

VARSITY

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held some time near Christmas or the New Year—a greater success than it has ever been before.

THE Library Committee, to whose consideration the Senate has referred the petition of the students asking the repeal of that library regulation requiring a deposit, should have no difficulty in arriving at a decision. The important point is whether such regulation has had the effect of deterring students from using the library. Now, up to the end of last week, the number of students who made the required deposit was under forty. Contrast this with previous years and the inference is obvious. Under the new system only students for honors, who must have access to works dealing with their special subject, are likely to make the deposit. But others who find ordinary text-books sufficient for examination purposes are not encouraged to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the library for general reading. The whole tendency of the present day is to render libraries as accessible as possible to students, and it is to be hoped that Toronto University will not be an exception.

THE VARSITY.

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Topics of the Hour.

WE have upon several occasions advocated the holding of an annual dinner by the undergraduates of University College, and have instanced the success which has attended similar gatherings of the students of the Medical Schools in this city. There appears to be a very general desire to have the dinner made more an undergraduate affair than has hitherto been the case. With this view we heartily sympathize. We hope that this sentiment will be encouraged, and the social element amongst the undergraduates more thoroughly cultivated and developed than it has been heretofore. We understand that a meeting of the undergraduates will be summoned early next week to discuss this subject. We hope that every undergraduate will make it his business to be present, and do his utmost to make the annual dinner—which we would suggest be

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of the wife of the honored President of University College. The sad event, rendered the more distressing by its terrible suddenness, occurred at her residence, 121 St. George St., at 12 o'clock on Sunday night last. Without presuming to draw aside the curtain which veils the sacredness of private life, we can say that only those who had the privilege of knowing the late Mrs. Wilson, can realize the great and irreparable loss which Dr. Wilson has sustained. In the numerous religious and philanthropic enterprises with which Dr. Wilson's name is so closely identified, his late wife was a warm sympathizer and an active co-worker. In the many social and kindred duties incumbent upon one holding the position of President of University College, Mrs. Wilson was ever, in the highest and truest sense of the word, a loving help-meet. Not later than last Saturday evening the senior class of University College were enjoying her hospitality, and upon the next day, the warm heart that prompted it was stilled for ever!

Dr. Wilson will have the deep and heartfelt sympathy of many in this city. Not the least sincere will be that of students of University College, with whose recollections of their college days will be associated many pleasant memories of the kindness and generous hospitality of her who has so recently "gone on through sad, mysterious mists into the great brightness."

In the name of humanity we protest against the coarseness and brutality of the tone of several of the Toronto daily papers with reference to the tragedy at Regina last Monday. The allusions of the *News*, anticipatory of the event, were inexpressibly revolting.

Race prejudice and hatred were never displayed with more malignity. It could not have been thought possible that in a civilized city the editor of a public journal would have dared to outrage all decency by gloating over the doom of a condemned man within two or three hours of his execution. The attitude of the party journals was but little better. Ever since the trial began the *Globe* showed an almost fiendish delight in the anticipation of political capital to be made out of the final event, whatever it might be. Scarcely a word as to the personal innocence or guilt of the unhappy prisoner, not a single plea for mercy or a single argument for justice, but column after column of what looked very like horrid jubilancy at the perplexity of the Government over the question. On the other side, the *Mail* spared no effort to fix the whole blame of the outbreak upon the Metis chieftain, ignoring entirely the serious responsibility of the Government in the matter. The baseness of partisan journalism was never before displayed in a more shocking manner than it has been during the last few weeks by these three newspapers. But it is said that a certain Methodist minister of this city equalled the public journals in grossness and inhumanity. Is it possible that this man so prostituted his sacred calling as virtually to offer public thanksgiving to Almighty God for the certainty of the approaching execution? This from a professedly Christian minister, in this nineteenth century of civilization and enlightenment, might well make Humanity weep her eyes out in bitter tears over the degradation of our city.

THE utterances of Dr. Purslow and Mr. Houston on the scholarship question has drawn upon these gentlemen several base and cowardly attacks from an anonymous correspondent of the *Mail*. The letters are clearly the outcome of the personal animus of the writer. They are a tissue of falsehood and malicious misrepresentation. The assailant does not make direct charges, but takes the utmost license in insinuation and inuendo. Statements of this nature made under cover of anonymity show only too plainly the character of their author. Whether we agree with Mr. Houston and Dr. Purslow or not, we must give them credit for expressing their views and furthering their aims in an open and above-board manner, and this is not a virtue of their opponents. The truth is that Mr. Houston's energetic efforts for university reform have awakened into unscrupulous activity persons who never were active before—at least not active in any movement which would benefit the University. Mr. Houston was elected by the graduates of the University as their representative on the Senate because he has always shown a vigorous and intelligent interest in University affairs. The undergraduates have shown their appreciation of his views by electing him for the second time to the highest office in their gift—the presidency of the Literary Society. He has been a regular contributor to THE VARSITY ever since its inception, and his articles therein have been widely copied and commented upon by both American and Canadian journals. In short, during the last ten years there has been scarcely an organization or enterprise calculated to benefit the University to which Mr. Houston has not rendered valuable assistance. It is impossible, then, that his reputation can be injured by the scurrilous insinuations of an anonymous newspaper scribbler, and the attempt meets only the contempt of all right-thinking men.

WE have, for various reasons, refrained from commenting, to any great extent, upon our exchanges, their excellencies or shortcomings. But we have before us an example of bad taste and vulgar buffoonery, in the current number of *Acta Victoriana*, which we have rarely seen equalled by any college paper on our exchange list. The local editor of *Acta* says that in gathering his information about the Freshmen whose biographies he appends, "his scavengers have been at work, and in the following columns appears the collected-offal." The local editor may have intended this for wit,

but he unguardedly spoke the truth for once. Any one who takes advantage of his position to write about his fellow students in such a grossly personal way—whether he may merely intend to be funny or not—does not deserve to be on the staff of a college paper. Certainly the Editor-in-Chief of *Acta* must be lamentably wanting in judgment and good feeling to allow the columns of his paper to be filled with such contemptible stuff as that which his "Local Editor" gathers with the aid of his "scavengers." But to us, one of the most objectionable features of this kind of writing, is the miserable and petty spirit exhibited by the writer, and apparently sanctioned by his co-editors, towards the Freshmen. They are merely apeing the conduct of certain American students who think it manly to bully and snub every Freshman, simply because he is one. The fact that a man has attended college for one or two years prior to another, does not by any means imply superiority on the one hand, or inferiority on the other. There are many Freshmen who are vastly the superiors of seniors in culture, manners, and attainments, and yet because they are Freshmen they are fair game for every kind of insult, ridicule, and abuse. This is a miserable doctrine and one which every Canadian student should endeavor to discredit upon every possible occasion.

