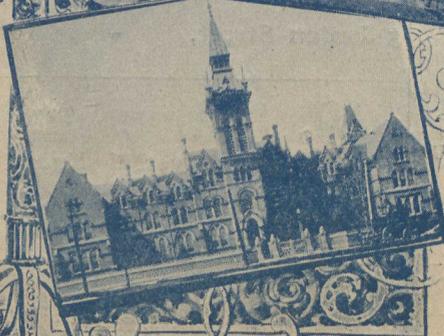
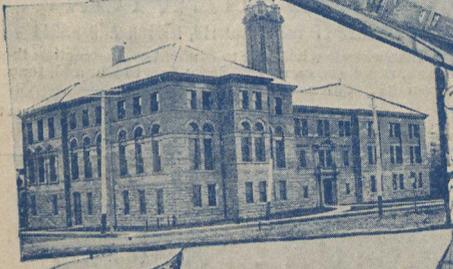
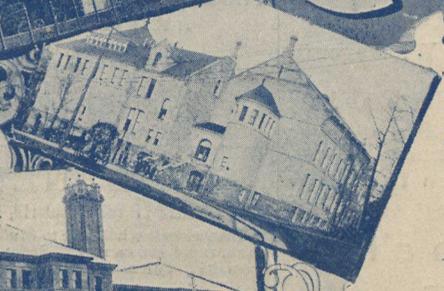
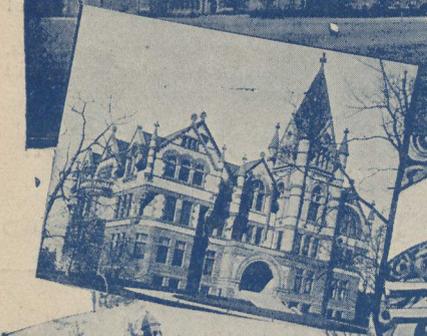


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THE VARSITY



VOL XVI. No. 19.

University of Toronto.

TORONTO, MARCH 10TH, 1897.

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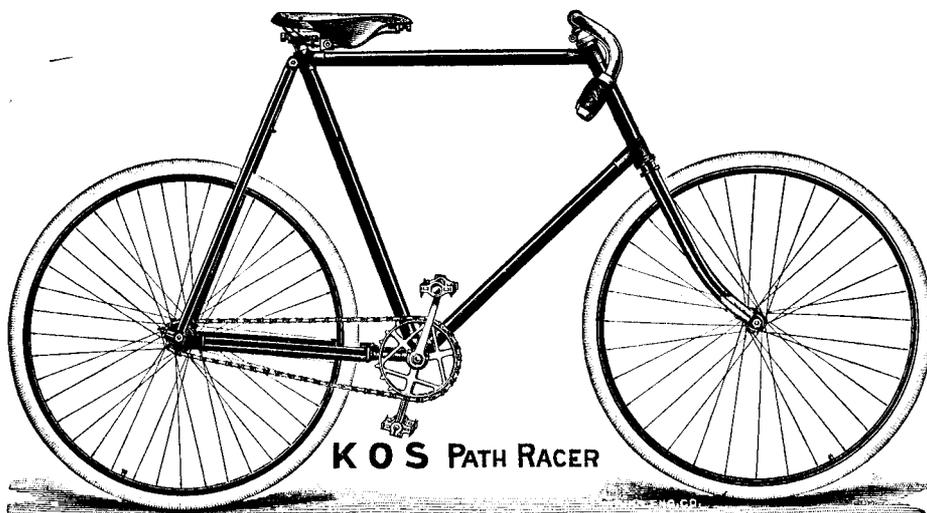
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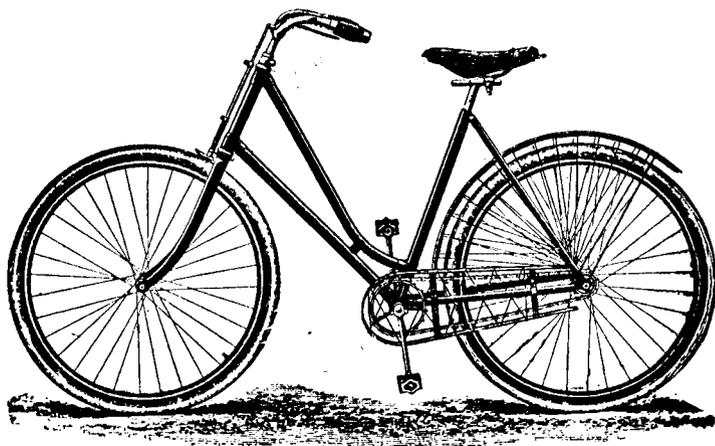
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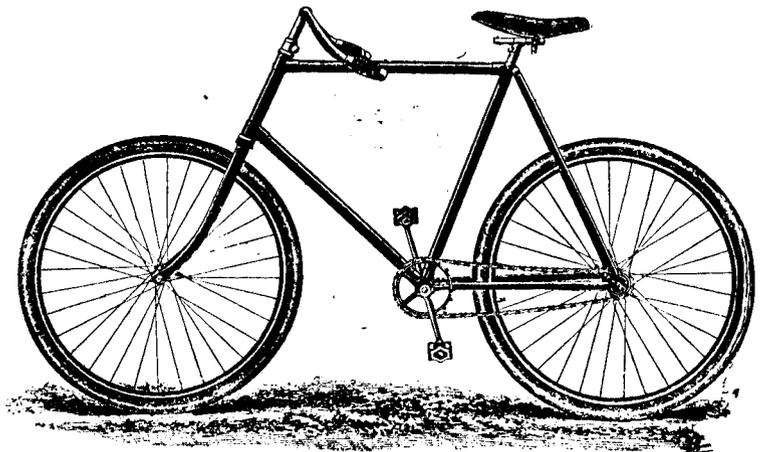
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THE VARSITY.

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

VOL. XVI.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MARCH 10, 1897.

No. 19.

MUSKOKA MEMORIES.

We were in a canoe at sunset,
Afloat on Rosseau's lake,
And the forest afar was blazing
Red in Apollo's wake.

The water cooingly murmured,
Kissed by the amorous blade,
And the after glow of even
Was just beginning to fade.

And naught but the water gurgling,
And the pickerel plashing there,
Could be heard, as we onward glided
In the darkening evening air.

But the lights were beginning to twinkle
From the cottages on the bay,
Each moment twinkling brighter
In the disappearing day.

'Twas time we were turning shorewards,
For the air was becoming chill,
And on every side was darkness
O'er water, vale and hill.

KERRY.

