

Pages Missing

THE VARSITY

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Editorial Comments.



WE wish to draw the attention of our readers to a letter from "Constant Reader," which appears in another column. The change which he advocates is intensely radical, but in the majority of points meets with our entire approval. We would not care to make a proposal which would be at all definite on account of our present want of knowledge. The scheme as proposed is right in line with what the University needs, still the success of such a venture is not assured. We will reserve further comment on this subject for a future issue.

The following is a section taken from the editorial columns of the *Red and Blue* :—

Mr. Andrew Carnegie delivered an address in this city a few nights ago in the Academy of Music to the graduating class of a large business college. During his address he eulogized the course of a business college, and congratulated the students upon their being so much better equipped for their life-work than if they had spent four years at a university. This was all right enough, perhaps, taking the occasion into consideration, but throughout his address Mr. Carnegie rode his hobby from one end of the stage to the other, and he seemed content to let all the rest of his talk go for naught, so long as he impressed upon the audience his idea of the uselessness of a university graduate, by which he meant the holder of an academic degree.

It was amusing to hear him rant upon the utter worthlessness of institutions that turned out Greeks and Romans instead of Americans! that sent out into the world puppets, and positive ignoramuses in every USEFUL branch of knowledge; men who couldn't draw a check or write a business letter, and winding up with that choice and original thrust, "but that these institutions did teach football!" It took one some time to believe that a man who has gone through life and met as many college graduates as Mr. Carnegie has met should not hold them in some regard. It is his idea that a young man should be at work at the age of entering college; AT WORK laying the foundation of his own fortune.

This explained it all. Mr. Carnegie's sole idea of a man's usefulness rests in his ability to make money—to labor all through life with that one end. And so, he thinks, to take away four years of a man's prime and devote it to USELESS learning instead of making his fortune is a sheer waste of time.

It makes any one, interested in the cause of higher education, boil with indignation to think of such sentiments being spoken from the rostrum where increased incentive to education should be preached.

Mr. Carnegie evidently is a self-satisfied man. He started out in life with comparatively no education, and he has made millions. Hasn't every other young man a like chance? He has done all this without a college education, consequently a college education is *useless*. But, Mr. Carnegie, allow us a word. Wealth is bestowed with persistent inconsistency, a turn of the wheel will, perhaps, make one man rich and ten poor. You, in this

case, were that one, perhaps; do you suppose education or the lack of it bent the scale in your direction?

Do you not believe we must have men to do the thinking of the masses, to control the State while the millions toil with their hands, or do you think all should labor thus, and let the State take care of itself?

This is a fearful thing we're going to tell you—we, undergraduates of a UNIVERSITY, but you are radically wrong in your idea. You let your zeal for search of life's substantialities overrun the brain's desire for true, lasting learning, something that will remain with a man while life lasts, and whether wealth smiles upon him or hard-fisted poverty.

Both the substance of the statements made by the Iron King and the comments of the editor are worthy of our consideration and criticism. While there is a great deal of truth in Mr. Carnegie's remarks, there is besides a considerable amount of blatant nonsense. He seems to have the idea that man's attitude towards money and its accumulation is the only criterion by which to judge of his efficiency for performing life's duties, that the æsthetic part of one's nature should receive no attention only in so far as it is an element of civilization and contributes towards the maintenance of peace among those whose energies are exhausted in piling up the fortune of the millionaire. We will leave this subject to the Political Economist and discuss the cause of such a display of spleen and vindictive spirit. Do our colleges educate in the purest sense of that term? Are there not departments with which we never deal that would be more beneficial to the average student in after life than those to which we devote so much time and energy? Although Mr. Carnegie's speech was by no means liberal, but gave evidence of great narrow-mindedness; still where there was so much smoke there must be some fire. Why are there so many business colleges all over this country and the United States? We would say that it shows a deficiency in our educational system. Those subjects which are dealt with in such institutions should receive greater attention in all our Public and High Schools, and before they will receive the necessary amount of attention there, the directors of our education in such schools should receive adequate training at the colleges and, in this country, at the Provincial University.

Wherever the college graduate goes throughout the country he comes in contact with successful self-made men who (justly in a few cases) point the finger of scorn at some of his fellow-graduates, or probably himself, for their want of a practical knowledge of common business transactions. The successful editors of some of our most influential newspapers hold in derision our education—men who probably cannot write faultless literary English, still whose opinions, expressed in their own peculiar style, have more weight with the mass of their fellow-beings than the beautifully rounded sentences of a well-trained college graduate.

Are such prosperous men just in their criticism of the education received at our college? Have they any real right to assume this attitude towards our system of teaching? In some cases the opinion is genuine and comes from the heart, but in a great many it is merely a display of vindictive and jealous spirit.

Some might think from what we have said that we see comparatively little good in a University training. Not at all. Far be it from us to express such a communistic idea. But it must be acknowledged that some of our self-educated men far outstrip our graduates in the very calling for which we are fitting them. What we wish to see is our University paying more and more attention to what is intensely practical. Fitting men more and more for the duties of life, and not cramming their heads full of unassimilated facts which are as cumbersome to them as fetters to a professional sprinter. How many instances have we had in the past of men, possessing very retentive memories, who, on this account alone (for our examination tests are in the majority of cases merely a test of memory and not of brain-power), take a very creditable stand in the class-lists. For this reason let our training become more practical and not lay so much stress on such a minor faculty as that of memory.