We would strongly advise the Editor-in-Chief of *Acta* to remember that if he wishes to make his paper a credit to the institution to which belongs, he will have to suppress budding journalists who mistake smartness for wit, and brag for manliness.

THE third concert of this series took place in the Horticultural Gardens pavilion last Monday evening. It was largely attended, and was throughout a most pronounced success. The string quartette, consisting of Messrs. Jacobsen, Bayley, Fisher and Corell, played Mozart's quartette in D minor; Andante, op. II., (*Tschaikowsky*); and a Scherzo, (*Cherubini*). The playing of the string quartette was very fine, the beautiful Andante from Mozart's quartette being especially well rendered. The plaintive and melancholy Andante by *Tschaikowsky* was most artistically played. The same may be said of the Scherzo by *Cherubini*. The playing of the Toronto Quartette Club bears most marked evidence of careful rehearsal, and a true artistic interpretation of the composers' ideas. Toronto is to be congratulated upon the possession of a quartette every member of which is a thorough musician. Herr Corell's playing of the violincello is decidedly one of the features of the quartette. The trio in D minor, (*Reissiger*) for piano, violin, and 'cello, gave an opportunity for Mr. Carl Martens to display his ability as a pianoforte player. Miss Emma Thursby, the solo vocalist, is well and favourably known in Toronto, and was most enthusiastically received. Her first number was the "Bell Song," from Deslibes' opera of "Lakmé." This song is simply a "show piece," and has no other recommendation, if indeed that is one. Miss Thursby's most successful numbers were Chopin's "Mazurka" and Taubert's "Bird Song." She also sang "Es Blinkt der Thau," by Rubinstein, and a Scotch ballad, as an encore. Her vocalization is wonderfully perfect and her method irreproachable. Herr Henri Jacobsen created quite a furore by his playing of the Andante and Finale from Mendelssohn's concerto in E. Her Jacobsen played this number with a vigor and a breadth of tone, and surmounted the great difficulties of the Finale with an ease and finish which astonished even those who know his powers as a soloist. The Monday Popular Concerts are certainly growing in public estimation. They have many excellent features. The concerts commence and finish at the advertised time, the programmes are well selected, well arranged, and well performed, and the artists are all first-class. The only objection we have is to some of the so-called fashionable people who go to the concerts and who destroy the enjoyment of others by their ill-mannered conduct. We are informed by a gentleman present of the case of a man who, when the most beautiful movement of Mozart's quartette was being performed, noisily pulled out a copy of the *Globe* and com-

menced to read about the execution of Louis Riel! But this is, of course, no fault of the Directorate, who are deserving of nothing but the greatest praise and encouragement.

Leading Articles.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity, in a university of the importance of our own, of fully equipping those branches which are taught. It is unreasonable to talk of introducing a new course, if, as seems to be the case, some of the present ones are inadequately supplied with both money and instructors. But there is a consideration in connection with the disposal of moneys hitherto applied to scholarships, no less important than this. This money belongs by appropriation to the undergraduate body. The wisdom of diverting it altogether from this course may fairly be questioned. How to apply the proceeds of private benefactions which have been bestowed, and of further gifts which are expected, is also a matter for argument and suggestion. We do not question the right of the senate to apply the money as they see fit; it is taken for granted that they desire to make the best possible use of it. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the old scholarship system was that it enabled some good students to carry on their course, which they could not have done otherwise. However it may have been in the past, the experience of to-day is that the majority of scholarship men would not have been deterred from attendance at the university if there had been no monetary inducement. If this is the case, it is reasonable that the money should be applied to the cases of really good students who could not otherwise obtain a university training. This might be done by the institution of foundation scholarships obtainable on examination as a test of fitness. In this way a student, himself unable to carry on his course, would receive an amount extending over one, two, three, or four years, according to the value of the scholarship, given solely on the ground of merit. Indeed, there is no reason why such a system as this should stop at graduation. Nothing would benefit higher education more than scholarships founded for the express purpose of aiding a student in original work after his training as an undergraduate had ceased. The present fellowship system fails, to great extent, in aiding a man to do original work, because the fellows have too much to do, in the way of assisting the professors in the different departments. Such a course as we have mentioned is one chief source of the great success of Johns Hopkins. There the men devote themselves entirely to their specialty, and all that is required of them is evidence of original work being done. If we had a number of scholarships applied in this way, from matriculation on, Toronto university would undoubtedly secure a number of really good men whom other colleges, without such advantages, could not get. In the case of men who possess means, Toronto has nothing to fear in competition with any other Canadian university, and if such a course as we have suggested were pursued, the benefit to the cause of education and to our own university would be sure and permanent.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

WHEN the late Bishop of Huron resigned his See and removed to England, and a successor was appointed known to have little sympathy with his predecessor's pet scheme, observers thought the Western University was doomed, and that a year or two would see its end. This anticipation became a certainty when a few months ago it was announced that the Council of Huron College had decided to withdraw from affiliation with the University. By this withdrawal the latter body would lose the greater part of the property through which it was enabled to comply with the terms of its

charter—that it must have property to the value of at least \$100,000 before it could exercise its University functions—and its existence as an active University must therefore terminate. Since this decision, however, local feeling in London has been persistently stirred. The friends of the Western University have represented that in abandoning it the London people are playing into the hands of Toronto, and this incentive has proved sufficient. At a meeting of Huron College Council, held a week or two ago, the former resolution was annulled, but two members of the Council still advocating severance from the University, one of these the Bishop of Huron. The result of this action will be that practically the Western University will use the funds of Huron College, which will furnish almost its sole revenue, and the University will thus be given a stability it otherwise could not have. The Arts Faculty is suspended for the time being, and in the Divinity Faculty (which is really but another name for Huron College) there is only one student. The Medical Faculty is the most progressive, and has thirty or forty students, this department being supported heartily, we are informed, by the medical profession in London. A proposal has been made to establish a Law Faculty, and this is being actively pressed by the legal profession as a practical protest against the centralization of legal business and learning in Toronto. So far, however, nothing but talk—a cheap commodity—has been expended on this proposal.

