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THE VARSITY

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Editorial Comments.



IF there is one thing more than another which causes dissatisfaction among the friends of the University it is the position of our Fellowships. There is always a sneaking consciousness that we are participating in the practice of a little piece of deception upon the university world generally. We wish to be

looked upon as a university of considerable importance; all important universities have fellowships; therefore we must have fellowships also, and we make a public announcement to that effect in our calendars. But what we really have is a number of poorly-paid and hard-worked instructors or tutors.

A fellowship, properly so-called, is a mark of distinction granted to graduates who show themselves capable and desirous of pursuing original study and investigation; a money allowance is connected with it to enable the holder to do so without financial embarrassment; and he is supposed to receive some assistance and guidance from the professor of his department. In the University of Toronto this guidance seldom amounts to more than instructions to "take" certain parts of the curriculum work and give lectures thereupon to hypercritical, when not contemptuously absent, undergraduates; and the money paid is simply an exceedingly small salary for the services thus rendered. The work given to the Fellows is so great as to leave no opportunity of more advanced study; and even if it did, no assistance could be expected from the already over-worked professors. Other universities may indeed occasionally have semi-tutorial fellowships, but they certainly do not make the holders of them work like the sixth master of a Collegiate Institute.

If the small remuneration, in comparison with the amount of work, has not always deterred our best graduates from accepting these positions, their action in accepting is scarcely ever to be attributed to a real desire or intention to pursue the study of their particular subject for its own sake. To be the holder of a fellowship in the University of Toronto may form an excellent recommendation in the eyes of uninitiated High School Boards; it may occasionally relieve from attendance at the bothersome School of Pedagogy; it may, by hard squeezing, be combined with other more ambitious but rather inconsistent plans of advancement in life; it may keep one at the educational centre of the province, where "good snaps" are most quickly heard of—all this it may do quite successfully, but as an inducement to pursue real post-graduate study, or as an indication that such is being pursued, when the simple fact is that no post-graduate course whatever exists, it is a farcical and deceptive failure. No blame can be attached to any graduates, if any there be, who have accepted fellowships from the above motives. All our Fellows have earned, and more than earned the money given them, and the fault is

not theirs if they have not done work for which no opportunity or assistance is given.

What then is to be done? Well, if there is really a necessity for such instructors, by all means let us have them and pay them their salary; but let us call them by a name that will tell the truth about their position instead of being at once the expression and the screen of unfulfilled pretensions.

Yet is not another course possible? This University exists, its funds are expended for the advancement of higher education. Six thousand five hundred dollars are spent annually in buying the services of thirteen Fellows to give instruction to undergraduates. Is it unreasonable to enquire whether better results would not be obtained, whether the cause of higher education in the province would not be better served if these under-graduates were left to paddle among the shoals for themselves a little more and the Fellows thereby enabled to dive into deeper waters? The lectures now given are not, and can scarcely be expected to be, little more than judicious selections from the leading authorities—very valuable, no doubt, but open to all alike—and what the undergraduates would lose by their discontinuance might conceivably be more than compensated, from the University's point of view, by what the Fellows would gain in opportunities for advanced study. And even supposing that some lectures on these subjects are indispensable, and that, if the professors are obliged to give them, some other subjects would have to suffer, is it certain that even then any absolute loss would be incurred? To explain the mysteries of the Latin Subjunctive to a fellow who is at the moment reading notes on the conceivability of the Ego, the Hen, and the Pan, to elucidate the Binomial Theorem to a man who has his eye on a classical scholarship, to illustrate the idioms with *avoir* to a fellow whose whole soul is absorbed in frogs' muscles and the properties of calcium, to do any of these to a herd of lazy fellows who are simply slouching away an hour, especially when they should have learned it all before entering the University, or might, if they had any stuff in them and meant business, find it out for themselves, instead of sitting like ten-year-old country school boys, carving upon the desks their names and the year of an illusive graduation—to spend time lecturing to such fellows as these may be the dutiful act of a wearied but conscientious professor, but it is extremely doubtful whether a truer interpretation of a professor's duty would justify the performance of such humdrum High School work, or condemn him, if, leaving it to take care of itself, he proceeded to employments more worthy of his abilities and more fruitful of results in the cause of learning. Too much labor and money is being spent upon the bottom of our structure. It is time we felt faith in the stability of our foundation and proceeded to crown the edifice befittingly. Until we have a true post-graduate course of study, until many of those who receive their B.A. are induced to take it, until non-tutorial fellowships are numbered among those inducements, we do not in reality deserve the name of a university at all. At present we are a cross between a university and a preparatory college, and the anomalous position of our Fellows is the clearest evidence of the hybridity.

VERSCHIEBUNG.

It was an eve when winds without were rough,
Thro' bars of dark cloud stared the chill pale moon,
A few dried leaves still rustled on the trees
In dull accordance with the shrill weird tune
That swelled and softened in the twilight gloom.

The fire sputtered, pale blue tongues of flame
Darted about the bars, while fierce and fast
A demon fingered still the airy flute.
The firelight on the wall strange shadows cast
Which dropped a hurried courtesy as they passed.

Anon the master of the dance appeared,
And with a beck announced a minuet;
"Grimm's Law" he hight, and here at length
The frisking shades found one they must obey—
Lo! G, as hidden, yields his place to K.

And H is in his place along the line,
And lisping labials, chattering dentals too,
Erstwhile they regularly move about.
Pleased, I watched, and thought (it proved untrue)
I could remember all I saw them do.

