# VOL. XIX.

No. 2

# Aniversity of Toronto.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 25th, 1899

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# THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

Vol. XIX.

University of Toronto, October 25, 1899.

## TIME IN JULIUS CÆSAR.

#### BY W. LIBBY, B.A.

SCHLEGEL, in his lectures on dramatic art, discuss-ing Shakespeare's treatment of the three unities, shows that the dramatist disregarded the unity of place, but that instead of the unity of action he substituted a higher sort of unity. In reference to the third unity, that of time, it may be seen that Shakespeare, while apparently ignoring it, has in reality made an exceedingly careful and elaborate substitution for it. When the time of the stagerepresentation is not coincident with the time of the occurrence of the events related, an effort must be made to bring these two times into reconcilement. This is accomplished, as will be shown by a reference to Julius Cæsar, by the creation of a third time, a period of four or five days into which the action divides itself, and which serves as a basis on which the two divergent times can be reconciled. To understand the time of a play we must consider, therefore, the historical time, the time of stage-representation, the fictitious dramatic time, and the double legerdemain whereby the artist compresses the historical events of years into the occurrences of a few days, and on the other hand expands a half-hour's stage-representation to appear like the happenings of twelve or twenty-four hours.

In Julius Casar the historical events referred to occupied three years, from the autumn of 45 B.C. to the autumn of 42 B.C. The stage-representation, of course, would occupy about three hours. The dramatic artist, however, has imposed it on the minds of his auditors that the action is divided into three or four days. Let us first examine the means taken to establish this fictitious time. In the first Act, the first scene is in the day, perhaps in the morning, the second scene is in the afternoon, and the third scene is at night. Thus is made up one dramatic day. In the first scene the word holiday occurs three times, day and to day once each. In the second scene Cassius invites Casca to sup with him. In the third scene we are definitely informed at the conclusion that it is after midnight, and the frequent use of words like even, night, tonight, good-night, etc., keep the time prominently before the mind. In the second Act, the first scene occupies the interval from one o'clock in the morning till six, the second ends at eight, the third is at half-past eight, and the fourth is fixed at "about the ninth hour." All the scenes of the third Act are in the day, as are also the first two scenes of the fourth Act. The third scene of the fourth Act. however, runs into, and even through the night,—a fact we are not allowed to lose sight of. The scenes of the fifth Act occupy another day. At the end of the third scene Brutus definitely informs us that it is three o'clock, and the prominent mention of the torchlight at the beginning of the fifth scene apprises us that one more dramatic There are three nights, the night of the day has closed. conspiracy, the night Cæsar's ghost appears at Sardis, and the night of Brutus' death; the scenes are arranged so as to impress the auditors with the sequence of day and night. This of course does not preclude the idea of intervals between the scenes.

Although the idea of intervals is not precluded, and in fact one important means of compressing the action of years into three or four days is to choose representative days, yet an important part of the dramatist's task is to lead the auditors to disregard the lapse of time between many of the events and to regard the action as continuous. The means employed for this purpose are so various that they call for close consideration. How does the artist reconcile the historical time with the dramatic time? In the first scene of the first Act, the historical time is fixed by a speech of the second citizen, who, after considerable badinage, says, "But, indeed, sir, we make holiday to see Cæsar and to rejoice in his triumph." (Compare this artful introduction of a fact essential to the plot with the passage in which we are informed that Hamlet is thirty years old, Juliet fourteen, Miranda fifteen, and Lear eighty or older.) But, although by the second citizen's speech the exact historical time of the scene is fixed at October, 45 B.C.—the date of Cæsar's triumph after the battle of Munda—towards the end of the scene Marullus remarks to Flavius, "You know it is the feast of Lupercal," which prepares the mind for the procession and ceremonies of the second scene, which become in a sense identified with the triumph. The feast of Lupercal would fall on the 15th of February, 44 B.C., but the artist by this speech, and by Casca's reference in the next scene to the removal of scarfs from the images, has spanned the chasm between October and February.

Towards the end of the second scene Cassius says very definitely :---

" I will this night, In several hands, in at his windows throw, As if they came from several citizens, Writings, etc."

And towards the end of the next scene he bids Cinna throw a letter in at Brutus' window. This brings us to a very nice question. Is the stormy night of the third scene of the first Act the night of the 15th of, February, or the night of the 14th of March? This reference to the letter suggests that it is the former, but it does not preclude the possibility of its being some subsequent night, for Cassius sent several of these writings. The words of Cicero: "Good even, Casca; brought you Cæsar home?" tend to confirm the impression that it is the night after the Lupercalian festivities, especially as we think of Casca as returning from the engagement that in the second scene he had mentioned to Cassius. On the other hand the words, "Comes Cæsar to the Capitol to-morrow?" suggest that it is the eve of the Ides of March, and the storm, which is introduced here, and which is kept so well to the fore in the next two scenes, still further leads us to believe that the time is the night of March 14. Cassius' words at the end of this scene, "Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day see Brutus at his house," and—

## "Let us go,

For it is after midnight; and ere day We will awake him and be sure of him,"

make a very close connection with the first scene of the second Act, especially as there, shortly after midnight, we

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find Brutus reading one of Cassius' letters, and later receiving the conspirators. The truth seems to be that in this scene the auditors are kept mystified in reference to the time; the chasm between February 15 and March 14 is artfully bridged over and this scene is a true transition scene between Acts I. and II.

The next five scenes, the four of the second Act, and the first of the third Act, follow closely upon one another as regards the historical facts represented, which all occurred on March 15. There are no intervals and there is no need of careful transitions. Of course, there was an interval, marked by important occurrences, between the assassination of Cæsar and his funeral; this interim, however, is skilfully obviated by the closing speech of the first scene of the third Act. Antony says—

"Yet stay awhile ;

Thou shalt not back till I have borne this corpse Into the market place, etc."

