

W H McNeill

# THE VARSITY

VOL. XX.

NO. 15.

University of Toronto

TORONTO, JANUARY 29, 1901

## CONTENTS

The Queen .....	211
A Sketch of Ontario's History .....	212
Correspondence .....	214
College Girl .....	215
Prof. Carruthers' Lecture.....	215
Calendar .....	215
EDITORIAL .....	216
University of Toronto Studies .....	217
A Word for All .....	217
S. P. S. ....	218
Fellowships .....	218
Sports .....	219
Inter-Collegiate Debate .....	219
Rotunda .....	222

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# THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thoughts and Events.

VOL. XX.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, JANUARY 29, 1901.

No. 15.

## THE QUEEN.

BY MAURICE HUTTON, M.A. ΔΥ

The conventional tribute "of happy memory" which we have inherited from the "divus Augustus," etc., of the classics, for application to departed sovereigns, seems for once to express too little. Happy is her memory and happier yet will it be, when legend and myth shall have had more time to gather round it; nevertheless, even without legend and without myth, "happy" seems an

seeing no other face and name but this, in the images and superscriptions of the counting house, hearing no other toast but "the Queen" at their festivities. And yet we are all rejoicing too to think that the unseen powers in her case were not ironical; that they did not bless her reign with all its marvels of success only to take her away, as some feared would happen, on January 22nd, 1900, instead of January

THERE SHALL BE NO MORE DEATH, NEITHER SORROW, NOR CRYING, NEITHER SHALL THERE BE ANY MORE PAIN.—Rev. xxi, 4.



RE-UNITED.

inadequate word; less happy than the variant, usually suggestive of courtly exaggeration, "blessed"; Victoria "of blessed memory."

Among the little foibles of the Queen, we are told, she had a prejudice for the old faces, for the familiar friend; even in her foibles and prejudices she was at one with her people, and one of them. We are all missing now what had become to us as the old face of the familiar friend. Men and women have been born, have grown to manhood and to womanhood, have seen their children, their grandchildren even, about them, and then have died,

22nd, 1901; only to take her amidst the storms of bloodshed and of disaster, with the army of Natal even then climbing Spion Kop to greater bloodshed and yet worse disaster. What a stroke of irony would that have been! and how great is the consolation that the Queen lived to see the disasters crumpled up in victory.

Good women there are perhaps who feel discontented with the prerogatives of their sex; should they not rather console themselves with the reflection that the two greatest of British sovereigns have been women? That no king has ever been so idolized as Queen Victoria? That

it has been much more difficult under the old system in Great Britain to find good men worth idolizing, than to find good women? That the supreme virtue of unselfishness under the old system has been largely feminine? Is there not room for the sobering doubt, will this glory of womanhood survive altered conditions, especially the altered conditions of this continent? May not opposite conditions breed opposite results?

The virtues of the Queen, together with the growth of the Empire—which is largely the result of her virtues—have produced an amazing growth of “loyalty” or “royalism”; we are nearly all to-day “loyalists” or “royalists”; republicanism has been hushed into silence by the strongest of all coercive forces, perfect freedom and involuntary respect. It has seen its idol shattered here, there and everywhere, and it has seen that which it once supposed to be the enemy growing stronger and stronger in the people’s love, until at last it has come to share that love.

In a certain sense over much has been made of the Queen’s virtues, as though she had been a good woman only; her goodness has obscured her talents. Lord Beaconsfield’s testimony to her wisdom is suspect, because he used unscrupulous flattery, but others beyond suspicion have asserted that had not her simple goodness overshadowed everything, her tact and judgment, her good sense and knowledge would have raised her to an eminence among monarchs. It is she who is credited with entreating Lord Rosebery not to leave his political party, not to follow Mr. Gladstone’s fatal example and still further by a new split throw the birth and wealth and education of England all into one political camp. The late Mr. Bagehot felt qualms and doubts when he contemplated the possibility of a monarch ascending the throne to reign under the British system, yet endowed with the active abilities, with the intellectual initiative for which the system seems to leave scant room; some one, for instance, like the German Emperor. But it seems likely that even Mr. Bagehot was the victim of a false antithesis, that even the German Emperor owes his gifts less to the paternal grandfather whose memory he is supposed to cultivate, than to his maternal grandmother; unfortunately one gift was lost in transmission, and the greatest, self-effacement; the spirit of the age was too much for that.

It is indirectly due to the Queen’s virtues that the growth of the Empire has also of itself developed loyalty; that a monarch has become doubly necessary as the one tie more interesting than constitutions and treaties which holds the different self-governing nations of the Empire together as part of one whole; that, as Austria for all its dissensions remains one through its Emperor, so the British Empire for all its geographical remoteness and divided interests remains one in the person of its monarch; the dilemma was obvious; either these wide-apart nations must separate or monarchy must become their one uniting force; it was the Queen’s virtues which gave victory to the second alternative, and silenced Manchester.

And so for one or another reason republicanism is silent in the land and we are all congratulating ourselves on having escaped better than our republican friends of Europe or this Continent, the three scourges of modern civilization; the ambition of the soldier, of the millionaire, of the demagogue. Monarchy has delivered us from them all; and monarchy has been built up visibly upon the Queen’s virtues and her subjects’ affections; it has grown also not less, though invisibly upon the surer supports of reason and experience.

## A SKETCH OF ONTARIO’S HISTORY.

The great milestone of the century has passed, set on the course of the world’s life to mark, with its fellows, “the moments in the being of the Eternal Silence,” only moments, yet none of us has seen the last milestone, none will see the next. No, none of us has seen the last, and how little of our environment had risen into being when the last milestone glanced past that older generation! What was Canada then? What was our own province? Not more than beginnings of building a nation in this great northern land, our own province being indeed but a clearing in the midst of the encircling forest primæval. A brief glance at the story of Ontario’s life will carry us through the century that has just vanished like a great victorious summer sun.

The early history of Canada is made up of the story of French effort in the present Quebec. True it is that Champlain passed through Lake Simcoe and the Trent chain of waters, that the *coureurs du bois* penetrated to the west into “New Ontario, that the heroic Jesuit missionaries worked among the Indians on Lake Huron; that Fort Frontenac (now Kingston), Fort Rouillé (within the limits of Toronto) and Fort Niagara were established for trade.

Still it was only after Britain won Canada that the province was rapidly opened up. The most important event in the early history of the province followed the American war of Independence, viz., the coming of the United Empire Loyalists. They really formed the beginnings of Upper Canada in the present county of Glengarry, near Kingston and the Bay of Quinté, on the Niagara River and near Detroit and have been a most important element in our political and social life.