Methought, as madder still the music blew,
The shadows, too, the livelier measure caught,
And glided to and fro, and in and out
In strangest figures moving, and I thought
In their mad motion they old Grimm forgot.

Ever more intricate grew the mazy whirl,
My wearied senses followed it no more.
And now in groups they tript, and now ensemble,
And each time more confusedly than before,
The movement was *allegro con furore*.

The blaze dropt low, went out, and with the light
Vanished my pantomime upon the wall.
But to this day, when some unhappy chance
Th' unstable letters into mind doth call,
In wonted mad confusion whirl they all.

E TELKA.

The mountains became steeper here, the pine woods waved below like a green sea, and in the blue heaven above the white clouds sailed by. The wildness of the scenery seemed tamed by its simplicity. Like a good poet, nature does not love ruggedness in her work. However strange the form of the clouds may sometimes be, the gentle white of their coloring harmonizes in tone with the blue heaven and the green earth, so that all the colors of a scene blend like the strains of low music, and every view of nature soothes the mind and calms the troubled spirit. Just like a great poet, nature knows how to produce the greatest effects from the smallest resources. Here are only a sun, trees, flowers, water and love. Truly if the last be wanting in the heart of the beholder, the whole is but a poor spectacle, and the sun has then only a certain number of miles diameter, and the trees are good to light fires with, and the flowers are classified according to their stamens, and the water is wet.

A young lad, who was gathering brushwood in the wood for his sick uncle, pointed to the village of Lerrbach, whose little gray-roofed cottages could be distinguished about two miles and a half down the valley. The little fellow seemed to be on terms of intimate acquaintance with the trees; he greeted them like old friends, and the rustling of their leaves seemed to return his greeting. He whistled like a greenfinch; the birds all around twittered their answer, and before I missed him he had run away on his little bare feet with his bundle of brushwood into the thicket. Children, I thought, are younger than we; they still remember how they too were trees or birds and so are

still able to understand these. We, however, are too old, and our thought too full of sorrow, and jurisprudence, and bad verses. Those days, when it was otherwise with me, were brought clearly to my remembrance on my entrance into Klausthal. I reached this neat little mountain village just as the clock was striking twelve and the children coming joyfully out of school. The bright boys, almost all rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed and fair-haired were running and shouting, and awakened in me the bitter-sweet remembrance of how I myself, a little lad in a musty convent at Düsseldorf, dared not stir from the wooden bench the whole livelong morning and endure so much Latin, and flogging, and geography, and then afterwards shout and cry to my heart's content when the old Franciscan bell at last struck twelve. The children saw by my knapsack that I was a stranger, and gave me a hospitable greeting.

I dined at the "Crown" in Klausthal; and received parsley green as the spring time, cabbage of a violet hue, a joint of roast veal, large as Chimborazo in miniature, and in addition a kind of smoked herring called Bücking, after the name of the discoverer, William Bücking, who died in 1447, and was so honored for this discovery by Charles V., that in 1556 this Emperor travelled from Middelburg to Bievlid in Zeeland only to see the grave of this great man. How enjoyable is such a dish when one knows its historical interest and consumes the fish himself. Only the after-dinner coffee was spoiled for me by a loquacious young man who sat down beside me and talked and blustered to such an extent that the milk turned sour. He was a young clerk with a waistcoat of five and twenty colors, and as many gold seals, rings and breast-pins. He looked like a monkey who has put on a red jacket, and now says to himself: "Clothes make the man." He knew by heart a great many jokes and anecdotes, and these he was constantly introducing at most inappropriate times. He asked me for the news from Göttingen, and I told him how before my departure there had appeared a decree of the Academical Senate forbidding anyone on fine of three thalers to cut off dogs' tails; for this reason, that in the dog-days mad dogs kept their tails between their legs, and in this way one could distinguish them from those that were not mad; this could not be done if they had no tails.

After dinner I set out to visit the mines, the silver chambers and the mint. In the silver chambers I missed, as often through life, a sight of the silver. In the mint I was more fortunate, and was able to see how money is made. To tell the truth I have never been able to do more; I always played the part of an onlooker on such an occasion, and I believe that if thalers should fall in showers from heaven, all I would receive would be holes in my head, while the children of Israel gleefully gathered in the silver manna. With a feeling in which awe and emotion were strangely mingled, I viewed the new, shining thalers, took in my hand one which had just come from the die, and said to it: Young thaler! What fate awaits you! How much good and how much evil will you effect! How you will protect vice and patch up virtue! How you will be loved and then again how cursed! How you will help in rioting, and lying, and murdering! How you will wander around restlessly through pure and impure hands for centuries until at last, laden with debt and weary of sin, you are gathered with your own into Abraham's bosom, and he melts and purifies and transforms you to a new existence, to be perhaps a little innocent teaspoon, with which some day my great-great-grandson will stir his bread and milk.

The visit to the two most important Klausthal mines, Dorothea and Caroline, I found very interesting.

