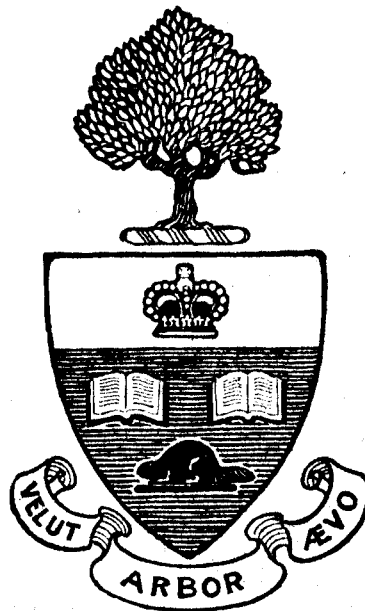




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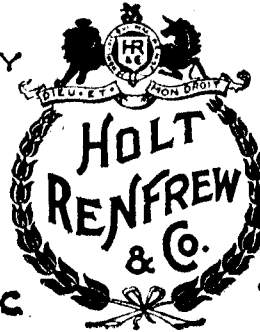
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THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

VOL. XXIII.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MARCH 2, 1904.

No. 19

BEGINNING A LITERARY CAREER IN ENGLAND

JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER.

AS the editor has been so kind as to ask me to write something for THE VARSITY, it has occurred to me that perhaps a short account of some of the difficulties that are likely to be encountered in pursuing a literary career in England might not be unacceptable to your readers. And as my space is limited, I may at once say that there are two main points that have to be borne in mind by a Colonial or American coming to England if he would avoid disappointment.

The first is that the English people, owing to their historical antecedents and the feudal constitution of their society, have no admiration for intellect as such, nor are they disposed to yield any special deference or consideration to its possessors. The question they inwardly ask of every man they meet are, first, Is he a "gentleman" in the technical sense of the term, by birth, profession or breeding? secondly, is he a man of personal honor and integrity? If he be both he may pass anywhere, and will be treated with respect in any society; but if he have the latter qualifications without the former, if he be a workman, for example, or retail shopkeeper, or engaged in any occupation forbidden to the class of "gentleman," neither intellect nor character will avail. He will not count, he will have no personal influence, and no one will be interested either in himself or his opinions.

The aristocracy scarcely read at all, much less read solid work, and have in consequence little interest in the writers of books, and the other classes have accepted their estimate. Intellect is regarded by the people rather as a commodity than a personal attribute, a thing to be bought in the market as it is required, like a pair of shoes, without more ado, and having little more differential interest in itself than the corn or wine or cloth with which a merchant deals and out of which he makes his money.

In all the other great nations of the world a large amount of admiration, personal deference and consideration are accorded to men of intellect as such. It is not so in England, and hence it is that of all men a cultivated Englishman is least understood by the cultivated men of other nations, and until his sterling qualities of character have had time to disclose themselves, perhaps the least liked. I shall never forget my amazement when I first came to England, on being asked by a cultivated

and charming lady with whom I was dining as to what interesting sights or persons I had seen. On my answering that I had been to hear Spurgeon and Morley, Punshon and Dr. Parker, she coldly replied: "Oh! we don't think much of them," the *we* meaning the class of ladies and gentlemen to which she belonged, and who alone count either personally or in matters of opinion. And what she said I found to be true, and the reason was that, in spite of the world-wide reputation of those men and the vast congregations to whom they ministered, there were not perhaps in any of these congregations, especially in that of Spurgeon, more than half a dozen families belonging to the recognized class of "ladies and gentlemen." It was as if in America a man should imagine he could get personal admiration or consideration by having the reputation of being the preacher who could draw the largest congregation of negroes!

The second point to be borne in mind seems a paradox after what I have just said, but it is nevertheless true. It is that, in spite of this want of interest in intellectual things, nowhere else perhaps in the world will be found a greater number of competent and accomplished critics of every side of life or thought; and this is owing to the immense complexity and variety of the intellectual material of all kinds that proceeds from London as from a workshop to supply the rest of the English-speaking world, the quality of the demand everywhere calling forth the appropriate talent to meet it.

How then is all this to affect the decision of the young Colonial ambitious of making a literary reputation in the mother country? In answer, I would say that if his aim is to be a novelist, a poet, a dramatist, or a humorist, he may come over at once, for he will be in no way handicapped by the land of his birth. The critics know their business thoroughly, and will be sure to do him full justice. And even if they did not, as all classes read novels, the number of cultured and competent readers and of experienced playgoers is so large that his merits will be at once recognized. Gilbert Parker had no difficulty in getting a hearing as a novelist, or Haddon Chambers, the Australian, as a dramatist. But if he is a writer on serious subjects, on the other hand, he must be prepared for a considerable amount of preliminary disappointment. The way it operates is somewhat in this wise: When the great monthly magazines took to signed articles, editors

were no longer required, as formerly, to have a sound general knowledge of the subjects discussed; but, like stockholders, only of the market value of the names of the men who discussed them. And as the readers, as I have said, have but a languid interest at best, either in writers on serious subjects as such, or in their writings, and when condemned to read them require them to be of recognized brand, the Colonial coming over here is likely to be triply handicapped, at once by the indifference of the public to intellectual men and things as such, their aversion to seeing unknown names discuss them, and the want on the part of the editors of a competent knowledge of the subject discussed; Mr. John Morley and Mr. Courtney of the *Fortnightly* being in my opinion the only conspicuous exceptions.

And even if he get some eminent man to interest himself for his work, it will avail him nothing with an editor unless the said eminent personage will refer to it publicly, and so prick the public curiosity; but this again men of eminence are usually as chary of doing for budding authors who have still their spurs to win, as the editors are of accepting their work. Dr. Martineau tried hard by the use of his private influence to get two leading editors of monthly reviews to accept my early essays, but without success. The public did not know my name, and that was enough for the editor!

Then again, if tired of having your magazine articles returned to you, you venture to publish in book form other but equal difficulties will confront you. The publisher will pass your Ms. on to his reader, who is generally an academic specialist, for his verdict, and the fact that you hail from a colony, especially if you are not a professor yourself, will go seriously against you, whereas did you but come from Germany, for example, it would be in your favor. My book, "Civilization and Progress," published nearly twenty years ago and last year translated into Japanese, was rejected in turn by two of the leading English publishers, and had to be brought out at last at my own expense. And in spite of its success, the same fate afterwards befell the first volume of my "History of Intellectual Development." When I told Mr. John Morley of it he said, "Oh! never mind, let me send it to my publishers with a letter enclosed." But they rejected it, too!

Even after you have published at your own expense, your troubles will only have changed their shape. Your difficulty now will be with the press. When the publishers send the press a copy of a book which they have published at the author's expense, they mark on it "from the Author," not "from the Publisher." And as the leading critical journals are practically obliged to review the books brought out by the publishers who advertise in their columns, the moment the editors see a book inscribed "from the author" they are relieved from this obligation, and as their space is limited and the pressure on it is great, it is very questionable whether you will get a review at all, good, bad or indifferent. My "Civilization and Progress" was not even mentioned until about a year after its publication, when I wrote to the editor of the *Spectator*, protesting against the scurvy treatment which I considered it had received. But it was only with the publication at my own expense of the first volume of the "History of Intellectual Development" that I got my eye on the difficulty. For on writing to one of the leading critical journals in New York on the subject, the editor quite frankly told me that he had so many of his own clients' books to review, i.e., the books of publishers who advertised with him, that he could not afford me

space. Since then I have always asked my publishers to send the press copies of my books as "from the Publisher," not "from the Author." And the moral of it is that most, if not all, of the advantages of having the name of a good publisher on your books (and there is not a better name in the English-speaking world than that of Longmans) will be quite thrown away if the press copies are sent out as "from the author" and not "from the publisher"!

