, Africa, New Zealand, and South America, has returned to practise medicine in Toronto, and has established himself on the corner of College street and Spadina Avenue.

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Bremner, Fellow in French, on Diderot next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock under the auspices of the Mod. Lang. Club. Mr. Bremner has been making a special study of Diderot for some time and his lecture will be of unusual interest.

Mr. G. H. Ferguson, our old business manager is at present in Ottawa.

During the first few days the tickets for the Glee Club concert sold rather slowly and there were some misgivings regarding its financial success; but this is now assured. As early as Monday nearly all the best seats had been taken and we would strongly advise those who have not yet secured their seats to do so at once.

Through the enterprise of Mr. Grenville P. Kleiser the citizens of Toronto are to have a genuine treat in the forth coming visit of Marshall P. Wilder. This wonderful little fellow has appeared before H.R.H. Prince of Wales on six occasions. His fun is contagious and his audience is convulsed before he utters a word. So small is his stature that he is often obliged to stand upon a table to be seen. He is to appear in the Pavillion in connection with "Kleiser's Star Course" on Monday March 6th next when he will bring his own company of distinguished artists. The Pavillion should be packed to the doors.

The ferry-boat which is said to have plied its busy trade in front of the Y.M.C.A. has been frozen in, and the students are crossing on the ice.

The meeting called for Thursday last adopted with some slight emendations the Constitution prepared by the committee, and all that is wanting to put the Association in order is a Directorate Board. By Tuesday next, these will be appointed, as arrangements for the elections have been made.

NOTICE.—The election of Arts' representative to Athletic Association directorate board will be held, in room opposite reading-room in basement of University College. The poll will be open from 2 to 5 p.m. and the election of representatives from '96 will be held on Friday Feb. 24th, from '95 on Monday following, and from '94 on Tuesday.—R. S. STRATH, Returning Officer.

The Political Science Club, 95, met on Thursday with Mr. McKinnon in the char, to debate the resolution—That improvements in manufacturing processes are advantageous to the working classes. Messrs Montgomery, Anderson, and MacDonald supported the resolution against Patterson, Lennox and Milligan. Free Trade and Protection is subject for next meeting.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.—A very successful English meeting was held on Monday Feb. 13. an excellent literary programme had been provided. Mr. J. H. Coruyn read a carefully written essay on Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." Mr. J. Montgomery, followed with an appreciative paper on Mr. Browning's "Aurora Leigh." The programme closed with an excellent essay by Miss Parkinson. Thus ended one of the most interesting meetings of the term.

Prof. Baldwin has lately been offered an associate professorship in Princeton university, his alma mater, and it is greatly feared that we are soon to lose him. He has not yet decided whether he will leave but the offer is very tempting as nearly all his work would be post-graduate, and the increase in salary is far more rapid than it is here. In 1884 he graduated with valedictory honours, taking also the fellowship in mental Philosophy. During the next year he studied in Leipzig and Berlin and then returned to Princeton as instructor in French and Psychology. In 1887 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Lake Forest University, and in 1889 was called to fill the chair of logic and psychology at Toronto which he now holds. While here, he has endeared himself to the whole student body, not only by his ability as a lecturer, but by the kindly interest which he always took in the welfare of the undergraduates who earnestly trust that they may not be called upon to bid him farewell.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—Last Friday afternoon Room 16 was crowded with undergraduates and graduates attracted hither by the notice of a lecture on "The Development of Electricity," to be given by Mr. C. A. Chant, B.A., at the annual open meeting of this society. In introducing the Society's President as lecturer for the day the chairman, President Loudon, expressed his pleasure at being present and his interest in the transactions of the Society. In his lecture Mr. Chant traced, in a clear and forcible manner, the growth of Electrical knowledge from the time, when the ancients looked upon amber as possessing magic properties to our own day; due credit was given those physicists, such as Gilbert, Galvani, Volta, Franklin, Faraday and a host of others, who have contributed, by their experiments and observations, to the advancement of this branch of Physics. During the lecture, experiments, similar to those made by these men, were performed setting forth in an interesting manner the characteristic properties of Electricity. The laws governing the many Electrical and Electro-magnetic contrivances—some of which were on evolution—were also explained by means of experiments with these machines. At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer for the lecture and the society for the invitations issued. The next meeting will be held on Friday March 3rd when a programme, of interest to all students in Mathematics and Physics will be presented.



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