So the matter stands, and it behooves those who are interested in University education to enquire what this all means. One very apparent fact is that University centralization is not opposed only in such places as Kingston and Cobourg, where long-existing institutions have drawn to them the affections of the people. From the west, where no University has as yet existed, comes vigorous opposition, and the red rag there that has infuriated that excitable and often unreasoning bovine, public opinion, is "if we do not have a local University we will be playing into the hands of Toronto," and no jealousy between two rival leaders of fashion was ever more acute than that between Toronto and her sister cities of Ontario. The sublime egotism of the Toronto secular and religious press is partly to blame for this. The newspapers here have too often been eager to appropriate everything for Toronto. The latter's growth and success have been phenomenal, and her efforts to absorb everything are bitterly resented by the other cities. The result is a feeling of acute jealousy towards us, often unreasoning and petty, and this is exemplified in the case in point. A University, however, must have some more enduring foundation than such a feeling, and in all calmness and moderation we must ask the supporters of the Western University what *raison d'être* beyond this they can furnish for it.

The conception of the advantages to be derived from being the seat of a University such as is proposed is probably exaggerated, and in connection with this it should be remembered that the support of such an institution is largely local, and London people must first face the difficulty that if the University is to be continued they must be prepared to put their hands into their pockets and help it liberally. So far they have failed to do this, and the impartial observer, while this is the case, is justified in suspecting that they are idle talkers rather than earnest workers, for they support a paper scheme without any self-denying effort to make that scheme a reality. For the advantage of having the University they must pay the price. If they are prepared to do this, if they are prepared to endow a University that will be worthy of the name, we will sink our regret at a mistaken policy in our admiration of men who are in earnest in advocating the policy they adopt. An income of not less than thirty thousand dollars a year is necessary before they can with any propriety, side by side with other institutions, assume the name of University. Are they prepared to provide this sum? If they are not, local jealousy is blinding their eyes when they still support the University scheme.

But while we believe the University scheme is utterly im-

practicable for London we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that local feeling still persistently cries "We are not going to allow Toronto to have everything." The cry is partially justifiable. Toronto as a legal and educational centre has certain advantages that no other city in Ontario can hope to rival, and it is folly to attempt to do so. These advantages are mainly derived from this being the seat of the superior law Courts and of the Provincial University. In some other respects, however, London can offer advantages equal to those of Toronto. The experience of the last twenty years should have shown the London people that the attempt to establish a Divinity Hall in a place where students will have no facilities for Arts training is doomed to failure; and London cannot hope to rival Toronto in its facilities for teaching Arts and Law. Let these Faculties then be abandoned. There is no reason why a Medical School in London should not be as successful as one in Toronto. We may, in view of the fact that many of our young men are going to Europe for a more efficient training in medicine than they can get here, regret that our Medical Schools do not unite and form one thoroughly efficient school, but even in Toronto there is division and London has as much right to one School as Toronto to two. Good doctors are found in all centres of population, and London can probably, from local medical men, provide as good lecturers as Toronto.

We would ask for a thoughtful and impartial review of the situation, and this being taken, we feel that the supporters of the Western University will see that they are committing a great error. In the past we have referred to the policy adopted by the late Bishop in founding the University and have criticized it adversely. In all fairness we must admit that its present upholders are not responsible for his actions. They take it as they find it, and it must now be criticized on its present merits, not on its history. The truth that underlies the support it receives is that London has a right to have any educational institution in its midst it can efficiently maintain. The error consists in striving to bring into existence the whole machinery of a University. No one knows better than its supporters how impossible it is, under the circumstances, to make such an institution efficient. Practical common sense teaches that a little well done is better than much merely attempted.

LL.D.

WE are glad that a postponement of the discussion by the Senate of Mr. Kingsford's motion with regard to our degree of LL.D. has given us an opportunity to express our opinion thereupon. From the principle involved, we think the question of much greater importance than seems as yet to have been attached to it by the Senate, and trust that the motion, which will doubtless be again discussed at a not distant date, will not be finally disposed of without the most careful consideration.

Our position on the present aspect of the subject of the granting of this, our highest degree is but a consistent following out of the opinion we expressed last year, when the whole question of the *status* of the degree of LL.D. in our University was so fully discussed by the Senate and Convocation; which opinion, we were gratified to see, ultimately prevailed. We stated fully and frankly our reasons for holding that a system, by which the degree of LL.D. was bestowed by means of a written examination, was a system which could not possibly bring out the men among our graduates whom we would most desire to see honored by their University; that it was thus a false and vicious encouragement to mediocrity; that its natural tendency was to give to the public a false idea of the acme of university attainments, by thrusting forward men in whom the highest university attainments are by no means to be found; that, in short, it exhibited the *reductio ad absurdum* of the written-examination system, and the exemplification of all in that system that is essen-

tially evil. If these reasons were sound—and we believe they were never satisfactorily answered—the degree of LL.D. should be granted on grounds entirely independent of written examinations, whatever criterion or mode of bestowal might be adopted; the present plan, by which the degree is conferred only *honoris causa*, is, if impartially and carefully pursued, undoubtedly the best.

But Mr. Kingsford's motion assumes that the introduction of a new system should not interfere with or take away a sort of vested right belonging to the present possessors of the degree of LL.B., and suggests the propriety and justice of allowing them to proceed to the higher degree according to the old method by which their present degree was conferred upon them. But, through retroactive legislation is undoubtedly unjust as a rule, it is not so when it strikes at the roots of an existing institution, recognized as pernicious in its very character. And this is what, in our opinion, was the ground taken by the Senate in their radical amendment in the constitution of the degree of LL.D.; they saw that the extension of the criterion of the written examination to that degree was an anomaly, of which complete eradication was the only possible amendment. The continuance of that anomaly for the alleged benefit of those who happen now to have the degree of LL.B., is unnecessary; we think it is, too, almost entirely uncalled-for, and recall the fact that the most persistent advocacy of the change, now at last effected, came from those of our graduates against whom indiscriminating injustice is now imagined.