THE RISE OF THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

Among the charming pages of Mr. Green's "History of the English People," I find none more interesting and instructive than those which sketch for us the beginnings of University life in the mother-country. To the student of literature, whether a college man or no, the section of his work on the Universities is worthy of all attention as a remarkable piece of English prose, but it should have an especial interest to all who are daily engaged in the pleasures and the cares of academic life, inasmuch as it pictures to us that life in its origin and earliest developments. I would seek in this brief article, if possible, to arouse interest enough in those who have not read that part of the historian's work to cause them to examine it at their leisure in the near future, and to recall its main features to the minds of those who have been so fortunate as to have studied it ere this.

It is just eight centuries since Peter the Hermit's frenzied appeals roused all Europe to champion the cause of the Holy Sepulchre against the infidel; but Peter never, in all probability, foresaw the vast results in all departments of human activity which were destined to proceed from the enterprise of arms which he had preached. Apart from the fact that the Crusades effectually broke the back of feudal oppression and developed among the nations of Europe a feeling of brotherhood up till that time unknown, they had the further important effect of bringing the West into contact with the brilliant civilization of the Orient. Long had the western world, wrestling with the problems of a new social order, been wrapped in the darkness of a narrow self-sufficiency, when, fortuitously enough, a series of military expeditions illumined the night by introducing Europe to the comparatively advanced state of science and general learning in the East.

The Crusades opened up avenues of travel and of intercourse between Christian and Mahomedan civilization: and adventurous spirits, like Abelard of Bath, learned the rudiments of mathematical and physical science at the feet of the infidel. From the same fountain-head apt European pupils drank in their first knowledge of Aristotelean logic, which the keen appreciation of the East had rescued from oblivion.

But it must not be imagined that the continent of the west was so submerged in ignorance as to be incapable of an internal revival of general culture: nay, the facts disprove it, for while from external aid much was being received, a wide resumption of classical study in the twelfth century and a commencement of investigation in the principles of Roman law about the same time, evidenced the fact that the western nations were coming to realize that it was high time to awake out of sleep. The general enthusiasm of that wondrous period of nascent vigor manifested itself not only in the fervor of a campaign in the Holy Land, but also in the ardor of studious research at home; and the passion which had led many abroad drew not a few young scholars "to the chosen seats where teachers were gathered together." In such stirring times the English universities sprang into being.

But it is of Oxford, where the mediæval renaissance at first and most strongly made itself felt, that our historian speaks more particularly. It is possible that there existed in that town some earlier educational foundations which drew the "masters" thither, but, however that may be, we may see the beginnings of the University of Oxford in the lectures of Vacarius on the civil law, delivered during the anarchical reign of Stephen, and so free and outspoken as to provoke the condign displeasure of that monarch of unhappy memory. But in those early days the fame of Oxford was overshadowed by the reputation of the truly international University of Paris, where a throng of students from many a shore struggled through the elementary training of the trivium and the more advanced instruction of the quadrivium. Yet, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, the English seat of learning, perfected gradually through the peaceful years of Henry, the Second's reign, "took rank with the greatest schools of the Western World;" and when we have seen it thus firmly established, we may assuredly feel that the period of growth has passed that stage which we denote by the word "rise."

But our task is nevertheless far from completed; it is our duty to investigate with Mr. Green the enviroing conditions of the rise of the universities.

When the freshman of the Middle Ages (lo! hath he not always existed?) came up to college, no stately piles of academic halls broke upon his wondering vision; it was in church porch and house porch that the mediæval undergraduates assembled for lectures, and thus learning was at that time essentially peripatetic in the literal sense of the word. Nor did he, like the Oxford man of to-day, find numerous residences under college control where he might bestow himself and his belongings; on the contrary, he discovered that rudimentary state of affairs existing with which most of us are more or less well acquainted—a state of affairs best described in the words of the historian: "Thousands of boys huddled together in bare lodging-houses." The modern "sport" would not have found

himself very much out of place among students whose chief amusements outside of lecture hours were "drinking, quarrelling, dicing," not to speak of nocturnal rambles, which were not confined to Hallowe'en alone, nor of "defying bailiffs and cutting down honest burghers at their doors," though I fancy he would prefer betting to the begging which the "clerks of Oxford" resorted to in order to supplement their scanty incomes. Debts contracted by the gownsmen in those days were conveniently cancelled by burning the houses supposed to contain the obnoxious I.O.U's., and the police appear to have been as ineffectual then as ever. The "Caer Howell" of six hundred years ago seems to have been as well patronized as its lawful successors in trade, and tavern rows between scholar and townsman were the experience of every day. The monotony of such common acts as knifing an adversary and burning a dwelling was varied by occasional battles in the street between the academic section and the town mob, or by feuds between retainers "who had followed their young lords to the university." Threats of expulsion availed nothing, when a student driven from one group might in the most facile manner attach himself to another; and as we have already hinted, civic authority was powerless before the audacious vivacity of the undergraduates.

The closeness of connection between the national life and that of university circles in the early days—a closeness which I believe still exists in large measure up to the present time—is proved very conclusively by two facts cited by Mr. Green: the first, that "when all England was growling at Papal exactions the students besieged a legate in the Abbot's house at Osney;" and the other, that "a murderous town and gown row preceded the opening of the Barons' War." "When Oxford draws knife, England's soon at strife," and, though of course we do not wish for the return of days of violence and outrage, one cannot help thinking what an inspiring thing it must have been to see the artery of college life throbbing in unison with the great heart of a nation, or refrain from a passing regret that we in Toronto know so little of this immediate union of sentiment "heart to heart and hand to hand." But if the student of early Oxford days found time and strength to show his sympathies with national movements, or to indulge in pranks in tavern or on street, he could with a versatility, remarkable in the extreme, devote himself passionately to study, and all roystering ceased and every whisper hushed when the "master" lifted up his voice to set forth the treasures of wisdom. Sublime, indeed, it must have been to sit at the feet of men who had endured privation and travelled afar to obtain learning at its very sources, and I doubt not that the scholar of early times often felt a tender sympathy, where the student of to day would perchance display an indecorous mirth if the lecturer, worn by asceticism, spent with the weary vigils passed in study or in prayer, fell asleep even as he sat upon his dais, elevated even so little above his admiring pupils. Those were whole-souled days, and the innate energy which roused the academician to brawl in the streets or wrangle in the lanes was not incompatible with a loving respect for the good and the learned, nor with a diligence, as yet unskilled and untrained, but full of passionate earnestness, of a burning desire to know for the sake of knowing. Neither poverty nor rusticity was any bar to progress; the student forgot either or both as he feasted on a repast of novel science and culture with a gusto that puts our efforts to shame. In a word, the Oxford student of the thirteenth century was quick-blooded, even to taking offence at trifles, quarrelsome even to the extent of creating pretexts for broils, lawless even to the verge of anarchy, but he was reverent almost to the point of pious worship of the "master," ambitious even to the extent of enduring the deepest pain to win the academic laurel-berries, diligent even to the point of dubious devotion to his tasks: he was a man and a scholar.