Upper Canada in 1791 obtained its name, and was separated by an imperial act from Quebec. It had a population of about twenty-five thousand, almost entirely of loyalist stock. The act also provided for an assembly elected by the people on a limited franchise in each province, for a legislative council appointed by the Crown, and for a lieutenant-governor in each province. In the autumn of the next year in a humble house at Newark, the first legislature of Upper Canada met, called by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe. Ever and anon in the poor council house could be heard Niagara’s thunder, ever and anon “that crash, the death song of the perfect tree,” for all around toiling hand and swinging axe were working toward the great heart of the woodland. Thus the life of the province began, and the able administrator, Simcoe, aided its growth. Toronto (then called York) was chosen as the new capital, and many immigrants flocked in from the United States.

With the beginning of the century came trouble in the government of the provinces. The popular assemblies entered upon a contest with prerogative, as represented by the Governors and upper houses appointed by the same authority. In Upper Canada bitterness developed between the Tories, mostly old U. E. Loyalists, the official class, and the radical element among the recent immigrants. Of this latter class a leader was found in Joseph Willcocks, the editor of the Upper Canada *Gazette*, the second paper founded in Upper Canada, the first having been the *American Oracle* which appeared at Newark on April 18th, 1793. But a great struggle was lowering, which was to unite all classes in the new dependency of Britain—the war of 1812-15.

During the war the Canadian people showed great spirit. Upper Canada was loyal, and her soil was the scene of many of the important battles, Queenston Heights, Chrysler’s Farm, Chippewa, and Lundy’s Lane.

On Lake Ontario's waters some battles were fought and York (now Toronto) was burned. The struggle ended favorably to Great Britain and Canada.

Bitter antagonisms in Canadian politics followed the war. In Lower Canada the contest as waged between the Assembly and the official class was especially keen. In Upper Canada also there was trouble; an official class controlled the province and the "family compact" was her commanding influence in provincial life. Strong opposition developed about 1820, and the "clergy reserves" question aggravated the enmity. Among the leaders of the "family compact" was John Strachan, an eminent and persevering Episcopalian. He hoped to create a State Church, and established King's College as a part of such a system. Later King's College was made a provincial institution and opened to all denominations—the foundation of our own university. Bishop Strachan also founded Trinity College. This prelate's zeal for his cause was equalled in earnestness by the strong radicalism of William Lyon Mackenzie, another Scottish immigrant, a very imprudent and erratic man, and a reckless writer. He became first mayor of Toronto. Though repeatedly expelled from the legislature he finally obtained a committee to report on grievances. Finally Mackenzie broke out into open rebellion, which utterly failed. The rebellion of '37 aroused the home government, and the report of Lord Durham, formerly Governor-General of Canada was followed. The Union Act of 1840 re-united the provinces of Canada into one with a legislature of two houses, endeavoring thus to amalgamate the French and English races. Meanwhile Upper Canada had increased her population many fold. From 1825 to 1850 was her growing time. She had received large bodies of immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, and these settlers filled up the townships to the north and west of the frontier section of the province.

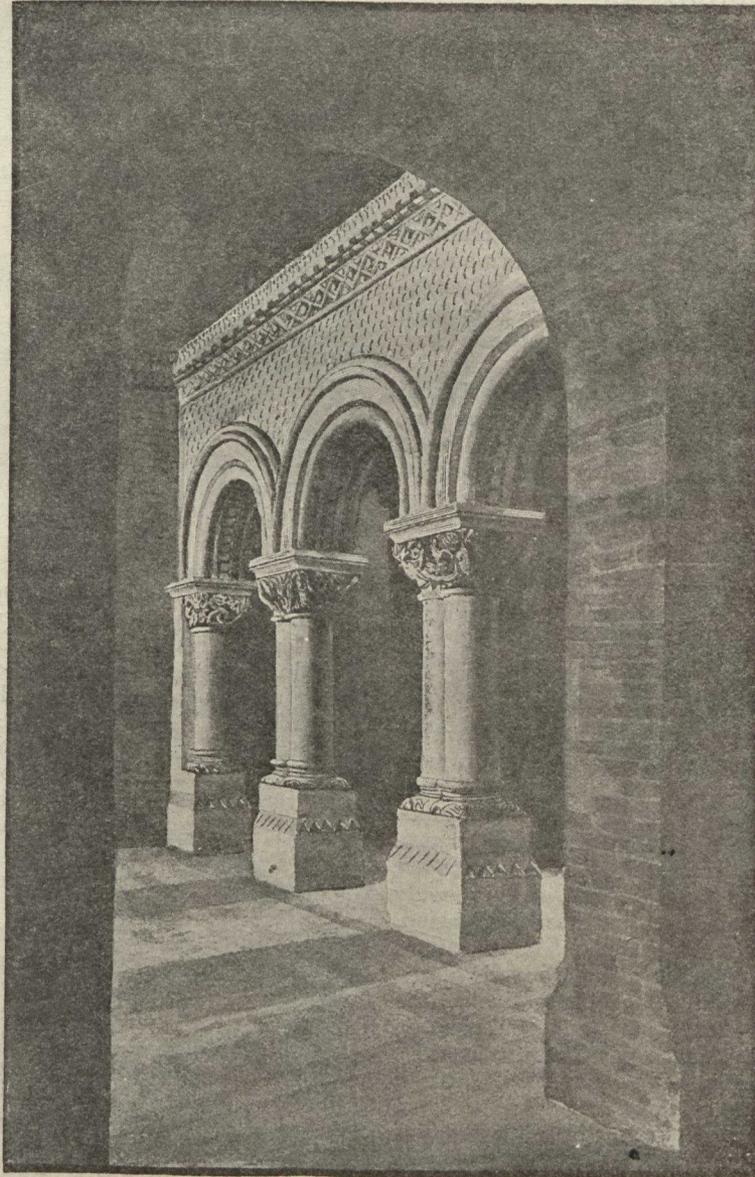
The great canal system of the province had been opened up. Education received such attention as conditions permitted. High schools had been started at an early date, and the Cornwall Grammar School received the provincial assistance. Upper Canada College began in these years. The press was active; in 1836 at least forty papers were printed in Upper Canada.

The Act of 1840, which aimed to give the provinces

better government than in the past, did not bring about that result for a few years, and not before 1848 did the provinces of Canada win a complete system of self-government. During this quarter of a century, from 1842 to 1867, Ontario advanced wonderfully; blessed with fertile soil and excellent climate the province rapidly increased the population. The Grand Trunk railway, constructed at this period, was an important factor in the country's development. The "clergy reserves" question was now settled, liberal municipal institutions were established and the foundation of Ontario's public school system was laid by Dr. Egerton Ryerson; a brighter era had set in for the banner province.