The Senate has of late made, among its advances and improvements in the constitution of the University, two radical changes for the better,—one in the abolition of medals, and the other in the alteration of the basis of the degree of LL.D., as above alluded to. From both these advances retrogression has been urged in the Senate itself, Mr. King's motion for the restoration of medals met with a prompt and decisive refusal. We believe the Senate will accord the same treatment to the motion of Mr. Kingsford now before them, and will refuse to recede in the course of reform and development by which they have of late years been markedly characterized.

Literature.

TRAGEDY.

Shaded lamp and student—
Maiden, come not near;
For 'twould not be prudent,
'Twere unkind, I fear.

Working brain and tranquil
Heart, and harmless flame—
Then a fire so baneful—
Things no more the same.

Studies all forsaking,
Lost our mother's pains,
Nothing left but aching
Hearts and idle brains.

R.

TWO PLANS.

All through virgin nature runs one plan.
Man comes, and over it and through he weaves
Another. Where the two do not agree,
There we see deformity and pain;
The harmony complete, there's joy and beauty
And up through the human plan doth radiate
And shine the plan of God. So tru'y did
The Buddhist teach: The end of man is this,
With God in perfect harmony to live,
To lose himself in the eternal mind.

B.

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

It is a mistake to suppose with some critics that permanence of popularity is a fair test of absolute literary greatness. For a large part of the reputation of many literary productions depends entirely upon circumstances which do not at all testify to intrinsic merit in the author. Thus the archaic quaintness, and the simplicity and purity of Chaucer, for which we so much admire him, are in a large measure mere accidents of his time. If we thought, spoke, and acted as people did in those days, Chaucer's writings would cease to be in a special degree wonderful to us except on the score of antiquity. There are now living in England and America very many better novelists than Richardson and Fielding, but because they chanced to stand alone the names of these two authors will live long after most of these others shall have been forgotten. Perhaps no small share of the reputation which attaches to the name of Walter Scott is due to the fact of his being the only considerable Scotch novelist. Fenimore Cooper's European fame grew almost entirely out of the absolute freshness of his subject matter. His home repute was due to the patriotic braggadocio of his countrymen. They had little native literature, but they sought to compensate themselves by exaggerating the excellence of what they had.

In our estimate, then, of the elements of absolute greatness in literature, reputations which are due merely to fortuitous coincidences and relations must not be taken into account.

Again, it is evident that the mere nature of the theme of an author's work is no index of its greatness or permanency. The great religious tomes of the Schoolmen went down to darkness and irredeemable oblivion no less surely than the black-lettered volumes of sorcery and incantation of the Evil One. Not alone did Homer and Virgil tell of the sorrows of the Son of Peleus or of the burning walls of Troy. The other writers are forgotten, and the survival of these shows that the theme or subject matter is not the immortal principle in literature.

A remarkable degree of popularity is sometimes obtained for a writer by the adoption of some peculiarity in form or style. The best recent instance of one phase of this fact is the case of the late Henry Shaw, "Josh Billings." There are many other writers who owe their reputation to peculiarities not essentially dissimilar—peculiarities not so patent indeed as miss-spelt words, but quite as artificial.

Such popularity can be only ephemeral. It is impossible that a reputation built on mere style or form of any kind should be lasting. These things are mere convention, and necessarily tend to pass away with the generation that gave them being. Addison and Macaulay were masters of style in their day, but they are more talked about than read nowadays. If the new generations read them at all, it will be rather as a duty than as a pleasure. Their popularity will be a memory rather than a living reality.

It seems to me that the essence of greatness and permanency in literature is entirely distinct from either the form or the matter in the usual signification of these terms. It is in the spirit or tone of the writing, a certain influence which can be felt, but not described, for it appeals to the sensibilities rather than the intellect.

In spite of the infinite diversity of human minds there is yet one great element in common. It is the susceptibility to impressions of the good, the true and the beautiful in human life and in the world of nature. This susceptibility is often counterfeited, it is often subjected to conventionality, and often shamelessly burlesqued by its pretended devotees in the world of literary fashion. But its existence as a genuine and permanent factor in human nature cannot be gainsaid. If this were not so, Burns could not have immortalized the daisy and thomely Scotch cotter, nor Goldsmith the poor Vicar of Wakefield, nor St. Pierre the two lovers of Mauritius.

In its highest manifestations this spirit entirely ignores all previous opinions on the matters; it sets itself to seek out truth and goodness and beauty anywhere and everywhere. Its perpetual discovery of them in what the world considers the most unlikely

places, is more than a surprise, it is a revelation and a new gospel to the people.

When the spirit of a writer is such that he appeals in the simplest, the strongest and the deepest way to these most universal and most permanent feelings and sympathies, then it may safely be said that he has attained the heights of greatness in literature and that his name will endure through the ages.

Taking the single field of short stories and applying this standard to the multitude of writers that have recently arisen therein, both in England and America, there is no author within the writer's knowledge who so well fulfils the conditions of literary greatness and immortality as "Charles Egbert Craddock" in the book of tales entitled "In the Tennessee Mountains." From the very nature of the case it is impossible for any one to obtain a correct and adequate impression of the surpassing merit of these stories without reading them. It would be idle for us to attempt to do for our readers what they must do for themselves. We conceive that the highest function of the critical writer is to find out good literature and to interest others to such a degree therein that they will be constrained to read it. To serve this purpose we shall quote some characteristic passages from this author's works in a future issue of the VARSITY.

A. STEVENSON.

AD CATONEM.

Nec facultatem celerem loquendi
Arte mira vel superiorum habendo,
Nec lyra cum voce modos amoenos
Dulce canendo.

Possumus lenire animum dolentem.
Vae ferunt haec nil animo quietis,
Pectore ex imo nisi inaudiamus,
"Integer es tu!"