Mr. Green, lastly, invites our attention to the democratic spirit which pervaded English, and, in fact, all university life, even in days when the author of the now famous declaration that all men are free and equal would have been hung, drawn, and quartered—that most excellent democratic spirit which has descended to our own days, by reason of which men at the universities are taken as they actually *are*, not always perhaps as they would *like* to be considered. "Among Oxford scholars the son of the noble stood on precisely the same footing with the poorest mendicant." The University was a state "whose citizens were admitted by a purely intellectual franchise," and those traits of character, feats of physical prowess, or accidents of birth, which counted for so much outside the lecture-room counted for naught within. In a time when in the realm of state polity might was invariably right, it is marvellous to find even within university precincts free recognition that "knowledge makes the 'master,'" that in the field of knowledge, at least, all aristocracy is that of intellect. The free and independent university spirit is exemplified by the early refusal of the University of Oxford to accept a chancellor appointed by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and the successful establishment of a claim to elect this officer from among the "masters,"—an action which shadows forth with a grave solemnity a certain great Bill of Rights, obtained on the fall of a reckless tyrant, who raised his accursed hand against the ancient and honorable faculties of the great universities. It was this very spirit, inculcated by the universities, that completed the overthrow of feudalism; the movement toward a new form of society, which the Crusades had initiated by giving great opportunities for the growth of the middle class, was taken up and carried to its logical conclusion by the universities. "The University in its very essence was a protest against the isolation of man from man"; it was, as its name signifies, the symbol of a common intellectual relationship between men as men, without account being taken of wealth or rank. Thus Feudalism, which rested on a system of hierarchical subordination, villain to baron, baron to king, and thus recognized as its vital principle the inferiority of vassal to feudal superior was diametrically opposed to the spirit of the universities where, when the searching lamp of truth was turned on all alike, peasant and lord might often be found to have reversed the comparative position held by them in civil society. From the moment when the University sentiment woke to life, it was fated that Feudalism, already on the decline, should gradually succumb before a power which in the palmy days of feudal order had been slumbering in a sleep like that of death, only however to display an unparalleled vigor when the hour of awakening came.

Such, in brief, is the statement of the rise of the English universities, its accompanying conditions and some of its effects; and it is inspiring to think, despite any aspersions cast on our University, either from without or within, that in large measure we, as undergraduates of Toronto University, are reaping the abundant harvest of those painful years of the long ago, when, in the university foundations of the mother country, the principles and practice of academic life were cast into a good soil, destined in the course of time to bring forth fruit even to the overflowing measure of the hundred-fold.

WILLIAM HARDY ALEXANDER, '99.

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J. W. B.

A YOUTHFUL MEMORY.

The quiet hour, when even falls,
And weaves her love-alluring shades,
Oft tempted us, thro' arching halls
Of green, to seek the forest glades.

Love's life is sweetest when no sound
Disturbs the whisperings of love,
Unless kind nature from the ground
Breathes out a song, or from above

The nightingale lets loose its soul
In sweet, entrancing notes, that fill
The air with blissful sounds, which lull
Our souls to rest, our spirits still.

And so we sought, my love and I,
From every sign of world in this
Retreat ourselves to lose, and sigh
Our vows—and seal them with a kiss.

—GAWAIN.

A WOMAN GRADUATE ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Some weeks ago the VARSITY brought out an article "Education *vs.* Learning," in which certain defects of the University training in Canada are laid open, and the education which English Universities offer is represented as the ideal system for bestowing "culture," not only "learning," on men. Since, however, the author admitted that it was hard to define the term "culture," especially for Canadians, the article failed to give information on the nature of the benefits that would accrue to students, if the University authorities saw fit to adopt the different methods suggested in the paper towards bringing culture within the reach of the University man.

Before investigating the validity of some of the arguments by which the writer tries to prove the insufficiency of Canadian University training, we shall try to find, if not an exhaustive, yet a working definition of the terms "culture" and "education," which are used interchangeably in the paper. We have the authority of Fröbel, the great German educationist, on our side, if we say: "Education is the harmonious development of all human faculties." This, he explains, means the development of the physical, intellectual, emotional and volitional side of our nature. Culture, as understood by a European, differs from education taken in this sense, only in so far as it implies a more particular training of the æsthetic faculties by works of art, including those of polite literature, and the intercourse with men and women of broad, enlightened views and refined tastes. Whether culture according to this definition can be obtained in a young country which cannot boast of a Praxiteles, a Raphael, Michel Angelo, Beethoven and Wagner; or, whether it is even desirable for Canadians to prefer a more pronounced æsthetic training to a harmonious development of all human faculties, we shall leave undiscussed.

The advocate for an English University education declares that two of the most obvious defects in the system of Toronto University are: 1. The large amount of work prescribed in the curriculum, and 2. "The presence of students who by accident of sex, and through no fault of their own, have a bad effect upon the rest." We shall leave the first "defect" untouched for the present, but say a few words about the second. He pronounces the presence of women a defect in the system, although he very generously declares he has no desire to enter with us upon a quarrel. If the presence of women has no other beneficial effect upon men than the refinement of their

manners, a fact which all civilized nations acknowledge; and if, according to the author of "Education *vs.* Learning," culture consists in "the acquirement of manners with a smattering of learning," what does this reflect on his capacity for obtaining culture, if he objects to the society of women at the University?

The gentleman regrets that Toronto University furnishes no opportunity to young men for acquiring good manners. Even if we overlook the fact that he wishes to withdraw the male students from the refining influence of woman in the lecture-room, we think that his charge against this University is unfounded. What are good manners but the manifestations of the spirit of a gentleman or gentlewoman? But this spirit should be fostered in the domestic circle, under the special care of the mother. At an age when a young man enters the University he may be reasonably supposed to possess good manners. If the majority of Canadian students do not evince the ease, grace, self-possession and conversational talents of the European college man, it is because the former do not come, as a rule, from homes of leisure, where culture and refinement have been fostered for several generations. But whether the sterling qualities of Canadian character have suffered from the lack of conventional and æsthetic training, we leave for better authorities to decide. With regard to the state of the curriculum of Toronto University, we agree with the author of the above mentioned article. The amount of work prescribed is so considerable that it cannot be properly assimilated by the student, and consequently not always converted into power. However, we want no "smattering of learning," "non multa sed multum." What we need is less cramming and more oral reproduction as a test that we have made the material thoroughly our own.

