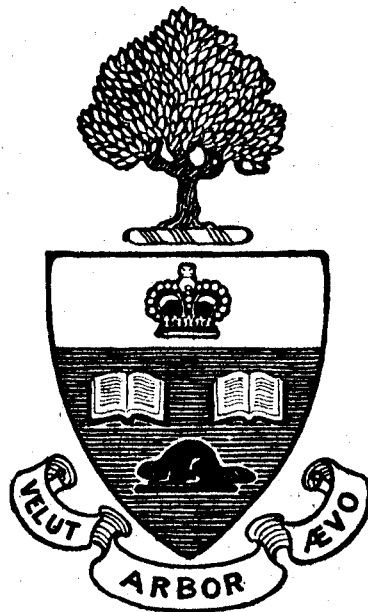


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THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

VOL. XXIII.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FEBRUARY 10, 1904.

No. 16

"BACK TO HIPPOCRATES!"

PROFESSOR A. B. MACALLUM.

"Life is short and Art long; the occasion fleeting;
experience fallacious and judgment difficult."

IT is a curious fact that Hippocrates, the author of these majestic words, the most rational thinker and observer of antiquity, should be so little known and read by those not only interested in the history of intellectual development, but also by those who desire to be thought cultured. Many to whom this terse saying, or, as Hippocrates himself called it, aphorism, represents the highest generalization that a life rich in experience can give, have either never heard of the author or are unaware that it is his, and to many further Hippocrates is at best but a legendary figure saved from oblivion by his being associated in the popular mind with the foundation of medicine.

It is not less remarkable that to the average, well educated physician of to-day the mention of his name recalls only the title of "Father of Medicine," conferred on him over twenty centuries ago. What he really did do, what part he played in the world of his day and what intellectual heritage he left, all this is as much unknown as if he had lived in a world cut off from our own.

The explanation lies in the fact that our modern learning, whether it is in the universities or in the field of science, is one-sided and very limited. Hippocrates is despised or neglected by the humanist, and especially the Grecian, because he wrote only on medicine and in the Ionic dialect, and by the scholar of science because he is commonly thought to have done only the work of a pioneer, and consequently, may be honored with brief notice or forgotten without loss to science.

It was not always so. In his own time and for at least the ten succeeding centuries Hippocrates was universally recognized not only as the final authority in medicine but also as a philosopher, man of science and writer of graceful, polished Greek, and even in the schools of the middle ages as well as amongst the scholars of the Arabian world he was regarded with almost as much veneration as was his junior Aristotle. From the latter we learn that he was, while living, styled Hippocrates the Great and Plato even mentioned him with respect, while Aristophanes in lampooning him paid him the only tribute that he gave Socrates, Pericles, Plato and all others just and unjust. In every Greek colony, as well as in Greece itself, his name was associated in the popular mind with all that is best in science and philosophy. This is reflected in a fragment of one of the lost plays of Euripides, which is held to refer to Hippocrates:

Happy the man who studies Nature's lore!
Him neither evil thoughts can e'er entice,
Nor party strife of angry citizens,
But pure in heart and hand he scans the face
Of her the Immortal Mother ever young.

After the tenth century his fame began to diminish, his writings to find few readers, and his name to pass current in the mediæval romances as that of a heathen demigod, or sorcerer, and as such, under the name of Ypocras, he is mentioned by Chaucer. When the intellectual rebirth, known as the Renaissance, occurred, it did not at once bring about the revival of that learning of which Hippocrates was the representative. The spirit of the Renaissance age was opposed to the study of Nature or of the physical world, literature as literature only was almost all that concerned it, and the science of the Greeks, except so far as Aristotle conveyed it, was consequently not revived. It was only after the culminating period of the Renaissance had passed, that is, after the commencement of the seventeenth century, that Hippocrates' writings were again brought before the world, but his full revival only took place in the seventeenth century when edition after edition of his works began to come from the press. In that century as many as seventy editions of his "Prognostics," and over three hundred of his "Aphorisms" appeared. All this resulted from the stimulus of the cry: "Back to Hippocrates," and amongst those who obeyed it was Sydenham (1624-1689) who, by adopting the precepts and methods of Hippocrates, laid the foundation of modern medicine.