My guide himself was a worthy fellow. With great delight he pointed out to me the place where the Duke of Cambridge, on his visit to the mine, had dined with his whole company, and where the long wooden table still stood, and also the large chair of ore in which the Duke had sat. "This remains as an everlasting souvenir," said

THE ENGINEERS.

the good miner, and enthusiastically he related how great had been the festivities on this occasion; how the whole gallery had been decorated with lights and flowers and festoons; how a miner lad had played the guitar and sung; how the happy, genial Duke had drunk so many healths, and how many of the miners, and he himself especially, would be glad to sacrifice their lives for their beloved Duke and the whole House of Hanover. My deepest feelings are moved when I see this sentiment of loyalty expressed so simply and ingenuously. It is so beautiful a sentiment, and it is so thoroughly German. Other nations may be cleverer and wittier and more entertaining, but none is so true as the faithful German people. Did I not know that faithfulness is as old as the world, I would believe that it had found its birth in a German heart. German faithfulness! It is no modern adulatory flourish! At your courts, O German princes, should be sung over and over again the song of faithful Eckart and the wicked Burgundian. You have the most loyal subjects, and you are mistaken if you think the intelligent, faithful old dog has suddenly become mad, as is snapping at your heels.

Faithful as the German character the little miner's lamp had guided us silently and safely through the labyrinth of shafts and galleries. We climbed up out of the gloomy night of the mine, and the sun shed his glorious beams about us once more.

Most of the miners live in Klausthal and in the adjoining village of Zellerfeld. I visited several of these worthy people, had a glimpse at their domestic life, heard some of their songs, which they accompany on the guitar, their favorite instrument, listened to some of their old mountain stories, and heard them recite the prayers which they usually repeat together before descending into the darkness of the mine, and in many a good prayer have I joined with them. An old guide even thought that I ought to remain with them and become a miner, and when I persisted in leaving them he gave me a message to his brother who lived in the neighborhood of Gaslar, and many kisses for his dear niece.

Uneventful as the life of these people seems, it is by no means mere existence. The old trembling woman who sits behind the stove, opposite the great cupboard, has been sitting there a quarter of a century, and a quiet sympathy has certainly arisen between her thought and feeling and the corners of the stove and the carving of the cupboard. And cupboard and stove live, for a human being has imparted to them part of her own soul.

Only from such deep, intuitive feeling could have arisen the German fairy-tale, whose chief peculiarity is that not only animals and plants, but also, apparently, inanimate objects speak and act. To these gentle, innocent people, in the quiet retirement of their mountain cottages, has an insight been given to the hidden life of such objects; the latter have gained just the character one might expect—a strange mingling of capricious fancy and pure humanity.

—From Heine's "Harzreise."

EXCHANGES.

Among the heap of college journals with which the past week has piled the editorial table are noticeable: *Harvard Monthly*; *Western Maryland College Monthly*; *Yellow and Blue*, Ann Arbor; *Red and Blue*, University of Pennsylvania; *Colorado Collegian*, Colorado Springs; *Bowdoin Orient*, Brunswick's *Central Ray*, University of Iowa; *Argus*, Philadelphia Manual Training School; *Hesperus*, Denver University, Colorado; and *College Times*, Upper Canada College, Toronto.

We gladly welcome to a place on our exchange list the *Howe Grammar School Topics*, of Lima, Indiana. Its editor-in-chief is Mr. Arthur P. Northwood, B.A., of the class of '91, and last year one of the editorial staff of THE VARSITY.

We congratulate our former *confrère* on the position he holds in the Hoosier State and on the very creditable journal that represents his school.

A mass meeting of the School of Science men was held on Wednesday last, in No. 2, for the purpose of discussing the question of the Engineers' dinner. The attendance, though not large, was sufficiently representative to go on with business, and after discussion, a committee was appointed to bring in a report at the next meeting of the Engineering Society. The dinner has now become an annual fixture, and this year the feeling among the students is as strong as ever in favor of it. It only remains now to appoint a good strong general committee to carry it on, and there is no doubt that the students will respond.

The continued fine weather has been a boon to the civil engineering men, as it has enabled them to complete a great number of their field operations. As a matter of fact the third year men are finished with their field-work for the season, having completed all the surveys and measurements for the railroad, which, be it known, is annually laid out, and on the point of construction across the ravines north of the Varsity. The second year men have almost completed their work; and as for the first year, who knows of their varied operations.

The first and second years took it upon themselves to grant a holiday on Friday last; perhaps they thought they had not had enough holidays and half-holidays already during the term; it would not be surprising if they agreed among themselves to take a whole week during this fine weather. The third year men thought better, however, and were well represented at lectures on Friday.

This time of the year seems to be in favor with graduates in visiting the College. We were much pleased to see Messrs. Pedder, '90, and Wiggins, '90, a few days ago. They had come down to write on the Provincial Surveyors' examinations. Mr. Pedder has for the last year been on the waterworks of Berlin, while Mr. Wiggins was employed on the Rainy River railroad, at Port Arthur.

There has recently been a large consignment of machinery received at the Laboratory. Conspicuous among the many is a "hundred ton testing machine," which is now being put together in the basement. The electrical apparatus is nearly all in and the "mechanicals" are busy in getting it arranged.

The apparatus for the new Mineralogical and Geological Laboratories has not yet arrived, and the fact is the cause of a great inconvenience to the Engineers. It will be remembered that last year a similar delay was caused by the renovation and repairing of the Laboratory, and the students are beginning to wonder if this is going to be an annual circumstance. Of course it may be maintained that the present delay is unavoidable; but why can not some arrangement be arrived at whereby the work could be gone on with. The second and third year Civils have a certain amount of work in practical mineralogy to cover, and by present indications they will not be able to do so, as it will likely be December before the work is started, and that means that a very little will be done this term, thus crowding all the work into the Easter term, which is well nigh impossible. Can not something be done whereby the task of getting in the apparatus may be hurried, or the work be gone on with immediately? Although we welcomed the addition of the new work in mining with great pleasure, yet we do not see that much will be accomplished this year if affairs run on as they do at present. It appears as if the Council of the School has been sadly neglecting this new department just when it needed the most attention.

