VOL. XVIII.

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No. 16

University of Toronto.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1899.

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THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

VOL. XVIII.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FEBRUARY 15, 1899.

THE GERMAN UNIVERSITY SEMINARY.

Since the latter part of the eighties, an immense mass of writing has been done on educational subjects. Method in teaching, technical instruction, College curricula, and University organization have been discussed in certain circles with considerable animation. At times these matters have formed the subject of semipopular newspaper articles; here and there they have even threatened to enter politics and raise a new hue and cry. In nearly all such discussions, comparisons have been attempted between conditions prevailing in different countries. In particular, Germany has been the educational landscape which has been most thor-oughly scanned. And the subject here in hand-the Seminary at the German University-is but one of the many prominent features which have been espied, and studied, and here and there imitated. And rightly so. For of the German University one of the most characteristic institutions is the Seminary.

In Germany, in contrast with conditions prevailing for example in our own country, it is the secondary school or gymnasium, which aims at imparting a general liberal culture. To the professional school is left the function of giving a professional direction to what a student has learnt at the secondary school; at the same time that it makes his knowledge as far as possible systematic, or in other words, develops it into science. It is the function of the University to develop into science the knowledge a student brings with him from the secondary school, at the same time that it directs him towards the profession in which his knowledge may most naturally be exercised. Thus in the University, as contrasted with professional schools, the idea of science is foremost, that of a distinct profession secondary. As regards German Universities, then, this means simply that they differ from those of Anglo-Saxon type, in being primarily foundations for scientific research rather than for mere "teaching."

At present, German Academic work is predominantly historical and empirical in character. That this is so, is probably due to various influences, among others to the peculiar organization of the Universities, which permit of appointments to "extraordinary" pro-fessorships and "privatdocentships"—a species of fel-The Universities have thus been enabled to lowship. attract within their walls the great mass of active scientific talent throughout the Fatherland, and to become in an almost unique sense the intellectual centres of the nation. These peculiarities of the German educational system have, without doubt, materially strength-ened the "realistic" tendency of German Academic in-Thus it is that the German University struction. teacher of the present no longer regards it as his main business to hand down a definite sum of generally ac-

cepted truth, but rather to impart the results of his own researches. Of the student, it is required, not that he shall absorb a certain quantum of ready-made truths, but that he shall learn to think in a scientific way. From the nature of its studies this is particularly true of the broad faculty of Philosophy, as the labors, for example, of the Grimms, Ranke, Liebig, Wundt, Schmoller and many others will attest. It was, indeed, in the philosophical faculty that the Seminaries, the real nurseries of research, were born; it is from them again that the dissertation has taken its rise. For the Doctorate in Philosophy-Doctor of Law or Theology is a much less frequent degree-the dissertation or thesis is the most ambitious proof of the student's scientific training, and of his capacity for independent work.

The first University Seminary, as distinct from the older disputations, is said to have been established towards the close of the last century in the department of Philology. But it has been particularly the last thirty years that have witnessed the rapid extension and growth of these institutions. Beginning as informal meetings of students and professor, either at the professor's home, at a restaurant, or in the University itself, they have developed in the present into a comprehensive and important organization. Generously supported by the University authorities, and at times by the State as well, their aim is to bring the ripest students together and into closer contact with the profes-Avoiding repetitorial exercises, attention is dirsor. ected now to the study of some author, or to the elucidation of some historical documents, now to the undertaking by the members, either separately or jointly, of some original work. A collection of the most valuable books on the subjects treated is generally provided in the Seminary rooms, while special works are either purchased or borrowed at the expense of the University. In many Seminaries, separate tables or drawers are provided for the members. A small fee of from five to ten marks is charged in some places, so as to check the entrance of indifferent students, and to safeguard the "privatissime" character of the meetings.

The age of the ordinary students—these it is to be noted, are not necessarily regularly inscribed at the University—varies greatly. All, however, will have already devoted some time to the department of work to which the Seminary is attached, before joining. It is, indeed, sought for other reasons than fear of immaturity on the part of the student to rigidly restrict the membership; but especially at the larger Universities, such as those of Berlin, Leipzig and Vienna, this is frequently found very difficult. At the economic Seminaries of Wagner and Menger, at Berlin and Vienna, for example, the membership is usually between one hundred and one hundred and fifty; at times it is even more. In Lamprecht's historical Seminary, at Leipzig,

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there are about thirty members. The members desiring to attend, varies, of course, from department to department, University to University. Celebrated professors naturally command the largest market.

It can readily be imagined how influential the practical instruction imparted in the Seminary may be; the direct and sympathetic contact between student and instructor is of itself of considerable importance, as is also the circumstance that the director of the Seminary-whether ordinary or extraordinary professor, lecturer or privatdocent-is generally a specialist in the subjects treated, and in many cases an "authority." No better auspices can well be imagined for gaining a knowledge of scientific method-"along with a clear conception of the problems of science, a knowledge of the processes by which she solves them." "The is im-portant," says H. Von Sybel, in this connection, though with somewhat a verbal flourish, "that the student follow out some problems to their remotest results-to a point where he may say to himself that there is now nobody in the whole world who can instruct him further in this matter, that here he stands firmly on his own feet and decides according to his own Such a consciousness of independence judgment. gained with one's own powers is a possession of in-estimable value."