T. A. GIBSON.

THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

An exceedingly able article on the above topic appeared recently in the Chicago *Current*. It was written by J. H. Long, M.A., LL.B., a recent graduate and examiner in English in Toronto University.

After showing the reasons why the great colonies cannot long remain in their present relations to England, he considers their three possible futures, absorption by some foreign power (*i.e.*, in Canada, annexation), independence, and federation.

Annexation Mr. Long considers practically a dead issue, as only a few people near the borders favor it, and the feeling is not increasing.

There is, the writer says, a certain amount of independence sentiment in Canada, and it would be stronger were it not believed that independence would be a mere stepping-stone to annexation. Patriotism, so far as it does exist in Canada, is diverted towards the Province and the Empire rather than to the Dominion.

Mr. Long then deals ably and at length with the remaining question as follows:—

"It is some years since the idea of Imperial Federation, was broached; the honor of the first regular enunciation of the principle being due, I think, to a Torontonian, Mr. Jehu Matthews. The scheme as originally mooted, and as it is advocated even yet by a small number of persons, is that Great Britain and those colonies which possess responsible government shall form a federation, with inter-imperial free trade, and with a federal parliament dealing with strictly imperial matters, such as war and peace, copyright and postal regulations, trade and commerce. Each member of the Confederation shall, according to its population, contribute to the common defence, and be entitled to representation in the parliament. Now, this is undoubtedly a grand conception; but it has features that would render its working impossible. Not the least objectionable of these features would be the heterogeneousness and unwieldiness of the proposed parliament.

The majority of thinking men are convinced, therefore, that by some other means must the unity of the Empire be preserved. And in all schemes towards this end certain things must be borne in mind :

(1). The colonies must not be curtailed in their powers of local self-government. If any change be made, it must be in an extension of these rights, as, for example, in the power of treating directly with foreign nations upon commercial questions. Upon this first head all parts of the Empire are agreed.

(2). Whatever the future may bring about, inter-imperial free trade is at present an impossibility. The protectionist colonies (*e. g.* Canada) will never consent to have their fiscal regulations controlled by a parliament the majority of the members of which represent interests and hold views upon political economy diverse from their own interests and views.

(3). As is well known, Canada furnished a regiment (the 100th) to the imperial army during the Crimean War. Quite recently troops for the Soudan campaign were furnished and equipped by the Australian colonies. Although within the past few years no official offer of military assistance has been made by Canada to Britain, yet offers have often been made by men connected with the Canadian volunteer force. From these and other unofficial statements the Government and the people of England have very naturally formed the opinion that Canadians are only too ready to furnish contingents for any war into which England may plunge. This idea is entirely erroneous. A large number of unemployed Canadians could, of course, be enlisted for any service, as was seen during the late war between the North and the South. No difficulty was experienced last autumn in raising the Canadian *voyageur* contingent to take the British troops up the Nile. But Canada will not furnish a yearly quota of men or money, or both, to the various expeditions in which the Home Government may think fit to engage.

To Englishmen this view may appear very selfish ; to Canadians it appears only reasonable. "Why," say the colonists, "should we be called upon to share the burdens of wars in which we have no interest, and as to the justice of which many persons both in Britain and in the colonies are very doubtful?" The colonists think that all they ought to be called upon to do, is to keep peace within their borders and defend their country against invasion. This they are perfectly willing to do, even although the military necessity should arise from British connection. They see, in fact, that most of the wars into which they have been drawn have arisen, as most of the wars into which they are likely to be drawn will arise, from connection with England. For the preservation of internal quiet and for the repelling of foreign invasion they are, by the maintenance of a small standing army, a considerable volunteer force and some excellent military schools, to a certain degree prepared. Canadians feel, moreover, that no other part of the Empire is doing more than they are towards building it up in power and greatness. Evidences of their activity are seen in vast public works (*e. g.*, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Intercolonial Railway, the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals) capable of utilization in time of war, in the opening up of the resources of their vast country, and in the cultivation of a pride in imperial connection.

(4). The people of Canada do not want any part or share in the Eastern policy of Great Britain, or in any of those affairs in which she is alone deeply concerned. From her conduct in such affairs Britain alone will derive profit or loss ; of the correctness or incorrectness of her policy, she alone is the proper judge. The management of these matters Canadians are quite willing to leave to the Parliament at Westminster.

Such being the conditions of the question, it is plain that any federation which may be formed cannot be a very close one. But it need not, on that account, be the less effective in attaining its end, viz. : the preservation of the unity of the Empire.

According to present indications, if Imperial Federation is ever

brought about, the form it will assume will be an aggregation of British States with Britain as a centre ; each State managing its own local affairs, and Britain having entire control of those of India, Egypt and other lands in which she only is deeply interested. All these States will be under one sovereign and one flag, with one army, navy, consular service and citizenship. It would probably be necessary to have an Imperial Council ; but this, instead of being an unwieldy federal parliament, binding by its ropes the various parts of the Empire, would be merely an advisory council consisting on the part of the colonies of agents-general or high commissioners. The duties of the colonial members of this council would be to act as quasi-ambassadors, to keep their own lands prominently before the people of Great Britain, and to keep their own people informed upon all matters of importance taking place in Britain. The nucleus of this council is already at hand in the High Commissioner from Canada and the Agents-General from the Australasian and the South African colonies.

By means of this limited federation, all possible benefits would be secured, while many dangers likely to result from a closer union would be avoided.

It may be objected that Britain would not consent to defend the outlying parts of the Empire, under the proposed arrangement.

But she defends them now. At present no colony contributes, except voluntarily, towards imperial defence. It must be recollected that it is to England's benefit to preserve imperial unity. Trade and the flag do go together, whichever leads the way. The colonies are a benefit to her, moreover, in a military sense, inasmuch as they give her recruiting grounds for her armies and coaling and refitting stations for her fleets. In a life and death struggle they would prove most valuable supports. Besides all this, there is such a thing as "prestige ;" a word which, notwithstanding the ridicule heaped upon it, has a very decided value ; tangible in £. s. d., and intangible (though not the less real on that account) in many other ways.