Brutus had told Antony to prepare the body and follow him, and in the next scene Antony enters with Cæsar's body. These two scenes are made to appear continuous, although Brutus' words, "The question of his death is enrolled in the Capitol, etc.," glance at the historical occurrences between the assassination and the funeral.

The third scene of the third Act, as regards the date of the incident, follows, of course, immediately upon the second, but the first scene of the fourth Act refers to an historical event that occurred a year and eight months after the events referred to in the third Act. The auditors are intended here to feel the lapse of time to a certain extent, but the meeting of the triumvirs has been carefully shadowed out in the closing words of the second scene of the third Act:

Serv. Sir, Octavius is already come to Rome.

Ant. Where is he?

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Serv. He and Lepidus are at Cæsar's house.

Ant. And thither will I straight to visit him.

The meeting, as recorded in the first scene of the fourth Act, is at Antony's house, (as a matter of history the meeting did not take place in Rome) and Lepidus is sent on an errand to Casar's house; but the connection between the two acts is made sufficiently close. The incidents of the second and third scenes of the fourth Act were of the same date, but between them and the meeting of the triumvirs there was an interval of nearly a year, from November 27, 43 B.C. to the autumn of 42 B.C. Once more the artist does not altogether blind the auditors to the lapse of time. It is true the mention of the proscriptions makes a connection with the first scene of the act, as also does the appearance of Cassius and Brutus with their armies after Antony's announcement that the conspirators were levying powers, but the change of scene from Rome to Sardis suggests the idea of an interim.

The repeated mention of Philippi in the third scene of the fourth Act and Brutus' speech, "What do you think of marching to Philippi *presently*?" makes us forget that there is some ground to be covered between Sardis and Philippi. We think of this night as the eve of battle; although in the last scene of the play Brutus says:

> "The ghost of Cæsar hath appear'd to me Two several times by night; at Sardis once, And this last night here in Philippi fields,"

yet the fourth Act had concluded with his sending word to Cassius to set on his powers.

Cassius to set on his powers. In the fifth Act Shakespeare has compressed two battles into one. Historically there was an interval of twenty days between the two fights at Philippi. The dramatic artist has here handled boldly the historical materials. The first three scenes of the fifth Act deal with the incidents of the first battle, and the fourth and fifth scenes with the incidents of the second battle; between the occurrences of the third and fourth scenes, therefore, twenty days elapse; but this interim is expunged by the concluding lines of the third scene, in which Brutus says:

> "Lucilius, come; And come, young Cato; let us to the field. Labeo and Flavius, set our battles on; '*Tis three o'clock*: and, Romans, yet ere night We shall try fortune in a second fight."

It has now been shown how the dramatist has established a fictitious time in the minds of his auditors, and how he has compressed history to meet this fictitious time; an example or two will show how by a sort of artistic expansion the artist has reconciled the time of the stage-representation with the fictitious time. The first scene of the second Act will not take longer than twenty or twenty five minutes to play, yet it represents the time between one and six, say, of the morning of the assassina-The soliloquy, or meditation, of Brutus, the entrantion. ces and exits of Lucius, the scene of the conspirators, the scene with Portia, the scene with Ligarius, impose on the auditors and abuse the imagination on the subject of time. Many of the speeches anticipate morning; Brutus says, " I cannot by the progress of the stars give guess how near to day," "I have been up this hour, awake all night." We are not surprised that before the conspirators disperse the clock strikes three. The dispute between Casca, Decius and Cinna about the dawn and the east tends to blind us to the fact of how rapidly time is passing. Cassius in farewell says, "The morning comes upon's," and Brutus, farewell says, "The morning comes upon's," and Brutus, "and so good morrow to you every one." When Portia enters, her husband refers to the "raw cold morning," and we are not taken aback at the end of the scene when it is suggested that Brutus and Ligarius are about to set out for Cæsar's palace:

> "What it is, my Caius, I shall unfold to thee as we are going To whom it must be done."

A similar exercise of art to make a few lines seem to occupy the space between night and eight o'clock is found in the second scene of the second Act, and the last two scenes of the fourth Act are so contrived that the auditors become oblivious of the stretch of hours covered from the afternoon of one day till the morning of the next.

It is interesting to note how Shakespeare was able to dispense with the unity of time by the employment of what seems like an elaborate substitute. It is a question for the psychologist to determine how far all these nice adjustments were the result of instinctive art, and how far they were the result of conscious pre-contrivance.

---"The acquisition of knowledge is a good thing, the sharpening of the intellect is a good thing, the cultivation of philosophy is a good thing; but there is something of infinitely more importance than all these--it is, the rectification, the adjustment, through that mysterious operation we call sympathy, of the unconscious personality, the hidden soul, which co-operates with the active powers, with the conscious intellect, and, as this unconscious personality is rectified or unrectified, determines the active powers, the conscious intellect, for righteousness or unrighteousness "--Corson.