The inner life of a Seminary---the method of submitting, reporting on, and criticizing submitted papers, the pleasant and instructive excursion parties, which not infrequently form part of a season's programme, and again the practical ends which Seminary studies may at times be made to serve, cannot well be gone into here. Though, with regard to the last point, we may mention the "Seminary Studies," that are pub-lished at many of the larger Universities, and refer to one striking instance, namely, the recent exhaustive inquest of small industries (Kleingewerbe), throughout Germany. This investigation was carried out solely by students of economic Seminaries.

In these summary paragraphs we have endeavored to give the setting of the Seminary in the German academic system. The description is probably too brief to be altogether successful; but it will have perhaps suggested how "native to the manor," is the German Seminary, and what conditions are necessary to its thriving—especially maturity of the students, the numerical strength of the University staff, and library In Europe instruction by means of the facilities. Seminary has been already widely inaugurated. In Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland, for instance, there is now likely no important University without such instruction in at least some of its departments. Seminary work on the German model has been also introduced into Russia and even into France. Finally, Universities to the South of us, on our own continent, have already shown us that also for less ambitious work than that attempted in Germany, the Seminary is in Its exercises are certainly in many ways invaluable. complete harmony with the aim of University study, which is, in the apt words of a well-known scholar, to give "general, scientific and moral culture, together with the mastery of one special department of study."

S. M. W.

University College, February 8th, 1899.

NOT A TRUE STORY.

Horace Mason, a writer of jokes for the weekly Pudge, sat in his comfortable apartments in an armchair before the fire. He was in anything but a cheerful mood, for it was now Monday night, and his weekly quota of jokes were as yet playfully skipping about in the fertile meadows of his brain, all oblivious of their approaching doom.

As he sat, waiting for some small spark of wit to suggest itself with which to make a beginning, suddenly there came a peremptory knock at the door, and on his shouting an irritated "Come in!" a small procession filed into the room, and lined up before his astonished gaze.

They were, indeed, a "motley crew." On the extreme right of the line was a ragged and dirty individual with four weeks' beard on his face, and a tomato can hanging from a string about his neck. The Joke-Tramp, for he it was, was casting glances of amazement and contempt on a slim young gentleman, dressed in the height of fashion, with chrysanthemum and eyeglass, who held his cane near the tip with the handle pointing to the rear. This latter individual, who will be recognized as the Comic-Paper Dude, seemed to be greatly terrified lest his immediate neighbors should come to blows. The causes of his trepidation were an Irishman with a chin like a bull-dog, and an upper lip which resembled a worn-out clothes-brush; and a big burly negro, whose mouth resembled the "Anglo-Saxon Open Door." Out of the latter individual's boot was sticking the end of a razor, while under his coat he was vainly endeavoring to conceal a live chicken. The next feature in this variety show was a small, frail man, with the most plaintive and dejected look on his countenance. Occasionally he glanced fearfully at his companion, a sweet little fairy of about 250 lbs., with a face like a fanning-mill, in which the tongue represented the revolving fan. The reader needs no introduction to Mr. and Mrs. Henpeck. This pair of turtledoves were rubbing elbows with a burly man in a police uniform, who was accompanied by a fat woman of mighty muscle and mightier face. She could be no But there were other than the Comic-Paper Cook. three pairs in this particular poker-hand. The third were the Joke-Bicyclists, male and female. They wore the regulation costume, and both stared fixedly at a point on the floor, about two feet in front of them. Standing apart from the rest of the assembly stood our old friend "Ikey" Rosenstein. He wore a "markeddown" overcoat, and his hands sparkled with diamond rings, when he performed that gesture, peculiar to his nation, by moving his hands backward and forward in front or him, with the palms upward.

Mason surveyed them all in turn, and a gleam of

"Well, ladies and gentlemen," said he, at last, "Well want a rest," they should.

"Perhaps you had better state your grievances individually;" he said, "Supposing my old friend at the

head of the class, Weary Raggles, begin the lesson." "Well!" began Weary, "it's dis way. I've bin playin' too many parts in this 'ere farce-comedy, an' I'm overworked. Within the last six weeks I've bin everything from a French Count, travellin' incog, to a worn-out hero of the battle of Manilla, an' I'm gittin' sick of the biz." After giving vent to this pathetic appeal, Weary subsided.

"Perhaps Mr. Rosenstein, of whom we all think so much (especially when we're 'broke'), would like to say a few words on this interesting occasion," said Mason.

"Ikey" stepped forward, and with many gestures, said that he had been obliged by the Joke-Writer to set fire to his store four times during the last month. He thought that once a month ought to satisfy the most exacting author."

"Pat" Murphy's complaint was that Mason had caused him to fall off a scaffold with a hod-full of bricks twice within a fortnight, to say nothing of being lifted over the back fence by his own goat last Wednesday.

The Cyclists, who were called upon next, evidently had a grievance, but they had commenced an argument concerning the merits of their respective wheels, and of course it was useless to attempt to make them take any interest in the proceedings.

The Policeman was also totally oblivious of what was going on around him, as it was the hour at which he was usually on duty, and of course he was fast asleep.

The Cook's complaint was that the author had compelled her to get angry and wreck the kitchen too often, lately.

Algernon Clarence Vere de Vere, in glancing out of the window, had spied a pretty girl across the street, and could not, therefore, be expected to state his grievance, so he was passed over.

Mrs. Henpeck complained that she had had to chastise her spouse too often lately, and that as a result she did not enjoy it nearly so much as when it had been comparatively a novelty. Mr. Henpeck had nothing to say.