In old Quebec, during the autumn of 1864, there met a famous convention—thirty-three representatives from the provinces of Canada came together to discuss Federal union. Resolutions were passed embodying the conditions for such a union and submitted to the provincial legislatures. After the consent of these bodies was obtained, the British North America Act of 1869 made the union a reality, and made our province a member of the confederation, under its new name, Ontario. Gradually the great western plains of Canada were opened up and brought into the federal union. The possibility of union was threatened for a time after its proposal by the claims of Mr. George Brown and his friends that Upper Canada should receive a larger representation and greater share in public administration. The conciliatory policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, who allied himself with Cartier in Quebec, solved the difficulties. Before the Parliament Buildings of Ontario now stand statues of Macdonald and Brown, fitting tributes indeed, to the memory of two great men.

Since the entrance of Mr. Edward Blake into provincial politics Ontario's Government has been controlled by a Liberal Administration. In the quarter of a century the progress of the province has been steady. The older and more central portion of the province has been thoroughly settled and now civilization is advancing into the wilds of New Ontario, where lumbering and mining are being extensively begun. Ontario, with her present population of 2,000,000, leads her sister provinces in the size of her cities, the progressiveness of her people, and the excellence of her edu-



INTERIOR OF ROTUNDA.

cational equipment. Her Provincial University is the first of Canadian universities, and her high and public school system is well developed. In the literature and art of Canada sons of Ontario have ever been prominent.

Such is the brief story of our province and the facts deserve consideration from us who stand in the morning-light of the new century. Much progress must yet be made, much advance in true culture and broader views, and such progress and advance need the same perseverance, the same energy that our fathers showed as they toiled amid the gloom of the overspreading forest.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

ONTARIO, Cal.

To the Editor of VARSITY :

In the natural order of things we are both enjoying winter, but what a difference there is between the cold season of Ontario and that of Southern California. We are having what would be considered fine fall weather at home; the sun shines brightly every day and in his rays the mercury mounts up between ninety and one hundred degrees. In summer I am told that the thermometer registers as high as one hundred and five degrees in the shade, but the air is so dry that I imagine this high temperature would not be as oppressive as the hottest summer days in Toronto.

One of the greatest advantages which California has to offer to the prospective settler is its cool evenings; no matter how warm the day may be the evenings are always cool, in fact too cool to sit outside with comfort. The temperature falls very rapidly at sundown and reaches just now as low as forty degrees sometimes. The air is very clear, and mountains which are between seven and eight miles away, appeared to my unaccustomed eyes within the easy distance of one or two miles. Coming out I had another good example of this phenomena; in passing through New Mexico one morning a great white peak called "Frisco" came into view, and although it only appeared to be about twenty miles away yet we saw it all day.

The country is not the "Garden of Eden" I anticipated at all. There are no rushing streams or green meadows but rather a sandy, stony desert covered with sage bush and cactus plants, some of the latter being of enormous size, I have seen them over ten feet high and big in proportion. Over this desert are scattered colonies which are as green and luxuriant as could be desired, but are only kept in this condition by careful and persistent irrigation. The water for use in Ontario, which is such a colony, is mostly brought from the mountains, although wells of the artesian variety are also used. The colony lies on the south slope of the Sierra Madre range, and this position makes irrigation easy; a head ditch with numerous little gates runs along the north side of the grove and furrows conduct the water down either side of a row of trees. Dust is very abundant and I think it bothers the tenderfoot, as the older residents delight in styling their less sunburnt fellow-citizens, more than anything else. The soil is variable; in some places it is very stony and would not be considered of much value in Canada, yet orange and lemon trees flourish in it and some of the best groves are on very stony ranches.

Ontario Colony is in San Bernardino Valley and is between five and six hundred miles south of San Francisco and about thirty miles from the Pacific Ocean. Mountains are visible on all sides and they are the most picturesque I have yet seen; the highest peaks are about twelve thousand feet and these are covered with the white mantle. The colony has a population of about three thousand people, a good many of whom are Canadians, and is therefore a very thriving and industrious place. The pride of

the colony is the main street, Euclid Ave., which is about seven miles long and has two driveways, between these, but separated from them by two rows of trees, principally peppers and palms, are the electric car line and the bicycle path. Cypress hedges replace fences in most places along the street, and some of these are very beautiful and artistic indeed, being trained into arches and pillars at the gateways. A person can coast the whole length of the street on a bicycle, and it is a favorite pastime to ride up to the head of the avenue on the car and coast down.

The squirrels out here are peculiar in that they prefer *terra firma* to trees. In driving across country you see hillocks just honeycombed with their holes. They afford very good sport, but jack rabbits and cottontails also abound, for which I suppose the little ground squirrels ought to be grateful. Rattlesnakes are very plentiful during summer on the waste lands. An old Californian told me of a snake fancier who succeeded in taming a rattlesnake and who used to keep his pet in his room. One day during his absence a burglar entered and the snake immediately twined itself around the intruder's legs and brought about his capture by sticking its tail out of the window and rattling.

Chinamen are here in great numbers and every settlement has its "China-town," which usually consists of three or four good-sized cottages; it is marvellous how many manage to live in these cottages. Before coming here I had the mistaken idea that they would work for next to nothing, but John Chinaman will only work for about a quarter a day less than a Christian.

The currency is all gold and silver, paper bills being almost unattainable except at the banks. If a person tenders bills he is always spotted as a tenderfoot and has his ears filled with stories of what has been done in the colony and its future prospects. I find that the old Californian can tell a pretty big one with a straight face.

During Christmas week I visited Santa Monica, which is a seaside resort, and like Cortez gazed on the broad Pacific. There were grand old rollers coming in and the water was just at what I would consider right temperature for bathing. There were quite a number of people in the surf and the way they rose on the huge waves was very tempting to an invalided onlooker. There is also a huge salt water plunge bath for those who are afraid of the rollers; the water is heated and there are slides, spring boards and diving steps.

On New Year's Day I went to Pasadena to see the "tournament of roses," which is an annual event and brings visitors from all parts of Southern California. The proceedings commenced with a procession of gayly decorated floats and equipages; the decorations were mainly floral and some of the designs were very beautiful indeed. A tally-ho of high school girls dressed in white, with powdered hair and holding white parasols were in an equipage profusely decorated with white blossoms and drawn by three span of white horses, and it was about the best turn-out of the day in my opinion. The young ladies enlivened things with their college yell, but it didn't have the same swing as V-A-R S-I-T-Y. All along the line the equipages were showered with roses and other flowers and they were not slow to return the compliment. In the afternoon there was a polo match and other sports; among these was a greasy pig, which afforded a great deal of amusement both by his noise and slippery tactics.

I have been improving in health right along since my arrival, and fully expect to be in Old Varsity again next fall. I get Toronto papers, and always eagerly scan the sporting columns for anything Varsity, and rejoice as much as ever in her victories.

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. GRAY. ΔΥ

## COLLEGE GIRL.

Superintending Editor, Miss F. M. Wicher, 'or.