We don't deem it necessary to prove that it could hardly be desirable for a student to gain nothing but good manners and various disconnected information from his college course, and raise the question now: What should be the aim of University training? It seems to us there is only one answer to it, namely, Education, in Fröbel's sense. This education implies, as we have seen, the development of all human faculties; therefore one half of the human race, the women, should never be excluded from the ideal University. Since perfect humanity is originally not found in man, nor in woman alone; but since it consists of the highest qualities of manhood and womanhood combined, as seen in the character of the one perfect Being that fulfilled His divine mission nearly two thousand years ago, we must admit that there can be no higher ideal for education than cultivating this kind of humanity in each individual. Psychologists tell us that at the present age there is yet a great difference between male and female character; and without entering into details we may say, it is held that the intellectual faculties are more prominent in man, the moral faculties stronger in woman. In order to bring about a greater uniformity of character in men and women in accordance with the Divine model, it is necessary to educate those sides in the mental and moral constitution of both sexes which heretofore have been neglected. The University is the place for this most noble work.

Let us imagine a class of earnest men and women, thoroughly devoted to the search for truth. They are at seminary work. Every student has previously investigated some point bearing on the subject under discussion, and is prepared to give an account of the conclusions he or she has arrived at as the result of faithful study. Can it fail that by such course of training woman's intellect becomes broadened and widened, that her individuality is brought out and she feels in harmony with the Source of Being, with which, by intuitive insight, she is perhaps more closely connected than man? Can there be a doubt that such training would produce a manhood of a higher and nobler

type, that it would teach the men to see in their sister students, in the first place, not the "femina," but the "homo," a human being endowed with the divine light of reason like themselves? The results of co-education at the University in its highest sense, which we have not reached yet, are true manhood and noble womanhood. We do not want mannish women or effeminate men; this country needs women with a clear head and sympathetic heart, women with a strong individuality, not mere dolls that take no active part in the great work of life. But it needs, no less, men of powerful intellect and strong moral principle, men that have learned to conquer themselves and sacrifice their interests to those of their fellow beings.

This ideal humanity has never been more beautifully represented than by Tennyson, the graduate of an English University, who, in his prophetic mind, saw the results of ideal co-education in the distant future:

"Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till at the last she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words;
And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit side by side, full-summ'd in all their powers,
Dispensing harvest, sowing the To-be,
Self-reverent each and reverencing each,
Distinct in individualities,
But like each other as ev'n those we love.
Then comes the statelier Eden back to men:
Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm:
Then springs the crowning race of humankind.
May these things be!"

HEDWIG S. ALBARUS, '95.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

On Saturday, at four o'clock, the Students' Volunteer Missionary Union of Toronto, will meet in Yonge Street Y.M.C.A. Officers for '97 and '98 will be elected, and Dr. Apsland will give a short address on Medical Missions, with special reference to the work among Deep Sea Fishermen.

The last lecture, of one of the best series the Association has ever had, will be given on Thursday of this week at 5 o'clock. Hon. S. H. Blake will be the speaker, and no doubt the large audience which greeted Mr. Blake last fall, will be repeated on this occasion. It is to be hoped that no student—and especially no member of the Association—will fail to make at least a strong effort to attend.

Last Thursday Rev. Dr. Milligan addressed the Association and, in his usual vigorous and sparkling style, delighted his hearers. He spoke on the true conception of "liberty," found in Gal. 5:13. "For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another." The chief end of man, viewed from the manhood side, is the development of himself into this true liberty. Because the idea of liberty has been perverted—as in the theories of Rousseau and others—it must not be set aside. The great problem of life is the proper adjustment of the individual to the universal. God has set men here in organic relations—not as so many aggregates. Such relations are those of the home, of the community, of the church (for believers, and not organization, make the church). Then, as the whole prospers, so does the unit. The individual is never so truly expressed as when working for the universal, and the universal is never so greatly blessed as when the individual is truly himself. We reach liberty when we realize ourselves in the most perfect way after the image

of God. To find the truth in regard to a religious doctrine, you ask what is the consensus of opinion among Christian thinkers. The truth in art, music, etc., is similarly reached. So to find out what true manhood is, we must ask true men—men after Christ's spirit. Now, there has only been one over whose cradle it could truly be said, "behold a man." He was a *man*. The rest of us are mere fragments of men. He alone was real, free, stable, composed, symmetrical. Paul was "free" when he said "none of these things move me." We are free when we realize our normal selves. The only way to get men to forget fear on a battle field is to fill them with courage. The only way to get men away from the abnormal is to fill them with a passion for the normal. "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." The first step in the liberty of man is that he be divine in his choices. It is possible for man alone of all creatures to say "I am I." When a man chooses Christ he experiences the true transubstantiation. The carnal becomes spiritual. Christ said "Be not *conformed* . . . but be ye *transformed*." The second step is that he employ fittingly his liberty in the world in which he finds himself—that he live it out in the spirit of justice and kindness. This is true heroism. The marvellous is not that which eye hath seen. It is not the hail storm, but the sunshine and the gentle rain that mature the crops. We shall see no great miracles between now and the grave. Heroism is the way in which we meet the providences of life. The miracle is within us—in the life which is "hid with Christ in God." The life where whatsoever we do, we do to the glory of God and in the spirit of charity is the life of power, and freedom, and growth. That lesson to-night, that exam. in May, go at it like a man and for the glory of God. It is the commonplace that is marvellous; then why should we go after the catastrophe? "Grow in grace." The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Remember you are the creature of habit. Your nervous system is the net result of what you have felt, and thought, and done, wisely or unwisely. "Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation." Doing all to the glory of God; in the degree in which you thus realize your individuality will you send out an influence which will make men true and followers of Christ. All these privileges of yours are means of grace to lift men into the liberty of God; and then the earth and the fulness thereof are theirs because they are the Lord's.

GLEE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Glee Club was held on Friday last. Mr. Black, President-elect, occupied the chair, and, after a short address, proceeded with the election for the office of Librarian, the other officers having been elected by acclamation at a previous meeting. The election resulted in the appointment of Mr. R. B. Scarfe, '99, to the office of Librarian.

Messrs. Parsons and Ruthven, Past-Secretary and Treasurer respectively, read their reports for the year, stating the musical attainments of the Club during the past season, especially the marked popularity of the concerts given while on tour, as well as those given in Massey Music Hall and at Hamilton.