George Washington Henry Clay Johnsing, on being asked to tell his experience, said: "Well, boss, dis yere bizness hab done gone far 'nuff. Heah I'se bin made to steal chickens every night dis week, an' I done got filled full o' buck-shot twice."

When the recitation of their grievances was finished, a motion was put before the meeting to take the law into their own hands, and punish summarily the cause of all their troubles. This was carried, the only dissenting voice being that of the Irishman, who thought the best plan would be to form a "Brotherhood of Associated Joke-Characters," to protect their interests. This matter having been decided, they next began to discuss the mode of punishment. There were three plans suggested. Mr. Johnsing was of the opinion that the penalty should be the severest possible, and therefore suggested that the culprit be compelled to attend a colored cake-walk, without a razor. Mr. Rosenstein thought that he should never be allowed to carry any fire-insurance; while the Cyclists stopped arguing long enough to suggest that he be compelled to ride a \$19.50 wheel, and be not allowed to remove By dint of much persuasion, Mr. the name-plate. Johnsing was prevailed upon to withdraw his suggestion, and it was agreed to toss up a coin in order to decide between the methods suggested by the Hebrew and the Cyclist. Accordingly the Cyclist produced a coin, and tossed it into the air. But before it could reach the floor, "Ikey" suddenly grabbed the coin and bolted for the door. The Cyclist started in pursuit,

with Weary Raggles a good third. Then the Policeman awakened suddenly from his peaceful slumber, and followed the tramp, the cook still hanging to his arm. As soon as the Policeman was out of sight, Mr. Johnsing glanced furtively around the room, grasped the chicken more firmly, and bolted. Mrs. Henpeck tucked her lord and master under her arm, and started for home. The others followed more leisurely, and when they were all gone Mason went to the door and locked it. With a sigh of relief he seized writing materials, and indited a short note to the Editor of *Pudge*, saying that he was indisposed, and would not be able to contribute to the next issue of the paper.

G. F. McFarland, 'or.

AFTERMATH OF THE CONVERSAT. Told by three Varsity Crests.



The thoughtful gentleman who renders the bill. II.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL CREST.



The speedy message boy who delivers the bill.



The kind member of the Faculty who sometimes helps to foot the bill.

R. B. F., '02.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The open Chess Tournament came to an end on the 8th. Mr. R. G. Hunter, '99, President of the Club, is again the winner of the cup, and the champion chess player of the College. Bob won the cup also during his Freshman Year. Mr. S. F. Shenstone is a close second. All the games were keenly contested.

The Handicap Tournament commences on the 17th inst. About 15 entries have been received so far. In order to shorten the contest, the games are to be played on the "sudden-death" principle, or "lose one game and die." Four classes have been arranged, the odds between each class being pawn and move. The winner will be the recipient of a valuable set of chess,

The News

THE CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 16th, 8 p.m.—Open meeting, Nat. Sc. Asso., East Wing, Biolog. Bdg.

Friday, February 17th, 8 p.m.—Final Debate, Knox vs. Varsity, Association Hall.

Saturday, February 18th, 3 p.m.—Saturday Lecture, Prof. Drummond. 8 p.m.—"The Great September Sun spots," A. Elvins, Esq. "The Effect of Solar Disturbance on the Earth and upon Comets," Arthur Harvey, Esq.

Sunday, February 19th, 3 p.m.—Sermon for students, Professor Clark, Students' Unión.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The Conversazione has come and gone, and was well described by the papers the following morning as a huge success. About half-past eight, the guests began to swarm in the Eastern entrance, and in a very short time the building was thronged with eight or nine hundred people; the usual blushing maidens, their chaperones and partners were there. It was very pleasant to see so many of the Faculty with their wives present, and also a number of graduates and other staunch friends of the University. The guests were presented to Mrs. Loudon and Dr. Wickett at the Eastern entrance to the Rotunda, which, by the way, presented a most beautiful appearance. Its floor was spread with heavy rugs, and its walls hung with bunting. From the North wall dozens of vari-colored electric bulbs spelled out the word VARSITY, and all around the wall was a line of similar lights. The whole difficulty of receiving in the lower Rotunda, was that the people refused to move upstairs, as was expected, and soon the Rotunda was packed beyond endurance. Would it not be better in the future to receive at the entrance to the hall above, which leads in one direction to the East and in the other to the West Hall? By this means all would be forced into either of the two halls.

The decorations of the building were never better, and the East and West Halls were simply beautiful. Mr. W. F. McKay is to be congratulated on his success in this important direction.

At 9.30 the Concert began, and considering the difficulty of keeping two concerts going simultaneously, the numbers were given with little delay. Mlle. Trebelli was greatly appreciated, and it certainly was a treat to hear her. In fact almost all the selections given were splendid and high-class, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Concert this year has never been excelled if even approached by those of other years. But there is, we think, an experience in the Concert of this year, as of other years, which all would do well to remember. During all the numbers, even Mlle. Trebelli's, the artists did not get a proper hearing. Several times it looked as if Mile. Trebelli would stop, or refuse to sing, so annoying was the continual chatter of those who were supposed to form the audience. This year we had the opportunity of being at the Dental "At Home," and the Victoria Conversazione, and exactly The people impatiently the same thing happened.

waited for the dancing or promenading to commence, and in both cases, although good programmes were provided, they took very little notice of them. All were busy, both at Varsity and at the other two functions, in arranging, or disarranging, partners for the dance or promenade, which was to follow. We think it is generally agreed that a Concert, no matter how good it may be, preceding a dance or promenade, is doomed to failure, simply because the people will not listen to it.