There was no meeting of the Women's Literary Society on Saturday evening, Jan. 26th. Hence, several motions that were to come before the society will not be brought in till the annual business meeting. In the meantime, it is hoped, the members will be considering the motions, the purport of which can be discovered by consulting the bulletin board in the cloak room.

It has been felt by the women students for some time, and especially, perhaps, by those of the present fourth year, that too much energy is being expended on interests quite aloof from the curriculum and its consequent spring terrors. And it is to this feeling that the above-mentioned motions, in part, owe their origin. We have no desire to be narrow-minded, nor yet to develop into a generation of blue-stockings; but it remains a fact that in striving to attain all the blessings of higher education we have encountered more than one evil. And the evils may one and all be traced back to the evil of overwork. I do not refer to excessive study—that is not our besetting sin—but to a very absurd and mistaken sense of duty that leads us into all sorts of devious paths of labor, as if we could not find sufficient in the ordinary walks of life. Under existing conditions, I venture to say, the women undergraduates would have groaned in their hearts rather than rejoiced if the franchise had been granted them before the last Dominion election; though, doubtless, those of us who have arrived at spinstership (in terms of the law) would have put on a brave exterior as we went forth to discharge our duty at the polls—duty being our hobby *par excellence*.

To particularize, what possible reason is there for the publication of *Sesame*? Is there even an excuse? From a literary standpoint *Sesame* by no means represents the best work of the undergraduates, but rather such as they have accomplished at odd moments, and in a hurried manner. And so *Sesame* can scarcely redound to our glory. Even a creditable publication—and that of 1901 can claim so much we think—means an immense amount of work for both Editor and Business Manager, more work, indeed, and more time than we have any right to ask undergraduates to give, particularly in a cause of more than doubtful merit.

Not to be prolix, the women students would not become narrower, but possibly broader, in their views, if they had a little more rest and a little less toil. It is significant that among the books read most by the College girl are Jane Austin's novels, the charming story of *Cranford*, Kingsley's *Water Babies*, and *Alice in Wonderland*. If books of such simplicity have power to refresh, is it not possible that a little more simplicity in our own lives, a little more quiet and peace, would recreate us far more abundantly, when the turmoil of this world becomes too oppressive? And though we would not yearn for a land of the *Lotos* as a permanent abiding place, we cannot but sigh with the travel-worn *Ithacans*,

"Still from one sorrow to another thrown,  
Nor ever fold our wings,  
And cease from wanderings,  
Nor steep our brows in slumber's holy balm;  
Nor hearken what the inner spirit sings,  
'There is no joy but calm!'"

Owing to the fact that the University buildings were all closed on Wednesday there was no meeting of the Y.W.C.A. At the next regular meeting on Wednesday, January 30th, it is hoped there will be a large attendance. The life of John the Baptist is to be studied, Miss Francis taking the meeting.

## PROF. CARRUTHERS' LECTURE

Yesterday afternoon Prof. Carruthers delivered a lecture on Ancient Sculpture before an appreciative audience. He explained how sculpture is the art which has to do with beauty as seen in form. By this art the conceptions of genius find embodiment in organic forms, and in its highest development almost exclusively in the most perfect of organisms, the human form.

What beauty really is, is a question to which no satisfactory answer has yet been given. Various theories have been propounded, each of which contains some truth, but none of them the whole truth. Although the physical basis is absolutely necessary in art, yet it may be safely said that the beauty of an object depends not so much on its physical qualities as upon its ethical, intellectual or spiritual significance. Whatever the essential and permanent element of beauty is, the Greeks were most successful in seizing on that element, and in giving expression to it, with the result that their works of art are beautiful for all time.

Although indebted to Egypt and Assyria for the alphabet of their art, the Greeks were original in the highest sense, original in their perfection. The chief characteristics of Greek sculpture are simplicity, harmony of proportion, the expression of life and motion, carefulness in the effect as a whole and laborious accuracy in detail as well.

Marble and bronze were the chief materials used by Greek sculptors, but also gold, ivory and terra cotta; and in early times wood was very commonly employed.

Greek marble sculpture was almost invariably more or less painted, a fact proved not only by statements in ancient authors, but by the clearer evidence of numerous actual remains.

The various stages of the development and the decadence of Greek sculpture correspond closely with the growth and decline of Greek literature, but it is often difficult or impossible to assign a statue to its proper period, for in later times a Greek sculptor would become dissatisfied with the art of his own day, and seek inspiration from the ideals of an earlier age. After the time of Praxiteles, sculpture gradually deteriorated until, in the later Græco-Roman period, it degenerated into a pitiable state of corrupt feebleness and brutal realism. The perfection of Greek sculpture was mainly due to two influences, the influence of religion and that of the great national games. The artist drew his inspiration from the ideals of the gods furnished by the Epic poets, and he found his finest models in the gymnasium and the palaestra.

## THE CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 31.—

5 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. 8 p.m.—Inter-College Club.  
8 p.m.—Lecture on Music—Mr. Harrison—  
Victoria Chapel.

Monday, Feb. 4.—

4.10 p.m.—Lecture by Dr. Needler—Chemical amphitheatre.

Note—The subject of Dr. Needler's lecture is not "Young Germany," as announced, but "Modern Germany."

## NOTE.

Pro. A. B. Macallum's lecture before the Philosophical Society on "Some Functions of the Retina" will be given in the *Lecture Room of the Biological Department* on Friday, February 1st, and not in Class Room No. 3 as announced in the program.

# The Varsity

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TORONTO, January 29th, 1901.

## THE DEBATING UNION.

The debate on last Tuesday recalls the formation of the Inter-Collegiate Debating Union in 1899. The anticipations of the promoters have been thus far amply fulfilled, and we look forward to the time when each college will take such an interest in it that its best men will be reserved to represent it in this forensic struggle, and when the interest taken in these debates, both by the students and the public, will rival that taken in athletics. To get up properly the arguments on both sides, to investigate exhaustively and classify systematically the points therein, to go through the tedious work of looking up all references which bear on the subject—these involve an amount of work and a mental strain which cannot be readily realized by the average audience. The mental training itself is invaluable, but the task of working up for only one of these debates is considered equivalent to a two hours' a week course in a college year. The men who represent our College teams deserve at least as much recognition and encouragement as the members of the football, baseball, hockey, or other athletic teams. In some of the leading American Universities a position on a debating team in an inter-university debate is regarded as one of the highest honors at the hands of the undergraduate, and the contest is exceedingly keen. For example in the last debate between Michigan and Pennsylvania over 150 entries were made by men who wanted to be one of the three members of the Pennsylvania team. Such a state of affairs is most gratifying, and, although we have not so many to choose from, still we should like to see many more of our speakers strive for this most worthy end. The Literary Society's meetings give unlimited opportunities for each and all to develop their argumentative and oratorical powers, and the members are not slow to recognize the man who will best uphold the honor of their Alma Mater. We hope a large percentage of undergraduates will take advantage of the opportunities offered.