Still another complaint—this in connection with the removal of the telephone from the janitor's room to the Library on the third floor. The Engineers do not object to the Library being supplied with a telephone, but they certainly do at being deprived of one for their own use. Perhaps the Council has economy before its vision.

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NOVEMBER 17, 1891.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



HERE was an unusually large attendance at the meeting last Friday night, it being the occasion of the first sitting of the Mock Parliament after the vacation.

The General Committee presented the following report: "The subject of the Public Debate having been changed, it is recommended that the date of the first public meeting of the Society be changed to Nov. 27th, and that the subject for debate be: 'Resolved, That the action of the State should be confined to the protection of life and property.'

"It is recommended that the evening of the 20th Nov. be set apart for the discussion of the Constitution, instead of the evening of Nov. 27th as formerly recommended.

"Your Committee have had under consideration the questions submitted to it with regard to the holding of a conversazione or a dinner, and beg to state that a majority of the Committee are in favor of a conversazione, if the College building can be had for the purpose. With reference to the dinner, the Committee is of the opinion that the feeling of the undergraduates is in favor of having a union dinner instead of the annual class dinners.

"The Committee recommends that the second Public Debate be held on January 22nd, and that the return debate with McGill Society take place that night.

"The Committee recommends that the meetings of Dec. 11th and 18th be given to the Mock Parliament."

The report was discussed clause by clause. Mr. E. B. Horne complained that he was not sufficiently aware that Nov. 20th was the night set apart for the consideration of the Constitution, and consequently had not prepared any notices of motions which he intended to bring in in connection with that matter. He accordingly moved, seconded by Mr. S. B. Wood, that Clause II. of the report be amended to read Dec. 11th instead of Nov. 20th.

Mr. R. H. Knox was of the opinion that there was no urgent necessity for the consideration of the Constitution this term, and therefore moved, seconded by Mr. W. A. Parks, an amendment to the amendment, that the reconsideration of the Constitution be postponed till next term. Considerable discussion took place regarding the matter, Mr. J. H. Lamont arguing that it would be altogether unfair to the Government to hold a meeting of the Mock Parliament on Nov. 20th instead of Dec. 11th, as was suggested by Mr. Horne.

Mr. J. A. Cooper thought it was a very poor Government which was not prepared to go on with the business of the country when called upon to do so. Mr. Knox's amendment was put and carried.

Mr. Cooper now introduced his business, but was reminded by the President that he would have to move a return to order of business (b), which he accordingly did, seconded by Mr. Horne. The motion was carried, and Mr. Cooper gave notice of a motion appointing the President, 1st Vice-President and Recording Secretary of the Literary Society, together with the Presidents, 2nd Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the different Class Societies, and the President of University College, as a committee to make arrangements for a union dinner of the undergraduates.

The Society now resolved itself into a Mock Parliament. The President, acting as Speaker of the House, read the Speech from the Throne, and it was taken into consideration at once.

The address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, was moved by Mr. Fraser, who had taken his seat in the House for the first time. He reviewed the subject in an able but (naturally) slightly nervous manner. He was followed by Mr. Ross, who seconded the address in a short and able speech.

The leader of the Opposition, on rising to reply to the address, was received with loud cheers from the benches on the left of the Speaker. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the address on the able speeches they had made, and also the leader of the Government, on the large following which he had. He was sorry, however, that all the members of massive intellect and gigantic ability were on his side of the House, as he was afraid that, on that account, the majority of the discussions would be one-sided. He discussed the Speech from the Throne in a somewhat cursory and impromptu manner. He thoroughly agreed with the clauses relating to reciprocity with the United States and the reconstruction of the Senate, but found fault because no mention had been made in the speech of such important questions as Prohibition and Social Reform. He found fault with the Government for their intention to place in the hands of the judiciary the power to determine the boundaries of the electoral districts, arguing that Canada had always been noted for the complete separation of its judiciary from all political parties, but that the Government's measure would tend to remove this separation, and bring the judiciary under corrupting political influence. He also took objection to the question of Manhood Suffrage.

During the speech of the leader of the Opposition he was interrupted by a remark from one of the Ministers, to which Mr. Cooper replied rather caustically. "Never mind him, I've met him before in a lunatic asylum." Amidst the laughter of the whole House the Minister rose to a point of order, and requested the Speaker to ask the

leader of the Opposition to withdraw the opprobrious language. The Speaker seemed in no hurry to comply with his request, and so the leader of the Government rose and asked the Speaker, in tones loud and energetic, whether such language as the leader of the Opposition had used towards a member of the Government was to be allowed on the floor of the House. His language in turn caused Mr. Cooper to rise to a point of order. Finally the injured Minister was comforted by the remark of the Speaker, "That as the leader of the Opposition, in the language used, had not specified in what capacity the Minister was acting when seen by him in the institution mentioned, no offence could be taken at his remark." This sage ruling of the chair was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House.

The First Minister, in replying to the leader of the Opposition, remarked that the latter had found fault with the speech from the throne because several matters had been referred to therein which were of no importance, while others which were of supreme importance had been omitted.

He referred to the statements of the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier to prove that it was by no means necessary or even usual that the whole policy of the Government should be set forth in the speech from the throne.