If we remember rightly some time ago Prof. Ashley introduced a motion into the Senate to have a commercial course established in connection with that of Political Science. This is a move in the right direction, and our worthy professor should receive great commendation for his display of knowledge of the real needs of a university, especially in a young country. Let a thoroughly-equipped commercial course be established in connection with our University, and ere long we will have no further need of these private institutions for the training of business men.

What should be the object of a liberal education? This is a hackneyed subject in which all our leaders of thought have expressed their opinion. But we think every one will concede that it is to enable the holder to perform all duties that may devolve upon him in the most efficient manner possible. All agree on this point, yet the diversity of opinion shows itself when we consider the means of bringing about such a condition. To what extent should there be a division of labor, and what callings are in most need of assistance from the youth of our country, constitute the main grounds of difference among our education reformers. One-sided development is detrimental to the best interests of every state. All departments of a country which require well-trained men should have some reliable source of supply which is directly or indirectly under its control. Her material welfare is left in the hands of her business men, and why not have some means of supplying this wide-spread want? In order that men be successful in business they must leave school at an early age and enter upon that which they intend making their life-work. This necessitates their gaining all requisite primary training at our High and Public Schools. At present, is this training as thorough as it should be? If not, where does the fault lie? With the teachers. We have really no specialists in the Commercial department as we have in Mathematics, Classics, etc., because there is no course in our University which would train men to fill such a position.

If there were such a course established in our University its influence would be widespread. Our teachers could then receive the much-needed training at college which would enable them to prosecute their studies in this branch to greater advantage and thus be in a better position to teach the latest methods of book-keeping and other subjects, a knowledge of which is necessary to every successful business man. This would produce a beneficial effect on the country at large. The University staff would train our High School teachers, who in turn would inculcate the best of modes of transacting business into the Public School teachers, who would train all pupils in their charge and of necessity pay more attention to this important part of our Public School curriculum. In this way almost every child attending school in the Province would feel the effect of the establishment of a course of business in the Provincial University. As it is at present a proficient specialist in this department is not required in our Collegiate Institutes, because there is no place for training men to fill such a responsible position. There being no specialist in this branch it is to a very great extent neglected, much to the detriment of children attending school, the majority of whom never intend prosecuting their studies further than the High Schools. If so, why is so much work forced upon them which will be of little or no benefit to them afterwards, and this important branch to a certain extent overlooked on account of there being incompetent directors in so many of our schools. If we had a well-trained specialist in this branch he would contend with the others for more time to devote to his department, and thus put it on a par with Moderns, Classics, etc.

We might go on multiplying arguments almost indefinitely, but we have cited sufficient to give the reader an idea of the vast need there is in devoting more and more attention to what is intensely practical in our High, but more especially in our Public Schools, and, of necessity, the need of properly trained teachers in our University by the establishment of a commercial course for those who wish to specialize as such.

A VOICE AT EVEN'.

The eve was hush'd. No sound discordant broke
The stillness that enwrap't the slumb'ring night.
Low-sighing zephyrs seaward wandering
Soft swayed the dreary meadowlands, while bright
From o'er the eastern summits Hesper fair,
Chasing the dying sun-glints, rose to sight.

The eve was hush'd. But, ah! within me surged
Tempestous blackness. Shatter'd at my feet
My life's ambitions lay a crumbling pile.
Advance was hopeless. Barr'd was all retreat;
Life seem'd a desert wild, with thorns o'er grown,
And into the summer night I wandered on, alone.

The eve was hush'd. But through the silent gloom,
Like angel-whisperings from some airier clime,
Came borne a maiden's voice, in accents sweet,
Chanting an evening hymn. A balm sublime
It flooded my darken'd soul and let the light
Of banished hope dispel the deep'ning night.

A. L. McNAB.

The University of Michigan has determined to add women professors and lecturers to its faculty.

OF ENGLISH BLANK VERSE.

(Concluded.)



WHILE the leaven of Italian influence in Surrey's songs and sonnets at once made itself felt, and such verse as that of a Skelton became impossible, we scarcely wonder that the new, unpolished measure was little heeded, for as yet it was as an uncut diamond, refracting the sunlight from hardly a facet. But it was not wholly unheeded, for almost with tears we

read that Roger Ascham, with his pure eye, detected in the rugged verse its cunning virtue, and, like an aged Simeon, blessed it. One Nicholas Grimald, too, chief editor, if not originator, of *Tottel's Miscellany*, employed the measure for the first time in original poetry. All this, however, was but feeble leafing; the tree seemed as if it might die. But its roots were striking deep into British soil and absorbing substance; and, in Thomas Sackville, an Englishman to his inmost fibre, blank verse gripped the foundation rock of British legend and of British life. Its branches, then, obedient to some principle of elective affinity, were soon intertwining with those of the rising drama, and in "Garbadne," the first English tragedy, the two became one in a pleasing harmony of leaf and flower. But they had begun to bloom ere the winter was over, and little wonder that the wild March winds should hurl the blossoms to the earth, and sunder the interlacing twigs. Torn apart, however, they both flourish—blank verse in "The Steel Glass" of George Gascoigne, the drama in the "Damon and Pythias" of Richard Edwards; but, true to their instincts, they again began to feel after each other, and ere long in the "Tamburlaine" and in the "Faustus" of Christopher Marlowe, the drama and its proper measure are so knit together that wild will be the storm which will tear them asunder. With splendid promise, too, the intertwining branches now burgeon and bud, and in Shakespeare they burst into a glory of leaf and blossom that filled the land with beauty and the world with fragrance.