\* \* \* \*

Those who attended the profitable and intensely interesting address of Rev. Armstrong Black on last Sunday afternoon were the unwilling spectators of a most dis-

graceful exhibition on the University grounds. Some two or three score of boys of ages varying from ten to twenty years took advantage of the absence of the proper authorities and held high carnival with sleighs, etc., around the ravine east of the university. The danger to pedestrians would be a sufficient excuse to stop these heedless youngsters, but we think a stronger plea is found in the fact that the general spirit of sanctity which is usually prevalent within the closed gates of the University grounds on Sunday, is almost obliterated by these thoughtless Sabbath desecrators. There was righteous indignation freely expressed last Sunday, and it is to be especially regretted since there were many outsiders present to hear our distinguished divine. The blue coated law protectors would be only too willing to put an immediate and summary stop to such an unseemly practice if they were permitted, and if there are no efficient authorities to take their place, the sooner they are appointed the better. The University grounds should not be a *rendez-vous* for those who are of the age when paternal restraint should be most rigorous, especially on the Lord's Day. We trust that an immediate stop will be put to such affairs, and that the barriers at the entrance of the grounds will afford more than a nominal protection on Sundays against the trespassing of pleasure-seekers.

\* \* \* \*

## THE QUEEN.

It is not our purpose to attempt to add anything to the abundance of literature concerning our late lamented and revered sovereign, but it is only proper to make note of the event which has plunged peoples of every color, race and creed into profound sorrow. A typical sovereign, a true mother and a sincere adherent to the cause of universal peace—time will not efface from the memory of her subjects the remembrance of one whose qualities made her respected the world over and whose death creates a void which cannot be readily filled. The news came so suddenly that our loss cannot be comprehended in a day. We are so accustomed to receive the most startling reports with complacency that the terrible reality of this fateful event may dawn upon us slowly, and many of us in singing "God save the King" will, for some time, have in our thoughts, "God save the Queen." We can add little to the admirable sketch given by Prof. Hutton in this number.

\* \* \* \*

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

We print to-day an interesting letter from our favorite athlete, J. W. Gray, who was compelled to go south to recuperate.

\* \* \* \*

Readers will note change in regard to the lecture by Prof. MacCallum from Room 3 to the lecture room of the Biological Department.

\* \* \* \*

It is deeply regretted that VARSITY had been issued last week before the sad news was received here, and consequently the number did not have its proper appearance.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERIES OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF TORONTO STUDIES.

A. KIRSCHMANN M.A., PH.D.,  
EDITOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SERIES

Number four, the last number of Volume I, of the Psychological Series of the University Studies has just been issued. The number contains three articles: "Conceptions and Laws in Æsthetic," by Prof. A. Kirschmann; "Experiments on the Æsthetic of Light and Color," by Miss E. S. Baker, B.A.; "Experiments with School Children on Color Combinations," by W. J. Dobbie, M.A.

A complete review of such a scientific publication is impossible here, and a very short review can be but little more than a mere notice with a hint here and there as to what one can find if he read the articles thoroughly.

Prof. Kirschmann's article is thorough and profoundly suggestive. It is good reading whether one agrees with the point of view of the author or not, for the statements are well fortified and fearlessly honest.

We are reminded of the necessity of exact definition of terms in æsthetic discussions, and in no questionable way it is shown that this critical work is largely lacking in æsthetics. Critique and illustration are so skilfully interwoven that even in its most intricate parts the article will be found full of interest and not laboriously "heavy."

Many of the popular distinctions in æsthetic are discussed, such as: "Realism and Idealism," "Technique," "Chiaro-oscuro," etc., and if the reader be not able to use these terms as glibly, after studying the article, as formerly, it will be, probably, because he sees problems where formerly he saw none.

A discussion of the reproduction of light-intensities by means of pigments, and a short note on color-combinations close the article. Dr. Kirschmann holds that in the present state of our knowledge we have a right to say that "any two color-qualities will make a satisfactory combination if selected in the right intensity, saturation and space relations."

Miss Baker's article "On combinations of two colors" is certainly a clear statement, both historical and experimental, of the problem and the work done in investigating it. From her work we are encouraged to believe that æsthetics may yet become a science in which experiment and research will form the basis of assertions regarding the agreeable and the disagreeable.

Probably the most important conclusion will be thought to be that regarding the agreeableness of combinations of complementary colors. It has generally been held that these form the most agreeable combinations, while Miss Baker's research, which seems quite conclusive on the point, shows that this is not the case.

Miss Baker is to be congratulated on the clear and exhaustive presentation of the subject she has made, which, as the reader is assured on glancing at the many curves and tables showing the results, must have taken a great deal of hard, painstaking work.

Mr. Dobbie's article is also descriptive of experimental work, and, with those already mentioned, it merits a word of praise.

The chief result will probably be found to be the discovery that children who have not seen a spectrum, in arranging colors in an order which they find the most pleasing, adopt the spectral order oftener than any other. There are also other results of great interest in the article.

We can heartily recommend the number to any who are interested in æsthetics—it will well repay careful study. This with the preceding numbers may also serve to show that research work is not being neglected in our Psychological Laboratory.

A. H. A. *Abbott*

## A WORD FOR ALL.

It is a matter worthy of consideration that many of the most successful meetings of our Literary Society have been the most scantily attended. I would like to ask, "Is it not possible that this very success depends partly on the fact that counter attractions and stormy weather are productive not only of a meagre but of an *appreciative* audience? However that may be, our late meeting of the 11th inst. was unanimously declared to be one of the most successful on record. There are three reasons for this. In the first place, the speeches were excellent, and what is more, uniformly excellent. In the second, haggling over details of business did not eat up the best part of the evening and spoil the program. Lastly, it is in the highest degree complimentary to the performance of those gentlemen who took part in the musical program of that evening and to the good sense of their audience that they got a *respectable hearing*; and if there has been anything more needed than this in the meetings of the society in late years, I would like to ask what it may be.