Consequently the criticism of the speech as being indefinite was altogether unfair.

He answered Mr. Cooper's objection to manhood suffrage by stating that the object of the Government in introducing a Bill for manhood suffrage was to abolish the Dominion Franchise Act, which he characterised as pernicious, unfair and partial.

In regard to the objection of the leader of the Opposition, that nothing had been said in the speech from the throne regarding the punishment of the "boodlers" who had been plundering Canada, the leader of the Government reminded his honorable friend that there were already existing laws against all such crimes, and stated that it was the Government's firm intention to set these laws in speedy motion against the men who had been convicted of the wholesale robbery referred to.

During his speech the member for Algoma (Mr. S. B. Woods) requested him to explain the word "kick" which he had used several times in his remarks.

The leader of the Government replied that he thought that the meaning of the word was clear to every one but a "freshman." Thereupon Mr. Woods rose to request the Minister to withdraw the language he had just used. The leader of the Government, amid cheers and laughter in all parts of the House, explained that he used the word "freshman" in the sense of "a new member" and not in the sense in which it is used by students. He closed his remarks by bespeaking for himself and his colleagues the hearty co-operation of the Opposition in carrying on the work of the Government. Several times during his speech he was enthusiastically cheered, and his speech showed that his removal from one side of the House to the other had not in any way impaired his abilities as a sound reasoner and a clever speaker.

None of the other members took part in the discussion of the Speech from the Throne, but several notices of motion were given.

By the Hon. the Minister of Finance. "That in the estimation of this House it has become very desirable that the fullest possible freedom of trade should exist between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that all articles manufactured in, or the natural products of, either of the said countries should be admitted into the ports of the other, free of duty (articles subject to duties of excise or internal revenue alone excepted)."

By the Hon. the Minister of Justice. "That in the opinion of this House it is advisable that the power to determine the boundaries of the electoral districts be placed in the hands of the Supreme Court."

By the Hon. the Secretary of State. "That the present Dominion Franchise Act be repealed, and an act be passed

conferring the franchise on every male resident of the full age of 21 years, except criminals, insane persons, aliens and those disqualified under the Dominion Election Act."

By Mr. J. Vining. "That this House is of the opinion that the best interests of Canada would be promoted by political union with the United States of America."

Mr. G. B. Wilson gave notice of a motion to abolish the Solicitor-Generalship.

Mr. Cooper asked the Government whether it was their intention to deepen Niagara River so as to drain Lake Erie.

The Minister of Railways and Canals replied that this matter as well as the sanity of the leader of the Opposition was under the serious consideration of the Government.

The leader of the Opposition also asked by what authority a Solicitor-General had been appointed and taken into the Cabinet. The Minister of Justice referred the gentleman to the Act of 1887 providing for the appointment of a Solicitor-General who should also be a member of the Cabinet at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

At this point Mr. W. J. Knox announced to the House that a telegram had just been received saying that the leader of the Opposition had been unseated. The leader of the Opposition remarked in reply that there was a regular way in which such things were announced, and that the House would probably be informed in regard to the matter in a few days.

On motion of the leader of the Government the House then adjourned.

Altogether the first meeting of the Mock Parliament was not just so successful as it should have been. Too many of the members present seemed to have come for nothing else than "a bit of sport"; the questions asked and the points of order taken were, for the most part, trivial and captious. Of course it must be remembered that this was the first meeting of the House after vacation, and a large number of the members were new to the proceedings. Furthermore, the leaders of the two parties had not yet got their followers trained to a systematic plan of attack and defence, but it is hoped that this and other defects will soon be remedied. The Mock Parliament is as much intended to instruct rather than amuse, as is any programme at an ordinary meeting of the Society.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The lectures in Organic Chemistry, for the 2nd year, have at last begun.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed in the early part of the term at the delay, but the energy, celerity and evident ability of the newly appointed lecturer, Mr. Miller, B.A., Ph.D., bid fair to more than make up for loss of time.

Unfortunately the delay in beginning the work necessitated such haste for the first few lectures that the skill exhibited by our lecturer, in the juggling and manipulation of complicated chemical formulæ, proved almost too much for the already over-worked brains of the Æsculapians. Consequently a mighty sigh of relief went up when it was announced that a synopsis of the aforesaid lectures was to be printed and distributed to the class. Such consideration on the part of the lecturer is highly commendable, and is much appreciated by those to whom it is shown.

On Tuesday, the 11th, amid a drizzling rain, the final Association football match with Trinity was played. The Trinity team had been considerably strengthened since the first match, which resulted in a draw, and consequently the Toronto team, weakened by the loss of one of their best men, Rice, was not in it, and lost the match; score, 3-0.

Elated by their unlooked for success, Trinity has now issued a challenge to play baseball, and a team from the School is being looked up.

A most successful and interesting meeting of the Medical Society was held Friday evening, at which some very instructive papers were read and discussed. We hope to give a more detailed account next issue.

THE VALUE OF THE STUDY OF ETHICS.

This was the subject of the inaugural lecture of Prof. J. Gibson Hume, M.A., Ph.D., which was delivered in University Hall on Saturday, the 14th inst. The afternoon was fine and there was present a large, intelligent and appreciative audience, among which was a numerous sprinkling of students.

In approaching the subject of "The Value of the Study of Ethics" the lecturer said that there was great need for adopting a critical method of investigation. The method of blindly accepting dogmas and principles without any proof of their validity or critical examination of their foundation, was one which must here be abandoned. Unquestioning faith in authority must be thrown aside and replaced by intelligent understanding.