At eleven o'clock the dancing began, and everyone, both young and old, entered into the spirit of the affair. The majority of the older people did not dance, it is true, but still they do seem to enjoy watching the younger generation feel the pleasures which in years gone by were equally intense in them. In the East Hall Glionna's, and in the West Hall, Bailey's orchestra played delightful music, and from the time the dancing began, till about half-past two, old Varsity was the scene of all that was enjoyable. For the benefit of those who could not dance, an orchestra was stationed in the lower corridors, but later on in the evening it was used by dancers, because no one seemed to care for promenading. It will doubtless be generally agreed that we must have either promenading or dancingnot both—and the latter would seem from Friday night to be the most popular. The programme was very artistically conceived.

The refreshment rooms were very conveniently placed, and the service left nothing to be desired. The Elementary Physical Laboratory and the Ladies' Reading-room were used for this purpose.

In the Ladies' Cloak-room was probably the most interesting feature of the Conversazione, outside of the larger attractions—the Natural Science Association's Exhibit. This certainly was better this year than we have ever seen it, and great credit is due Mr. V. E. Henderson and his Committee for their hard but successful work in managing the affair. The room was nicely furnished, and was convenient to.the East Hall as a sitting-out room. It was well patronized, especially by the older people.

We hope it will not be thought that we have been trying to discount the evident success of the function, for nothing has been farther from our mind. The Conversazione, as a Conversazione, this year was a great success, and probably no similar function has been greater, but we merely wished to point out several directions in which it would seem possible to improve it. The Committee, to whom the thanks of the undergraduates are due for the success of the function, are: President, S. Morley Wickett; Treasurer, J. McKay; Secretary, F. E. Brown; Programme, J. Monds; Printing, W. H. Alexander; Refreshment, W. A. R. Kerr; Reception, T. A. Russel; Decoration, W. Fred. McKay; Invitation, R. V. LeSueur; Natural Science Representative, V. E. Henderson.

The following took part in the opening set of Lancers: Dr. Wickett and Miss Mowat, Mr. F. E. Brown and Mrs. Loudon, Prof. Ramsay Wright and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Hunt and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Mc-Kay and Mrs. Willison, Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. Henderson and Mrs. Sweeny, Mr. Kerr and Miss Mulock, Mr. J. Elmsley and Miss Ellis, Mr. Kilgour and Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Professor Baker and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Merrick and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Allan and Miss White, Mr. Russel and Miss Edgar, Mr. G. W. Ross and Mrs. Fletcher.

KNOX-VARSITY FINAL DEBATE.

Association Hall, Friday Night.

The Final Debate, in the Inter-College Series, will be held this Friday evening at eight o'clock in Association Hall. All the Colleges belonging to the Union --Trinity, Osgoode Hall, McMaster, Victoria, etc., will be represented on the programme, which will be a capital one. The heads of the various Colleges, as also all who have acted as referees, will occupy seats on the platform. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Union, Dr. Wickett, the President of the Union, occupying the chair. It is expected that the Honorary President, Hon. G. W. Ross, will make a brief address. The Debate leaves splendid room for argument. It reads: "Resolved, that the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining in society are due more to defects of the social system than to the individual faults." The Referees are Dr. Parkin, Professor Clark, of Trinity, and probably Mr. Goldwin Smith. A nominal admission of ten cents to defray expenses is charged. Members of the various Debating Clubs throughout the city are heartily invited. Let all Varsity men and their friends turn out in large numbers and cheer their men on to victory. It is confidintly expected that the surplus will be large enough to enable the Union to purchase a suitable trophy for the winners. Messrs. T. A. Russel and W. Fred. McKay will represent Varsity, while Messrs. T. Eakin, M.A., and T. J. Robinson, B.A. will support Knox.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

OPEN MEETING.

The Natural Science Association will hold their open meeting in the Eastern Lecture Room of the Biological building to-night (Thursday), at 8 o'clock. All Varsity students and their friends will be welcomed by the Science men, who are confident a splendid evening's entertainment will be afforded. The following splendid programme will be given:

Part I.

1.	Piano Solo				W. C. Klot	z, '02.		
2.	Address,	"(Chinook	Winds,"	R. F. St	upart.		
3.	Violin Solo	',			Miss Patt	erson.		
4.	Mandolin	and	Guitar	Quintette	e, Victoria	Col-		
	lege,			G	avotte Le l	Barge.		
Part II.								
1.	Reading,		"Paralle	1 Cases,"	H. F.	Cook.		
	Address,		The Eng	adine,"	Prof. W	right.		
3.	Violin Solo	,	0	· V	V. W. Beard	more.		
4.	Address,	"Fire	e, and F	ire-Making	g," Prof.	Ellis.		
5.	Mandolin a	nd G	uitar Qı	iintette, V	ictoria Colle	ege.		
	Increation	1	. M.		11 _	0		

Inspection of the Museum will follow.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE NOTES.

A regular meeting of the Engineering Society was held on Wednesday, 8th February, at 4 p.m. Mr. W. H. Boyd was elected as representative to the Conversat., Mr. Chubbuck read a paper on "Electric Wiring in Fire-Proof Buildings," and Mr. J. L. Davidson read a paper on the "Construction on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway." After a vote of thanks had been passed, the meeting adjourned.