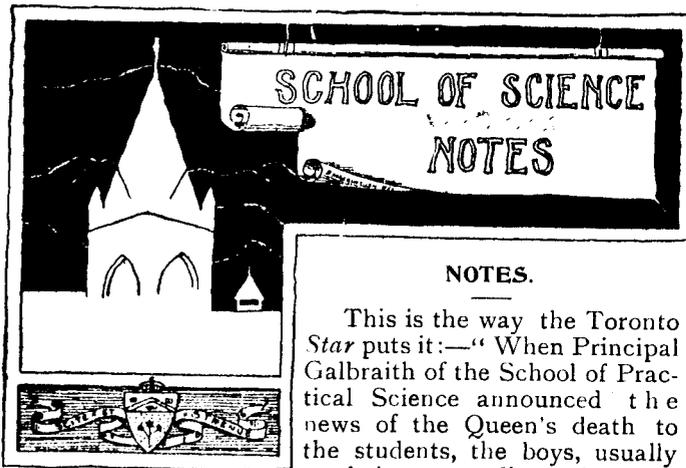
That an organization such as the University of Toronto cannot produce scholars of culture and common courtesy enough to keep silence during the performance of good music in the most important public functions of that institution, is, to say the least of it, not flattering to think upon. In this respect we have all been guilty, though in different degrees. But although it would be absurd to claim a general *appreciation* of music among us, I believe that there is a common love of it, and I would venture to suggest that it is largely due to ignorance of how disconcerting and thoroughly disheartening it is to the performer to hear a continual buzz of conversation proceeding around him during his whole performance, that this inadvertence is due.

Until there is instituted some better practice of listening to musical programs at Varsity, both at ordinary and at all public meetings and functions of the Literary Society—and even, I must mention, at the Varsity Musical itself, those who have often shown the greatest good-nature and unselfishness in furnishing music for our pleasure and amusement, will hereafter be perfectly justified in refusing their services.

A. H. ROLPH.

1902.

A meeting of class nineteen hundred and two was held recently to decide about a year-book. After a lengthy discussion the majority of those present signified their approval of the scheme, and a committee was appointed to take immediate steps in the matter. It was thought advisable to have the students of the School of Science and the Medical School unite with those of University College and Victoria, and the book, if undertaken, is expected to be published before next Christmas.



#### NOTES.

This is the way the Toronto *Star* puts it:—"When Principal Galbraith of the School of Practical Science announced the news of the Queen's death to the students, the boys, usually so boisterous, listened in a silence that could almost be felt, and then dispersed to their homes with a quietness which as one of them said, 'seemed as though some one was dead in the building.'" There are times, dear *Star*, when we have a just appreciation of the eternal fitness of things.

As a remedial and preventative measure we would suggest that a fine of five hundred dollars be imposed on every School of Science man who offers himself for admission into the University College Literary and Scientific Society. It is said that the temptations to bribery and malfeasance generally are irresistibly strong, and that the moral tone is most deplorably low. We notice these tendencies among the Arts men, and to stop their seeming advance southward we considerably propose a moderate tariff.

To topographers with volatile inks.—Gardner recommends that the pen when dry be dipped into the nearest river or lake.

Principal Galbraith is in Montreal attending the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and has been elected Councillor of the same.

*Lese Majeste.*—That was an unkind insinuation that one of the first year had attempted one evening recently to blow out arc lamps on Yonge street. Always the champion of the meek, we rise to say that though tall, the gentleman in question is, we believe, a total abstainer, and that his character and conduct have always been most exemplary. Apologies, Oliver.

Messrs. Parsons and F. R. Miller of the first year, having secured lucrative situations in down-town offices, have, temporarily at least, severed their connection with the School.

Bryce is contemplating the organization of "A Society for the Prevention of the Tapping of Itinerant Freshmen."

We trust that Murray S. will take no offence if, by informing our readers, we relieve him from stating for the one hundred and thirteenth time that he is neither the guardian of Freddie's person nor the chronologist of his acts.

We regret to state that Mr. Johnston of the first year is confined to his room on account of illness.

Some eastern schools are offering a course in journalism. Minnesota expects to offer such a course next year.

Princeton is to have a new gymnasium which will cost between \$200,000 and \$250,000. It is to be thoroughly modern in every way and will probably be erected adjoining the Brockaw building on the south campus.

#### VALUABLE FELLOWSHIPS.

Professor Van der Smissen has just received a letter that affords welcome evidence of the esteem in which Toronto graduates are held in the universities of the United States. The writer is Mr. Wilhelm A. Braun, now fellow in German at Columbia University. He sends news of special interest to the students in *Moderns*. "A new fellowship in German is being offered," says Mr. Braun, in part, "the Carl Schurz fellowship, which, although awarded only in alternate years, insures the very generous stipend of eight hundred dollars." I am sure this matter will interest some of your advanced students. Another circumstance prompted me to write to you—the fact that no one has been appointed to succeed me in the German fellowship. This was in some measure due to the fact that since the salaries were this year increased from five hundred to six hundred and fifty dollars, the number of fellowships was reduced from twenty four to eighteen. But the chief reason, as Professor Carpenter told me, was that none of the candidates was able to present a claim sufficiently strong. Now I am in a position to know how highly the work of Toronto University, and especially of the German department, is esteemed by my professors here, and the thought came to me at once, 'Such a state of things should not be allowed to exist while Toronto University is in the business.' A Toronto man is given every possible chance here, both before and after he enters the university, the facilities are excellent, and I venture to suggest that if advanced students of special ability in German were interested in these fellowships a year or even two before their graduation, they would make an excellent showing." Particulars as to the Schurz fellowship have been posted in the rotunda. Professor Van der Smissen has written for further information in regard to the other fellowships.

#### Y.M.C.A. AT HOME.

The At Home, given in the Association parlors last Monday evening, proved to be of a very pleasant nature. The members of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. were present in large numbers and spent a most enjoyable evening.

The early part of the evening, which was by no means the least enjoyable, was passed in social intercourse, after which a short program was rendered. An instrumental solo by Miss McClive was much appreciated. "Toronto, or the Pride of the North" was beautifully rendered by a quartette led by Mr. G. Eadie. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Scott, President Davidson and Secretary R. J. Wilson.

President Davidson called attention to a fine portrait of Rev. A. J. McLeod, B.A., first General Secretary of the University Y.M.C.A., which adorned the walls of the parlors. The portrait was recently donated by Mrs. Robb, a warm friend of the institution. Rev. McLeod had been one of the principal founders of the University Y.M.C.A., and was largely responsible for the erection of the handsome building in which they were gathered. He then called upon Rev. Mr. Scott to make a few remarks concerning the work of the late Mr. McLeod. The speaker briefly outlined the history of the University Y.M.C.A., showing the noble work done by the deceased brother in making that institution what it is to-day.

Secretary R. J. Wilson followed with a short address of welcome, remarking that the members might remind their friends that there was plenty of room on the walls for generous gifts such as that of Mrs. Robb.

After refreshments had been served, Prof. McCurdy brought the gathering to a close by pronouncing the benediction.



## SPORTS.

DENTALS 3—JUNIOR S. P. S. 3.