The adoption of this method is almost forced upon us; 1st, by the natural desire of every student to investigate, 2nd, by the prevalence of so much controversial literature, and 3rd, by the influence of science which is so wide-reaching and all-important in this age.

The work of science is to investigate the laws of the existent. In doing so it is compelled to offer explanations of the existent. Now every explanation is a theory. So science theorises. Theories may be false or true. An example was given of a plausible theory that would not stand the test of a critical examination, viz., that the fundamental reality is unknowable, the mind itself is one of the appearances of this unknowable, and its activities are appearances of this appearance.

This theory was shown to be self-destructive. In its sweeping denunciation of all theories it condemned itself also. For the very fact that we can say that men reason illogically and act irrationally presupposes that we have a knowledge of what is rational as opposed to what is irrational.

From all this it was concluded that we cannot but resort to "a critical and reflective consideration" of our mental activities. In the words of Kant we must consider whether knowledge *a priori* is possible. "Such a critical and reflective examination is the special work of Philosophy." "Thus science needs to be completed by a theoretical Philosophy."

The question then arose, Is a theoretical Philosophy sufficient without adding also a practical or moral Philosophy? In regard to theoretical Philosophy it was shown that it arose in order to prevent science from becoming skeptical about knowledge. However, as Philosophy was engaged in maintaining the universality and necessity of mental principles, it became itself apt to set up abstractions to take the place of the unknowable. The laws of thought were hypostatized, taken to be self-subsistent and independent of the thinker. It was thought that there ought to be knowledge without a knower.

Just here was where ethics was needed to show that these laws of thought were not realities but abstractions. "In setting them up we were virtually saying, 'This abstraction is better than concrete reality.'" This statement is a fundamental judgment of estimation or worth. Such judgments presuppose a criterion of worth. It is the work of ethics to consider these standards. In pursuing this course the conclusion is arrived at that in considering ideals or estimates of truth ethics is dealing with "the intentional conscious activity of a choosing subject or person."

Thus Personality came to be considered as the all-important matter. It has various aspects. It was shown that volition was the self-expression of the whole person. That in each correct choice in accordance with ideals "the person was loyal to claims of the highest ideal, viz., the Perfect Personality." All our moral dissatisfaction arises from the recognition that we are not what we should be as measured by this standard.

It was then shown that philosophy and science are mutually dependent on and inter-connected the one with

the other. It was contended that science should not be completely separated from ethics. In regard to this an illustration was drawn from Political Economy.

In concluding the lecturer showed that the study of ethics was intended to prepare men for the duties of life. "No one lives for himself alone, all our moral acts directly, nearly or remotely affect our fellows." We may not only know and do the right, but we may also assist others to know and do the right. This, it was said, was the teacher's mission, and in this sense each one should be a teacher of the true and good.

The lecture then closed with the following tribute to the late Prof. George Paxton Young:—

"I am sure that when I thus speak of the grandeur of the teacher's mission, the nobility of the teacher's work, the thought of everyone here will at once turn to the noble teacher whose memory will always be sacredly cherished by those who had the privilege of knowing him—Professor George Paxton Young.

"What was the secret of his wonderful power and influence as a teacher? Many would answer 'his remarkable personality'; and this would be a fitting reply if we remember that the personality is not one element in the character. The personality is the man himself, the whole character. Professor Young had a mighty influence because he was a great man. Throughout his whole life he concentrated all his energies upon one aim, the development of the highest personality, the truest, purest character in himself and in others. Few have had so clear a conception of the ethical ideal, few have striven so earnestly to attain it, few have been so successful in realizing the moral ideal, few, indeed, have succeeded to such an extent in influencing the lives of others for good.

"With a many-sided training that exemplified the Grecian idea of education, the symmetrical development of all the powers, with a wide experience of life with its very real joys and deepest sorrows, with a profound theoretical philosophy, he concentrated all upon the statement, solution, and application of ethical problems.

"The results he reached were so nearly in accord with those gained by the late Prof. T. H. Green that, upon the appearance of the latter's work, the 'Prolegomena to Ethics,' he seems to have abandoned all intention of publication. This, to his students, has been a matter of deep regret. This regret is not lessened when we recollect that Prof. Green's valuable work is written in a heavy and difficult style, while Prof. Young's exposition was marked with the lucidity that comes from long experience in teaching and thorough mastery of the subject.

"The shorthand notes left by him are chiefly resumes of standard works in Psychology-Logic, Philosophy and Ethics, with criticisms interspersed, various outlines of arguments, no doubt intended to arrange the exposition that he intended to present to his class. He never wrote out his lectures. Whether a work can be compiled containing some of the results of his teaching and thinking is still an unsettled question.

"But though Prof. Young left so little in the way of publication his work and influence can never be lost. Each pupil who sat under him, and came in contact with him, will carry throughout his life deep influence for good, won from the inspiration of his beloved teacher. In my own case it would be impossible for me to estimate how much I owe, not only in the way of direct guidance and teaching in the lecture-room, but also in the way of counsel and encouragement beyond it.

"Love is cheap that can be told. In endeavoring to fulfil the responsible duties that devolve upon me as a teacher in this University, I shall aim to emulate the example of a noble predecessor."

A new league has been organized including the School of Science and teams from affiliated colleges.

NATURAL SCIENCE NOTES.