The College Girl

On Saturday evening, February 25th, the next meeting of the Women's Literary Society will be held, the "At Home," given by the members of the Society, a week ago last Saturday, taking the place of the first regular meeting of the month.

On the next occasion there will be an especially interesting programme. Besides the musical numbers, Miss Louise Ryckman, B.A., Honorary-President of the Society, will give an account of her experiences in Germany. There will also be a debate between the girls of the First and Fourth Years, in the final Inter-Year struggle for the coveted first place.

In addition to all this, a play will be presented, completing what will undoubtedly prove one of the most attractive programmes of a very prosperous year.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week many of the men and women who are actively interested in the Athletics of the University, found themselves at Mrs. McCurdy's home, in answer to her kind invitation for afternoon tea. From the invitations themselves, to the minutest details of the decorations of the rooms, everything was suggestive of that game in which each one present had an especial interest. In the upper righthand corner of the cards, bidding the guests to tea, a football, two tennis rackets, and a golf club were artistically etched.

Suspended by blue and white ribbons, from the arch between the two drawing-rooms, was the football used in the last match won by Varsity I., last Fall. Under another arch hung tennis rackets, a foil and a golf club tied together with blue and white.

The prevailing thought was even carried into the table decorations, for salted almonds were served in the daintiest little tennis rackets, made of green smilax and pink paper.

Miss Russell, Mrs. McCurdy's sister, was the presiding genius in the Tea-room, where she was ably assisted by her niece, Miss Hodds.

The affair was decidedly one of the brightest of this year's University functions, owing to the kindness and popularity of Mrs. McCurdy, and the Honorary-President of the Rugby Football Club.

dent of the Rugby Football Club. Owing to Mrs. McCurdy's Tea, the meeting of the Y.W.C.A. last week was postponed till Wednesday. After a well-rendered duet by Misses Kennedy and Wegg, Mrs. Duff, of the China Inland Mission, spoke for a short time on Chinese customs, habits, etc. She brought with her a number of curios, which were handed to the audience, at the close, for closer inspection.

Last Sunday afternoon having been set apart as a day of special prayer for our Colleges, a short service was held after Dr. Tracy's Bible Class, at which Mrs. Ross spoke for a few minutes on the "Power of Prayer."

Mr. E. C. Jeffrey expects to return to Harvard this week to continue his work in Botany. At Harvard they have four eminent men—professors—in the one department of Botany, so that probably the best facilities for advanced study in this department are offered of any University on the Continent.

The **Barsity**

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

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TORONTO, FEBRUARY 15, 1899.

DOES UNIVERSITY EDUCATION PAY?

"Does University Education pay?" This is the question which probably every student, who will graduate this year, has asked himself, or will soon do so. There are several standpoints from which this subject may be considered. One is from that of the good which such an educated person can do for the community, and another from the standpoint of the individual, in two directions, namely, mental and material advantage.

It, of course, goes without saying that the community or country is greatly enriched by the possession of many educated men, and people thoroughly recognize this fact; and provided a University man has added to his learning a fair knowledge of the world, he is assured of an honorable position among his fellow-men. Indeed, it would seem that the parchiment with which a new-born graduate is presented, is his reference to the world of the possession of a mental equipment, significant of more than ordinary capabilities. A statement of Wm. T. Harris, in this connection, merits quoting. "There is," he says, "something specific in higher education as it exists in the College [University], which gives an advantage to its graduates in the way of directive power over their fellow-citizens." This is a reassuring generalization, which, though not capable of early application to the young graduate, offers a pleasing possibility when the College education shall have been seasoned with the experience of life.

In the respect of mental advantage, it has, from time immemorial, been a favorite theme of philosophers, poets, etc., to dilate on the pleasures of the mind, and to glory in the superiority of such individuals, capable of enjoying these, over those who were only human in possessing the higher faculties, characteristic of the genus, without the further development of those faculties. This, again, is a pleasing philosophy, but like the first-mentioned is far from practical. It is true that "man cannot live by bread alone"---if the misapplication of the quotation will be pardoned: but it is just as true that the staff of physical life is the primary support of the admittedly higher mental existence; and hence it is an all-important consideration with a University graduate, as to how he shall obtain even that sufficiency, which shall allow him to assume the position which his higher education makes him heir

to. It is in this connection that he asks himself the question, "Does my University Education pay?" Tt would, of course, be somewhat out of place for an undergraduate to speak authoritatively on this subject, possessing only an undergraduate's experience; so that most of what follows will be merely the words of men, whose success in life adds the weight of authority to whatever they say.

There are two features of a University Education which stand out prominently, and may be considered as the mental fulcra which support the levers of material prosperity. One is simply the educated faculty which allows a man to undertake and force to a successful issue, any question or affair on which he bends his energies; and the other, which indeed is usually contemporaneous with the first, is the possession of a proficiency in special knowledge. The latter has a large or small market value, according to the quality of the mental product. If four years at a well-equipped University, such as the University of Toronto, does no other thing for the successful student, it teaches him the absolute necessity for concentration, and endows him with more than ordinary powers in that direction. It has been well said that "From the retail store to the Empire, success in modern life lies in concentration." If this is the case, and the University provides her graduates with this key to success, then surely does a University Education pay.