The President then called upon Mr. Parker, Hon. President of the Club, to introduce a discussion as to the advisability of issuing a new University College song book, and this matter was dealt with at length by Messrs. Jones and Spence, President and Secretary respectively of the old Song Book Committee. Mr. Gibson, who was president of the Club, when the present song book was issued, also offered valuable suggestions regarding the new project. The scope of the book and the stamp of music which it should contain, were matters of discussion. A committee was chosen to make more definite inquiry into the matter,

the members of the Committee being Messrs Parker, Black, Parsons, Ruthven and Meredith.

Efforts will be made to secure the co-operation of the Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin Clubs and the Ladies' Glee Club, and it is hoped that should the work be undertaken, the clubs may have the assistance and patronage of the whole undergraduate body, in order that this book, when issued, may be even more popular than was the first, and in order that it may not only be a credit to the musical organizations of the College, but may redound throughout our province to the honor of our Alma Mater.

B., '98.

ALCHEMY.

I read, once in an idle hour,
Some lines about a maiden's hair,
That clustered richly, fold on fold,
Above a brow serenely fair;
And when the sunlight lingered there
It turned its dun to gold.

Would that a like transmuting power
Might work its charm for me some day,
When bills crowd in, and friends are cold;
Might flood my room with mellow ray,
And, drifting all the cloud away,
Turn every dun to gold! --Ex.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Literary Society, which was postponed to enable all the lovers of music to attend the Banjo Club concert, was held on Monday evening, and for the first time this term the President had the pleasure of looking down upon a large and fairly enthusiastic crowd. The attendance since Christmas has been miserable, and we are forced to the lamentable confession that the Society cannot be conducted on a purely literary basis apart from the other functions which it enjoys. However, at last the crowd came, and it was easily perceived, from the unusually large number of S. P. S. men who were present, that something special was on hand. When the President called for notices of motion in regard to amendments to the Constitution, Mr. Hancock, 1st Vice-President of the Society, and, consequently, the representative of last year's University party, rose, and amid a few scattered cheers gave notice that he would move that the Medicals be admitted to the Society. Mr. W. M. Martin, to everyone's surprise, gave notice of a motion to hold the elections in the Students' Union, and consequently to do away with that time-honored institution, "the scrap," a custom which has survived the lapse of time and the departure of its originators, and has now come to be looked on as the necessary adjunct of a hot and exciting election. Mr. H. M. Little was on hand with three or four pages of written amendments, but as they were altogether concerned with "technicalities," he refrained from wearying the Society by reciting them, and handed them in bodily to the long-suffering Recording Secretary. But the chief interest of the evening centred in the election for the VARSITY Nominating Board, which was the next item on the programme. Mr. Little tried to impede the election on constitutional grounds, but the Constitution happily has provided for occasions when the Society desires to act unconstitutionally, and the elections being proceeded with, resulted in the appointment of Messrs. Greenwood, Sandwell, Burwash, and Wallbridge. During the counting of the ballots a varied and excellent programme of vocal and instrumental solos, and readings was rendered by such well-known

men as Messrs. Ruthven, Fitz-Randolph, J. S. Martin, Sandwell and Hancock. The President then called upon Mr. Charley Carson for a song, but Mr. Carson bashfully declined, as did also Mr. Counsell, when asked to perform the same office; Mr. Counsell, however, suggested that Mr. Martin play another piano solo, and Mr. Martin gracefully complied. The other contributors to the programme, evidently fearing a similar request, stole silently away "like as a bird unto the twilight," and when Mr. Martin finished his selection, the President found himself under the unfortunate necessity of declaring the meeting adjourned.

"C."

* * *

The beginning of the end of the Literary Society year was reached on Friday, with Constitution night. Two more meetings and the glorious 'Lit of '96-97 will have passed into the ranks of the things that were. As a rule, the opportunity which this meeting affords of tinkering a little more with the already tinkered-to-death Constitution calls forth a crowd, and the assembly on this occasion was certainly by no means small, despite the fact that it was the second meeting of the week.

The minutes being read and approved, the Secretary of the Conversat Committee stated that he could not make his report as yet, since all the tickets had not been returned. The report of the Business Board of VARSITY was read by Mr. Scarfe. Its adoption was moved by Mr. A. J. McKenzie, seconded by Mr. Little, a motion which was carried. Mr. Martin then proceeded to drop a bombshell in upon the usually placid assemblage, in the shape of a motion to do away with the time-honored "scrap," by holding the election, in the Students' Union. Mr. Alexander seconded the motion, and a hot discussion followed, in which Mr. Pritchard especially distinguished himself in favoring of the proposal. Despite the eloquent efforts used on its behalf, however, it met defeat by a vote of 35-22.

Mr. McKinnon read the report of the Nominating Board of VARSITY, which was as follows:—

Editorial Board—Fourth year: Messrs. Gahan, Gunn, O'Higgins and McFarlane. Third year: Messrs. Alexander, Ross and Johnston. Second year: Messrs. Kay and Scott.

Business Board—Fourth year: Messrs. Cleland and Black. Third year: Mr. Armour. Second year: Mr. Mitchell.

The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Inkster.

Constitutional amendments were now called for, and Mr. Little proceeded to move the various items of which he gave notice a week ago. The majority of his proposals were voted down, but several of the most important carried. Henceforth no one is to be allowed the use of the reading room who has not paid at least one year's fees. In the case of freshmen (amended to read "male members of the first year," on Mr. Sellery's motion), a nominal fee was to be charged, to be deducted from their first year's fee. A motion by Mr. Burwash to have the books of the VARSITY carried on from year to year, was voted down.

Mr. Hancock moved, without comment, seconded by Mr. Burwash, that the first and second year Meds. be admitted. Mr. J. D. Webster, '94, asked the Society not to pitchfork those into its ranks who did not wish an entrance. The motion was then overwhelmingly defeated.

On Mr. Keith's motion, the Secretary of Committees was requested to report, under Act IV., Sec. 6, the names of the frequent absentees from the meetings of the Executive Committee. This ended the business of the evening. The meeting adjourned, after accomplishing very little in the way of constitutional changes.

The Varsity

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EDITORIAL.

REFERENCE was made in our editorial columns last week to the growing necessity of a division of the work of college journalism into two distinct branches. At present the VARSITY is, according to the words on our first page, a weekly journal of three separate things, the "literature," the "thought" and the "events" of this University. The idea that to fulfil all these functions in an adequate manner is too much to expect of a single organization, has come home to many in recent years. And as we consider the matter, the opinion certainly does seem to contain much truth. There is much more local news that might be recorded in this paper than what really finds a place here. In the registering of events, we believe that we have been of recent years sadly deficient. A newspaper to fulfil its function as a chronicler of the happenings of a locality, cannot wait for news to come into its office. It must have an efficient reportorial system, with agents always on the alert to gain an account of whatsoever may take place of interest to its readers. We firmly believe that if a newspaper at Toronto University should discharge its functions properly in this regard, its management would have quite enough to do in addition to regular academic work. They certainly could not so discharge them and at the same time direct a University magazine. We are at present combining the newspaper and the magazine sides of journalism, and we believe that, though, taking everything in consideration, we have done well in the past, it would be better for all concerned if the division between the two were made. With the amount of our local news and the literary productiveness of the student body, increasing, as it is, from year to year, it does not seem in our best interests to load both duties upon one journal.