Once your book is in the hands of the reviewer, it will get fair play, and your preliminary troubles will be over, for there are no men more fair or manly than Englishmen, or greater lovers of justice. If, therefore, any of our men thinking of coming over here have money enough to hold out against the multiplied obstacles which I have detailed, let them come; if not, not. For it must be remembered that during my long struggle I had my profession to support me, and so was enabled to continue afloat when otherwise I must have sunk.

"PROPERLY RECEIVED."

On the north shore of the Island of Manitoulin lies a small elevated plain, which looks down on the blue waters of the Georgian Bay from a height of two hundred feet. It is in turn looked down upon by a rocky wooded bluff, which rises irregularly to the south, and cuts off communication with the rest of the world. Upon this ten miles square of fertile soil is settled about thirty families of Scotch descent, and in spite of Government survey maps to the contrary, the place is known as "Little Scotland." Right under the edge of the bluff Dan McLean had built his house, and, by industry and frugal living, had become quite comfortable. From the situation of his home it was known as the Mountain Inn, and since the day he had laid his mother in the little graveyard, he had lived alone. Quiet and reserved though he was, his kindly heart won him many friends. It was long since Dan had been old enough to vote, but under the kindly influence of the little world in which he lived, he was still one of the boys, and no paring bee or dance was complete without Mountain Dan to take charge of the evening's proceedings. Upon the raised platform beside the fiddler he sat with a solemn dignity that frowned generously upon the youth who failed to quite grasp the full significance of Dan's stentorian "Balance four!" or "Honors all!"

It was well known that Dan and Sally Kerr, who kept house for the minister in the Bay, were some day to be married, and when Dan returned one day with Sally by his side in his new buggy, no one was surprised, and everyone was glad. She was a good cook, a first-rate nurse, and her friends were many. In a short time they were comfortably settled in the Mountain Inn, which daily became more homelike as the deft hands of woman scattered here and there their magic touches. Indeed it seemed as though they had been married for years, people said, after they had paid them their first visit. But Dan did not think so. He knew that the laws of Little Scotland were as inexorable as the statutes of the Medes and Persians. He knew that written on the heart of every strong-armed, lusty-lunged young Scot in the settlement was a law that provided for the proper receiving into their midst the bride of any who should be so uncanny as to go abroad for his wife. He knew it well, and if his easy-going nature allowed him to forget that he was a newly married man, the frequent occurrence of the above thought did not. Well he remembered how many

he had helped to properly receive, himself the leader of the escapade, which had made the night hideous. Somehow the whole thing struck him in a new light, and that not the most pleasant either. When he thought of the terrible engines of destruction which must now be in the making, of the ingenious devices to increase a thousand-fold the noise-making capacity of a man, his hair raised a little; but he ground his teeth and settled himself to stand it out. Above all things, he resolved that they should not make a fool of him, nor see that they affected in the slightest the even tenor of his matrimonial way.

A fortnight passed, and nothing happened, but Dan knew that the time must be drawing very nigh. The fifteenth night his sleep was troubled with bad dreams, in which he heard noises that might have accompanied an Armageddon, but the next morning Sally said her sleep had been undisturbed, and Dan went out to work with the awful fact in his face that he had been a married man for fifteen days, and no organized demonstration in honor of the event had taken place. It was truly a galling thought, and constantly occupied the chief place in his mind, but he said nothing of the matter to his wife. All that day the more he thought of it the surer did he feel that ere another sun had risen something must happen; and in the evening when Sally remarked that Willie Douglas had been over to borrow his old musket, he knew his time had come. The thought of his faithful old gun deserting him in such trying times was almost too much for him, but he bravely ate some supper.

That night he tied the horses with a double knot, put down all the windows, went out and took a last look at the kind-faced old moon, drew a long breath of sweet evening air and then locked the doors. He said his prayers twice that night, once before he took off his boots and once after, and then went to bed resigned to his fate.

According to the rules of the game, recipients of the demonstration were supposed to be in bed by ten o'clock. One hour was allowed them to get into a sound sleep, and when the clock was striking eleven the performance began. Well Dan knew it, and as the hour of eleven drew near, the ticks of the clock grew louder and louder, and the dark silence seemed to whisper in his ear, "Now, Dan, but ye're goin' to get it."

The old clock on the mantle began, one, two, three, but Dan heard no more. The first act was in progress, and he shut his fists tight, realizing that the awful explosion which had well nigh moved heaven and earth was but one of fifteen with which he was to be regaled. The first one brought Sally from her peaceful slumber beside her husband to the position of attention in the middle of the floor, but Dan lay quiet. After a moment of silence came number two, and though if possible, more awful than its predecessor, it did not prevent Dan from hearing Sally's piercing scream, as she fell heavily forward. On roared the armament, but Dan scarcely heard them, as he poured cold water on his wife's temples and chafed her hands. In a few moments she breathed easily again, and as he carried her back to the bed he resolved to do what a few moments before he had resolved he would never do—to go out and ask the boys to go away.

Now of all the numbers on the programme by far the most delightful was always the one in which the subject of the demonstration participated, and as Dan appeared at the door with the lantern in his hand the silence was complete. His voice trembled a little, but out into the silent night came the words, "Young men, ye're no

searin' me, but—" he got no further, for at that moment whole barrels of water seemed to fall on him from the roof, and he returned indoors. As he shut the door he heard his old musket pour out a lusty bang of joy, and two hundred throats sang in fiendish chorus, "We'll no go home till mornin'." When silence came again, Dan opened the door a crack and shouted: "Ye're a lot of fools, every one of ye—and I know ye all—I know your voice—bring back my gun—I know every one of ye." This latter statement was quite correct, for it was merely saying that he was acquainted with every boy in the settlement. As his burning words seemed to produce no effect, but their own echo among the trees in the orchard, Dan tore open the door and rushed out into the yard.

Dan was not much of a gymnast, but with the aid of a rope stretched across the yard, he turned a somersault that landed him on his back beside the water trough. Again his old musket banged its joy, and a hundred lungs joined in a general acclamation of approval at such dexterity. Too dazed to know what to do, Dan sat trying to collect his thoughts while silence gradually returned. A sudden overturning of the trough beside which he was seated, left him sitting in a pool of water, and there, with the aid of the lantern, Sally found him.

"What are you doin' there, Dan McLean? Have you lost your senses?" asked Sally.

"They're a lot of fools, anyway. It was the rope that did it," replied Dan, as he rose slowly and followed Sally silently back to the house.

Oh! how the tin pans banged! How his musket seemed to scream with joy! But Dan shut the door, and sat down to think out just how big a fool he had been. After a while acting upon his wife's suggestion many times repeated, Dan returned to his bed, and gradually the noise died away. A few desultory yells, a final parting salutation from his old musket, and the bride of Dan McLean had been "properly received." O. N.

THE VALUE OF GENERAL READING TO THE YOUNG PRACTITIONER.*

BY S. H. HUTCHISON, M.B.

To be widely read is to have an accomplishment which holds a high place in the estimation of the world. That so few possess it must seem remarkable, when it is considered that of all the methods of self improvement, apart from one's life work, general reading stands as the most conspicuous for combining accessibility with both pleasure and usefulness.

For the young medical man, however, to consider general reading a mere accomplishment, by all means to be acquired by those who have abundance of time, but having no place in the day of a fairly busy doctor must be a grave mistake. For a knowledge of literature, slowly but surely, is coming to be a factor absolutely essential to success. Far from inflicting itself as a drudgery however, it offers him actual value of a most practical character, and is willing to afford him a pastime of the highest order.