# THE RESIDENCE QUESTION.

# To the Editor of THE VARSITY.

SIR,-You do not over-rate the interest which I feel in everything which concerns our University when you ask me to give my opinion on the Residence question. I only wish that my experience were such as to make my opinion better worth having. An Oxford College, to which my experience relates, was an institution very peculiar in its character and history. It was a relic of the monastic, or perhaps I should rather say cœnobitic, Middle The Fellows, who with the Head formed the ages. governing body, were bound to celibacy; they lived within the college building; and, with the undergraduate students, formed a family, dining in the same Hall, and living in constant intercourse. There were, I think, great social advantages in this otherwise somewhat obsolete arrangement. By recent legislation Fellows holding educational offices in the College or University, having been permitted to marry, have taken to living in private houses, and the collegiate family must be a good deal broken up. A Residence, such as that which is the present subject of debate, is hardly analogous to an Oxford or a Cambridge College. However, as I said in my letter to Mr. King, it seems to me that, among students living together in a Residence, there must be more of the academical spirit than among students living separately in boarding houses, and greater opportunity of forming friendships, which, though secondary, are not unimportant objects of a University course. A mixture of seniors with juniors is evidently desirable, and might, I presume, be attained where you have postgraduate students, or graduates reading for Law or Medicine; though the professors and officers of the University generally must live in their own houses, not, like Oxford and Cambridge Fellows in my day, within the Residential walls. I feel myself, that had I, instead of living and conversing and interchanging ideas with my fellow students, merely attended the same lectures with them, great, intellectually as well as socially, would have been my loss.

I am not aware that any special evils have been imputed to the Residence, or that there is any distinct objection to it except its alleged failure to pay expenses. This is a matter of calculation and management. I cannot see why the kitchen and other departments of a Residence should not be made to pay their way as well as those of a College.

A University is rather too large for social unity or corporate spirit, if the students are scattered in boarding houses. The Greek Letter Societies in the American Universities seem to me partly to owe their existence to the need felt for some closer association such as at Oxford and Cambridge is afforded by the Colleges, of which, as you are aware, the Universities are federations; each College having a life, educational and social, of its own within its own gates.

I have only to add the expression of my hearty wish that the question may be solved in the best interests of our University.

Yours faithfully,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, August 31st, 1899.

what I must do is all that concerns me, and not what the people think. This rule, equally as arduous in actual and in intellectual life, may serve for the whole disinction between greatness and meanness.—*Emerson*.



The practices of the Ladies' Glee Club are held every Thursday afternoon at four o'clock sharp. As the time for practising is short, especially as the practices are held only once a week instead of twice, which has sometimes been the custom, it is fair to expect that the members should attend every meeting and be as punctual as possible. The music is being conducted by Mr. Hugh Kennedy. Any who wish to join may give their names to Miss Marion Lang.

Preparations are in active progress for the 4th Annual issue of "Sesame," which promises to be an even greater success than last year, both from the financial and literary standpoint. The editorial board has offered a prize of \$5 oo for the best essay contributed before December 1st to the Magazine.

The first regular meeting of the Women's Literary Society will be held on Saturday evening in the Students' Union Hall. The first year is especially welcome.

#### Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The subject to which our association devotes special attention this year is, "Prayerful, Systematic Bible Study." In connection with this, Dr. Tracy addressed the Association Wednesday, Oct. 18, on "God's Treasure House— The Bible :"

"Our spiritual life is the apex of our whole being; without this man's life is dwarfed. Bible study is the source of spiritual life. It is known by its fruits. The Jews, the people of the Pentateuch, of the Book, were immeasurably superior to the heathen nations around. Wherever the Bible is known there is domestic peace and purity. The Bible is divine; it has outlived all attacks. Man's environment, and the whole physical world, go to develop him physically. The environment of spiritual life, if a man is not to be stunted in his capacities, is God's word, the Bible. The Bible is above all a treasure-house of moral and spiritual truth. It is also a literary treasurehouse, though its literary value is subservient to doctrine, reproof and instruction in righteousness. Bible study should be undertaken both privately and with others. "The Life of Christ" is to be the subject for study in the Sunday Bible Class during this year. The class meets every Sunday at 3 p.m., and is led by Dr. Tracy.

Miss Ruth Rouse, whom many of the 3rd and 4th year girls remember, a graduate of Girton College, Cambridge, who has been doing secretarial work in connection with the Student Volunteer Movement and the Young Women's International Christian Association for the past two years, sails from England for India this month, to work among the students of that land as Canada's representative.

Love is the greatest thing that God can give us, for Himself is love; and it is the greatest thing we can give to God, for it will give ourselves and carry with it all that s ours."—*Yeremy Taylor*.

In India the student is open to conviction as regards Christianity during his college life, but not after leaving college. There are nearly 1,200 College Young Women's Christian Associations in the world, having a membership of about 56,000.

Never speak of Jesus Christ except when you cannot help it, and the oftener you cannot help it the better. —Harold Schofield.

The Missionary Study Class will meet for the first time this year on Friday, Oct. 27th, at 5 p.m.

Miss Chase, Varsity '95, who went as a missionary to India, returned on furlough this spring.

Bear in mind the motto of our association—"By Love Serve One Another."

# JOINT PROGRAMME OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SOCIETIES AND OF THEIR MONDAY LECTURES.

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Early next week will appear an attractive booklet containing the programme of the six departmental societies and of the joint series of lectures they have instituted. Fuller detailed notice will be given later of this auspicious union of the several societies—which, however, does not interfere with their own particular work—and of their entertaining course of joint lectures. The subjects of these are as follows :—

Dec. 4-" Russia" (illustrated with lime-light views), by Prof. Mavor
"11" The Nerve Cell and the Race" " " Macallum
" 18-" Astrology " " " Baker
Jan. 15-" How to Think " " " Hume
" 22 "The Roman and American Republics " - " Mr. Milner
" 29—" Zola " " " Cameron

Appreciative students will at once recognize in this splendid course of lectures the opportunity for making that need felt in our University to-day of having some fuller connection between the college work and contemporary thought and questions. We hope, with the departmental executives, that these lectures will prove attractive to the whole undergraduate body and will be the means of inaugurating a series of "general" lectures.

## Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The brightness of Thanksgiving morning made us all mindful of our blessings, and this was manifest in the goodly number of men who turned out at 9 o'clock to the "Thanksgiving Meeting" in Y. M. C. A. parlours. Over 30 men were present and a very enjoyable hour was spent.