But this did not bring back the humanist, the student of intellectual progress or the historian of civilization. In their estimate of the Greek mind and its achievements they overlooked or ignored Hippocrates and thus but half conceived what was involved in Greek civilization. That curious, perhaps one may describe it contemptuous, attitude still prevails, and it thus happens that he who had won the admiration of his contemporaries, Plato, Socrates and Aristotle, is beneath the notice of a Porson or a Jowett.

It is, nevertheless, in Hippocrates that the humanist, the physician, the historian of morals and the student of intellectual development can find a common point of sympathy. If the humanist will recognize that Hippocrates attained an enlightenment that is not reflected in the other literature of the fifth and fourth centuries his views as to what Greek life and culture involved will

undergo a radical change. The physician who admits that modern rational medicine made some of its longest strides to perfection in the period intervening between the ninth and the fourth centuries B.C. will also concede that the development of medicine as a science is connected with the progress of Greek thought, and he will also thereby acquire a deeper respect for a learning that has been sane for twenty-seven centuries. And what insight does the historian of morals not gain when he finds in Hippocrates and his disciples an ideal of professional honor and a devotion to duty regardless of cost that have not since been surpassed?

His writings, therefore, should be studied fully as a means of culture as much as those of Plato or Homer, and should be known to every student, whether of medicine, of the humanities, or of the natural and physical science and, although one cannot do much in the limits of a paper like this, it appears to me to be possibly of service to the undergraduate of our University to give a brief sketch of his life, character and work, and especially since the details regarding these are not readily accessible or are difficult to sort out from the mass of fable in which the ancient chroniclers included them.

The personal details are few. He was born in 459 B.C., twenty years after the close of the Persian wars, in Cos, the chief city in the island of that name situated off the coast of Asia Minor. For the purpose of enlarging his experience, after receiving his medical training in the school at Cos, he resided for a time in Thrace, Thessaly, Delos, Smyrna, Abdera and Athens, and in after life he went on journeys to these and other places for the purpose of professional consultation. When the plague visited Athens the Athenians asked his advice, and on his direction they kindled great fires which brought about its disappearance from the city. In gratitude for this service they initiated him in the Eleusian Mysteries. His death occurred in 477 in Larissa, Thessaly, where he had gone on a medical consultation.

Senior and junior to himself he had, therefore, as contemporaries Pericles, Aspasia, Sophocles, Euripides, Socrates, Plato, Thucydides, Pheidias, Praxiteles, Polygnotus and Aristophanes. Descent from Aesclepiæ or was claimed for him, but it is doubtful if this originally meant more than that he and his ancestors belonged to the Aesclepiadæ who were, in Athens and other places, merely the priests, often chosen by lot, in the Aesclepiæ or Temples of Health, but in Cos were a guild of teaching physicians. In none of his writings is there any reference to the God of Health or of any other divinity and the only mention of Asklepios occurs in the oath which is now generally regarded as pre-Hippocratic. It may have been that one of his ancestors was a priest in an Aesclepiæ, but it could only have been three centuries earlier.

The first of his ancestors about whom anything is known, Nebros, lived at the close of the seventh century and had such a reputation as a physician that his advice was sought by the people of Delphi. The grandson of Nebros, Hippocrates the First, and his great-grandson, Heracleides, were also noted physicians and medical teachers in Cos. The latter was the father of Hippocrates the Second or Great. It is thus manifest that the teaching of medicine was an hereditary office or function in the Hippocratic family for at least four generations before the time of the Great Hippocrates, and if we read the so-called Hippocratic Oath aright and at the same time remember that it takes a very long time to crystallize in that form all the tradition of a brotherhood or

guild, we will be prepared to admit that the beginnings of the guild must have been in the eighth century at the latest. On this point further evidence is found in the character of the lore which the guild taught. It must have taken centuries to accumulate the exact knowledge which it imparted.

What this brotherhood—for so it was called in Hippocrates' own time—meant may be gathered from the Oath. This is sufficiently interesting in itself to justify its reproduction here:

"I swear by Apollo the physician, and Asklepios and Hygeia and Panakeia and all the gods and goddesses that, according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this Oath and this Stipulation—to reckon him who taught me this Art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him and relieve his necessities if required, to look upon his offspring as my own brothers and to teach them this Art if they should wish to learn it, without fee or bond of debt; and that by precept, lecture and every other mode of instruction I will impart a knowledge of the Art to my own sons and those of my teachers and to disciples bound by a stipulation and oath according to the law of medicine, but to none others. I will follow that system of treatment which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients and abstain from whatever is harmful or injurious. I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked, nor suggest any such counsel; and in like manner I will not give to anyone a pessary to produce an untimely birth. With purity and holiness I will pass my life and practice my Art. I will not cut persons laboring under stone, but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter I will go into them for the benefit of the sick and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption; and further from the seduction of males or females, of freemen or slaves. Whatever, whether in connection with my professional practice or not, I see or hear in the life of men which ought not to be spoken of abroad, I will not divulge, considering that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this Oath unviolated may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the Art respected of all men, in all times. But should I trespass and violate this Oath may the reverse be my lot!"