We think that the solution of the difficulty is found in the establishment of a real University newspaper, such

as we find at many American colleges. Cornell, Pennsylvania and others have most creditable daily publications. We, of course, are not their equals, in the number of our undergraduates from whom to draw our subscribers, and as a result, perhaps the formation of a daily paper would be for us, perhaps, a little too ambitious. But with considerably over a thousand students now represented on our editorial and business boards, and with several large affiliated colleges that we should be able to interest in the scheme, we see no reason why we should not be able to publish at least a bi-weekly or a tri-weekly. If we could succeed in establishing either of these, and could manage to have them do really good newspaper work, then not only should we have the events of our life here more carefully and fully reported, but we ought to be able to have them related to us in a much shorter time after their happening. The VARSITY proper would then go on as the depository of literature and undergraduate thought. It need not be published more than monthly or at least fortnightly. Those in charge of it would have more time to keep up an interest in literary work among us, to solicit contributions for its columns, and, in short, to bring out a literary publication which would do much more credit to our University, through the quality of the work which it contained, than the VARSITY does at present. The two functions, which we are discharging together, we do not believe are very compatible. We think that it could be much better for the manner in which both are attended to, if such a separation as we have outlined could be accomplished. The scheme seems at least feasible, and it would certainly be time well spent if those who next year will take the reins of power in undergraduate life, would examine it carefully and ascertain whether or not it is practicable.

* * *

We are now in the midst of our usual series of spring elections, of minor or greater importance. The largest interest naturally centres around those of the Literary and Scientific Society, a fact due to the distinct division into parties which they create. As to these parties, we do not wish to venture on any question relating to the positive merits of either, but we think that it is quite in keeping with our neutral attitude for us to place ourselves on record against their perpetuation throughout the year. They have very few excuses for their existence outside the dependence of the Treasury of the Society upon the election contest. Wherever possible, then, it is to be hoped that the party struggle will be conducted without any great animosity, and that the separation into parties will be for the most part confined to election week. In no case let a political bond lead a person to sacrifice the interests of the student body as a whole.

And just here, we desire to refer to another matter, which cannot help but have impressed itself upon the observer of undergraduate affairs in recent years. A man is quite frequently brought forward as a candidate for a certain position, whose general qualities are such as to commend him for the office, taking him as a man and independently of any of his private relations and com-

We have been in business JUST FOUR MONTHS in Toronto, and it has come to this:—Ask any student where

paring him with his rival. Yet from jealousy of a particular locality from which he may have come, dislike for some coterie to which he may belong, or perchance for some social organization of which he may be a member, preference is given to others who are recognized as less capable of fulfilling the duties incumbent upon the holder of the office. We have had instances of this, many of which are well known to our readers. To be actuated by these motives is certainly not worthy of University men. Let the spirit which pervades our ranks be broad enough to lay aside all such pettiness. A man's private matters, as long as they do not interfere with performance of his public duties, should never be a bar to his holding a position of trust.

EDUCATION vs. LEARNING.

As a member of that class of students who have, "by the accident of sex, and through no fault of their own, a bad effect upon the rest," it may seem presumptuous for me to take part in the discussion begun by Mr. Biggar's article of Feb. 10th. But, as a member of Toronto University, and as a sincere lover of Alma Mater, perhaps I may be excused the expression of a few immature ideas on the subject under consideration. In passing, I should like to deny the accusation that the women undergraduates have had a bad effect upon the men. Apart from my own observations, various graduates of the days before the admission of women, have told me that the presence of the ladies has had the greatest effect of any force in late years in transforming the undergraduates into gentlemen. But I, also, have no desire to enter upon a quarrel; the day for that sort of thing is long past and ought to be forgotten.

Yet it is too true, as Mr. Biggar says, that Toronto University, in the majority of cases, does not hall-mark a man, and that if he comes a boor he generally goes away a boor. There are, however, many exceptions, exceptions so great as to make one doubtful whether the fault is more in the man or more in the University.

Undoubtedly, it is true, the curriculum is not perfect, yet it is worthy of note that many of the best students spend a vast amount of time in other ways than study. It is also true that there is a deplorable lack of personal interest between professors and students, and among the students themselves. But these difficulties are far worse in the older colleges on this side of the line, owing largely, apparently, to the sway of Greek Letter fraternities. Indeed, the men, and also the women, I am sorry to say, hold aloof from the members of a rival chapter-house, with not only coldness, but often animosity, such as they would be ashamed to show towards a rival institution of learning. The student who attempts a college career without joining some fraternity might better stay at home. Happily, such a condition of things has never found favor in Canada. When we add to this our individual freedom, the marked improvement in the ordinary conditions of college life since I was a freshman, there seems to be an opportunity now for a broad culture, such as there was not, even then.

At that time everything about college was in the chaotic condition of a new institution. It was the first year of lectures in the rebuilt east wing, and everything inside was startlingly new. Outside, with the exception of parts of the front lawn, the grounds were a howling wilderness. The library was not nearly finished and the gymnasium was a dream of the future. Add to this the confusion incident to confederation and the disturbed state of student organizations. It was rather difficult to follow ones ideals with a single eye in those days.

to be photographed and we are quite willing to stand by the decision.—Frederick Lyonde, Photographer, 101 King St. W.

Again, in justice to the Faculty, I think we ought to remember how earnestly some of them tried last year to meet the students half way, by inviting them to their homes. I know positively of different ones who regret the chasm quite as much as the students do, but they say the students are unresponsive to advances.

Now, considering the progress of the last few years, we are justified, surely, in looking for a corresponding improvement in the students. But we do not find it, and therefore, I think, we must seek more earnestly for the hindrances. To my mind the roots of the trouble lie deeper and are more difficult to reach than the faults of the system already touched upon. The absolute lack of culture in our public schools and collegiate institutes, and the extreme youth of the average freshmen, combine to fill our university with a class of students who, for lack of training, know nothing of college ideals as they are bred in the men sent up to Oxford from such a school as Rugby, for example. Old Upper Canada has done pioneer work for Ontario, but her sons are but a handful in the student body. So, too often, instead of graduating perfect ladies and gentlemen, Varsity is obliged to content herself with having planted the mere rudiments of culture, and it is only after graduation that her students begin to see, too late, the true meaning of college life. Until this preparatory social training is done in our preparatory schools, of which we boast so much, they will remain very imperfect, and the college will suffer.