In the presence of Shakespeare we can but bow the head in silence, for how can we speak when we cannot comprehend? We are on the plain, and the mountain top on which he stands is too near heaven to be free from cloud. Easy it is to see how a path was being prepared for him by the preceding dramatists, notably by Marlowe, who, wild and sombre, was to Shakespeare what Perugino was to Raphael, but truly it was a divinity who went along that path after they had cast it up, leaving the barren wayside rosy with flowers, the trim-cut hedge-rows wild with blossom, and the air loud with the voices of birds.

In the hands of William the Master, the rugged jewel left by Surrey to his country began to flash with a thousand eyes; the iron stiffness of Sackville was transmuted into the pliancy of damask steel; and blank verse was perfected as a dramatic measure. So strong and free has it become, that it is as new after Shakespeare has spoken in it as the orchestra was when Beethoven, who had so much to say, said what he could and said no more. The form is compelled of the thought; the instrument must submit to the singer.

After the Shakespeare glory the Elizabethan drama continued to blossom in such men as Massinger and Fletcher, but with fading beauty and waning sweetness. Ere long it was all decay and death; for the land began to swarm with children of corruption, venal versifiers and licentious scribblers, whose cramped thoughts and wire-drawn conceits formed for themselves cramped expression and disjointed verse, and made them fain to set off their wretched matter with rhyme. A loathsome herd they were, with straightened foreheads and bloated faces, building for themselves flimsy structures of rotten wood, and gilding over their worm-eaten fronts.

But a soul was created under these ribs of death, and from amidst the tinsel'd *bagnios* there rose a vast cathedral, conceived by a master who, in the deep of night, had

listened to celestial minstrelsy, and who built to the strains of heaven. A sublimer spectacle this world has never seen than Milton, in loneliness and self-reliance like a god, raising, amid the hell-babel of a licentious rabble, that stately minster, whose beauty the wind and the rain of the centuries would only perfect, and along whose vast aisles all through the years would roll symphonies of loftiest music, to die far off in the cadenced surge of some unknown sea, only to gather again into a sullen roar and reverberate through nave and chancel, in the sweep and thunder of a mighty wind.

In "Paradise Lost" blank verse reached its fullest growth and greatest development, and, rooted in what is deepest in our social and religious life and entwined with the highest reaches of England's ideality, became at once our national and characteristic metre, and the measure of the greatest epic of the modern world.

We have been tracing the development of blank verse, which after all is but an instrument that was slowly perfected to help men to utter their thoughts, and we have now considered the form it took in the hands of the master within whose diapason all subsequent artists have found room to express themselves. It is needless to trace its history further. What interest has it for us that an hundred fingers have touched the keys since, when we stand by the instrument that was played by a master? The blank verse of Wordsworth is stately and impressive, that of Tennyson sad and musical, but how far they are within the mighty utterance and majestic harmony of the verse of Milton! Yet when I consider the history of the measure and realize its capabilities to be as strong and beautiful as the highest thought, I seem to hear within the measure itself, as if in murmurs within a sea-shell, the sonorous cadences of the past mysteriously suggesting what is yet to be; and, as I look out on the tide of the coming years, I feel vaguely yet certainly that, as it will roll in bearing golden barges, freighted with all the wealth of knowledge, and throwing back the wrack and drift-wood of a world's experience, it will bring to men those who will yet show nobly the harmony of souls immortal within these muddy vestures of decay, and whose genius and passion will push the frontiers of Blank Verse into regions of light and power that were beyond the ken even of a Milton.

CHARLTON BLACK.

UNIVERSITY CREST.

The heraldic bearings of the University and College tell their story very lucidly to those who are familiar with the venerable art of blazonry. The Crown, the symbol of King's College, is borne in chief on the University shield; and as indicative of subordination, on a chevron on that of the College. The open books need no interpretation; and the beaver emblem of Canada, aptly completes the symbolic presentment. When the two shields are impaled, as in the beautiful carving over the main doorway of the University buildings, the University and College are presented as bound in sacred and indissoluble union. The burning lamp, the College symbol of intellectual illumination, with its apt motto: "*parum claris lucem dare*," is more familiarly known than the University crest, though they are both sculptured on the dedicatory tablet at the head of the grand stair in the tower. The crest of the University is an umbrageous maple, with the motto: "*crescit velut arbor aevo*," which with the supporters Minerva and the Dolphin of Arion are blazoned on the memorial window in Convocation Hall.

The symbolic lamp of University College has not been lighted in vain; the maple tree, fitting emblem of our Canadian seat of learning, has put forth vigorous branches, and its alumni repeat with pride, as well as with brightest anticipation, the prayer of its motto: *crescit velut arbor aevo*.

SIR DANIEL WILSON, IN 1886.

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JANUARY 26. 1892.

LITERARY SOCIETY.



THE 146th public debate of University College Literary and Scientific Society was a success, and such a decided improvement on the 145th that we have hopes of great things in the 147th. The improvement was not in the speeches, although they were excellent, but in the increased attendance and in the general conduct of the student body. To be sure that conduct was not unimpeachable, but so much better than in previous meetings that we feel tempted to let it pass without blame. But perhaps the best time to point to faults is when

Reproaches mingled with just praise
May grieve nor wake resentment's flame.