There are four rough divisions under which may be included the chief departments of human endeavor, namely: The Professions, including Divinity, Medicine, Law, Pedagogy, and Journalism, Business, Politics, and lastly, Special Research. In the majority of the professions and in special research, the University man or woman almost reigns supreme, and it would be superfluous to discuss or question the reasons for this supremacy, while in the remainder of the professions he undoubtedly excels.

Is it not a matter for regret that more graduates do not enter business? Surely when such high faculties are demanded in modern commercial life, where the best of everything is necessary to success in the face of such heart-breaking competition, surely it is time that College graduates felt that they were not sacrificing their pre-conceived calling in life by concentrating their educated energies in a business career. Many of the ablest and most respected men in this country, or any other, are successful business men, and it is not because their pockets are well-lined with the almighty dollar, so much as because their characters are stamped in the die of many of the qualities which are highest and most commendable in human nature. In recent years, it is true, many graduates have entered business, and it is needless to say that they are doing well.

Some months ago, "Don," in Saturday Night, rather severely arraigned College graduates for the unwarranted air of superiority which they assumed. He said he thought it was high time they decided to fill lower positions in business firms than general managers, or some such advanced positions. He particularly pointed out, however, that the College graduate was mentally so superiorly equipped, that, providing he possessed ordinary business capabilities, he was almost undoubtedly destined to outdistance his less fortunate competitors. This statement, from such a man of experience in the affairs of the world, is worthy of

all acceptation. In this connection it may be apropos to mention that the head of every department in the great Yale lockworks is a University graduate. It cannot then be denied that a commercial career is full of bright possibilities for an carnest University graduate, and providing he can reconcile himself to a temporary mediocrity, the chances for a permanent superiority are strong.

In a country as young as Canada, with but a small percentage of University graduates, and where higher education has had little more than moderate prominence for twenty-five years, the University graduate has had but little opportunity for distinguishing himself in Politics. Still we can think of a number, such as Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Wm. Mulock, Hon. A. R. Dickey, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. Richard Harcourt, and many others.

In England, on the other hand, Politics have almost become a profession, and it is not at all unusual to find young men educating themselves with that sole end in view. Such prominence have University graduates attained in England, that of the last nine Prime Ministers, five came from Oxford and one from Cambridge. In Salisbury's cabinet of nineteen members, eleven were Oxford men and three Cambridge, and in Rosebery's cabinet of sixteen, seven were from Oxford and six from Cambridge. In 1894, 371 graduates were members, out of a total of 670.

In the United States, where democracy and illiteracy are perhaps too often considered synonymous, the University graduate has been a most potent factor in the evolution of national life. A graduate wrote the Declaration of Independence, and another, John Adams, was its ablest defender in Congress. Moreover, 34 per cent. of the total number of members of Congress have been graduates, and 47 per cent. of the speakers. This has been for the whole period, but of late years the ratio has been steadily increasing. Of the twenty Presidents, eleven have been graduates: of the Attorney-Generals, some 66 per cent.; and 85 per cent. of the Chief-Justices. In these last cases, again, it has been authoritatively stated that the ratio is steadily increasing. In public life it would then seem that University Education pays.

Special research, it is true, is chiefly carried on by men engaged in Academical work as well, and but for its increasing importance might have been included under the profession of Pedagogy. Despite the apparent success of the social demagogue, the patient researches of the student in political economy, in its related subjects and history, have been, and will continue to be, productive of great practical benefit to the world. In the practical sciences, discoveries of commercial value and important practical application are being almost daily made, and the load which each must bear made more tolerable. From the laboratories of the chemist, discoveries of inestimable value, both in alleviating the hardships of life and in fathoming its mysteries, are reported with increasing frequency. The physiologist, bacteriologist and pathologist are continually giving their marvellous discoveries to the world, until we wonder when the panacea for all ailments which man is heir to or contracts, will be discovered, which will annul the effects of microbes and the organic deterioration. Does University Education pay here? Perhaps not so materially to the individual, but most emphatically does it do so to his fellow-human beings.

The whole field is almost unlimited, both for speculation and example. We will, however, conclude by giving a few statistics with regard to the position of University graduates in the United States. It is to be regretted that statistics are not available for Great Britain or Canada, but the following will doubtless be interesting, instructive, and moreover, encouraging to all those who will soon be among the number of graduates.

President Charles F. Thewing prepared the following statistics from Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography. Out of 15,000 names, worthy of consideration in that standard work, a little over one-third were University graduates, or one out of every forty of the total calculated number of graduates. The other two-thirds represented one out of every ten thousand people; so that the chances of a University graduate, over his less fortunate brother, to become distinguished, or succeed in life, are as 250 to 1. Surely, then, we may all rest assured that whatever may be our temporary success in life, our four years spent at the University has been a paying investment even from the materialistic standpoint.

Athletics

1 am publishing this week an exceedingly interesting letter on the "Athletic Association," by J. G. Merrick, who was a member of the first Directorate, and President of the Association in '95 and '96. The facts presented will, no doubt, help in the solution of the many problems that arise. I should like especially to draw attention to the last two paragraphs.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an article on the "Athletic Association," in your issue of January 18th, and as a member of the first Directorate of the Association, I have been asked to express the objects that the original promoters had in view when they organized the Athletic Association. In order to have a clearer understanding of the objects aimed at by the original promoters, it will be necessary to trace briefly the various steps which led to the formation of this Athletic body.