The regular Thursday meeting this week will be a Missionary Meeting and the committee is planning for something inspiring. Five o'clock is the hour.

Mr. R. J. Wilson, 'oo, has been appointed to act as secretary protem., while the general secretary is away on his tour of travelling for the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

—One of Mr: Kipling's early volumes, a poorly printed and thin octavo, called "The Smith Administration," was sold recently in London for \$130. It derives its value from the fact that it is one of the three early volumes which cannot be included in the collected edition of Mr. Kipling's works, because of the refusal of the proprietors of the "Pioneer," in which the sketches first appeared, to allow Mr. Kipling to reissue them. Only three copies of this volume were known to be in existence.



I the Inst regular meeting of the Engineering Society for the session was held on Wednesday afternoon, 18th inst. The President, Thomas Shanks, delivered his inaugural address, taking as his subject, "The Ideal of a Scientific Education." Practical Science,

he said, was not taught merely in its relation to any gainful pursuit or for its financial returns; it was distinguished from what might be called mechanical art in that the former used general principles to explain actual phenomena while the latter frequently excluded theories, assumed principles, and sometimes processes. True specialization was distinguished from that false vanity which developed any single faculty of the mind while stultifying all the others. Our five departments could never be regarded as separate and distinct but they constantly overlapped and were always mutually interdependent. Mr. Shanks referred also to the love of Athletics that prevails in the School and to the strong unity of interests that prevails among the students of the S. P. S. He thought there were favorable prospects for the formation of an Engineering Corps in connection with a University Battalion. He asked the members of the society, also, to co-operate in making the Society less dependent upon external assistance.

Mr. E. H. Phillips was elected by acclamation to the position of Librarian, and other nominations were received as tollows:—Assistant Librarian, Messrs. Easson and Carmichael; Varsity Editorial Board—3rd year, Messrs. Thorold, Henry, and F. F. Clark—2nd year, Messrs. Car michael and McDougall—1st year, Messrs. Wanless and Douglas; 1st year representative to Eng. Soc., Messrs. McDonald, Gourlay, Culbert, Costin and Reid. Messrs. E. V. Neelands and J. H. Duff, B.A., gave interesting descriptions of vacation experiences.

In a well contested association match Wednesday afternoon, on the Varsity campus, the Knox and S.P.S. teams lined up for the first time. S.P.S. scored in the first half easily. In the second half, with the wind against them, they allowed Knox to score on a succession of unlucky accidents, two of their men being "laid out" by the husky Theologs. The tie will be played off later. The S.P.S. showed better combination on the forward line than did Knox, and after their match with Varsity Monday, should have good prospects of winning out from Knox. The School's defence this year is considerably strengthened.

We have an unusually large class in the fourth year here this year, there being ten men in all. Two are working on civil engineering, five at electrical, and three at mining. All are hard at work.

The next meeting of the Engineering Society will be on Wednesday. Every man should attend this meeting. Last week's attendance was not all that could be desired owing to outside attractions.

We regret to learn that C. W. Lytle will not return to the School.

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# The News

It was just 8.15 when the students began to assemble in the Students' Union on Friday evening last, and if the number who turned out to the initial meeting, and the interest displayed from first to list, are indications of a successful year, The Lit. is already assured of it. After the president, Dr. Smale, and the secretary, H. D. Graham, 'oo, had taken their places on the platform amid the usual rounds of applause and sallies of wit, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the business of the evening was proceeded with.

Dr. Smale was appointed to represent the Society in the Intercollegiate Debating Union. J. F. M Stewart, 'oo, was unanimously elected to fill the office of Historical Secretary, vice H. Lang resigned. A communication from Mr. McEntee was read, asking for the co-operation of the Society with the Hallowe'en Club, and for the appointment of a committee to assist in the sale of tickets, obtaining of seats, etc. The following were appointed:

4th year—J. R. Scott and J. F. M. Stewart. 3rd year— E. J. K, lie and F. Burton. 2nd year—R. S. Hamilton and — Cunningham. 1st year—Messrs. Gillies and O'Dell. Two S. P. S. Representatives were to be appointed

by the Engineering Society. A committee of the following Students was appointed to meet with the representatives of the University Council and with them form an advisory board, which will have control of all student functions : Messrs. G. A. Cornish, W. C. Good, G. F. Kay and F. E. Brown. This ended the business part of the programme. President Smale then gave some interesting reminiscences of former undergraduate election days when he served on the "Brute-force" committee. He spoke of the public attention now directed to the University, and of the necessity of giving the outside-and particularly the hostileworld no false basis of judgment of student life and habits. His address was well received and was followed by a soug by "Bob" Telford, 'oo, who was fitly encored and, as always, delighted his audience. Mr. Geo. A. Cornish, the 1st vicepres., spoke enthusiastically of the student institutions, which he divided into three classes:—(1) Educational, e.g., The Lit, 'Varsity, and Departmental Societies. (2) Social, e.g., Conversazione, Receptions, the 'Varsity Dinner. (3) Athletic, e.g., those which develop the sturdy Anglo-Saxon nature, not forgetting in this connection the Hustle and the Hallowe'en Demonstration. All were worthy of support by the student body. Some changes, Mr. Cornish thought, might be suggested, but all were student institutions and could only be successful when run by the students in the best interests of the students.

Mr. Sedley A. Cudmore was the first freshman to ascend the rostrum of The Lit. He read an interesting and succinct account of the state of affairs in the Transvaal. This was followed by a spirited address from Mr. Geo. F. Kay, who spoke interestingly of things in general. He referred to the as yet unresuscitated Volunteer Corps of University College. He held that Canada should do her duty in being willing to shoulder her own burden, and assured his hearers that the University of Toronto would not be behindhand if an opportunity were given to take its part. He told a story, which brought Sandy McLeod to his feet as to whether such a procedure were constitutional. Somebody started "God Save the Queen," which was lustily sung, thus closing a successful meeting.