In advocating a pastime to be universally acceptable to a body of men so vast, one not speaking from the actual experience of years, must, under ordinary circumstances, hesitate. When, however, the shrine of the Goddess of Letters is to be the place of common worship confidence may be assumed on the subject by the humblest. On the pleasures of reading, essays might be writ-

*Read before the Toronto Post-Graduate Society, Dec. 4, 1901.

ten. Here, it is only necessary to point out that the enjoyment of these pleasures combines perfect mental refreshment with bodily quiet and comfort, in a way acceptable to none more than the practitioner of medicine, fatigued with the rounds of a day. To adopt from the outset a recreation of necessarily in-door nature to the total exclusion of others more beneficial physically, would be a course far from sensible. There are few of the sports, however, which do not make calls on the time soon certain to be felt too great for even the commencing practitioner, and prosperity bringing with it as it must, more open air activity, can look in no more profitable direction for pastime than the ever present book shelf.

In respect of the actual practical value of general reading to the busy medical man, let us first look into the characteristics which make a writing great, be it novel, essay or poem. As an illustration may be used the novel, because the essence of what can be said in regard to it will be found to apply also to the others. In works of fiction we find a story running connectedly throughout, and at different junctures scenes of more than ordinary interest. In a novel of exceptional merit some of the success is due no doubt to the construction of the story, and the way in which the scenes are colored, but these do not form the true substance of the work at all. The true substance is the exhibition of human nature. This must be done in a way that will appeal to all, and must have for its characters genuine representations of actual men and women, acting, thinking and speaking as people do, or have done.

The writer of such must be a person of no mean ability. His insight into human nature and human motives must be extraordinary. He must be a man of the world, having had wide experience of actual happenings, and must be a careful student of the past. Most of all, however, we are told he must possess a unifying principle. This, attained to only by deep reflection on life, enables him to see, no matter in what sphere he may be placed, the very core of life in all its sides, the very first principles of human tragedy and comedy.

Now are not the powers which such an one displays the very ones which every young medical man who intends to build up a practice should strive to acquire? Coming into relationship with our fellowmen of the utmost intimacy possible, what class of men can require more, that this great human nature shall be an open book? The meeting half-way of delicate questions from embarrassed patients, the preservation of dignity in trying circumstances, the judicious handling of grave forecasts, are a few examples of occasions demanding of the physician a careful previous study of like situations. In other words, he too must possess a unifying principle, and nowhere can he acquire it more readily than in the works of the masters.

A decision of the utmost importance for a young man to make once and for all, is that as to whether conscience or selfish ambition shall have the right of way in his actions. For us young medical men this problem assumes most serious proportions, for grave indeed, for humanity at least, must be the consequences of the adoption by any of no definite constant course, and graver one of personal advantage entirely. To the help of all in this great determination, comes reading. Biographies pleasurable to read, readily to be obtained, state actual facts of the lives of men of both modes of action. Essays place within the reach of all, the thought of great minds who have been confronted with the same

question. One may read the life-story of a Mirabeau or a Talleyrand, and estimate for himself the measure of success which in these cases attended the annihilation of moral self. (It is significant that in other pages than those of British history must we seek to find lasting conspicuous figures of this type.) Again, one may read the biography of the cruelly ambitious Napoleon and then that of the conscientious Cromwell, and finally in an essay by one of the world's greatest thinkers, see the motives, actions and success of these very two contrasted. These men all shine forth as having individually given one or other course the best trial possible to human soul. We may with but slight trouble learn of their every step. What folly then for any to map out his course without taking advantage of the fund of information which literature silently offers.

It is interesting to note that whichever course one may select, he will still find reading indispensable. Among others, the very characters above referred to found it so, and it is told of the great Napoleon that he never travelled any considerable distance in his coach without being literally surrounded by a fresh stock of works of value, which were eagerly devoured, and then, to allow of ordinary comfort, had to be thrown out of the window.

In still another direction, may reading be said to yield practical value to the physician. No matter how excellent a man may consider his methods of working to be, he must always acknowledge the possibility of better ones. If it be impossible to have the advantage of personally observing such, he may at least learn of them from the literature. In connection with work in medicine, there is plenty of biographical material to be procured containing information of this very nature, and the fact that it comes necessarily from the old world, where medicine is more classical, in no way detracts from its usefulness. A description of the marvellous capacity of work, and the great versatility, of some master must forever leave its impress on the memory to be a stimulus to higher attainment.

If any, on careful consideration, cannot see in such advantages sufficient inducement to give literature systematic attention, let him now look at the necessity for doing so, which is coming to stare him in the face.

The position of the medical man has always been one commanding a more than ordinary amount of respect. Few men, even in public positions come in during their daily rounds, worthy as they may be, for display toward them of deference from so many individuals, as the busy practitioner. Till the present age, the condition of the mass of the people with regard to education has been poor. Nowadays however, there is a chance sweeping over all civilized communities. Well-read men abound everywhere. Merchants, financiers, and men in humble walks of life, are finding the advantages for their actual business of being men of knowledge. Their sons and daughters are early making strides into even scientific knowledge. Books are coming more and more within the reach of all. Technical schools abound where even the poor may make inroads into learning of all sorts. Minds formerly engrossed in small things are now, as a result of this change, and of the wider familiarity possible through the style of magazine now current, the freedom of the press and not a little through such modern inventions as the cinematographe, coming to comprehend life in all its sides. No matter to what extent civilization may advance, the acquired practical skill of the medical man must command at all times, considera-

tion. In all but this practical knowledge, however, the laity is somewhat approaching the level of the professional man.

Is then the practice of medicine, heretofore giving to its adherents a position above the average in general society, in any danger of coming to be merely a high-class trade? Are the sacrifices made, the hardships gone through, even the sympathy displayed by the physician, in any risk of being set down as merely commodities to be exhibited as routine, and not in any way the true inclinations of one ennobled to some extent by having worked in the vast field of usefulness, and of grave responsibilities, which medicine presents? No; practically this is not what seems to be coming to pass at all. The masses are still prepared to respect, but are by their own advancement, raising the standards required of us. Woe to him, then that does not appreciate and hasten to profit by this necessity. He will be what Carlyle calls "the unable man" in the position of influence. If, however, he earnestly set about the acquiring of general information, he will, judged by the standards now fixed by the laity, be considered a worthy member of his profession, will help to maintain the rank of medicine with its sister professions of necessarily wide learning, and most of all, will approach the type of his British brother in medicine, as gentleman of culture.

Once having realized the value of general reading as a habit, it must be a weak character who will not strive to adopt it. It may be urged that a busy practitioner, especially one settled in the country, has hardly time for medical reading, much less for that of any other nature. When however it is remembered that this other is recreation and that as years roll by, it is one of the few pleasures likely to satisfy, and that true manliness is the direct result of reading and its accompanying thinking, objections must vanish. Practically it has been found that, with a definite system of even but fifteen minutes daily allotted time, in a year the fruits of our industry will be remarkable. There are, no doubt, some to whom literature, other than medical, has scant charm, but let them weigh its results and remember, that if they earnestly seek they shall find.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

On Wednesday of last week a memorandum regarding the erection of a new physical laboratory was presented to the Government, and was received with a promise of consideration. On Saturday the Executive of the Alumni Association met and prepared resolutions asking the Government to receive a deputation of graduates, undergraduates and friends of the University to urge the adoption of a policy which should provide for the growing needs of the University in all departments, and especially at this juncture to provide for the erection of a physical laboratory and the organization of a department of forestry. The Senate of the University passed a statute a year and a half ago ordaining the department of forestry and appointing a teaching staff, but the statute has waited ever since for the ratification of the Government. The need of the physical laboratories can best be expressed by reprinting the memorandum referred to, as follows:

Memorandum from the Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto to the Minister of Education Regarding the Erection of a New Physical Laboratory.