So, here, Varsity men, let me reproach you gently; you seem sometimes to forget when assembled together one rule of action which you never violate individually, but which is just as necessary on you in your collective as individual capacity.

The never-failing mark of the chivalrous gentleman is his respect for, his deference to, women. You are quite within your student rights, in deriding assuming freshness or windy eloquence; (those who would attain fame should not object to pay its certain price;) you may, within reasonable limits, express your hatred of "cheek," or your appreciation of modest worth, when the possessor of these admirable qualities crosses the literary threshold alone, but when he is the attendant of some fair divinity, some blushing girl or modest, tender woman,

No, fellow-students, not then,
He is privileged, let him pass,
Some other time, not then.

Think over it, boys, there are plenty of ways of expressing your stronger feelings without bringing embarrassment and shame to those who should never have, from you but kindly solicitude and tender respect.

The hall was filled to overflowing, the front seats by students and their friends; the ladies were in the majority here, but the back rows were unenlivened by a single fair face, and the debaters' hearts must have stirred to see the solid compact lines where each face shone with enthusiasm and anticipation of oratorical confusion.

Prof. Baker, without introductory remark, called on the Glee Club, and the "Bill of Fare" was placed before us. We called for more, but the second dish was dog's meat and we stopped there.

It is impossible to give the substance of either essay or speeches. We had vague intentions of doing some such thing, but we had reckoned without our host.

The two seats on our right were occupied by a freshman and his best girl, and if we *would* have heard we *could* not. Besides, two seats ahead, in a direct line between ourselves and the president, sat one of Toronto's very pretty girls who for some reason, which we shall leave unexplained, frequently turned her very pretty face so as to look directly between ourselves and the grave professor on our left, and the consequence was that after having treasured up Perrin's firstly, his secondly never reached me, and, when I waked from my day-dream, the third round had been fired and a new battery was opening on the enemy.

O. P. Edgar's essay on "Walt Whitman" was read in a sympathetic tone, but too low to be heard by the middle benches without effort. As to the matter we cannot speak; the reader had made considerable progress before we learned from the programme that he was speaking of Whitman, we thought it had been Sophocles.

The speeches of Hayne and Webster in the United States Senate, reproduced by Messrs. Pease and Reeve, were received with delight by the back rows. We had higher opinions of senatorial eloquence in Webster's times than we have now, but it is ever so; our youthful fancies are swept away by hard, stern realities. Webster was not feeling well when he made that reply to the South Carolina man, or else his expositor has done him injustice.

We are certain, too, that Mr. Hayne meant well in defending his friend, "The Gentleman from Missouri," but he had much better, for his friend's sake, have let it pass.

However, in justice to the orators, we must say that the original Hayne and Webster could not have been impressive or eloquent in the face of such enthusiasm as their representatives inspired on Friday night. The boys knew it would be their only chance of sport for the evening, and they made the most of it.

The first part closed with The Wanderers' Night Song by the Glee Club. This was rendered so well that they were recalled and gave "The Wild Man from Borneo."

Nothing could have been more appropriate than the reception Mr. Perrin received on stepping forward to open the debate. As if to remind him that the fame of our University was in his keeping, the boys struck up "Varsity, Varsity, V-a-r-s-i-t-y" with immense vigor, and, having rendered the inspiring chorus, subsided into silence, and the eloquent leader was heard without the slightest attempt at interruption. Perrin's fine voice filled the hall, and he was heard without effort in the farthest corner.

It was a graceful action to welcome McGill's representative with "McGill, McGill, what's the matter with old McGill," and Kullmeyer evidently appreciated it as he rose to call attention to the baneful effects of the Revolution. It required some effort to hear all that Mr. Kullmeyer said, but his matter was good.

Cooper's speech was logical, emphasizing the bettered condition of the French masses since the Revolution.

Mr. Messenger's speech contained abundance of good material excellently arranged. He claimed that good has resulted, not because of the Revolution, but in spite of it. He pointed to the overthrow of Christianity, to the excesses while it was in progress, to the unsettled state of public opinion in France to-day, and to the lack of real liberty of speech or publication.

In giving his decision in favor of McGill, Prof. Baker said he was not moved by courtesy, but while affirming the superior eloquence of our representatives, maintained that the balance of argument was in favor of the Montreal men.

Three rousing cheers were given for McGill; the President announced the Glee Club Concert for Feb. 19th, and with God Save the Queen we dispersed.

WOMEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first regular meeting of the Women's Literary and Scientific Society of Toronto University was held on Saturday evening, January 16th, in the College Y.M.C.A. Hall. After routine business the President, Miss McKenzie, '92, gave her address.

After thanking the students for the honor they had conferred upon her, Miss McKenzie proceeded to give an outline of the origin and aims of the Society. When in her freshman days, she had asked a lofty senior why the women did not form a literary society. But it was laughed at as an annual freshman idea, like that of wearing gowns. The increasing number of women students showed the need of a society of this kind, and it is due to the untiring efforts of Miss Ross, '92, that such prompt measures were taken for the formation of this society. Its aims are social and intellectual—to encourage all literary taste among the women students and particularly public speaking. Now that the reception to the first year has become an annual affair, what body is so well fitted to stretch forth the hand of good fellowship to those who come to share our sorrows and partake of our joys, as this Society, comprising as it does all the women graduates and undergraduates? And as it is thus the first to receive new-comers, so after they leave their alma mater they do not sever all ties which bind them actively to her, but know they have always a place in the Literary Society.