It is expected that the programme at the meeting of The Lit. next Friday night will consist of a debate on the Transvaal question, an essay, a reading, and music. Important business will also be introduced.

#### SENIORS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the seniors' class was held Tuesday afternoon (17th), at which the election of fourth year executive took place. The matter of a year-book was also discussed. On a motion of Mr. A. H. McLeod, those present expressed themselves in favor of a year-book and empowered the executive to draw out and have signed a guarantee list. The officers are as follows: Pres., G. F. Kay; 1st Vice Miss M. M. Lang; 2nd Vice, W. G. Harrison; Sec'y, W. G. Wilson; Treas, W. J. Donovan; Orator, J. F. M. Stewart; Judge, A. H. K. Fairchild; Critic, G. M. Stewart; Poet, P. A Grieg; Prophetess, Miss Cockburn; Historians, Miss I. S. Butterworth and E. A. Grey; Councillors, Miss McDonald, Miss McCallum, R. D. Hume and F. E. Brown.

#### JUNIORS' MEETING.

The esprit de corps of class 'or was in no wise dampened by the inclement weather of Wednesday, 18th inst., and the members turned out in large numbers to the class meeting. A feeling reference was made to the untimely death of F. Wood this summer, and a committee composed of the outgoing president, the secretary, and the incoming president, was appointed to write a letter of sympathy and forward the same to the bereaved mother. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting as follows : Pres., E. F. Burton; ist Vice-Pres., Miss Watt; 2nd Vice-Pres., C. McGibbon; Sec., R. A. Cassidy; Treas., J E. Robertson; Orator, W. W. McLaren; Prophet, G. M. Clark; Judge, N. S. Shenstone; Poetess, Miss Barr; Musical Director, H. M. P. De . Roche; Critic, J. Mulcahy; Athletic Director, F. A. Aylesworth; Historians, Miss Conlan and R. D Keefe; Coun-cillors, Miss Gundry, Miss B. White, A. Greene and W. Hanley. At the close of the proceedings the Musical Director entered actively into his duties and led the class in the National Anthem.

#### THE CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The Classical Association will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 31st, at the usual place, Room No. 2, at 4 p.m., when Professor Hutton will read a paper on "Pagan Virtues and Theories of Life." Elections for 1st year councillor and for 1st vice-president will also be held. It is hoped that all classical students, and as many others who wish, will make it a point to attend the meetings, which will be held weekly in the Michaelmas and biweekly in the Easter term. It is expected that the programme of the Classical Association as well as of the other societies will be ready for distribution at this meeting. The Classical men of the first year should be particularly interested and should all endeavor to be present.

The Philosophical Society will hold its first meeting on Friday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, in Room 3. Second year representatives are to be appointed on the executive. The programme will consist of two addresses on interesting subjects by Prof. J. G. Hume, Hon Pres., and R. S. Laidlaw, 'oo, Pres.

The Modern Language Club will meet Monday next, Oct. 30th. The programme consists of two essays, one on "Marion Crawford," by Miss L. M. Mason, 'oo, and another on "Gilbert Parker," by Miss Marshall, 'o2. The Modern Language Club have added several new features to their programmes, one of which will be an "Evening with Goethe," illustrated by lantern views, etc. This will be an open meeting to be held in February, on the 150th anniversary of Goethe's birth.

# The **Barsity**

Published weekly by the students of the University of Toronto 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.

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TORONTO, October 25th, 1899.

# THE RESIDENCE QUESTION.

THE publication this week of Prof. Goldwin Smith's letter, which will be found on another page, may be taken as an indication of the importance which  $V_{ARSITY}$ still attaches to the Residence question. It is true that this matter has already been discussed very fully; still, for the most part, the discussion has been carried on by those who would be but indirectly affected in the settlement; and he question cannot, as yet, be said to have been presented to the student body. Indeed, at the time when Council took action in the matter, there could not properly be said to be any student body, and even the majority, perhaps, knew but little of the action-certainly little of the details -until their return to College; however, we shall hope that the cooler judgment, which we may naturally expect now, will quite compensate for any possible lack of a more general interest which might have been expected under other circumstances.

As most of the students are quite aware, Residence is now closed in accordance with a resolution passed by the Council last summer. The grounds upon which that resolution was passed seem perfectly rational. A large deficit had been incurred during the year, owing primarily to the fact that Residence had been patronized only very slightly by the students; there was no general fund upon which the authorities could draw, as the Residence was self-sustaining, any surplus being used in making improvements, repairs, etc.; and, in the judgment of the Council, there was practically no possibility, under the present state of affairs, of avoiding another deficit in the ensuing year. The one course of action open, therefore, was to close Residence. This was done, and immediately upon the announcement of the Council's resolution, certain gentlemen were instrumental in gathering together a few prominent graduates and undergraduates to discuss the matter. As a result, a special convocation was called. Meetings have already been held; various opinions expressed; the government interviewed; and movements

are now on foot to find the approximate cost of making Residence a more desirable place for habitation, or, in the event of other arrangements, of converting it into suitable quarters for the work in Geology and Mineralogy, which at present is carried on under very great difficulties.