The Board of Trustees in submitting herewith the plans for a new Physical Laboratory, beg to direct the attention of the Government to the following statement regarding the present situation, which, in the opinion of the Board, demands immediate action:

The President, in his annual reports to the Government, has repeatedly called attention to the necessity for a new building for Physics, and in his report for the year ending June 30, 1902, expresses the opinion that "the erection of a new Physical Laboratory is the most urgent need of the University at the present time, and cannot be longer delayed without seriously impairing the efficiency of this important department." Since the time referred to the disabilities under which the work of the department has been conducted have so multiplied that action in the matter can no longer be delayed. The Department of Physics provides instruction to students, not only in Arts, but also in Medicine, Engineering, Dentistry and Household Science, the work in the last two subjects named having been added during the present year. For the larger classes the lecture room accommodation is quite inadequate. There are this year four classes containing respectively 180, 186, 195 and 60 students. The Physics lecture room is seated for only 135 students, and, to show how serious the situation has become since last session (1902-03), it may be stated that, whereas it was necessary last year to divide one class and repeat the lecture, this year the increased numbers render such a division necessary in the case of four classes.

In the practical work the situation is even more serious. The total number of students to be provided for this year in the laboratories is 403, the accommodation for whom was found so inadequate that it has been supplemented by utilizing the space between the cases in the apparatus room, and by resorting to four rooms in the basement. Such temporary makeshifts as these, however, cannot continue to be used in fairness either to instructors or students.

Some idea of the inadequacy of the accommodation may be formed by comparing the total floor space available in Physics with that of the Departments of Biology and Chemistry, the former of which has three times as much space, and the latter about twice as much space as that at present allotted to Physics. In fact, the accommodation is so limited that it is not only insufficient for proper work, but it is positively insanitary.

The estimated cost of the erection of the proposed building is \$175,000. A further sum of \$40,000 will be required for equipment.

With regard to the probability of future expansion in the Department of Physics; it should be added that, in the plans submitted, due allowance therefor has been made in lecture room accommodation, and that, whilst the laboratory accommodation is planned only for present needs, the building, which is constructed on the unit system, can be readily enlarged for this purpose at any future time by extension of the wings.

There was a little girl
And she had a little curl—
To the vanity of woman it attested—
And when she was good
She was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was arrested.

—Widow.

THE VARSITY,

Published weekly by the University of Toronto Union. Annual subscription One Dollar, payable strictly in advance. For advertising rates apply to the Business manager. Address all communications for publication to the Editor-in-Chief, University College.

M. H. V. CAMERON, Editor-in-Chief.
T. B. McQUESTÉN, Business Manager.

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TORONTO, MARCH 2nd, 1904

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that THE VARSITY publishes this week a contribution by one of the most distinguished alumni of the University of Toronto. A graduate in medicine, John Beattie Crozier, practiced his profession in London, England, during the time in which he was battling for the foothold from which he has climbed to so considerable a height as a writer of serious English prose. The account of the difficulties met by Dr. Crozier might be sufficient to discourage our young writers were it not for the fact that, great as those difficulties were, he surmounted them and is now enjoying the fruit of his labors. There is every encouragement given to the student who is ambitious of giving his message to the world. The toil and the waiting are formidable only until they have been encountered and overcome.

* * *

IN another column we publish a copy of the memorandum presented by the Trustees to the Government regarding the erection of Physical Laboratories. The old promise of future consideration was, of course, given, but a statesman's to-morrow is often long in coming. There can be no question as to the need of the proposed structure. Medical students receive didactic lectures and no experimental teaching. Those in other departments who do receive laboratory instruction find it in the cellar of the old residence, in poky little places originally designed as bedrooms and in the meagre space allotted to them in the west wing of the main building. The provision of suitable accommodation for so large a body of students as that included in the various classes in physical science should be a matter of personal interest to every undergraduate in the University. When the Alumni Association were making the fight for the Convocation Hall their efforts were crowned with success only upon receiving the massed support of the undergraduate alumni. The Trustees are now backed by the Alumni Association in another struggle and they look to the undergraduates for their support. A move must be made at an early date if anything is to be accom-

plished during this session of Parliament. It will be impossible to publish in THE VARSITY of this term the plans of the proposed structure, but it may be said that nothing extravagant is asked for. The building would be built on the unit system and provision made for future enlargement.

* * *

A MAN has said that THE VARSITY is impossible. He proves it to his own satisfaction, and we only regret our lack of space in not being able to submit his arguments to our readers. He assumes that the meeting with Professor Wrong was a blow upon one cheek, and reasoning from the sumility with which we received what was intended in the most kindly spirit he judges that we at once turned the other side for the benefit of the smiter. The buffet was given with a little too much force. The writer called his work a "screed," but we would not on any account so designate what was manifestly designed for our good. The practical suggestions as to the appointment and remuneration of the officers might be referred to the Executive of the Union in whose charge they rest.

* * *

THE elections to the Executive of the Undergraduates' Union for the coming year are to be held next week. It is most important that this committee should be the strongest and most representative possible in view of the prospects for expansion of the Union in usefulness and influence on the opening of another term. By its constitution it is a focal point for the undergraduates of every faculty and affiliated college. Its influence should be much greater and more widely felt.

* * *

SELFISHNESS is the root evil of University life. The idealists speak and write of a University spirit, and suggestion after suggestion is made pointing to the development of this idea, which is as old as college life and yet new with every freshman class. Rivalries for class standing make every student in the honor courses work only for himself. Rivalries for class recognition keep the units of the colleges apart. Jealousies among the colleges keep them from uniting as they might in movements which would benefit the University at large. The recriminations of one faculty against another keep breaches open which should long ago have been closed. One set of men are alleged to monopolize the offices in the various organizations, and so are left to conduct them as they will. University spirit is certainly developing, but a great task remains for those who would see it attain its growth in this generation. A common ground of sympathy must be found upon which to unite the students of all faculties. This ground must be the needs of the University itself and the ideal to which she hopes to attain. With this in view it will not be hard to cultivate the broader sentiments which will result in the spirit so much longed for.

THE COLLEGE GIRL

MISS J. A. NIELSON, Superintending Editress.



There is about an election something of particular interest and charm for the human mind. Whether it is because of the passion for excitement, which is apt to seize upon us all at times, whether the love of competition so characteristic of our race, or whether some other deeper cause, it is impossible to determine. Certain it is, however, that an election has some peculiar element of attraction for the average person. This is in no small degree true of the college girl. There are few events that arouse more interest and afford more pleasure to the women students of our college than do the annual elections of the Women's Literary Society. It is, moreover, a serious interest. The majority of our college girls take their responsibilities seriously. Our elections are conducted in a sober and businesslike spirit that forbids the presence or even the suggestion of the "bribery and corruption" that frequently characterize the election proceeding of larger and graver bodies. Let any man who doubts this accept the true account of one who watched with an eager and critical eye the elections of the Women's Lit on Saturday evening.

To anyone who, like the present writer, has not been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Lit, there is about these elections a curious and delightful freshness. They are unlike all other elections. Their keynote is good-natured jollity. The necessary preliminary business meeting is enlivened by conversation and candy. There is present nothing of the greediness and rancour that sometimes mar the pleasure of an election meeting. Rival candidates dip unconcernedly into the same box of bonbons or salted peanuts, and the deadliest rivals may bury their envious claim in a chocolate cream.