The time of indifference, public as well as collegiate, seems, however, to be passing away in Canada. The unvarnished criticisms made in so many recent speeches, both within and without college halls, seem to indicate a general awakening to our deficiencies. In college, the growing desire to wear gowns is a sign of the times. In my freshman year, our class attempted to revive the custom and were roundly laughed at by the seniors.

If Toronto profits, not only by old-world experience, but also by American mistakes, there is small reason why she should not set the standard for new-world culture. Already she is highly esteemed, scholastically, in this country. At the same time, the American dislike for England leads her universities to laugh at Oxford as a slow, old-fashioned place. They prefer to copy the German seminar methods, and are unfortunately beginning to apply them to undergraduate work, thus extorting a class of work which is out of the range of undergraduate capabilities, in the opinion of English universities. The result is that culture is pushed into the background, and one feels forcibly the distinction between learning and education, so aptly marked by Mr. Biggar.

I think we must all have felt the inspiration of Mr. Stringer's delightful sketches of Oxford, and had a longing spring up that the time may soon come when our own Alma Mater will look with as strong a pride to her sons and daughters.

E. M. GRAHAM, '96.

Bryn Mawr, Pa., Feb. 15th, 1897.

Y.W.C.A.

The last week's regular meeting of the Y W C A. was very successful, in that it was the most largely attended of the term. It was the monthly missionary meeting and was in charge of the Missionary Committee. Miss Gillfillan, '98, read an interesting extract on West Indian Missions from the *World's Review*. Passages of Scripture, particularly bearing on the subject of Missions were read, and Miss Kirkwood, '98, favored the audience with a vocal solo. The meeting then adjourned, each one of the members hoping that the increase in attendance would be kept up.

E. M. SEALEY, Cor. Sec.

S.P.S. NOTES.

The School may congratulate itself upon having a hockey team, which, though we would not now like to prophesy for it the proud position of the football XV., is at least going to be in the running for the inter-college championship. Though everyone expected them to win from McMaster, yet the score of 18 to 3 indicates that they have a most marked propensity for scoring goals, which will prove a matter for the consideration of any team to which they may be opposed.

The game was booked to be played on Victoria College ice, but when both teams, each supported by a numerous band of loud-voiced backers, had waded their way thither through the slush, it was discovered that arrangements had been made to play another match there that afternoon. Accordingly, after a short conference between the managers, it was decided to bring off the game at 4 o'clock at the Mutual street rink.

Adjournment was made to that place forthwith and the puck faced off at 4.10. The School were the first to draw blood, the puck going through after a hot scrimmage in front of goal. Six more goals were scored before the whistle blew for half time.

When the play was resumed, the School added 6 more goals to their score, in rapid succession, Morrison, McArthur, and Davidson all taking their turn at sending the puck between the sticks. The unlucky thirteenth game was scored for McMaster by Rossier. The School increased their score by 6 and McMaster by 2 before time was up. The School forwards played in good form, and their shooting was particularly praiseworthy, the shots coming in hard and straight, and few opportunities of scoring being missed. Morrison is decidedly the star of the team, though the two McArthurs and Davidson all did their share of the work. All the forwards, however, showed too keen a desire to do the scoring themselves instead of passing, which was not commendable, though possibly excusable under the circumstances. For McMaster, Rossier scored two of their three goals, and probably saved them from a whitewash.

The S.P.S. is not a big institution, but, oh, my! The natives of the Island of Papua will think differently next spring. Won't they be surprised when we land there some fine morning in May, and start off with "Hoom, rah, hoo!" Mr. S—y leading. It will be difficult to say which will have the greater anticipations, the natives or the school party, as they stand and eye each other (providing they both stand long enough to have anticipations)

on first meeting. If the natives realize their anticipations there will be no fourth year next year; it will have gone up in smoke, mostly, that's all. The first thing to do will be to send Mr. A—s ahead to negotiate with the chief. If he does not come back, well, we will try some other part of the island. True, an American prospecting party went into the island a number of years ago to search for gold, and have not yet returned; but, what of that? Mr. McM—n is to be our captain. Every man must put \$100 into the treasury before starting. Dr. G—n, the moving spirit of the expedition, is to be treasurer—and carry a Winchester rifle and a shovel. An old vessel will be chartered for five months. Mr. K—g and Mr. W—n will tell stories when work is slack.

A special meeting of the Engineering Society was held on Friday, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., in the Architectural lecture-room. It has been found necessary to hold one or two extra meetings in order to get all the papers read which have been prepared.

At the meeting on Friday, three very interesting papers were read, describing the tunnel and power installation of the Cataract Construction Company at Niagara Falls.

The first paper was read by Mr. Laing, B.A.Sc., who described the constructive features of the tunnel and gave a short history of the plans for power development from the Falls. Mr. Minty, B.A.Sc., then gave a description of the hydraulic features of the power installation. The third paper was by Professor Rosebrugh, on the electrical plant and the method of power distribution. All of the papers were fully illustrated by stereopticon views.

Several letters were read by Mr. H. V. Haight from the Cataract Construction Company and some of the large manufacturing companies at the Falls, giving permission to the students of the school to visit their establishments. A committee was named by the president to make arrangements, if possible, for an excursion to the Falls to give the students an opportunity of seeing the plant of the Cataract Construction Company and to visit the manufacturing plants.

One of our enterprising third year men met with a rather discouraging set-back the other day. He had been trying for some months to make a respectable showing of hair on the upper lip, and partially succeeded, too, when, while sitting down at dinner the other day, a little girl who was staying at the same house looked up into his face, and, her face enlightened as if by a sudden revelation, remarked: "O, Mr. —, you are getting a moustache." And this after three months!

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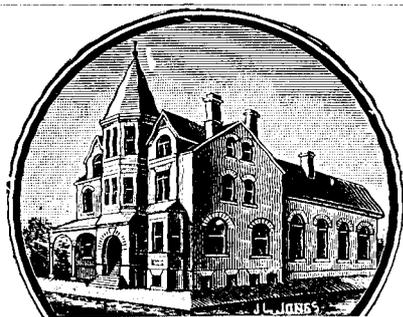
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REPORT OF THE BUSINESS BOARD OF
VARSITY, 1895-1896.