Now, outside opinion is almost unanimously in favor of the re-opening and maintenance of the present Residence building; and, while we cannot but acknowledge a genuine interest in the welfare of the University and its interests by these gentlemen, we cannot but think that the sentiment which controls them, however admirable in itself, is not altogether compatible with the intensely practica l interests and demands made upon our Residence under the changed conditions of to-day. In days gone by it could truthfully be said that the Residence body was truly representative of the whole student body; the benefits which accrued to those living there were undoubtedly very great; and the memories and recognition of these, are a natural stimulus to the present action. They warn us, that, if precedent be established by closing Residence, we shall have vastly increased for us the probability of permanent abolition; Residence life is the source and secret of influences that can be gained in no other way; this Residence is the only undenominational one connected with the University; and there is strong probability that, with fraternities rapidly increasing in numbers and influence and holding out special inducements to members, if extreme care and much astuteness be not exercised, we shall not only lose the present Residence entirely, but all hope of getting one of any kind will be finally set aside.

It is quite easy to understand, therefore, from this point of view, why the outsiders are so deeply concerned in this matter. Personal ass ciations have prejudiced many in favor of the re-opening of the present building, but as yet have not been the stimulus to the successful production of some practical scheme whereby that might be accomplished. Utopian dreams of a palatial Residence, with board at six dollars per week, fortunately are not chronic affections among Varsity undergraduates, or indeed, among the graduates themselves. But what, we may ask, is there inherently evanescent in the Residence idea ? Why should it not be retained as a desideratum, even as in the case of founding new departments, etc.? VARSITY cannot think that the silence of the Council is an unfailing indication of utter lack of resource; and surely-even if, as some say, the government is somewhat antagonistic to Residencewere the lack of a Residence shown to be prejudicial to the best interests of the University, and thus indirectly to the country at large, there would not long be hesitancy on their part. The matter, after all, reduces itself largely to an expression of opinion by those immediately affected by a Residence or the lack of it, the weight which such an expression would probably carry, and the guarantee it would furnish to the Council in their efforts to gain control of funds that would serve to adjust matters.

What then, we may naturally ask, seems to be the predominant opinion of the undergraduate body? VARSITY believes that the general feeling is strongly in favor of the

# MME VARSINY

Residence *idea*. Those are few indeed who have not felt the benefit and helpfulness of intercourse with fellowstudents elsewhere than in the lecture room and at social gatherings. Advantages are to be gained in this way which no artificial means can produce; the men must *live* together, and we may take the action of our graduates as some slight indication of the importance they place upon these advantages after long years of experience. But there is doubtless some variety of opinion as to the best means at present of realizing what is now tantamount to a Residence *ideal*.

There will probably be few who advocate the re-opening of the present Residence building, even with the necessary improvements made. For various reasons the place has sunk into comparative disrepute; many of the rooms are scarcely habitable; home comforts were often lacking that could be had outside for less money; and those with experience say that the old standards have in many cases not been maintained. But all these difficulties appear to us to find their source in a primal difficulty, which is, after all, the real cause of the failure of Residence. In its inception Residence was accommodated to the needs of the day and to the prospective needs, in so far as the controlling body could then foresee them. Then Residence could truly be said to be representative of the student body, and we cannot wonder at an entlusiastic dominant spirit. But, with the passage of time, the University grew--as is evidenced by its present scope of work-but the accommodation of residence could not be increased, for the simple reason that, though there was frequently a liberal surplus, funds were consumed in making improvements and repairs. Gradually, as the student body increased in number, the feeling seems to have arisen that the Residence portion was not fully representative of the whole student body. and prejudicial influences began to be wrought against the place which have eventually caused its downfall. The chief fault in the management of the place was that no fund was provided from which a temporary loan could be drawn, by means of which it could have kept apace with the increasing demands made upon it; and all later and minor deficiencies have this as their original source.

Once the idea of retaining the old building is abandoned, the mind naturally reverts to the prospect of a new Residence on a more elaborate scale. This is the idea which seems to meet with more general favor. Opinion is divided, of course, as to the advisability of having one large building or several "houses." Prof. Goldwin Smith's statement, and the influence which the chapter houses probably exert, show the advisability of the latter scheme. The fraternities could then be gathered about the University and given chartered houses. Even as it is they exert a very considerable influence on the student life, and if brought together there would be some sort of general unity. And why, if the general opinion favors it, should we not have a Residence in the immediate future? We have the most enviable site in Queen's Park, just north of Hoskin Avenue; sums of money are to be had from Toronto University, and why should the building of a Residence not be made a source of investment which, according to practical calculation, contains every promise of paying, and which we believe would pay, as there would be advantages in freedom from taxation, etc., as compared with other investments. There is a difficulty here, however, and as yet we have no catholicon for such. If a new Residence is built, even upon an assured paying basis, it would be felt incumbent to adapt the old building to the needs of the department in Geology and Mineralogy. This would entail very considerable expense, and at present there does not seem to be the available funds necessary for the undertaking.

In any case the desirability of a Residence of some kind other than the one recently closed can scarcely be doubted. But whether we shall have one or not depends very largely upon the attitude of the present student body, and upon the financial opportunities that may be open to the controlling body in their attempts to provide for what they may regard as the best interests of the University.

# TIME IN JULIUS CÆSAR.

M R. LIBBY'S article on "Julius Cæsar," which ap-

pears on another page, is one which will be of interest to all students of literature. Only such careful work as this can successfully bring before the student mind certain literary questions which are of the deepest interest. An enthusiast for the Carlylian school would surely hesitate in the assertion of very positive opinions after reading such a study, for that consideration is properly given to intellectual features in almost any literary production is presupposed frcm the fact that the source of their production may be said to exist side by side with the impressionable nature. In the case of Shakespeare and the greater poets, of course, the latter was doubtless the controlling element; but men who, like Prof. Corson, are prone to disparage all that savors of the intellectual, are likely to mislead somewhat. This matter of the proper relation that should exist between the two parts of the nature is one that modern scientific progress has brought into prominence, and should not be neglected by any thoughtful University student.