I will mention one other aim—our physical training. Now if ever we must apply for a grant of land for a gymnasium or a recreation ground, as the University land is rapidly being disposed of, it is hoped the Society will take prompt measures in so important a matter.

The Glee Club then gave a selection from the College Song Book. Miss De Beauregard followed with a solo, Miss Annis with a recitation, both of which were well received.

The feature of the evening, however, was the debate, "Resolved, That humanity has been more benefitted by Science than by Literature." Miss Weir, '94, was the first speaker. She dwelt upon the practical utility of many scientific achievements, of the improved sanitation of our dwellings, the great advances made in medical science through the study of biology, how the extremes of heat and cold are ameliorated by the practical application of known physical laws.

Miss Ross, '92, the leader of the negative, showed the inadequacy of science to develop spiritual power. Literature appeals to the sympathies, increases experience, is a mighty force in civilization and makes it permanent. Greece was instanced as a nation that still lived in its literature.

Miss O'Rourke, '95, followed with a brilliant speech in favor of science. The constant aim of science is truth. Scientific discoveries make poetic power possible. The study of astronomy appeals strongly to the imaginative faculties.

Miss Durand, '94, made a forcible appeal for literature by the poetical rendition of her remarks.

The President, after complimenting the speakers on their logical powers, decided in favor of the affirmative.

The Glee Club gave a hearty rendering of a College chorus, and the meeting was closed by singing the National Anthem.

Since 1870 the attendance at the German Universities has grown from 14,000 to 29,267.

American colleges derive about two-fifths of their income from students, while English universities only one-tenth from the same source.

Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, of Rockford, Ill., proposes to invest from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in a colored female literary and industrial school to accommodate fifteen pupils as a memorial to her mother.

MEDICAL NOTES.

At the close of the Materia Medica lecture on Saturday morning a meeting of the Primary years was held to discuss the somewhat unsatisfactory state of our Anatomical department. A scarcity of material for dissection and the absence of artificial light in the dissecting room are the chief disabilities under which we labor. The former is probably a misfortune rather than a grievance, as we are aware every legitimate means is being taken to provide for the deficiency; but until something is done to bring before the Government the necessity of suitable legislation upon this matter there will always be a liability for a recurrence of the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs. With regard to the lighting there is more reason for complaint. As is well known the electric light plant was not put in until late in the Christmas term and was only in use for a very short time before the holidays. It was hoped there would be no further trouble in this regard, but up to the present the incandescent lights have not cast a single beam to light-en the labors of the industrious student in his search after knowledge.

A committee of four was appointed to decide on whatever course of action it might deem expedient.

The course of lectures on Physics, instituted especially to meet the requirements of medical students, was completed at the close of the Christmas term. The students of the 1st year are unanimous in their opinion as to the thoroughness of a course, the benefit of which they will reap in after life, more especially in their 2nd year, and the popular lecturer, Prof. McKay, of McMaster University, is to be complimented on his able and attractive manner of presenting the subject.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Engineering Society held its first meeting for this term on Tuesday last in No. 2, the president in the chair. As it was the first meeting a good deal of business was on hand, which was in turn disposed of. Mr. J. A. G. Ardagh, '93, had sent in his resignation as Recording-Secretary last term, but as it was not then accepted the matter was again introduced by him at this meeting and the resignation finally received by the Society. As a result of the office being thus rendered vacant, nominations were received, but as the name of Mr. J. Keele, '93, was the only one submitted that gentleman was declared elected to the office. The General Committee and the Society will feel the loss of Mr. Ardagh's services, but they are confident that he has a worthy successor. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary the Librarian read a letter from Mr. F. M. Bowman, '90, who is now in the Pennsylvania Steel Co.'s offices in Pittsburgh. The letter was an encouraging one to the members of the Society, and showed in brief the main points in bridge engineering. He drew attention to the different methods employed by students in that branch to obtain a sound professional training in the best firms of our continent, and pointed out how success can be attained by diligent work and study. The main paper for the meeting was then given by Mr. Laing, '92, the subject being "Waterworks Construction," in which the writer used as his special illustrations the systems as have been recently used in Essex Centre and Amherstburg, on which Mr. Laing was employed during the past summer as assistant engineer. The paper on the whole was exceedingly interesting and practical, and its value was increased by the number of drawings and plans which accompanied it, thus illustrating at once the principles of construction laid down in the paper. One of the main features of these new systems is the substitution of a boiler plate tank built on a brick tower in place of the usual "stand pipe" which is commonly used in towns where the gravity system of waterworks cannot be constructed. The writer also explained the methods employed

to obtain sufficient supply, good pumping service, etc. At the close of the paper, discussion ensued, which supplemented the ideas already brought out.

Influenza has been busy among the engineers the past few weeks, and a number of the students, as well as several of the faculty, are laid low.

The marks for the drawings for the Michaelmas term of this session have been posted on the bulletin board. The three years in all courses are represented, and it is needless to say that these reports have been the centre of attraction to the students for some time past. The variations in marks received for different drawings by the different men have been a surprise to many, as they range all the way from *unity* to full per cent. This is not speaking well apparently in comparison with other sessions, but as it is understood that the faculty is endeavoring to raise the standard of the college in drawing, the reason for the comparatively low percentages made is obvious. This is the first time these marks have been posted up, and it shows that the authorities are awake to the welfare of the students in this respect, as it is expected that such a course as adopted every term will tend to be an incentive to the men to do better work, and as a result the school will turn out better draughtsmen.