To the colonies—then colonies no longer—the benefits arising from imperial federation would be many and varied. Not the least of these would be the possession of a horizon co-terminous only with the limits of the world. In these days, when the tendency is towards a complacent self-satisfaction with our own petty ends and aims, it is impossible to over-estimate the healthful results of "keeping touch," as it were, with the most distant peoples and events.

But there is a grander view of this question : the influence of a united empire upon the world at large. Without any doubt whatever, it would prove the surest guarantee of Christian evangelization and peace.

Never before has so favourable an opportunity appeared for a world-wide union. Everything is ready at hand ; a small central State, rich in wealth, population and historic associations ; vast dependencies ready and willing to receive the surplus growth of Europe ; the control of the world's banking and carrying trade ; and, as a capital, the world's commercial, literary and political metropolis.

Canadians and other colonists feel, then, that they can most worthily play their part in the great historic drama whose first act opened when Cæsar's legions saw the Kentish cliffs, by developing their own resources, by discouraging all tendency towards foreign absorption, and by encouraging a manly pride in the imperial tie.

This they believe they can do for some time as colonists ; afterwards, when they shall have outgrown the colonial state, as outlying members of a vast British Confederation.

By means of such a confederation, there is no reason why imperial unity, for which so much blood has been shed, should not prove as firm and unshaken as are the rocky bulwarks of our parent isle.

University and College News.

METAPHYSICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB.

The Third Year Class held a meeting on Tuesday. Mr. J. A. McMillan was appointed chairman. The object of the club is to foster independent research and to encourage an interchange of opinion on difficult problems. The important subject of Political Economy has to be mastered without the aid of a lecturer, and the students desire to render mutual assistance in this study.

It was decided that the club should consist of the members of the Third Year Class in Mental Science and Political Economy. Students of other years will be heartily welcomed as visitors.

The officer shall be Chairman, Secretary, and a committee of three to decide on the subject of discussion for the following meeting. The Chairman shall be appointed at each meeting; the Secretary to be elected permanently, and the committee to be selected at each meeting by the Chairman. In every three meetings two shall be devoted to the discussion of Political Economy and one to Mental Science. Mr. J. G. Hume was elected Secretary.

Mr. H. A. Aikins read a paper on The Wages Fund Theory, in which he compared the views of Fawcett and Henry George. The paper excited much interest and discussion. The club is likely to prove a source of much profit to its members.

Messrs. W. B. Wright, A. Crozier and J. A. Taylor, were chosen as the committee for the next Political Economy meeting.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the above society was held on Tuesday, the President, Mr. J. M. Clark, M.A., in the chair. Messrs. Montgomery and McWilliams were elected members of the Society. Mr. T. J. Mulvey, B.A., then proceeded with the discussion of the different theories of Light, and showed how Light, as a subject of Physical Science, had been developed. He explained the various hypotheses that were made to explain the phenomena of light according to the corpuscular theory, showing that they should be changed for the much simpler assumptions of the undulatory theory, which is upheld by the physicists of to-day. The paper was made all the more interesting by the experiments which had been made the previous evening on the same subject.

A discussion took place upon the properties of the luminiferous ether, which will form the subject of a paper by the president at the next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday evening, the 24th, in Lecture Room No. 8.

Some neat solutions of the problems which had been handed in were given by Messrs. Mulvey, Bowerman, Crawford, of Houston and Moore. The society then adjourned. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held immediately before the next meeting.

THE COMPANY.

On Thanksgiving Day there was rather a poor turnout of the Company; some of the members having to play football; others, who had been to the North-West, considering that they had had enough of drill, went to see the two football matches. Before the regiment started on its march up King St. some amusement was caused by the discovery that a "K" man was wearing a pair of rubbers over his boots. This unmilitary act was atoned for by the immediate removal of the rubbers, which were abandoned to the first street arab who might pass that way. As usual "K" braced up in the march past and acquitted itself very creditably in all the movements ordered by General Middleton. On returning to the drillshed the Company was dismissed to meet again when the spring drills commence.

The annual rifle competition of the Company took place on the Garrison Common on Saturday, the 14th inst. In spite of the day, which was one of the most disagreeable we have had this fall, there were about 25 men present. After finishing the 400 yard range the Company adjourned to Mrs. Curran's cottage where an excellent dinner was provided, the expense of which Lieut. Gunther kindly took upon himself.

After dinner, and the singing of college songs, Corporal Hamilton proposed the toast of Colour-Sergt. McEachern, which was received with cheers. The occasion of this toast was the fact that Mr. McEachern was read out on Thursday evening as having left the Company. He has always been one of the most efficient non-commissioned officers in the Company, and has taken more interest in it than almost any one else. Those who are at all acquainted with "Peter" very much regret his loss. In responding to the toast Sergt. McEachern said that he was leaving the Company on account of pressure of work, and would not like to retain his position at the same time only half performing the duties attached to it.

The following are the prize winners with their scores, which are

necessarily low on account of the snow-storm which prevailed at the time of the shooting:—

I. Company Challenge Trophy—Ranges 200, 400, 500, and 600—	
Colour-Sergt. Cronyn	60 points.
II. Aggregate—Five practices and match—Ranges 200, 400, and 500 yards—	
Pte. Chrystal	320 points.
Corp. Patterson	316 "
Corp. Crooks	305 "
III. General Match—Ranges 200, 400, and 500 yards—	
Colour-Sergt. Cronyn	51 points.
Corp. Hamilton	48 "
Pte. Mustard, W. P.	47 "
Pte. Chrystal	46 "
Pte. Smith, A. G.	43 "
Pte. Redden	43 "
Corp. Crooks	41 "
Pte. McLaren	41 "
IV. Nursery Match—Score made in general to count—	
Pte. Mustard, W. P.	47 points.
Pte. Smith, A. G.	43 "
Pte. Redden	43 "
Pte. McLaren	41 "
V. Range Prizes—	
200 yards, Corp. Patterson	20 points.
400 " Colour-Sergt. Cronyn	20 "
500 " Pte. Senkler	17 "

Communications.