# IN MEMORIAM.

It is with deepest regret and heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved that VARSITY records the death of one of our most promising students. Although considerable time has elapsed since the sad occurrence, it has come as a shock to most of the students to hear of the death of F. W. Woods of the class of 1901, who was drowned in the Humber River on the 9th of August. On coming to the University he entered in the department of Modern Languages, but transferred to Political Science in his second year. Fidelity to his work, coupled with a manner at once kind and unassuming, had won for him the respect and love of his fellow students, over whom he always exerted an ennobling influence, and who now mourn his loss. VARSITY and all the student body join in extending deepest sympathy to the widowed mother in the loss of her only son.

# Athletics

#### THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

The first meeting of what is proposed to be annual Intercollegiate games was held in Montreal on Saturday, Oct. 21st, with the result that McGill won the championship by a large margin. A team of fifteen was chosen from those who competed at the Varsity games of Oct. 13th, and this team journeyed to Montreal to uphold Varsity, and although it was unable to lower McGill's colors for the championship, they nevertheless forced the McGill athletes to do their very best work as results show. The time for the 100, 220 and 440 yard runs was very fast, especially that for the 440, which was accomplished in 51 seconds, which is remarkably fast considering the cold day.

All the track events and the jumps were won by McGill, while Varsity managed to carry off the honors with the weights, Biggs, Gibson and Grey proving too much for their opponents.

much for their opponents. "Queen's" was represented at the games, but not by a team, so they could not be ranked for the championship, but it is to be hoped that next year they will enter a regular team The first meeting of the three colleges in the field has been most successful and has given a stimulus to track athletics that cannot but have a very beneficial effect.

#### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The first round of the Intermediate Intercollegiate league season leaves Varsity II. the winners over Trinity by a handsome margin. The first match, which resulted in a victory for the blue and white by a score of 28 to 11, showed much good play and was won by continuous mass plays in the second half. Among those who were particularly brilliant were captain Aylesworth and Fleck, while the tackling of Harrison was of the highest order.

the tackling of Harrison was of the highest order. In the second game Trinity reversed the previous order of things by winning by 5 to 0, but they were unable to overcome the long leads of the previous game.

This leaves Varsity to fight it out with R. M. C., and if all reports be correct they will find in the cadets a much harder proposition. The latter have a great many of their last year's team on the field and are working hard. In the meantime Varsity is not idle, and when the two get together we may expect to see a splendid match with-both teams in excellent condition.

Varsity III. have won their first match against Toonto II., and manager McGregor is to be congratulated on the showing of his team.

Everyone should turn out to see the Queen's—Varsity match on Oct. 28th. "Queen's" is always an uncertain quantity in football, and although they were defeated by McGill, we must not judge that they can be beaten without an effort. Come and you will see a good match.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Hard work on the part of Captain Dyment and the other members of the committee is having its effect, and the association team, after having lost almost all of last year's players, is getting into good condition.

In Monday's match with S. P. S. the score was 1-1 at the finish, but the Varsity players hope to be able to win this out at their next meeting.

Arrangements have been made to get the Queen's Association Football team to play here on Oct. 28th. Last

year Varsity defeated "Queen's" at Kingston by 3 to 1, and "Queen s" are determined to wipe out this defeat in the coming match.

#### LAWN TENNIS.

After a most successful season's playing the Varsity tennis season was concluded by an equally successful fall tournament. The Varsity team was again able to win the Intermediate City Championship, finishing the whole season without losing a match. More than this the Varsity players have come forward very rapidly, and E. R. Patterson, the secretary of the club, has shown that he is among the first players of Toronto.

It is the intention of the club to re-sod the lawns this fall, and get everything into good condition for the spring.

# CLASS OF 1903.

-On Monday afternoon, 23rd inst., the class of 1903 met and elected officers as follows:--President, A. C. Ross; First Vice-President, Miss Weir; Second Vice-President, Miss McGarry; Secretary, S. A. Cudmore; Treasurer, M. Brown; Musical Director, Miss Dignam; Athletic Director, Mr. Fudger; Critic, Miss McMurty; Prophet, Mr. Morrison; Poetess, Miss Pringle; Orator, Mr. Delury; Judge, Miss O'Leary; Historians, S. McCurdy, Mr. Bell; Councillors, Miss Rowan, Miss Guthrie, Miss Burt, Mr. Darling, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Clarke; Color Committee, Miss Cook, Miss Moore, Mr. Gillis, Mr. McGuire.

## NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Macallum, president of the Natural Science Association, will deliver an address on "Paleolithic and Neolithic Man," in the Biological Lecture Room, on Friday, Oct. 27th, at 4 p.m. A number of lantern slides illustrative of the subject will be exhibited. A cordial invitation is extended by the society to all interested.

-This story is told of Sir Walter Scott, who was far from being a brilliant pupil at school. After he became famous he one day dropped into the old school to pay a visit to the scene of his former woes. The teacher was anxious to make a good impression on the writer, and put the pupils through their lessons so as to show them to the best advantage. After awhile Scott said : "But which is the dunce? You have one, surely? Show him to me." The teacher called up a poor fellow, who looked the picture of woe as he bashfully came toward the distinguished visitor. "Are you the dunce?" asked Scott. "Yes, sir," said the boy. "Well, my good fellow," said Scott, "here is a crown for you for keeping my place warm."

—When Dr. Kennion, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, England, recently stopped at a hotel in the Pyrenees, he was surprised to receive a number of plumbers' cards. His name had been inserted in the visitors' book as "Mr. Bishop, England. Profession, baths and wells."

—An English paper tells of the blunders made by those who make mistakes as to the titles of books. "Enoch in a Garden" stands to day for "Enoch Arden." It takes some head scratching, however, to make out "Pharaoh's Life of Christ" to be "Dean Farrar's Life of Christ," "Frenchie Omens" "French Heroines," "The Treakle in the Storm" "Tracked in the Storm," or "Play Actress and Cricket in the Pandemonium Library" for "The Play Actress, by Crockett, in the Pseudonym Library."