Mr. G. E. Sylvester, '91, who is down to the city for a few holidays, called on his under grad. friends a few days ago. He has been engaged in mining work for the past year up at Sudbury.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

There was a missionary meeting at the Y.M.C.A., on Thursday, Jan. 21. Mr. W. R. McIntosh spoke on the student volunteer movement for foreign missions, telling the story of its origin and growth, and explaining its aim and its watchword. Mr. S. Gould, in a few well-chosen words, took the attention of the meeting to the foreign field and its needs.

The Association instructed a committee, appointed for the purpose, to send a letter of condolence to the parents of the late J. A. Sparling, who was one of the leaders in Y.M.C.A. work in his undergraduate days and continued to take a lively interest in it up to the time of his death.

It is expected that next Thursday the Korean Mission Board will bring some business of importance before the Association.

CLASS SOCIETY NOTES.

'93.

Ninety-three will hold a social evening on Saturday, January 30th, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall. A good programme has been prepared, consequently a very pleasant time may be expected. A cordial invitation is extended to former members of '93. All are requested to be on hand at 7:30 p.m. sharp to discuss important preliminary business.

'94

The class of '94 met on Tuesday afternoon in lecture room, No. 8. Owing to the absence of most of those who were to have taken part in the programme, the "literary programme" was rather meagre. Mr. Reeve favored the meeting with a selection from a speech by Webster, which was much appreciated. Under the head of new business Mr. Reeve moved, seconded by Miss Durand, that a vote of condolence be extended to Mr. J. H. Brown, in view of the sad bereavement which has recently befallen him; this was carried unanimously. A discussion then took place concerning the advisability of having a class dinner; it was proposed in amendment that a social evening be held. Neither proposition meeting with the approval of the meeting the matter was shelved until next meeting. The Committee on College Colors were instructed to report at the next meeting of the class.

VARSITY CONTROL.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—Before Constitution night comes round and the Literary Society sets its house in order for the end of the Academic year, I wish to call attention to a few points in the constitution, relating to the staff and management of THE VARSITY, where some improvement might be made.

The experience of the past two years has shown that the present system is not wholly satisfactory. There has been a difficulty in inducing men to accept the responsibilities and labors of the chief editorial position; there has been a vast amount of work thrown on to the chief editor, which was not necessarily connected with his position, owing to the carelessness or inefficiency of the staff; there has been going up from the sanctum an unceasing cry for more reporters who took a real interest in the work; there has been great difficulty in getting the paper out on time—sometimes we would have to do without a literary article, and sometimes we would have been better if we had. There have been hours in which the editorial scissors found no rest, and we were in danger of being shorn of our reputation for original research.

For all these ills there is a remedy so certain, so easy of application that the only wonder is that we have not adopted it long ago. It is a salaried editor. I would propose that we pay one editor-in-chief a salary equal to that of a University Fellow, that he be a graduate of not more than one year's standing, and that he devote his whole time to the management and editing of THE VARSITY.

When it is known that successful work as a sub-editor has as its reward a position equal to that offered to the best man in an Honor Course in the University, we will see the hands of the chief upheld with a rigor which will go far toward making our paper the greatest among college journals. And when we have one of the best men in his class devoting his whole time and energies to the paper, we may expect to have editorials equal to the city dailies, and a literary department which will represent the best thought in the University. We will have no lack of enterprising reporters, for will not the successful reporter of this year be the able sub-editor of next? By this means every man will have during his first and second years a chance to be a candidate for the coveted post.

In order to support a salaried editor we must greatly increase our income, and this, it appears to me, can best be done by issuing THE VARSITY as a tri-weekly. As a tri-weekly we could carry twice the amount of advertising space we do at present, and probably double our present rates, thus quadrupling our income, while the tri-weekly issue would only cost twice as much as the present weekly, leaving an ample margin out of which to meet the increased expense of management.

Aside from the financial necessity for increasing our issues, we must recognize the fact that a tri-weekly is more in keeping with the dignity of our University.

If American colleges not much larger than our own are able to support two dailies, a comic weekly and a literary monthly, we should be encouraged to launch our little bark with every prospect of a successful cruise.

CONSTANT READER.

HOCKEY!

VARSITY vs. ATHLETICS.

Hockey at Varsity is in its infancy. Last year the Residence placed a team on the ice which met with fair success, and warranted the entry of a Varsity team in the Ontario League series this winter.

On Thursday evening last the team practically made its *début*, when it met the Athletics in a good match, in the Granite Rink, though before this they had played a couple of practice games with the Infantry School team.

The game with the Athletics was fast and exciting, and decidedly inclined to be rough. Varsity lined up as follows: Goal, Cameron; Point, McQuarrie; Cover-point, Parkyn (Capt.); Forwards, Gilmour, Moss, Brock and W. P. Thompson; Referee, Mr. Cunningham, Captain of Queen's College team, Kingston.

During the first half the play was particularly close, the Athletics scoring the first goal. With about three minutes to play before half-time Varsity rushed matters, and succeeded in tying the score.

In the second-half our boys had much the better of the game, and succeeded in placing five more goals to their credit, while the Athletics only managed to shoot one, thus leaving the score at the end 6 to 2 in our favor.