Abstract of receipts and expenditures:

(a) RECEIPTS—

From Regular advertisements	\$681 75
“ Casual advertisements	8 00
“ Subscriptions	251 25
“ Extras	1 45
“ 1894-1895 management	50 00

\$992 45

(b) EXPENDITURES—

Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Co., printing	\$599 86
Job printing	20 00
Cuts for illustration	10 50
Cut for cover	18 00
Delivery in city	21 62
Sundries	68 62
Paid to management, 1896-1897	50 00

\$788 60

Total receipts	992 45
Total expenditures	788 60

Balance

\$203 85

This surplus is divided as follows:

C. G. Paterson, editor	\$ 50 96
R. H. Coats, editor	50 96
Business Manager	101 93

\$203 85

In presenting this report the business manager desires to acknowledge his obligation to the entire Board for their valuable assistance, and more especially to Mr. J. S. McLean, Mr. L. Burwash, of the School of Science, and to Miss E. M. Graham; and to express his regret that illness during the months of May and June has so delayed the completion of the business and in consequence the presentation of this report. It has also led to a small increase in the amount of bad debts. He would also call the attention of the students to the fact that their subscriptions do not constitute more than one-fourth of the income of VARSITY, and that, therefore, they should establish it as a good advertising medium by patronizing VARSITY advertisers on all possible occasions, especially as among them are to be found the most reliable dealers in the city. ALEX. J. MACKENZIE, Business Manager.

THE WOMEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on Thursday afternoon in Room 3, the purpose being to nominate officers for next years' committees. The following were nominated:—

Miss G. Lawler, B.A., Honorary President, by acclamation.

President—Miss G. Hunter, nominated by Miss Menhennick; Miss M. Stovel, nominated by Miss Langrill; Miss H. Macdougall, nominated by Miss Eastwood.

Vice-President—Miss Northway, nominated by Miss Adair; Miss MacDonald, nominated by Miss Gibbs; Miss Rumball, nominated by Miss Eastwood; Miss Gibbs, nominated by Miss Morrison.

Fourth Year Councillor—Miss Rosenstadt, nominated by Miss McPhail; Miss Lamont, nominated by Miss Scott; Miss Jackson, nominated by Miss J. Brown.

Third Year Councillor—Miss Robinson, nominated by Miss Kurtz; Miss Cleary, nominated by Miss Scott.

Recording Secretary—Miss D. Wright, acclamation.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Hughes, by acclamation.

Curator—Miss Benson, nominated by Miss M. Hunter; Miss Tennant, nominated by Miss Northway.

Second Year Councillor—Miss L. Wright, nominated by Miss Menhennick; Miss Fleming, nominated by Miss Brown; Miss Grant, nominated by Miss Eastwood; Miss Evans, nominated by Miss Kurtz.

Editorial Board of *Sesame*—Fourth year, Miss MacDonald, Editor, by acclamation; Fourth year, Miss Malens, by acclamation; Third year, Miss Downey, by acclamation; Second year, Miss L. Wright, by acclamation.

Business Board, *Sesame*—Manager—Miss Northway or Miss Kirkwood; Third year, Miss Benson, by acclamation; Second year, Miss Hughes, by acclamation.

ANNIE W. PATTERSON, *Cor. Sec.*

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The closing literary meeting of the term was held on Monday last. There was a large attendance, and the programme, consisting of a paper on Jane Austen, by Miss Lawson, and one on George Eliot, by W. H. Alexander, was of great interest. The meetings this year have been well attended as a general rule, and have been felt to be very profitable. The Club feels specially grateful to the members of the staff and to those students in other departments who have taken part in the programmes.

Next Monday the annual business meeting will be held, at which the officers for 1897-8 will be elected.

G. S. BALE, *Rec. Sec.*

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CORRIDOR CULLINGS.

Next week VARSITY makes its last appearance for the present academic year.

We regret to announce the quite serious illness of Mr. A. T. DeLury, Dean of Residence, our popular mathematical lecturer.

Rev. W. P. Reeve, '94, has distinguished himself once more at Harvard, by winning a valuable prize for an essay on "Missions."

To-morrow evening the assault-arms takes place in the gymnasium at 8 o'clock. An admission of twenty-five cents is being charged.

The last regular meeting of the Political Science Club was held on Thursday. Messrs. Miller and Cohen were the essayists of the day, and delighted the audience with two very interesting papers.

The hockey rink has been the scene of much activity during the past week, as a result of the inter-year hockey matches, which have been played off as scheduled. The results up to date have been as follows: '97-4; '98-0; '99-6; '00-2; McMaster-3; St. Michael's-2; S.P.S.-18; McMaster-3; Dentals-5; Meds-0. The game has had an admirable effect in developing a great many hitherto unknown players.

We had a dream the other night, When all around was still; We dreamed that each subscriber came Right up and paid his bill.

Queen's University Journal, in commenting upon the match between Queen's and Varsity, played in Toronto, says, "It was believed that the Varsity team was the best that has represented the institution for many years. Captain Curtis is still of that opinion." The Varsity forwards, it goes on to

say, are fast, but lack combination. Sheppard was by long odds the best of the forwards. Waldie, in goal, was chiefly responsible, with his skilful work, for keeping down the score.

We are in receipt from William Briggs, publisher, of a critical "Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada," appearing in 1896, together with some of the more important of the publications of 1895. This is the first of a series of "University of Toronto Studies in History." The "Review" is edited by G. M. Wrong, M.A., Professor of History in the University of Toronto, and has among its contributors such well known men as Dr. Bourinot, Abbé Casgrain, Dr. Geo. Stewart, Sir J. M. Lemoine, Prof. Mavor, and many others. The work is a most useful bibliography. It is bound in stiff paper cover, and its price is placed at seventy-five cents.

Shorthand Class

One of the members of the Class lately concluded is taking copious notes of lectures, beautifully written, and one of the lady pupils of the same Class writes to a pupil in the present one that she has attained a speed of 120 words a minute.

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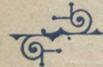
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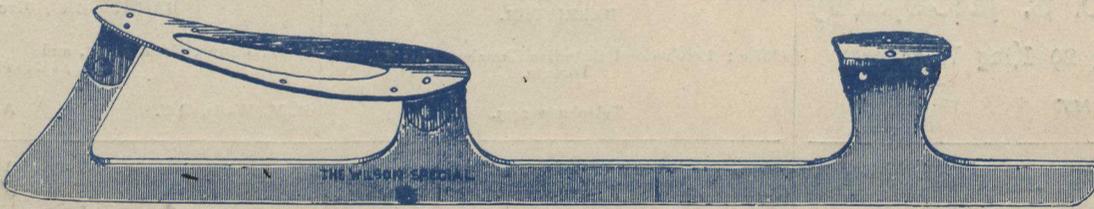
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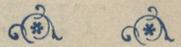
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