Business over, preparations were made for casting the ballots. The floor was cleared of superfluous chairs; the vice-president (acting as president for the evening), and the recording secretary on the platform, prepared for work, the latter being equipped with the voters' list, and the scrutineers began to distribute the ballots to the voters. The latter were scattered about the room, dancing to the accompaniment of the indefatigable pianists, or gathered in interested little groups discussing the comparative merits and attractions of the various candidates. The votes were cast for one office at a time, the names of the candidates being written on the blackboard. After a sufficient interval, Madam President would rise, rap vigorously on the table, and as soon as she could make herself heard above the music of the human voice divine, demand: "Are all the votes in for —?" The voters passed in single file between the platform and an extemporized railing formed by the backs of chairs. As each girl handed in her ballot her name was called by the poll clerk, Madam President, and the vote was recorded by the recording secretary. No opportunity was given for stuffing the ballot box or falsifying the records

of the poll book. A considerable number of the offices had been filled by acclamation; others had to be voted on twice or even three times. As the results were obtained, the names of the unsuccessful candidates were rubbed off the blackboard. Each winner was greeted with hearty applause, whether of rejoicing with the victorious or of triumph over the vanquished, let the spirit of truth alone decide. We hope that the favors were distributed with justice, even though we may say with Thackeray, "Thank heaven, I never thought so ill of women as to suppose them to be just."

Another feature of the evening was the exhibition of the new University pin. A limited number of these pins have been ordered, and it was proposed that two should be purchased by the girls of the third and fourth years to serve as samples for those who did not have the opportunity of seeing the pin that evening. Doubtless more will be heard of this from another source.

After the elections and amusements had been concluded the girls formed a circle joining hands, and sang "Auld Lang Syne." In this there was an element of sadness, for it was the first of a series of good-byes for the popular graduating class. After "God Save the King," the society disbanded, the girls all setting out for home at an early hour, in which respect the Women's Lit always sets an excellent example.

The officers for the ensuing year are:

Hon. President—Miss Grant McDonald.

President—Miss Mabel Davis.

Vice-President—Miss Margaret Scott.

Fourth Year Representative—Miss Ketcheson.

Treasurer—Miss Lyon.

Recording Secretary—Miss Kate McDonald.

Third Year Representative—Miss Adie.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Best.

Second Year Representative—Miss McEntee.

Varsity Board—Fourth Year, Miss Magee; Third Year, Miss E. M. McKay.

In spite of the fact that we are in Lent, no one seems to have been sobered down these last two weeks, indeed an extra burst of gaiety seems to have filled the air. Doubtless it is due to the little foretaste of spring we are having, when instead of having to brace ourselves against nipping winds and shunning them when we can, we eagerly woo the "balmy breath of spring" that plays about us now. It makes us even feel poetical.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Squair gave a dinner to the students in the Fourth Year Moderns and Pass and to a number of professors and their wives. The guests assembled at 7.30 in the Faculty Union, where some time was spent in lively conversation, to judge by the volume of one's own voice, used to make oneself heard while waiting until the pancakes and the various other denominations should have vacated the dining hall. Wise youths viewed the place beforehand to see who their future partner should be, but the maidens were kept in suspense and speculation.

The dining hall looked very gay and festive lit up by many lights, by flowers, by pretty gowns, by smiles, and the genial faces of the host and hostess. All went merry as a marriage bell, and after each course each individual expression became more benign.

At the end of the dinner Professor VanderSmissem arose and voiced the sentiments of the guests regarding the kindness of Mr. Squair. After they had all sung "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the host replied, and said that they need not think they were getting away yet, as he had some limelight pictures to show. This was not

by any means the least enjoyable part of the evening. These pictures consisted of a number of portraits of famous men and women of France, some of the most beautiful being different portraits of Marie Antoinette painted by Mme. Le Brun, and of the most interesting portraits of Voltaire from an innocent youth to an old man with the famous leer. Of landscapes, none could be daintier than those of Watteau with lovers in the foreground and an idealistic grove of trees in the back. One never tires of seeing those realistic pictures of Dutch suggestion where the mother is preparing a meal and childish faces look out from a background of dark kitchen rafters, and a few chickens pecking around on the floor.

About 11 o'clock the guests took their departure, taking with them a pleasant recollection of an evening that edified them both physically and intellectually.

Mrs. Ramsay Wright gave an at-home on Saturday afternoon after Prof. Coleman's lecture. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent in her charming rooms.

A meeting of the alumnae of the University of Toronto was held on Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Addison, Withrow avenue. Interesting papers on Russia and Japan were read by the hostess and Miss Flavelle, of Lindsay, and a letter from Mrs. S. J. McLean, of California, a graduate of '98.

GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

As with every function held this year, the annual Glee Club concert, which took place Friday evening last, was "a distinct success," and "the best that has been given for years."

A large crowd, considering the extreme lateness in the term, gathered in Association Hall to hear the various productions of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs. These were more than ably assisted by Mrs. W. Hughes Oliphant, a singer the appreciation of whose sweet contralto voice was abundantly shown by the numerous bunches of roses she received, while Miss Marietto La Dell added to the already numerous reasons for her popularity by bringing down the house with every number she gave. Ross McKinnon, already known to undergraduate fame, for other reasons than his voice, showed that particular phase of his many charms to the best advantage yet, while the accompanists were Miss Moekridge and Mr. Thompson, familiarly known as "Harry" and officially as H. V. Thompson, '05. The many friends of the club showed their interest by turning out in numbers. Several of the faculty were present, and it is known that they almost unanimously gave the club their practical support. Unfortunately, the fact that May is close at hand prevented many of those of the undergraduates who were "most anxious to hear the club" from being present. This general absence, however, was compensated for by the presence of not a few of the more prominent and select men of the various years—some of them, we are proud to state, with feminine accompaniments.

Arts students who were in the gallery endeavored to show their jealousy of the more fortunate thus accompanied friends below by an occasional "jolly," but they were half-hearted on the one side and entirely ignored on the other. The Varsity yell was indulged in at intervals by this dozen of men, but the vocal quality was thin, and was entirely eclipsed by the silence of the eight Dents in the opposite gallery, who had wholly forgotten their "H'm a Yack."

Taking it all in all, the concert was successful beyond expectation; there was a goodly crowd, and the practical support which the club received by those who, though not present, purchased tickets, is much and warmly appreciated.

THE UNIVERSITY SERMON.

The third in the series of University Sermons arranged this term was delivered on Sunday by Rev. Chancellor Wallace, of McMaster. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Professor Clark, of Trinity, and the McMaster Glee Club led the service of praise.

The sermon itself was based upon what the preacher termed "The Ideal Prayer for the Student." The words were taken from Ps. 119: "Open thou mine eyes that I may behold wondrous things out of the law." This prayer is marked by humility, aspiration and dependence and finds its parallel in the spirit of study which is indicated in the attitudes: "I do not know," "I want to know" and "Help me to know." All law followed to its source leads to God, therefore, Godspeed to every student who, whatever the field his researches, makes the prayer of the text his own. The prayer is for the transfigured life freed from the burden of satiety and monotony that weighs upon the multitudes in whom imagination is dead and freed from the dead level against which the soul revolts. The closing sentences were made an appeal to the students in the audience of whom it was asked, "Who shall come to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty?"

The auditorium was well filled by a student audience and the platform was occupied by a very representative body of the members of the various faculties, Vice-Chancellor Moss and Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria, also had seats upon the platform.

SATURDAY LECTURE.

The Saturday lecture of last week was delivered by Professor Coleman in the Chemical Building. The subject was "The Conquest of the Country." A most interesting account was given of the progress made in the opening up of Canada, the advance of agriculture and the development of the means of communication between distant points in the vast territories of our land. Beginning with the wild animals who made definite paths for themselves, he described the natural highways. The Indians, with a genius for conquest, navigated the rivers and carried on a limited agriculture. The French followed, and then the English of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Lantern illustrations were used showing the methods of conquest by the lumbermen in Quebec and Ontario; by the early settlers of the prairies with their Red River carts and ox teams; by the prospectors in British Columbia, and later by the same agents in the Klondike country. Notwithstanding all the progress made, the country is not yet conquered. Only the borders have been subdued, and the final conquest will not be made for many years to come.

"Spoonng is innocuous and needn't have a sequel;
But recollect, if spoon you must, spoon only with your equal."