For Varsity Parkyn played a fine game at cover-point, and Cameron made some good stops in goal. Gilmour shot five of the six goals scored; "Watty" placed the puck through for the other.

In the drawings for the second round, Osgoode Hall is to meet Varsity during the coming week. The Osgoode team is the strongest team in Toronto this year, and should our representatives make a fair showing against them the most enthusiastic supporters of the game at Varsity will rest satisfied for this year.

Mr. Parkyn, Varsity's Captain, filled the same position for the Queen's team last year.

A rink has been made adjoining the College Residence, and each afternoon a short practice is indulged in. The fee for membership in the Club is placed at \$1. Mr. C. S. Cameron is secretary.

MR. W. DALE'S LECTURE.

THE GREATNESS OF ANCIENT ROME.

The important position of Rome in European history was pointed out and dwelt upon. All ancient history ultimately merges in the history of Rome, and all modern history begins from the history of Rome. For 800 years Rome was either the temporal or the spiritual capital of Europe. The great ideas of the middle ages, the ideas, viz., of an universal monarchy and an universal religion were based upon, and were the consequences of, the universal Pagan Empire of Rome. The city of Rome, the capital of that Empire, began from the time of Vergil to be considered as the eternal city. The Coronation of Charlemagne in 800 A. D. was the central date of European history, the end of the history of Ancient Rome, a coronation symbolising two great facts: (1) the union of the Latin and the Teutonic peoples, familiarised to us by the expression church and state; (2) that the Roman Empire was co-extensive with the world and that the terms Roman and Christian were convertible terms. It follows from this commanding historical position of Rome that the two great gifts of Rome to European civilisation are law and religion.

The position and work of Rome was clear from another consideration. The three constituent elements of civilisation are religion, culture and law. Judæa originated the first, Greece the second, Rome the third. But Judæa and Greece disappeared as nations. Their work was incorporated into the work of Rome and thus the organisation of the Roman Empire was the means by which religion and culture came to Europe.

What gave to Rome this unique position in history? In other words, what was the secret of Roman greatness? The conquering career of Rome was then briefly sketched, showing how, from the position of a frontier town on the Tiber, she became by 146 B. C. mistress of the civilised world: Rome's original preëminence was traced to the mutual combination and interaction of three features in her early history, her frontier position, her commercial character, her incorporating policy. The result was a nationality and a character unparalleled in history, a result most completely expressed in the Roman legion and the Roman

encampment. Her superiority in the art of war, *i. e.*, in discipline, reacted upon her political character. The issue of the political contest between patricians and plebeians laid firm the foundation of Rome's greatness. Roman citizenship was gradually extended until in 215 A. D. all free men of the Empire became citizens of the state. The Empire was a continuation of the Republic, and Rome never really underwent a revolution, but her constitution gradually changed to meet the wants of an ever increasing dominion.

Finally the greatest feature in the Roman character was obedience to law, a divine gift. In virtue of this gift the Romans, and not the Greeks or the Jews, were the great civilising power in the world. Hence flowed all the excellences of that Roman character summed up in the expression *constantia gravitasque*. That character was impressed upon the language of Rome, a language whose concreteness and truthfulness prevented both law and religion from being lost in vague metaphysical abstractions. Rome was great in language and in war; in methods of government and in obedience to law. The early Romans were the Puritans of the ancient world whose belief produced the greatest nation of antiquity.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

NOTE.—Contributions to this column must be received before Saturday night. The secretaries of the different societies are requested to furnish us with definite but very concise information as to the time and place of meeting.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26TH.

- Natural Science Association.—"Geology of the Rarer Metals," Dr. Coleman. Biological Lecture Room, 4 p. m.
- Political Science Club of '93.—Debate: Resolved, "That the Methods of History ought to be applied to Economics." Affirmative—H. E. Sampson, D. R. Dobie; Negative—J. D. Shaw, P. E. Wilson. Room No. 5, 4 p. m.
- Classical Association.—(a) "Socrates as represented by Xenophon," Mr. A. B. Cushing, '93. (b) "Socrates as represented by Plato," Mr. D. A. Glassey, '93. (c) "Trial and Death of Socrates," Mr. E. A. Wicher, '95. Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27TH.

- Y.M.C.A. Bible Class.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p. m.
- Y.W.C.A. Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.
- Mass Meeting of students to appoint a delegate to the McGill College Banquet.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 2 p. m.
- Political Science Club of '94.—"Rent." Miss Cross and Miss Mason. Class Room No. 3, 4 p. m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28TH

- Y.M.C.A. Meeting.—"Korean Mission." Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29TH.

- Literary Society.—"Mock Parliament." Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8 p. m.
- Varsity Editorial Staff.—Varsity Office, 7-15 p. m.
- College Glee Club.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.
- Ladies' Glee Club.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 1 p. m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30TH.

- "Social Evening."—Interesting programme, Class of '93. Y.M.C.A. Hall, 7-30 p. m.
- Regular University Lecture.—"Tennyson," Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E. University Hall, 3 p. m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 31ST.

- Bible Class.—"St. Paul at Corinth," Acts xviii. 1-17. Rev. J. P. Sheraton, D.D. Wycliffe College, 3 p. m.

MONDAY, FEB. 1ST.

- Modern Language Club.—"A Public English Meeting." Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.
- S.P.S. Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p. m.
- Class of '92 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 9-40 a. m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2ND.