A UNIVERSITY BATTALION.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY :

Here is a project on which I would like to see graduates and undergraduates express opinion in VARSITY, namely, the establishment of a University Battalion in connection with our Active Militia. The nucleus in our University Co. of the Queens Own, exists in present good condition and with a creditable past record at Ridgeway, the Belleville rios, and in the Northwest Expeditionary Force. But the best record of the University Co. is in the number of good, active, trained officers it has given to the battalions all over Ontario, and to the Manitoba regiments as well. There is not a battalion in the province but has old Co. K. men on its muster rolls. If we had four or six companies, that good influence would be increased that many fold.

There would be no trouble in getting men to fill, say four companies to begin with—what with University College and the theological halls clustered about it twice that number of "men good and true" could be enlisted. The "Medicals" could supply two companies if needed. There is no scarcity of capable officers, and we would not even need to go out of our own numbers for a first-class colonel. He need not be a Toronto man.

But in connection with this scheme we would require a drill shed in the park. That would be somewhat difficult of acquirement, but gone about in the right way it is to be got. Toronto must have a large drill shed; why not keep the present one and build two others of smaller size, one behind the college, another on the garrison common in the west end? Such a drill shed could be utilized as a gymnasium and for meetings in connection with the college, to the extent that the university authorities could see their way to paying a portion of the cost and giving a site.

The battalion I have thus outlined would be the most efficient, the most ready for active service, and the most beneficial in its influence on the rest of the militia force of the country.

Let Co. K men past or present give us their views, and if they are favourable let us then call a meeting to take further counsel and hear more details.

W. F. MACLEAN.

ANOTHER VIEW OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY :

Some few years ago it was found out that the revenue derived from the University endowment was inadequate to the needs of the University and College. Various plans for making good the deficiency were suggested. Of course, many of these were impracticable, but two at least were not. Students' fees could be raised and scholarships could be abolished. We all know what took place. A new tariff was struck, of such a nature that, instead of fifty-nine dollars, a student has now to pay one hundred and fifteen dollars of ordinary fees in proceeding from matriculation to graduation.

It is not necessary now to go into minute calculations on the subject, but it was shown at the time that the extra revenue derived from the new impositions would just about cover what was paid for scholarships and prizes. It is not likely that the matter ever took that shape in the minds of the members of the Senate, or they would have hesitated at adopting such a monstrous measure, but it is none the less true that the students themselves, and not a generous nation, have been putting their hands into their pockets to the tune of fourteen dollars a year to pay for the scholarships of this great institution.

It is probable that students have not been looking at the matter in this way. They may have thought they had nothing to do with considering how the money was spent. But so long as the students pay money into the fund out of which scholarships are paid, it ought to be a matter of great interest to them. They ought to consider whether it is wise for them, poor as well as rich, to help to pay money into the pockets of those who often do not need it but have been lucky enough to stand ahead at the examination. They ought to consider the wisdom of paying money for the purpose of introducing unhealthy rivalry and often hate and jealousy amongst themselves.

It may be said that the evil has been in a large measure removed. Let us not be too sure of this. It looks just now as if second and third year scholarships were abolished, but who can tell that some astute individual amongst those who guide University affairs is not now planning some scheme for their re-introduction in a modified form? But even though these are not restored, it is still proposed to pay a pretty large sum of money to students in their first and second years. Who is going to pay this? You are, undergraduates of Toronto University. Do not forget this. You may be anxious to pursue knowledge for its own sake, but the Senate has decided that some of you at least will be prevented from doing this by the very money it has taken from you in the shape of fees. You may be anxious to have the kindest feelings towards your fellow-students, but the Senate has decided to spend your money to do all it can to make you rejoice even in their misfortunes. You may be anxious to see the students form one large mutual improvement society, but the Senate is doing its very best, and with your money, to make you jealous of each other, to close your mouths when you meet one another, to make you unbrotherly and unhelpful to each other.

Will you submit to this quietly? Are you prepared to pay your money to do yourselves harm? If not, then let the students call a mass meeting, as they did a few years ago, discuss the subject, and present a petition to the Senate asking for the abolition of everything which tends to set up unworthy objects before students and to arouse hate and jealousy where all ought to be kindness and affection.

B. N.

A PLEA FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:—

SIR:—I should like, with your kind permission, to address you a few remarks upon the occasion of the revival of the scholarship question. In your issue of Nov. 7th, the editorial column alludes to some "unanswerable objections," published in the previous numbers of THE VARSITY. I have read the article of Oct. 31st, somewhat carefully, and I hope you will pardon me when I say that I fail to agree fully with the position of your admirable journal on the question, and that I am far from believing that much might not be said in answer to the objections which are said to be so final.

It appears that the question of scholarships in the University of Toronto and University College naturally divides itself into two: whether scholarships in themselves are essentially pernicious, and (2) whether it is expedient for the Senate to employ State funds in granting them. As I understand your editorial utterance, the former question must be answered decidedly in the affirmative, mainly so on account of the bad effect upon the student. On this point one must be a little careful not to fall into a logical error. Suppose we accept in the meantime as true the assertion that the education of a candidate for scholarships becomes a mere matter of memory cultivation; that weightier topics are neglected for details likely to avail at examinations; that scholarships render original research impossible; that a premium is put on words rather than ideas with the object of deceiving the innocent examiner; that in general the ideal of the candidate is unworthy, &c. Certainly a most overwhelming indictment, not against scholarships, however,—I cannot think your editorial mind so illogical,—but against the inefficiency of the university examiners in general, and against that of some examiners in particular. If the Senate has habitually set papers which have made it possible to win scholarships by the shallow subterfuges you enumerate, the case is urgent, it is high time the examinations were thoroughly reformed. When you say that "a scholarship student need not care whether he understands

the subject or not, so long as to the examiner he may seem to understand it," you utter a most scathing sarcasm upon the unfortunate examiner, and you state clearly the enormity of his intellectual obtuseness, but the remark, however ingenious, must be set aside as irrelevant seeing that the text of your article was not examination reform but scholarships. But I should like to go further, and to say a kind word for the individual whom you condemn so mercifully. It is almost incredible that the Senate's examiners in general, or even that individuals of them, have been so credulous as to allow themselves to be imposed upon habitually by the methods you indicate. An accusation so grave should be backed up with something like proof. Would it not be more candid to admit that in the vast majority of cases the scholarships have been given to the best and most industrious students, and then to argue the question on its merits?