BOOK REVIEWS

"TWO COUNTRY WALKS IN CANADA."*

Charles Lamb tells us how his spleen was wont to be roused by things in books' clothing which are no books, such imposters as Scientific Treatises, Statutes at Large, the Works of Flavius Josephus, and Paley's Moral Philosophy. The reading public might be pardoned for similar irritation at the frequency with which its admiration is claimed for Canadian literature, which is either not distinctively Canadian, or, more frequently, not literature. All the more welcome is this little volume, which treats a Canadian subject with real literary charm, is clothed in beautiful and fitting material shape by a Toronto publisher, and is written by one of our own graduates, a Canadian, if not by birth, yet by life and education, though we are sorry to gather he rather chooses to regard himself as an alien. Mr. Haultain's essays are literary both in conception and form. They are the work, not of the mere observer and recorder of facts, but of the literary artist, for whom things have an aspect and a significance other than the utilitarian; and they exhibit a beauty and finish of style, the outcome of skilled and conscientious workmanship directed by a highly cultivated taste.

The first of the walks is a short one, taken early one winter morning in the outskirts of a certain Ontario town, which the author conceals under the pseudonym (not complimentary in its suggestions) of Dummer. "Snow lay deep over the whole land, thick on every roof, over the edges of which it protruded itself in irregular curves—solid cataracts suspended in air, and vainly endeavoring to complete their descent by long six-foot icicles. Snow-white was every road, save for the two dirty grooves beaten down by the hoofs of horses. Snow covered the country, far as the eye could reach; glistening like glaciers on the hillsides, deep purple and blue in the patches shaded by the pines; only the woods showing black against the dazzling white, the perpendicular walls of the wooden farm buildings, the solitary trees and shrubs, and the straggling snake-fences—long, unshapen logs of split timber, their ends placed zigzag the one over the other, to keep the structure erect—relieved the white monotony." The landscape, the indications of human activity, the people the writer meets, give occasion for pictures of life in Dummer and, indeed, of men and things in Canada at large; for the paper, originally published in the *Nineteenth Century*, was intended primarily for a British public. The second essay describes a much longer tramp, along the Kingston road, from Toronto some forty miles eastward, and, like the earlier paper, consists of vignettes of Ontario scenery, gracefully intermingled with the writer's impressions and reflections. We might quote, were it not too long, the vivid picture of a Sunday afternoon in a small village, but must be content with something shorter. As the writer was beginning to leave the suburbs of Toronto behind him he fell in with a certain nice-mannered but Philistine youth. "I nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice when I say that that utterance of his, most pregnant of observation of the passing scene, was contained in the words, 'That's a potato-patch'!—so he called it. The early morning sun fought its way between

dense gray clouds, and fell in cheering light on the tops of the trees, and in silver showers upon the gleaming lake below; the rich green meadows caught the rays; the very air seemed laden with treasures of sunlight; young and graceful maples, in crimson tints, like Maenads at vintage-time, flung flaming torches towards the sky, unmindful of the morn; the sumach and the gorgeous Virginia creeper were ablaze with beauty; yet of all this he saw nothing; a brown potato-patch by the highway rim a brown potato-patch was to him, and it was nothing more.—Yes, by the by, it was something more; it was an appreciable piece of property, a prospective town lot, at so much per foot frontage, one-third cash down and the balance in half-yearly instalments to suit the purchaser, all local improvements paid."

It would be unfitting to close this notice without a word of praise for the material embodiment of these essays. Paper, typography, etc., are of the kind which the enterprise of Mr. Morang has fortunately made not unfamiliar in Canadian bookmaking. It is only a pity that instead of the, no doubt, excellent and representative photographic views with which the volume is illustrated, it had not been possible to employ reproductions from Canadian landscape art. The hardness of the photographic print is lacking exactly in that touch of artistic grace and feeling which is the main excellence of Mr. Haultain's work.

W. J. A.

THE BRITISH NATION.

Wrong. Morang & Co. \$1.00.

Prof. Wrong has undertaken a great and good work, no less, as he tells us, than "covering within the compass of a handy volume, the salient features of the history of

He recognizes, as so many have not done, that the history of a nation is the life story of its people, great and small, and consequently the modes of life, customs, manners, dress and amusements are fairly chronicled and given their place in the great movements of national development. Architecture from earliest times is allowed to tell its story, and the supreme importance of naval power to Britain is emphasized, for the sea has made us what we are, and must ever unite, not separate, motherland and colonies, making her independent of continental upheavals.

The great men, the leaders of thought and action, are made alive, and we realize, by word and illustration, what manner of men they were.

A useful summary of dates is given after each chapter, and a list of books of reference.

The illustrations are worthy of special mention, being enough, on their own merits, to commend the book to all who wish to study and enjoy history. Messrs. Morang & Co. have done their work well; the book is well made and attractive.

CHESS CLUB.

On Tuesday evening, February 23, the annual match between teams from the faculty and students was played. Professors Hutton, Milner and Keys, and Messrs. Fife and Moure represented the faculty. The students' team consisted of W. W. Hutton, W. Treadgold, F. Watt, H. Keys and J. Lang. The match was very well contested and resulted in a score of three to two in favor of the faculty.

C. F.

*Two Country Walks in Canada, by Arnold Haultain; illustrated. Toronto: George Morang & Co., Limited; 1903.

THE SCHOOL MISTRESS AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Oliver Wendell Holmes used to enjoy his breakfasts, if his own story be true. The Autocrat would evidently have been content on occasions to extend the meal long past dishwashing time, but then there was the school mistress who had perforce to hurry to her work and the autocrat's own students were waiting for his lecture on anatomy. It is not hard to imagine the strong will of the lecturer when he could forget for the time the charm of the fresh spring morning, the pleasure of the stroll along "the long path," and the delight of the little rest upon the bench near the end of it. To forget all of this sufficiently to teach anatomy before an hour had passed—what self command! To turn from a society that made his pulses throb in an ecstasy of happiness to speak of the structure of the human heart! to demonstrate its auricles and ventricles!

But I also have my breakfast with a goodly company including a school mistress. Her way and mine also lie in the same direction in the morning as she goes to her school and I to my lectures. But we are not after types of the Autocrat and his fairest among women. We do not speak to each other at the table and each travels the path alone. The fact is that she out-talked me before my own audience—the other boarders. Before she came I used to tell my choicest stories and bow modestly to the applause. I used to discuss Chamberlain with the American gentleman and the sermon with the Scotch lady. I would turn the somewhat extraordinary tales of the commercial traveller into a laugh against himself, and altogether took charge of the conversation. This was last summer before the schools opened.

The school mistress was introduced to the company and was well received. I had been making a few remarks upon faddism in foods—there were three kinds of porridge and a patent breakfast food upon the table that morning—and was about to continue when the newcomer raised her voice. We all heard her as she intended we should. She was accustomed to being heard above the hum of a school room, so she found it comparatively easy to fill the apartment with the blare of her trumpet tones. We were not long in ignorance of the fact that she ate no vegetables, owing to a hyper-acidity in her stomach. We also learned that her diet was chiefly unbuttered brown bread, "Zweibach." This she crunched at every meal, and I soon grew adept at interjecting a word when she was occupied with her noisy mouthful.

We soon crossed swords. Her shoulder ached one morning. She had whipped a boy the day before and being out of practice had strained a muscle. I referred

proudly to three years teaching with but two strappings. Nonsense! She believed in the good old-fashioned methods, and my argument was lost. Next I ventured to sympathize with the Dental Student who had sprained his foot. He had been to a surgeon and the bandages were so applied that he could not walk on his heel. We were interrupted with the information that people who walked correctly got the ball of the foot down before the heel anyway, so that the bandages were the means of inducing a more perfect gait. This argument spun out for a week. Anatomy was flouted as showing nothing, and the common habit of alighting on the heel and springing from the ball of the foot was denounced as wrong. She had only noticed two people walking properly in a whole day of observation on a crowded street.