- Philosophical Society of '94.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.
- Political Science Club of '93.—Debate: Resolved, "That a long-continued general usage or custom is law, without any other recognition by the State, or the courts, than the fact of its existence." Affirmative, R. S. Strath, A. E. Bently; Negative, J. Scellen, W. J. Wotz. Room, No. 5, 4 p. m.
- Class of '93 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 10 a. m.
- Class of '94 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.

An examination in gymnastics is now required of Johns Hopkins undergraduates before a degree is conferred.

NOTICE.

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

MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

G. B. Wilson, '94, has dropped out on account of ill health.

Remember the Glee Club Concert, Feb. 19, in the Pavilion.

The Rugby men sat at Stanton's on Saturday. The wing men kept very quiet.

O. E. Culbert, '93, of Mock Parliament fame, has been compelled by illness to leave his year.

Our mutual friend, "la grippe," is getting in its work on various of the students of both sexes.

J. W. Griffiths, formerly of '94, is spending the winter amid the peaceful but invigorating snows of Algoma.

One of our sophomore friends went to see his best girl last week, and she used him so coldly that both his ears were frozen.

Mr. W. J. Loudon's lecture on the "History of the Construction of Musical Scales" was excellent. A full account will appear in a future issue.

A letter has been received by one of our graduates this week from a firm of Birmingham solicitors, addressed "U. C. H. ———, B.A., Toronto, Canada, U.S.A."

Prof. Ashley, M.A., delivered a lecture on "Methods of Industrial Peace" in University Hall on Saturday last. An account will appear in a future issue of VARSITY.

The Referendum Class met on Thursday. Mr. Lowes read a carefully prepared paper on the constitutional history of Prince Edward Island, which was much appreciated.

All delinquent subscribers are requested to pay up as soon as possible. The countenance of our Business Manager is dark and lowering, a fact which should induce the most obstinate to pay their dues.

We are pleased once more to have our ears filled with the music of the Glee Club practices. After careful investigation it is safe to say that there has been no permanent damage done to their voices by keeping so extremely quiet on their trip.

Mr. A. A. Adams, '85, gave our sanctum a friendly call on Friday last. He is now in the law profession, having graduated last year. We are always delighted to greet our graduates, especially those who took an interest in old Varsity, and are equally solicitous concerning the welfare of the new.

The imperturbable Durantius enjoys a joke. When the telephone had just been moved, and not yet connected, a stalwart senior came in and wanted to interview a friend. The imper-

turbable pointed to the 'phone, the senior turned the crank, and turned it cheerfully once again. Then he went out and Mr. Durance broke himself into four or five pieces.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE NOTES.—The Literary Society will blossom out next Friday night. Missionary meetings are being well attended on the first Thursday in every month. At the final meeting on the subject of a college paper the report of the committee was read and adopted. It was decided to appoint a committee to make complete arrangements to begin publication of an independent college paper in October next.

The Modern Language Club meeting of Monday night week was a combination of failure and success. The failure was that all the essayists failed to put in an appearance; the success on the extempore speeches of Messrs. Dale, Keys, and F. Fraser, and the reading of Mr. Lafferty. Mr. Dale's address dealing with the historical side of Voltaire's influence. The meeting on the whole was above the ordinary, and was closed with conversation.

Our University is receiving assistance from almost every quarter of the globe in its attempt to furnish the library with as many good volumes as it possessed before the fire. Herr John Landauer, Brunswick, Germany, author of many articles in the "Handwörterbuch der Chemie," now under publication, was instrumental in having us furnished with several thousand valuable books of reference. The gratitude of the whole student-body is due Herr Landauer for his great generosity, and we would tender it to him had we any means of doing so. A committee consisting of such noted men as Prof. Hofman, Mr. Thommsen, the historian, Sir Edward Mallet, the British Ambassador at Berlin, and many others were associated with him in this kind work. After the almost total destruction of the great Strasbourg library, during the Franco-Prussian war, Herr Landauer kindly lent his assistance in re-furnishing it. This boon to our University was obtained through the correspondence of our renowned Professor, Dr. E. J. Chapman. Herr Landauer's kindness has been acknowledged by the University Senate.

DI-VARSITIES.

Parisian tarts come pretty high,
But can't touch ours, believe me;
With all their skill they can't produce
A single "Tarte-McGreevy."

Prof.: Why is it that Exams. are always formidable, even to the best prepared? Soph.: Because the biggest fool can ask a question the wisest man cannot answer.—*Ex.*

Smart Junior, buying a three-cent stamp: Shall I put the stamp on myself? Clerk: No; it is customary to put it on the letter.

First Suppy Soph: Hasn't our friend, Graham, sharp eyes? Second Suppy Soph: Well, rather! sharp enough to split a difference.

Editorus—What was that poor fellow arrested for? Sophikus—For hanging around THE VARSITY office looking for pay he'll never get.

"If you fail on this exam. what are you going to do?" "Drop out and study for the ministry." "If you succeed what will you do?" "Get on a drunk and then settle down?"

A certain gentleman of high scholastic attainments, who is now taking the Honor Classical work of the second year, was asked recently to translate "Dieu et mon droit." It puzzled him for a moment. Then he quickly answered that it was a very rare expression in Classics, but he thought it was from Juvenal's Satires. The literal translation was "In God we trust." [Exeunt.]

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