The first general meeting of the Natural Science Association was held in the Biological Lecture Room, Tuesday afternoon, 10th inst., the President, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, B.A., occupying the chair. The growing importance of the Science Department was well shown by the large attendance and the large number of new members proposed. After the usual routine, Mr. Mackenzie gave an interesting address on "Chæmotaxis," reviewing the accumulated information on the subject, and dealing particularly with some late experiments tending to show the importance of these phenomena as applied to a geological as well as a botanical aspect. In closing, the speaker referred to what might be expected from these developments from a "germicidal" point of view. After the meeting adjourned the President called a meeting of the general committee.

Mr. Miller, B.A., Ph.D., lately appointed Lecturer in Chemistry, is expected to read an interesting paper at the next regular meeting of the Society, which will take place on the 24th inst.

Athletic Notes.

The annual handicap games of Harvard were held on the 6th of November. As will be seen the time made in our games compares favorably with that made by the wearers of the crimson. Results—

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 100 yards (4 yards handicap) | | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs. |
| 120 hurdle (10 " ") | | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| 220 yards (12 " ") | | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ " |
| 440 " (15 " ") | | 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ " |
| 880 " (15 " ") | ...2 mins. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| Mile run (150 " ") | ...4 " | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ " |
| Putting the shot | | 32 feet. |

The inter-year football championship of Harvard University was won by '94. Careful training and diligent practice was the secret of the victory.

No less than five of the Varsity players were chosen to represent Toronto in their match against the West for the Caledonia Cup. Porter in goal played a faultless game, while Cameron and Goldie opposed the Western forwards with remarkable success. Hooper was in his place on the right wing, while Rice, who was chosen as back, was unable to play owing to injuries received in the match against Trinity.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Varsity Second play the Scottish Strollers on the lawn on Saturday. Both teams at present have the same number of points, and the struggle for the final will no doubt be keen and exciting.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

OSGOODE HALL vs. VARSITY.

Monday week these two strong and skilful aggregations of kickers met to decide the championship of the Ontario Rugby Football Union. Varsity was there to win. We have it on reliable authority that Osgoode Hall were present with the same intention.

The hopes of the admirers of both teams were exceedingly bright. Varsity was strengthened by the presence of Parkyn at half, while Ketchum played on the wing. Osgoode Hall had the strongest combination that they could obtain, fully realizing that they were to strive against a plucky and determined though youthful fifteen.

The usual accompaniments characterized the game—the presence of Bond's four-in-hand, enthusiastic and

encouraging admirers, tin horns in abundance, keen excitement, and the referee.

The teams were evenly matched, and the score does not fairly indicate the relative merits of the teams. The result is known to all. The cup, once within easy grasp, was snatched away by the ruthless men on Osgoode's wings, who so persistently played off side. Those who were dreaming of the championship were rudely awakened by the victorious shouts of the Hall supporters, and the hopes of those who looked to the referee for victory were never realized. The game, one of the keenest and most exciting, closed with victory perched on the cross-bar of Osgoode's goal. Score: Osgoode Hall 18, Varsity 2. Referee: J. Martin, Trinity.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY.

Tuesday last the annual lung-expander and strength-tester, the cross-country, took place over the old course, from Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds to Oulcott's Hotel.

The day was a most unhappy one for the event. The afternoon opened with a drizzle, which increased to a downpour before the contest was finished. The roads were exceedingly heavy, but the time would have been fast, notwithstanding this unfavorable circumstance, had not the landmarks of white cloth been carried away and rendered undiscernable by a coating of mud, thus causing the runners to lose six minutes in search of the lost trail.

Eight runners started from Rosedale, and 42 minutes and 30 seconds later Orton arrived at the finish, coming in with a dash for the last few hundred yards. He did not seem in the least fatigued by his effort, as he flew in with his easy and graceful stride. Two minutes later Kingston came home, closely followed by Joe Clarke, V. A. Sinclair and D. Revell. The race for second place was exceedingly close indeed; 25 yards would have covered the four, and it would no doubt have been keener, but there seems to have been some misunderstanding as to the exact termination of the race.

McAllister, who tarried to rest and satisfy his hunger in a cornfield, completed the field of prize-winners. Bond and McKenzie followed but a short distance behind.

It was deeply regretted that no supper was provided, as this is always a pleasing feature and an agreeable conclusion of the day. This dinner has always been of a very informal character, and is much enjoyed by those present who possessed of an athletic soul discuss sports to their hearts' content.

NOTES.

We have it on good authority that the loss of the trail was due to Orton, who was collecting the landmarks.

Joe Clark, with eagle eye, on three occasions found the right path. He has been on the trail before.

The *Harvard Monthly* contains an article on Dumas Fils well worth reading, as it shows a wide acquaintance with French literature. May we be pardoned the suggestion that the flavor of the original lingers in the pages of the *Monthly*.

HOW JOVE WON JUNO.

"Fair 'ox-eyed' Juno, be my wife,"
Says Jove in mystic story;
"We'll live a happy and godly life
On Elysian heights of glory!"

"Ah Jove, you're jovial," laughed she,
"But why for me be crazy?"
"Because you're the flower of heaven," cried he,
"You're a little ox-eyed daisy!"

—Brunonian.

NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Dr. Needler spent Thanksgiving down the line.

Mr. Cornyn, last year of '92, has gone to fill a temporary position at Stratford.

A meeting of '92 was called for the 17th to discuss several important matters of business.

Prof. Proudfoot began his lectures on the History of English Law on Wednesday last.