# RE VARSINY

# NORMAL COLLEGE NOTES.

'Twas with a feeling of sadness that we, a band of '99 Varsity men, tore ourselves away from the revered surroundings of our Alma Mater and journeyed to the O. N. C., for we felt that in the "Ambitious" City we would be as strangers in a strange land. But not so, for there among his native hills was a "chil" of '99, who, with that genial, whole-souled hospitality so characteristic of Old Scotia, welcomed us to his native burgh. I refer (and I beg his pardon for doing so) to Mr. W. Smeaton, B.A. Since our arrival he has done everything in his power to make us feel at home. Under his guidance Messrs. MacDougall, Umphrey, Kingston, White, Powell, Robertson, Allingham and Carter have taken two journeys over the mountain, and we are all unanimous in saying that Billy's mountain and Billy himself are all right.

Everybody says we are most fortunate in having D. McDougall, B.A., as President of the O.N.C. Literary Society. His maiden speech on Friday evening last captivated everybody, and we are expecting almost as good a year as if we were in Toronto.

If the A. A., of Toronto University, wish a good man to represent them in the tournament against McGill, let them by all means secure the assistance of Mr. E. G. Powell, B.A., for the obstacle race. Mr. Powell, during one of our trips over the mountain, performed the remarkable feat of clearing a six foot fence in one bound.

-He is great who is what he is from Nature, and who never reminds us of others.—*Emerson*.

-To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.-Disraeli.

-Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned.-Holmes.

## A LOVER'S INSPIRATION (?)

It was a beautiful evening in early summer, as they sat together in the elegant drawing-room. Adoration was in his eyes, and on his lips were many fondly foolish speeches. Her replies were uttered in a low tone, and rather timidly, which but increased the ardor of his words.

"Oh, Miss Addage," he cried, "you are a fairy, a sylph, an angel. Never has there existed upon this mundane sphere anyone half so good, so beautiful, so altogether perfect. Oh, how \_\_\_\_."

He got no further just then. She believed it all, o<sup>t</sup> course, but she had been well brought up, and considered a reprimand for all this extravagant language necessary. So she interrupted his raptures to remark reprovingly :--

" Mr. de Lyte, you are a perfect Ananias !"

He gasped. Suddenly a thought flashed like an inspiration into his mind. Should he dare? He resolved to.

"Miss Addage—Angelina!" he cried, falling upon his knees at her feet, "Will you—will you be my Sapphira?" I. R. M., '03.

-Solitude is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character.-Lowell.

-No man can produce great things who is not thoroughly sincere in dealing with himself.-Lowell.

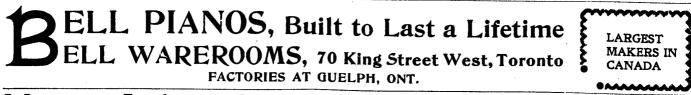
—A man protesting against error is on the way towards uniting himself with all men that believe in truth.—*Carlyle*.

-Seldom was ever any knowledge given to keep, but to impart; the grace of this rich jewel is lost in concealment.-Hall.

-For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge ingrafted in us.-Hooker.

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#### VARSIAV



#### WARSIMY

# THE ROTUNDA

F. E. Brown spent Thanksgiving in Galt.

Notice the Grand Opera ad. this week.

A. N. W. Clare has been away for bers. some days.

It is said that J. T. Mulcahy recently paid a visit to Orillia.

D. E. Kilgour spent a few hours at his home in Guelph, on Thanksgiving Day.

J. L. McCredie, formerly of 'oo, has transferred his affections from Victoria to Varsity.

Everything seems to promise well for the production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream " on Hallowe'en.

John McKay, '99, left on Wednesday for Scotland, where he intends taking his theological course.

President Loudon has just returned from Yale University. He was paying a visit in the interests of education.

to see him about Varsity occasionally, surely a record breaker. He is still in the Parliament buildings.

livered to the men at Knox, by Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., of Liverpool, on dress much appreciated.

Dr. Smale, president of the Literary Society, left on Monday morning for a week's visit to Buffalo and New York city.

Have you put your name down for VARSITY yet? Only subscribers will hereafter receive a copy. Enter your name on the list and get all the num-

Miss C. S. Wegg, 'oo, returned on Monday from Port Hope, where she spent the Thanksgiving Holidays with friends at the "Hotel Saint Lawrence."

Very few of the students spent the holiday at home. Thanksgiving Day, according to the old arrangement, did seem a little late but the time certainly suited the students.

N. R. Wilson, B.A., '99, has received a splendid appointment as assistant to the Prof. of Mathematics in the Royal Military College, Kingston. He is also holder of a scholarship in Cornell.

Varsity had three Rugby teams and an Association team on the field Satur day afternoon, as well as fifteen men The friends of J. L. Hogg are pleased real, seventy-one men in all. This is

The enthusiastic men of the first and An address on "Ritualism " was de. second years, Natural Science, have challenged the men of the third and fourth years in that department to play Monday, at four o'clock. He was a game of Association football. The enthusiastically received and his ad- time set is 4 o'clock on Thursday, and a rare game is expected.



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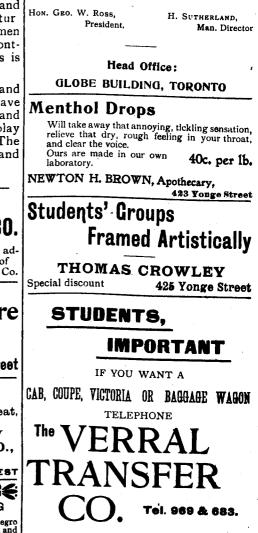
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