The arguments in which I took so much pride were brushed aside and we listened because we were not deaf, though well nigh deafened by the din. At last I begged a truce. I could fight no more and I sought to save my credit as the leader in discussion at our table. She let me go for one day, and then brought down a drill manual to the table, out of which she proposed to read a chapter as a proof of her contention. I left the table and a sudden hush fell upon the place. I left the room. She forgot the page she intended to read and no one urged her to seek for it. Since then we have not spoken, and when both are at the table there is no general conversation. We were both away one day and the boarders passed a vote of thanks to me for the sacrifice of dignity which had silenced the sounding brass. The landlady has often to delay her dishwashing now, as a few by tacit consent come late to resume the old relations.

F. K. C.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

During the latter part of last week Mr. A. B. Williams, one of the international secretaries, conducted a series of training conferences for the committees who have charge of next year's work. Every branch of the Association work was discussed, and the difficulties to be met were shown, and methods of overcoming them suggested. These conferences should mean much to next year's committees.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The tenth annual assault-at-arms will be held in the gymnasium next Friday, March 4th, at 8 p.m. One of the most interesting events will be the championship tug-of-war between Meds and School. Both teams are butting forth every effort to land the title for '04. The finals in the fencing tournament is attracting much attention and will add greatly to the program of the assault. Everyone should make every endeavor to attend.

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S P O R T S
P. J. MONTAGUE, Superintending Editor.

THE JENNINGS CUP CHAMPIONS.

Year.	Team.	Captain.
1900.....	School of Science.....	A. J. Isbester
1901.....	McMaster.....	S. M. McLay
1902.....	Dentals.....	O. K. Gibson
1903.....	Junior School of Science....	E. A. Ford
1904.....	Senior School of Science....	E. Jackson

SENIOR S. P. S. 4, DENTALS 0.

Last Thursday afternoon, before a fairly large crowd, the Senior School of Science team defeated the Dental seven, and the Jennings Cup stays with the School for another year. The rooters of both teams were much in evidence. The ice was in extremely good condition, excepting one side, where the sun had made a little border of water. The checking was at all times very close, and as a result the four-men combination for which both of the teams have been noted this year was considerably interfered with. The School men started off with a rush,

and within a couple of minutes they had notched a goal. The Dents, however, all started to play a defence game, and notwithstanding the fact that the puck was in Dental territory for three-quarters of the half, the good work of Stewart in goal and the wild shooting of the School forwards kept the score down to the single tally. With the score 1-0 against them, the Dentals started in to win the championship, but the good rushing of the School men and the impregnable defence of Jackson, Broadfoot and Pattee prevented them, and S. P. S. won out by a score of 4-0. The School men had been reading the accounts of the Ottawa-Marlboro game of the previous night, and the article of hockey that they put up was strenuous enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic of their supporters. Montague was sent to the boards seven or eight times, generally taking a Dental with him, and most of the others went off for a rest once at least. Jackson, the School captain, was the most effective man on the ice, and the whole team gave him gilt-edge support. Stewart in goal for the Dents kept the score down remarkably well, while Nethereott was their best forward. Quite a lot of board and fee money changed hands. The teams:

School of Science—Goal, Pattee; point, Broadfoot; cover, Jackson; forwards, Montague, McInnes, Swan and Barrett.

Dentals—Goal, Stewart; point, Hogan; cover, Crawford; forwards, Nethereott, Martin, Hartley and Carveth.

Referee—John Lash.

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DENTALS 5, JUNIOR ARTS 2.

The Dentals put themselves in the finals for the Jennings Cup by defeating the strong Junior Arts team last Tuesday afternoon. Nethercott Carruth and Stewart played a strong game for the Dentals, while Lash in goal and Southam on the forward line put up the best article for the Arts men. The teams :

Dentals—Goal, Stewart; point, Hogan; cover, Crawford; forwards, Carruth, Nethercott, Martin and Hartley.

Junior Arts—Goal, Lash; point, Keys; cover, Francis; forwards, Boyd, Sherwood, Southam and Fraser.

FENCING TOURNAMENT.

Judging from the excellence and evenness of the bouts and from the interest displayed by outsiders, the Senior Tournament, which began last Thursday, was as good as any in recent years. The entries comprised Macdonald, Snively, McQuesten, Burwash, Overend and Jamieson, of Arts; Addison, of Medicine, and Smart and Baldwin, of School. The draws placed Baldwin, Overend, Burwash and Jamieson in Group I., with the remaining five in Group II. Promptly at 5 on Thursday the first two contestants took up their positions at opposite ends of the chalked box, and listened to the preliminary cautions of Referee Prof. Williams concerning foul hits, riposte and frappes, and the usual good advice about rushes, wildness and wide hits. After further cautions to the spotters, came the commands: "All ready," "On guard," "Engage," and the fight was on. Macdonald v. Smart was the first out, and although the former fought gamely, he was outpointed by Smart. In Overend v. Baldwin, "Casey" sprang a surprise, and succeeded in beating out his opponent. Both were inclined to the corps-a-corps style, and Baldwin's well-balanced weight allowed Overend no advantage in that respect. The McQuesten-Snively bout was most exciting, the contestants being very evenly matched, and after a tie at four all, "Tim" succeeded in getting the odd point. In the last fight on Thursday Jamieson, who was fencing in good form, vanquished Burwash.

On Friday afternoon Addison and Macdonald were the first contestants, the former winning. Smart v. McQuesten furnished a good bout, in which Smart, who is a very industrious fencer and has a most effective cut-over,

beat last year's Junior champion. In Overend v. Burwash the former won on superior form. Baldwin continued his winning streak in his fight with Jamieson. Both did good fencing, but Jamieson was outpointed.

On Saturday three more bouts were finished. Snively won from Addison by good fencing, although both at times were a little wild, and too anxious for points. McQuesten won from Macdonald after a short struggle, and in the final bout of the afternoon Smart beat Addison.

Summary:

Smart	won from	Macdonald	.....	5-2
Baldwin	" "	Overend	.....	5-3
McQuesten	" "	Snively	.....	5-4
Jamieson	" "	Burwash	.....	5-2
Addison	" "	Macdonald	.....	5-2
Smart	" "	McQuesten	.....	5-4
Overend	" "	Burwash	.....	5-0
Snively	" "	Addison	.....	5-2
Baldwin	" "	Jamieson	.....	5-3
McQuesten	" "	Macdonald	.....	5-1
Smart	" "	Addison	.....	5-2

Referee—Sergt. Williams. Spotters—Louis Gibson, Greig and Gagne. Scorers—Ferris and Fairty.

The winners of the two groups, Baldwin of Group I. and, probably, Smart of Group II., will fight the finals at the Assault-at-Arms on Friday night.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

The Junior Fencing Tournament will commence on Tuesday, March 15th, at 4.30 p.m. All entries must be in the hands of the secretary by the preceding Saturday. The Juniors are advised to turn out and practise every night next week, when the Seniors will be around to help them get into form.

Around The Halls

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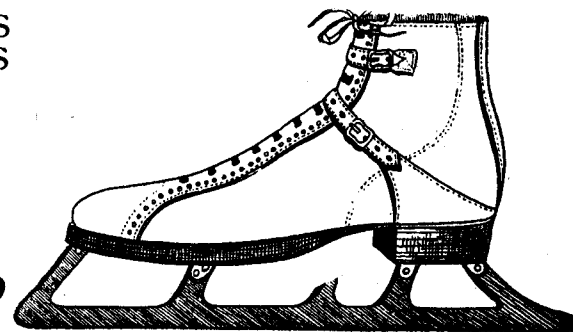
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The Oratory Contest will be held to-morrow evening, Thursday, March 3, in the Students' Union.