The Dents succeeded in surprising the Junior School in their game on Saturday, and with the least little bit of luck would have won. The School, as usual, had all the luck that was going, and managed to score the tying goal when only 20 seconds of time remained. The play was fast and exciting throughout, and rooters for both sides were very much in evidence. At times the play became rough, and Wood was sent to the fence in the first half for slashing, and Evans and Summers became mixed in the second, and also took a rest. In the first half Wood had the puck alone in front of goal and a score seemed imminent, when Evans threw his stick from across the rink and spoiled the shot. For the School Pardoe and Evans were invincible, and only through their superb defence was their team saved from defeat. For the Dents Fife in goal played well, and Arnold at cover, and Gibson and Wood on the forward line played the best games. The teams were:—

Dentals—Fife, goal; Peaker, point; Arnold, cover; Gibson, Wood, Gilfillan and Summers, forwards.

S.P.S.—Pardoe, goal; Evans, point; Pace, cover; Trees, Coulson, Mills and Challice, forwards.

Referee—F. H. Broder.

## GAMES THIS WEEK.

## O. H. A.

Varsity II. vs. Wellington II.—Wed. 8 p.m.—Jenning's Cup series.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.—Sen. Meds. vs. McMaster.

Friday, 5 p.m.—Jun. S.P.S. vs. Jun. Meds.

## NOTES.

Sen. S. P. S. won their game with Sen. Meds. on Tuesday by default. Their next game is on Feb. 16th against McMaster.

The Dents and Jun. S. P. S. are to be congratulated on their appearance on the ice on Saturday. It is refreshing to see two teams so well attired, and some of the other colleges might well imitate their example.

"Freddie" Broder makes a very efficient referee. His work in that capacity on Saturday was highly satisfactory.

Wilkie Evans at point is a wonder. He is probably the best man for the position that Varsity has ever had.

Coulson of S.P.S. is a nice stick-handler, but plays a rather selfish game.

Captain Dickson of '03 assures us that his septette must not be left out of the reckoning in picking this year's

championship team. With O'Flynn, Livingstone, Dickson, Foy, Gladney and "Sunshine" McDougall, '03 ought to duplicate their showing of last year.

Much credit is due Mr. Telford for the able manner in which he has conducted the management of the rinks, both skating and hockey. The schedule for the cup series is, we understand, "Max's" work also, and the general satisfaction with which it has been received by all the colleges reflects great credit on the genial author.

Broder and Gibson certainly deserved more credit for their play on Friday night than was accorded them by the "dailies." Their work at all times was good, and more than their share of hard work was executed by them.

In Gibson, Wood, Gilfillan and Summers the Dents have a very fast forward line, and with a strengthened defence they should make a splendid showing for the Jennings' cup.

## THE McMASTER-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DEBATE.

That the Inter-College debate is an indispensable item of University activity was amply demonstrated on Tuesday evening last, when a large and enthusiastic audience assembled to hear the representatives of McMaster and University College clash in forensic battle in the Students' Union. The debate, being a semi final, attracted keen interest, and wise as were those who journeyed to listen to the debates, they were still wiser when they turned again homeward, after a most profitable evening spent. Chancellor Wallace as chairman called first upon Miss McMurtry, who rendered a solo in charming style, and then upon Mr. J. H. Hannah, to open the debate for McMaster. The subject under debate was: "Resolved, that Trusts are beneficial to the best interests of society." Mr. Hannah on the affirmative was seconded by Mr. Henry Procter, while Messrs. F. M. Chapman and W. E. Taylor upheld the negative.

Mr. Hannah maintained (1) that trusts are necessary to modern progress, that labor guided by organized capital achieves its best results. (2) By reducing the costs of processes they obviate waste expenditure, thus resulting in increased wealth, and a higher standard of comfort. (3) They have increased nominal wages by from 10% to 25%, and also increased real wages; they have brought shorter hours and better conditions of work. (4) Citing copiously from Palgrave, Collier and Jenck he showed that trusts have decreased prices to the consumer from the whiskey trust up. (5) They raise and maintain, so he claimed, a higher quality of goods, whereas excessive competition brings adulteration; "consumers admit this in the case of the whiskey trust." (6) By utilizing waste bi-products, and opening up subsidiary industries they effect an enormous saving to society. They alone can properly open up foreign markets; American trusts

have captured immense contracts on the European continent. In conclusion he held that they regulated production and prevented over-production, possessing, as they do, accurate information of the markets.

Mr. Chapman showed that the question had three aspects, the industrial, the political and the social. Confining himself to the industrial, he displayed the reverse side of the coin which Mr. Hannah had marked. (1) They violate all economic principles and laws, stifling individual enterprise and competition and throttling distribution. (2) They are no saving society, for the lessened expense does not redound to the benefit of society in general. They depress the prices of raw material, pinching the farmer and the extractive industries. (3) They do not raise, but lower the real wages and the standard of comfort of the laborer; indeed nominal wages have fallen in some cases, the working man becoming a chattel of the capitalist. (4) Again they do not produce better goods, but adulterate and give short measure without competition. Analysis has shown a deterioration in the quality of whiskey, and the presence of diabolic and violent combustibles. (5) Moreover they raise the prices to the consumers, as monopolies, forcing us to pay an enormous tax, *e.g.* for the privilege of eating sugar. The Standard Oil Trust reaps enormous profits. (6) Over-production is impossible under any system of business organization. "The wheels of distribution have been clogged," he concluded.

Mr. Procter insisted that we should distinguish between trusts and "cornering combines." Competition, he said, becomes excessive and destructive, and among trusts there is the right amount of rivalry, for when trusts become monopolies new trusts spring up as competitors. If labor is displaced it is the result of better machinery, betokening great saving to society, while the displaced labor eventually finds occupation, often in the same industry. They do not smother individual incentive, for working men have opportunities to rise. Money is not cornered by the few; statistics show that the savings of American laborers were never greater. Their abuses must not be founded with their uses. "They come because they must."

Mr. Taylor pointed out that his opponents had of necessity confined themselves to the industrial aspect; he intended to demonstrate, firstly, that being monopolies they are not beneficial, but detrimental to society. Their very essence and actual experience prove them monopolies, benefiting the few. Secondly, he claimed that they were a potential evil to all interests of society, a fact demonstrated by the meeting of the Chicago conference, and thirdly, that they are an actual evil in all spheres, political and moral, destroying political integrity by corruption, and intimidating workmen from freely using the franchise and independ-

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ently expressing opinions. Witness the late elections in the United States. On the moral side the trust is secret and deceptive in organization and management; their common stock is fictitious; their gains go not to the people, but to magnates who manipulate the stocks and conceal their accounts. Smaller dealers are robbed of individuality, the pursuit of money is placed above all pursuits, and the higher interests of society are enslaved. Mr. Taylor assured the audience that he spoke from conviction.

After an excellent recitation by Mr. Miles and a pleasing mandolin solo by Mr. Lailey, the judges, Principal Caven and Prof. Smith, gave their verdict in favor of the affirmative, congratulating all four speakers on their marked brilliance in oratory and arrangement of facts. McMaster thus reaches the final. I. N. L., '03.