The formation of the Association was the result of a curious set of circumstances, arising out of the erection and equipping of the Gymnasium by a Committee of the Literary Society, appointed in 1891. This Gymnasium Committee was the first step in the formation of the Athletic Association. It undertook to build and equip the new Gymnasium; plans were prepared and the work of construction quickly begun. By the spring of 1893, the Gymnasium part of the building was ready for occupation. A year later the Students' Union was erected and the whole building completed.

In December of 1892, when the Gymnasium part of the building was approaching completion, and a responsible body was needed to undertake the management of the building, the question arose as to the best mode of constituting this new body so as to ensure not only the future management of the Gymnasium, but more particularly the interests of Athletics, for the benefit of which the Gymnasium had been erected. The idea was then conceived by the members of the Gymnasium Committee, of forming a new Association, independent of the Literary Society, to assume a general supervision of College Athletics with a view to encouraging and uniting, as far as possible, the interests of its various branches. This idea was strongly opposed by the adherents of Literary Society control, who advocated the formation of a general Society for the consideration of all matters affecting the students, which body should also undertake the management of the new building.

To bring the matter to an issue, a mass meeting was called by the President of the Literary Society, to discuss the formation of this General Society. On the day appointed, the School of Science Hall was crowded with the partizans of both parties, who joined battle in fierce oratorical debate. The Literary Society party brought forward the following motion: "That this mass meeting hereby expresses itself in favor of organizing the whole student body into a regularly constituted Society in order that all business affecting the general interests of the students may receive proper and orderly consideration." In amendment, the Athletic party moved, "That the part of student interests, included under the head of Athletics, be excepted from the control of the new Society which is to be formed, and a separate Athletic Association constituted."

The amendment was carried by a large majority, and a sub-committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the new Association. At a subsequent mass meeting, the constitution so prepared was presented and formally adopted. In accordance with its provisions, an election of officers was held at once, and the new Association was regularly inaugurated.

The Directorate on assuming office in October. 1893, received the powers of the old Gymnasium Committee. It was also entrusted with the control and management of the new Gymnasium, the annual games and cross-country run, besides a general control over all the Athletic interests of the students.

At the time that the Association was formed, there was already in existence a large number of Athletic Clubs in a more or less flourishing condition, entirely independent of each other, and supported by those interested in the particular game represented by each Club. The Athletic Association was formed with the hope of uniting under one head the many diverse branches of sport existing at that time in the University. The promoters of the Association found it impossible to accomplish this end, by reason not only of the heavy responsibility and expense of managing and equipping the new Gymnasium, but more especially that their first efforts were required in perfecting the organization of the infant Association itself, so that its future might be assured.

The Directorate, however, always looked forward to the time when it should assume direct control over the various Athletic bodies at the University, and with this end in view obtained in 1895 a pledge, signed by three officers of each Club, recognizing the supremacy in Athletic matters of the Athletic Association.

How this direct control was to be effectuated, however, never came directly before the Directorate of the Association. Individual members had their own ideas with regard to the proper administration of Athletics, but no general discussion ever took place with the object of putting into operation any comprehensive scheme of Athletic control. The Directorate seemed satisfied for the moment by obtaining the "federation" of the Clubs by means of separate representation rather than the original idea of the complete incorporation of all the Athletic interests in the central body of the Association.

And so the matter stands at present. The Association has curiously developed into a federal organization, in place of the centralized body which was aimed at and hoped for by its original promoters. Whether or not this is an advantage to Athletics at the University is doubtful. It is even more doubtful if it has proved of benefit to the Association itself. The active interest and energetic work, so characteristic of the Directorate during the first few years of its existence, has been allowed to die away, and the work of the Association seems to have become crystallized into a set routine of procedure from which it seems loath to depart. The bulk of the work, which it was intended that the Directorate should undertake, has been thrown more and more on the two chief officers of the Association, chiefly by the inexperience, incompetency or lack of interest of the members of the Directorate it-So that now the Association flourishes if two self. men can be found, who possess the necessary ability and experience required of such important officers, and who at the same time are willing to devote almost their whole time to the work of the Association. If such men cannot be found, and they are rare, the prospects of a successful year for the Association will not be of the brightest, and the tendency will be more and more to reduce the Association into a passive, administrative body with a dry routine of work.

The root of the difficulty lies in the representation on the Directorate Board. Unless this body is competent and experienced to carry on the work of the Association, and at the same time willing to entrust its individual members with some of the duties of administration, so that they may gain the experience required of future officers, the success of the Association from year to year is not assured. The interests of Athletics cannot be looked after by a Board composed of inexperienced men. The members of the Directorate should be selected, not by popularity, but by business experience, and the officers particularly should be pledged to administer the affairs of the Association independently of any other organization, while at the same time holding no office which might conflict with their duty to the Association. Under such favorable conditions the Association would maintain the high position which its position in Athletics requires, and which its promoters confidently expected.

Yours truly,

JAMES G. MERRICK.

Toronto, Feb. 10th, 1899.

THE HOCKEY CLUB,-

As the representative of those undergraduates who take an interest in Athletics, it is my duty and at the same time a great pleasure to be able to congratulate the First Hockey Team on its success over Peterborough, and on having reached the finals, in which it meets Queen's University. The last game with Peterborough was a desperate one, for although Varsity had won the initial game by three goals on Peterborough ice, the latter struggled hard, and were nearly successful in overcoming this lead.



Y.M.C.A.