Your article assumes that competitors for scholarships must be actuated by mercenary motives, hence sordid and unworthy; that the saving of money in this way by brain sweat is base; that the only and highest motive for exertion should be study for its own sake. I am quite prepared to admit that this motive is high, that it is the loftiest except the desire to benefit one's fellow-men, and yet I should like to deny most emphatically what you assume and fail to prove, that the earning of a scholarship must needs vitiate the motive. The earnest student looks above and beyond the money, which at once becomes a means and not an end. Unhappily many youths of energy, industry and genius are troubled with the *res angustae domi*. Money must be had for food, clothes and books. Is there anything more sordid in earning money by open, manly, generous competition with one's fellows in which mind and perseverance and energy prevail, than there would be turning aside to other employments for a like purpose? Money is a filthy thing, but a stern fact. For my part I should like to find a man, who, possessed once of lofty aspirations and generous impulses, has been degraded, and whose motives have been rendered sordid and base by the fact of having to earn money either by competition or by other use of his brain for the purpose of realising those cherished aims. A few specimens of this kind would be a stronger proof than pages of description of an effect vainly imaginary. Some facts could surely be advanced in support of this assumption.

"The graduates and undergraduates have pronounced against them." We all know how easy it is by a vigorous canvass to procure the numerous signing of a petition. If the graduates really hold decided ground upon the question, I admit that their serious conviction properly voiced by their representatives should have great weight, but I am unaware that it is the duty, either moral or legal, of the Senate to embody in its statutes the fluctuations of undergraduate opinion. I have heard it stated and I am inclined to the opinion (not wholly unsupported by the utterances of your journal) that when undergraduate opinion is in a certain mood a numerous signed petition could be obtained for the entire abolition of University College lecturers, and for the substitution of extra-mural lectures more or less of a lively popular character, the college societies and clubs, the refining influence of the modern drama and opera, as tending more to real culture than the somewhat tiresome and antiquated efforts of the college staff.

If the Senate is satisfied, as from recent action we must presume it is, that scholarships are not pernicious but salutary, it is then brought face to face with the question of administration as to how far University funds should be applied to such purposes. It will become a question for the Senate to decide whether the general effect of the few hundred dollars spent by way of stimulus and assistance to struggling merit (for you can not stimulate the effort of one student without indirectly affecting all) will do more good when thus applied, or when distributed in increased pay to a faculty, whose activities, as I infer by the tenor of your leading article of October 31st, on "Our Intellectual Life," are not likely to be galvanized into vigor by the application of any such sordid and mercenary stimulus as the distribution among them of the aforesaid few hundred dollars. Would it not be more consistent with the tone of that article, and more judicious at the same time, to distribute the money among the various enterprising church organizations to which your editorial column ascribes the "only literary culture" which the students possess? Is it not possible that the extreme views on this question prevailing with some are in part due to the refractive power of the medium through which it is viewed, viz., the urgent needs of the college in other departments of study.

I, for one, am glad to see the Senate taking its present course, and seeing that the employment of money for scholarship purposes is considered necessary, it must be gratifying to the friends of the University to see generous benefactors come forward, as the Vice-Chancellor has lately done, in gifts of scholarships, thus enabling the authorities to consider other claims on the finances.

Toronto, Nov. 13th, 1885.

W. H. FRASER.

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Subject for Sunday evening, November 22
"Great Britain and 1893."

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"The Christ of the Past and the Christ
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ANNIVERSARY SERMONS, Nov. 22
By REV. CHANCELLOR C. N. SIMS, LL.D.
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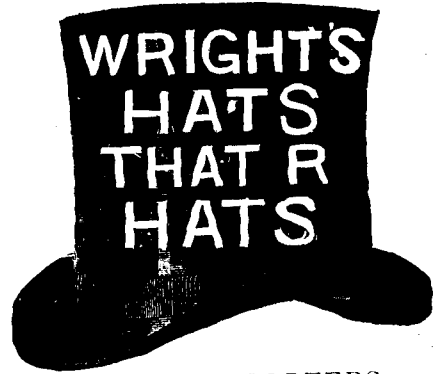
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- Etymological Dictionary, by Fr. Kluge.
- Anthropo-Geographie, by F. Ratzel.
- Cours de Physique, by J. Violle.

Current Thought.

I want you to consider the walk an intellectual pastime. I beg of you not to confound it with the muscle-walking tramp who is not satisfied with less than four miles an hour. The walk which Thoreau loved, that ended in a saunter, is the genuine article. You don't think you must reach a certain point, or go over a certain amount of ground, or that you must know the names which science has given to the forms of nature. You have an eye for pictures, perhaps. Well, look for them. Think of an autumn evening; the growth of a summer, dying; a tender haze hanging over the cornfield before you in the shadows; a twilight, mystifying and glorifying like the memory of youth; the trees on the hill-top above you a bank of gold with the glory of the sun on their turning leaves. And this is only one of a thousand. Do you think that Claude or Ruisdael or Turner could get into one of their pictures what you can see between those hills? Don't go too far, for weariness of body dulls the mind, and that last mile, should it be a hard one, will embitter all your pleasant memories, like dregs in wine. You go often, for it is an art you need to cultivate. You go when you are ready; you go hunting for something, but you need not go burrowing, as if you should be always adding to your stock of knowledge. Remember that the most of us need ideas more than *technique*, and hunt for the wide views, the lifting things. Try to keep your sympathies aroused, your senses awake, and see how soon you will learn the rudiments of the universal language. The sermon goes on continually, but no one listens. Oh, the glory of it! The pictures, the perfumes, the music, the voices! You are awed and humbled without being saddened. You are exhilarated without being made presumptuous.—*Outing*.

A man may be well educated and yet not be an educator. A college graduate is no better prepared to teach school than he is to practise law. Hearing recitations and answering questions is not teaching. Many persons can do that even if their education is limited. Not what is told the pupil, but what he acquires himself, determines the success of the teacher. Not knowledge, but a desire for knowledge, is to be imparted. He who would teach should understand the text-books, but he should also know how to teach.



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