PRINCETON ENROLMENT.—The total enrolment of Princeton University in all departments is announced as 1,249, showing an increase of 55 over the numbers registered last year. There are seven students in the Electrical School and 84 in the Graduate School. The total enrolment by classes in the academic and scientific departments is as follows: Seniors, 211; juniors, 264; sophomores, 269; freshmen, 348; special students, 66. The freshman class is larger by 57 men than the class that entered college in the fall of 1899.

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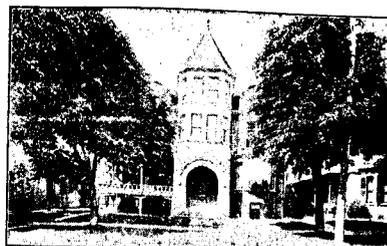
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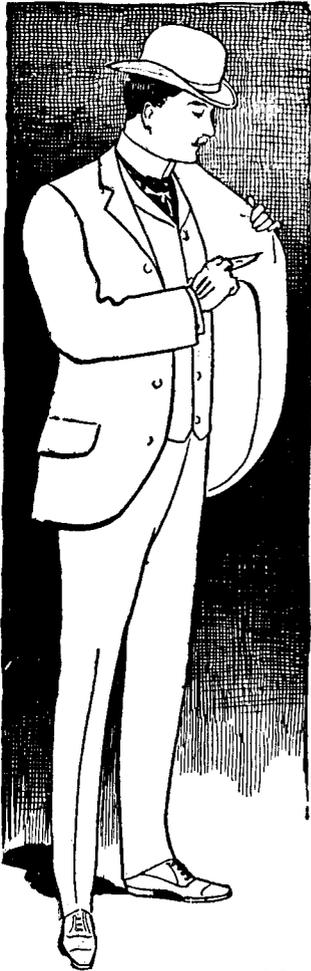
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## ROTUNDA.

Superintending Editor, A. E. Hamilton, '02.

Mr. Hare, the popular caretaker of the Students' Union building, has been in bed with influenza for a week.

True to his well known mathematical proclivities, Treadgold, '03, is busily engaged during spare moments in computing the number of ways by which it is possible to go from Gerrard street to Shuter street.

When Professor Squair presented himself Thursday night at the door of the chapel at Victoria, where he went to take Mr. Wylie Greer's place as the lecturer of the evening the door-keeper at first positively refused to admit him without a ticket, but finally consented to call in Mr. Robertson to identify the suspect. Evidently "Vic." trains every man to do his duty.

First year Latin Tutorial Class. Lecturer—"Mr. W— will you give the principal parts of *sum*." Mr. W—"I can't, sir. Lecturer—"Yes, you can. What are the principal parts of *amo*." Mr. W—"Amo, amare, amare, amatum. Lecturer—"Yes, now conjugate *sum*. Mr. W—"Sum, sumare, sumare. Oh!!! Lecturer—"Next." Applause.

The following which, was received from Winnipeg, is too good to overlook:—"We are forwarding this copy of our paper to you in the hope of enlarging our exchange list. We are aware that we are not the largest luminary among your northern lights, nor likely the fastest twinkler, but we hope we may be able to bring a little light from a quarter that is not at present just all a dazzle."

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## THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instructions in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily.

Five commissions in the Imperial regular army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

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January 16

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January 17

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Appointment of High School Trust-  
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January 23

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Miss Waddell, '03, has returned to the fold after a term's absence.

Fisher, '01, (at the "Lit."); "Things are going to get mixed again."

The conversazione will not take place at all on account of the Queen's death.

At First Year reception—"In what part of Africa is Pekin, anyway?"

The VARSITY regrets to announce the recent death of the father of A. T. Mode, '03.

Mr. A-bb-t, This is a custom which I hope the present students will stamp out." (They did.)

F. W. Broadfoot, '03, went home to Guelph recently to attend the funeral of his grandmother.

Mr. M-l-n-r; "This book was not written for students. It was written for people of ordinary intelligence."

Miss McMicking has been indisposed for the last ten days. We believe she has not succumbed to the prevailing epidemic.

The Bulldogs met their old enemies the Bloodhounds in a dispute over a class room lately. As usual the Bloodhounds were summarily and forcibly ejected.

La Grippe has numbered Professors McCallum and Lang and Mr. Cameron among this season's victims. Clappison, '02, Potvin, '01, McHugh, '02, and many others followed the fashion too.

A. I. Fisher fully maintained his right to the title of "Guardian of the Constitution" at the "Lit." on the the seventeenth. He did some good work during the consideration of the report of the revision committee.

After an exceptionally good lecture recently by a new member of the Faculty in Political Science, the students showed their appreciation of it in the traditional manner. The Lecturer wished to know if their action signified applause or cold feet.

It reflects no credit on the year claiming the person who abstracted the card which bears the announcement "Varsity Out To-day." It puts the Business Manager to the expense of replacing it, and we hope such an occurrence will never be again noted.

Professor Squair entertained the Moderns men of the Fourth and Third years and some of the staff in the same department at lunch in the dining hall recently. The party afterwards adjourned to the Dean's House and spent a very enjoyable hour in familiar intercourse. There were no icicles on anybody in spite of the cold snap outside.

The concert for the Undergraduate Union will be a great success in every way, if the undergraduates work for it with vim and energy. The committee's expenses amount to several hundred dollars, and the prices for seats are low, and concerts of like prices, if not of like talent, have not been common this winter. But then there are five thousand seats in Massey Hall. How many of them will you have a hand in filling?

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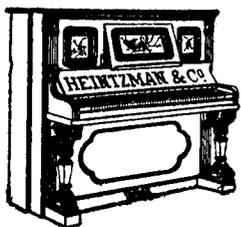
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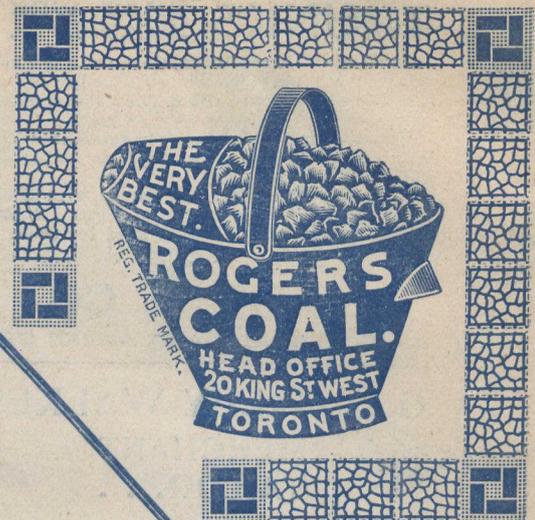
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