The Committee which has been working on a University pin since last fall have decided upon a design. The design is neat, and represents the symbols and motto in the University crest.

A meeting was held on Friday afternoon of those wishing to form a Rifle Association in connection with the University. Professors Baker and Vandersmissen were present and spoke in favor of the project.

On Friday morning the First Year Medicals came over to University College for their first lecture, but being unfamiliar with the rules and regulations of University College they were treated to a hustle by the Arts men. Several were slightly injured in the mixup, but it is to be hoped that the Meds will see fit next time to show some respect to their Arts friends.

The Library Society met on Friday night, President Hunter in the chair. The Oratory Contest was announced for Thursday, March 3. Mr. W. H. Vance then brought in the report of the Pin Committee. He said that they had decided on a pin which would show no distinction of faculty. It was to be copyrighted and sold on certificate to those who have completed their first year. The constitution was discussed. Coleman, '04,

was in favor of changing the manner of deciding debates as set down in the constitution. He thought that seventy-five per cent. for matter and twenty-five per cent. for style were preferable. The amendment was carried after much discussion. It was also decided that no undergraduate should act as a judge in an inter-year debate, except in case of emergency, and that no subject should be debated twice within four years. Another amendment made it convenient for students entering after Christmas to join the Debating Society by paying a one dollar fee instead of one dollar and a half.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

At the meeting of the Engineering Society on Wednesday afternoon a paper on the Ratan coal fields of Colorado, by Mr. E. V. Neelands, was read by Mr. F. N. Rutherford. Mr. A. W. Campbell being unable to be present, Mr. Peter Gillespie read his paper on Modern Good Roads.

Notice of motion was given by Mr. McFarlane to rearrange the distribution of offices in the Engineering Society among its different years.

While Prof. L. B. Stewart was in Ottawa two weeks ago, the twenty-two School graduates at present in the capital tendered him a dinner, as a slight token of the

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respect and appreciation in which he is held by all School men. The affair was very successful in every way and most enjoyable.

We are in receipt of an advertisement from Ottawa for a graduate in chemistry or mining to test explosives. There ought to be no lack of applicants, as there is every prospect of a raise in a short time.

Peter was in the silo inspecting the turbine. It was casually remarked that if the water were turned on there would be a less efficient head. "At any rate," said Mr. A-g-s, "there would be a more efficient mouthpiece."

The Engineering Society elections have been set for March 25th. Only one candidate has announced his intention of running for president, but there are one or two others who could be persuaded to stand for the position.

It is hard to account for some people's taste, but really Lew has been looking very blue lately.

In a closely contested game, School defeated the Dents 4-0. This being the final game of the Jennings Cup series, the cup will remain in its old position.

Bill Worthington has devised a scheme for rapid communication with the authorities, regarding next lectures, by means of the telephone.

The Meds will have to pull some to beat our heavy-weights in the tug-of-war: 195 is the average weight.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

M. E. Gowland, '05, was this week suddenly called to the bedside of his father, who was seriously ill. Mr. Gowland has returned, which we take to indicate some improvement in his father.

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Messrs. R. B. Fitzgerald and Mr. Curtiss, both of '05, who were reported ill last week, are again able to be around.

Mr. McNally, '04, who has completely recovered from his recent attack of typhoid, paid a visit to the college last week. He will not resume work this year, but promises to be with '05 next year.

Mr. Toll, '05, who had the misfortune to have a very severe attack of typhoid during the Christmas month, has this week returned to college after a sojourn of several weeks with his relatives. He looks like himself again, and we all welcome him back.

W. S. L., '05, (as he leaves the cosy corner)—“Well, think about it and give me your answer to-morrow.”

Wednesday afternoon the students of unit room U, captained by Joe Rogers, put those of P out of the hockey business to the tune of 8 to 2. This is one of a series between the different units.

Latest news from the theatre of operations: Ledy Meds to the right of him, a few to the left of him, and others behind him, poured in and wondered, but Cassells never budged an inch.

The freshmen Medicals and the Arts students had a severe encounter Friday morning in the Physics building. The press censorship has not allowed much news to sift through, but we gather that although the Arts men called in their reserves, the Victorians, the Medicals put them to ignominious flight.

Mr. D. F. McLachlan, '05, is the latest victim of unrelenting la grippe.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

The Literary Society departed from its usual line of programme on Friday evening, Feb. 26th. The procedure consisted in a Cambridge debate. The proposition, “Resolved, that Great Britain should pursue an aggressive policy in the East,” was moved by Mr. Trumppour and seconded by Mr. Briscoe, after which Messrs. Ben. Oliel and Beverley upheld the affirmative and Messrs. Jackson, Connor and Gibson the negative. At the conclusion of the hour allotted to this discussion, the president called for a vote of the meeting, which resulted in a victory for the negative.

The two debating unions of the college held their usual meetings on Saturday afternoon. The third year discussed the question of granting the privilege of the franchise to women, while the second year took a somewhat less fascinating, though equally as weighty, a subject, the question of enforced military service.

The dominant factors in student body, whose prerogative it is to proclaim themselves as such by a persistent neglect of attendance at morning chapels, and an utter disregard of punctual arrival at breakfast, were rudely roused from restful repose by the sound of heavy cannonading in the hall. The bombardment proved so effective that they appeared, with hair slightly dishevelled and tempers somewhat ruffled, 'tis true, at the breakfast table at the stipulated time.

Human ingenuity is a constant source of wonder, but when exhibited in a freshman it is to be viewed with

alarm. One of our number, who is an active working member of a society for the perpetuating of questionable facial adornments, has on sundry occasions of late performed marvellous feats of mental acrobatics in his frantic endeavors to preserve his moustache.

Messrs. Fraser and Purdie, who have been on the sick list for the past week are on the recovery.

Mr. Hallam has made another flying visit to the college after several weeks' absence. He came on Monday, but left again the following Saturday. How long before he makes his next call is uncertain, but he himself thinks that the next surprise will be in the near future.

The Knox correspondent, in the last issue, gives Wycliffe cause for sincere rejoicing. The positive seri-

ousness of his treatment of the "MacTaggart-Fawcett" incident reveals an anxiety born of fear that some staid Presbyterian may yet be a convert to the system represented by the "Wycliffe order." Apparently his zeal has led him to study—if only for "play"—Anglican uses and nomenclature. The spirit of harmony between our two theological colleges has been mutually gratifying and on our part quite without design. Naturally, however, Wycliffites must be elated at the prospect revealed.

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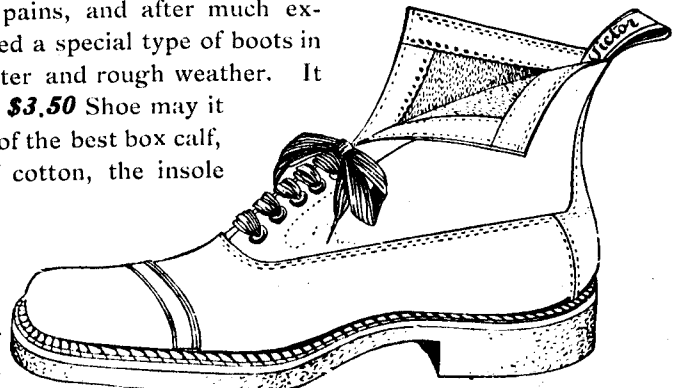
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- " 8 — Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
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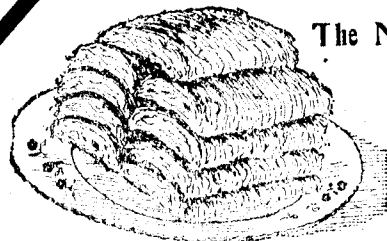
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