The Young Men's Christian Association have again arranged for a College sermon to be delivered on the afternoon of Sunday, February 19th, at 3.30 o'clock. These sermons are intended specially for the students of the University, and it is earnestly hoped that a large number of both the men and women of the University will be present. The preacher for this service will be Rev. Prof. Clark, of Trinity University, and as Dr. Clark is well and favorably known in the student world, an inspiring and helpful address is assured. The service will be held in the Students' Union Hall, and will begin at 3.30 sharp.

The regular Y.M.C.A. meeting on Thursday afterncon, at 5 o'clock, will be addressed by Hon. S. C. Biggs, Q.C. To this meeting the men of the University are cordially invited.

This week the Mission Study Class will discuss "Slavery and the Slave Traffic." The class meets on Saturday evening at half-past seven in the Y.M.C.A. Parlor for one hour. All students, whether members of the class or not, will be cordially welcomed at this study.

NEWS NOTES.

The President is rapidly improving, and will probably be quite well again soon. It is to be regretted that he was unable to be present at the Conversazione last Friday night.

Prof. Hutton's lecture on "Some Oxford Types," was much appreciated by a large crowd in the Chemical Building, on Saturday.

THE NEW SONG BOOK.

The new Varsity Song Book is nearing completion, for there now remains only about forty or fifty pages of music to be set. The new book will be replete with splendid songs, chiefly dealing with University sentiment, but also many others. One splendid characteristic is that there will be published for the first time some thirty pages of purely University of Toronto songs, which have been written and composed by graduates, undergraduates and others. Among these will be Godfrey's song "Fair Toronto," one by Arthur Wickens, B.A., and a song by Elmer H. Smith, '99 and G. W. Ross, '99. These three were the leaders in the Prize Contest which the Song Book Committee opened to induce the writing of songs for the new book.

The other songs published have been gathered from everywhere, and selected from literally thousands of songs, so that their excellence cannot be doubted. W. R. P. Parker, B.A., and J. R. Parsons, B.A., are the two men who deserve almost the full credit for the production of the book, and we feel sure that their unremitting efforts to make the book a musical success will be amply rewarded.

Another feature of the book will be the publication of Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional." with music by Reginald de Koven. This privilege was secured by special appeal to Kipling himself, and after much trouble.

The price of the book has been kept down; it will sell at seventy-five cents, paper cover, and one dollar, boards. Mr. Parker and Mr. Parsons hope to have it issued in about six or eight weeks.





MME VARSINY

The Rotunda

sented an altogether different appear- year in medicine, but he usually turns months' misery, is now again wearing a ance than usual. It was beautifully up at any dance which is given at placid smile—for reasons best known The Rotunda last Friday night prefurnished with easy chairs and lounges, and carpeted with heavy rugs. Tropical plants were in abundance, and liams are two graduates who stick bright incandescent lights threw different colors over a large crowd of beautiful women, young and old, and many men. The notice board was gone, and if we reported what was heard in "The Rotunda" Friday night it would likely make very interesting reading.

R. G. Wilson, '97, is at present studying mining engineering at McGill. He was an old Upper Canada College man, and was well-known at Varsity in his time. He is in his second year.

W. J. Dromgole, '99, has definitely decided to give up his University course. He has not yet recovered from his severe illness. "Billy" has light of a certain fourth year man, W. not yet decided what he will do, but whatever it may be we'wish him every success.

load off his mind since the last number at once began to help her "thaw" of College Topics has been issued. The them out by the application of energetic editor of College Topics can snow. When he had finished he splendid success of his paper during found them frozen stiff. The moral the past year. It certainly was very is of course, as has often been bright and newsy bright and newsy.

John Jefferson Monds is now so set up that it is reported ordinary mortals Smeaton what he is going to do to-hardly dare approach him. Mlle. morrow night he would probably smile Trebelli completely won his heart, and loudly and tell you he had been dream-it was a treat to see John with the fair ing steadily of this oyster supper for chanteuse on his arm at the Conversat. weeks.

Someone where was asking the night of the Conversat.

"Doc." Carder, '97, is in his third Varsity.

J. G. Merrick and "Rolly" McWilclose to Varsity.

G.W. Umphrey,'99, does not consider that woman's view point is essentially different from man's-at least in regard to skating in the rink.

The Faculty dined in residence on Tuesday evening, and in consequence the Mufti and his followers banqueted at the seasonable hour of 5.30 p.m.

On invitation of the Hamilton graduates, Prof Baker attended their annual dinner in Hamilton on Tuesday night, February 14th. He replied to the toast "Alma Mater."

The following romance has came to S. D. by name, who brought home ten frozen fingers one night during the late cold spell. He had escorted a friend home, and on their arrival she re-F. D. McEntee, '99, now feels a big marked that her ears were frozen. He remarked, that-"women are only a necessary evil.'

If anyone should ask "Scottie"

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are the best, and have been for over 60 years.

S. H. Armstrong has been ill for the "Tommy" Russel was all the time past week or ten days, but is coming around all right again.

> H. W. Irwin, 'or, after several to himself and a few others.



THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military Col-lege 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 pri-marily for the purpose of giving the highest technical in-structions 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, Phy-sics, 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.

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 form for to 5800 from \$750 to \$800.

Graduates

of the University who favored us with their patronage while students are reminded that our facilities for commercial work are very complete. We will be pleased to see any of our old friends, and can guarantee that any work they may entrust to us will be carefully and neatly finished. Our address is still 414 Spadina Avenue, and we still have the same phone-1878. Call us up and we will send for your order. We are Printers and Stationers.

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