Undergraduates will kindly hand in their subscriptions to the Business Manager at their earliest convenience.

An enthusiastic crowd of supporters accompanied the Rugby men on their journey to McGill. At least we accompanied them as far as the Union.

The many friends of Miss Claribel Platt sincerely regret her serious illness at Stratford. Miss Platt had only taught one day when she was stricken down; her condition is very critical.

The Y.M.C.A. meeting on Thursday, Nov. 26th, at 5 p.m. will be addressed by Rev. S. H. Kellogg, D.D. Subject—"The Development of the Teaching of Christ during His life."

Philosophers of '94 have organized with the following officers: President, Prof. Baldwin; 1st Vice, Mr. Muldrew; 2nd Vice, Miss De Beauregard; Secretary, Mr. Dickie; Councillors, Miss Ballora, Mr. Arnold and Mr. Wright.

A large list of Y. M. C. A. met on Tuesday to arrange for a recital to be given by Miss Agnes Knox under the auspices of that body. It was definitely settled that the recital should be held on Dec. 4th in Association Hall. Sub-committees were appointed to make final arrangements, and success is a foregone conclusion.

Attention is directed to the public meeting of the Classical Association to be held on Nov. 24th. Addresses will be delivered by Professor Hutton and Mr. Fairclough. The regular meeting too was held on Tuesday last with Mr. Dale in the chair. Good essays were read by Messrs. Stoddart and Thompson, and the criticism of Mr. Dale and Mr. Milne was very interesting and profitable.

The Modern Language held its regular meeting on Monday last with Mr. Brown in the chair. Essays on Goethe and his works were read by Miss Young, Miss Climie, Mr. Beatty and Mr. Stevenson. The attendance was large, especially considering the counter attraction at Rosedale. German conversation was the concluding feature, and the gutturals seemed to flow with even more than the usual ease.

The Philosophical Society of '93 held its annual meeting on Friday afternoon. On motion of Messrs. Lane and Pettinger it was decided to invite all the students of Philosophy to unite in the formation of a General Society. The following are the officers for the year: Hon. Pres., Professor Baldwin; Pres., Professor Hume; 1st Vice, Mr. Tracy; 2nd Vice, Miss Garratt; Sec., Mr. Lane; Councillors, Miss Young, and Messrs. McClellan and Williamson.

A meeting of the students in Political Science of the class of '94 was held on Friday afternoon for the purpose of forming a Political Science Society. The following officers were elected: President, Professor Ashley; 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. M. McEvoy, B.A.; 2nd Vice, Mr. G. L. Lamb; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Moore; Councillors, Messrs. Craig and Biggar. The Executive Committee was empowered to draft a constitution, which will be submitted to the members at a subsequent meeting for their approval. The avowed object of the Society is the discussion of economic and constitutional questions.

The Glee Club put on its Sunday voice and went up to the Central Methodist Church on the evening of Thanksgiving. The music furnished by the boys was well up to the mark, but the boys themselves maintain stoutly it was out of sight behind the good cheer provided for them at the close of the programme. We are credibly informed that even some barbarians were there who were unmusical but hungry; and there is, moreover, a sacred tale that some even of the lovers of the music and beauty returned on the following day to help clear up the *débris*. Those that have mouths to sing let them sing.

On Thursday morning the stalwart loyalists of K company donned their war paint, martial bearing, "water" bottles, and sacks containing Thanksgiving turkey, cranberries, etc. After donning all these they proceeded to tramp to Norway in the vicinity of Sweden and there took place the great military review. It is generally expected that the Queen's Own will win the competition trophy, and if they do it is solemnly and emphatically maintained that it will all be due to Lieut. Barker and his labors on the lawn. It is moreover maintained that the aforesaid water bottles were all full when the boys tramped home, weary perhaps but patriotic still.

BOODLEBURG AT HOME.

Some eight or nine of the Ottawa boys and a sophomore from the wilds of Simcoe had a very pleasant re-union on Wednesday evening. The company represented all sorts and conditions of men—the downy Upper Canada man, the innocent freshman, the *wise* sophomore, and, keystone of the arch, the

grad. The hosts were an officer and ex-officer of '94 and an unsophisticated freshman. During the evening the musical men from '94 gave several songs. But the bill of fare! The turkey was splendid, the cakes were more so, the sweetmeats perfection and very suggestive of *fair* hands, and the toast list an unqualified success. Ottawa, of course, was given a hearty cheer and the various years had pointed remarks made about them. The press was proposed, thus giving THE VARSITY man an opportunity to remind those present that THE VARSITY only cost a dollar a year; and then came the toast of old Varsity; and now the echoes of Avenue road were awakened by the beauty and music of the Varsity cheer. About this time it was noticed that the man from '91 was manifesting a strange desire to get under the table and consequently the meeting came to the conclusion that it was time to adjourn.

Regulation College Gowns made for \$6.50. All orders to be taken to J. J. Heffernan, '95.

DI-VARSITIES.

BETWEEN ACTS.

A Freshette up to heaven went
Before the term began;
But back to earth she comes because
She wants—to see a man.

John (hoeing): What are you doing, Tom? Tom: Reading "Enoch Arden." John: I'm working in—a garden.

Parliamentary—"I rise for information," said the freshman, at the debating club. "Glad you did," replied the president, "you need it."—*Ex.*

J. A. MILLS
DENTAL SURGEON

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References: Dr. Needler, Mr. Squair.



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