From the terms of the Oath it would appear as if it were administered at the commencement of the student's apprenticeship, and it was perhaps exacted in other schools of medicine, for it was widely known even to the laity as shown in one of the comedies of Aristophanes where it is called the Oath of the Brotherhood of Hippocrates. His reference to it implies that it was well known to an ordinary theatrical audience of his day.

Cos was not the only guild or school of medicine in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. There were four others which flourished: Onidos on the mainland, near Cos; Cyrene in Africa, founded in connection with the Cyrene in Africa, and founded in connection with the school of philosophy subsequently under Aristippus the "Cyrenaic", Rhodes, and Crotona in Magna Græcia (Southern Italy). These four were also all associated with the teaching of philosophy, and in this respect they were the representatives of the modern university. The school of Cos, on the other hand, did not impart instruction in philosophy, for although Hippocrates himself was a pupil of Democritus of Abdera, of Gorgias, and of Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, the severely practical training in the Art, the extraordinary cultivation of his

powers of observation and his rationalistic mind kept him from attaching himself to any school or sect of philosophy and from indulging in those useless and utterly fanciful speculations which have proved quagmires to the human mind ever since. Quite in contrast with him his contemporary Plato, an intellectual giant, a pupil of the great master who never wearied asserting his own ignorance and who paid for it with his life, spun "a huge cobweb of absurdities out of his inner consciousness and imposed it upon mankind as the reality of nature." How little he was capable of standardizing reality may be judged from his opinion that good physicians "had better not be robust in health and should have had all manner of diseases in their own persons!" He also held that if they could not cure their patients quickly they were worse than useless, for they only prolonged lives worthless to the state!

The School of Cos, however, was the most famous of all, simply because it had a long line of great teachers and because further it was exceptionally situated. The island to-day is unhealthy, ill-cultivated and badly governed by the Turk, and with a population not exceeding 10,000. From the published reports of travellers in the last twenty years one learns there is not a single physician on the island and there is no resident apothecary. In ancient times it was otherwise. It then had a population of 50,000, and it was cultivated to the very crest of the high limestone ridge which runs through the length of the island. It was also the home of industry, for in it was manufactured the Coan Stuff, transparent robes for women's wear of so surpassing an excellence that it was famous in the ancient world. In the town of Cos itself was a school or academy of learning to which came young men from all parts of the Greek world and amongst them Theocritus, the great Sicilian poet. What life on this island was in his time may be best learned from his seventh Idyll, the scene of which is placed in Cos, and it is a wonderful picture of old-world, peaceful, joyous existence. What helped to make it so was that it was rarely the scene of strife, for although close to the coast of Asia Minor, it could not readily be invaded, as there was only one harbor and landing place.

In the town of Cos was also an Asklepiion, or Temple of Health, from the votive tablets of which Hippocrates is held by all his chroniclers to have acquired his knowledge of diseases, their symptoms and their cure. The fact that this passes unquestioned, nay, is accepted by all writers on Hippocrates, shows that the uncritical stage of learning has not yet passed away so far as Hippocrates is concerned. One of the works sometimes attributed to him is the Coan Prenotions, but it without doubt is a collection of observations made by pre-Hippocratic teachers and disciples, and in these we find evidence of how little votive tablets contributed to the Hippocratic lore. No. 424 of the Prenotions, illustrating this, is as follows:

"The emyematious when their shoulders are shaken and thereby is produced much sound, have less pus than those have in whom is produced little sound who also have greater dyspnoea and more flushed face; finally those in whom is produced absolutely no sound and who have marked dyspnoea and livid nails are full of pus and in a dangerous state."

An examination of this from all points of view demonstrates quite clearly that no such facts as those detailed could ever be inscribed on ever so many votive tablets. Of those votive inscriptions which are accessible to us to-day, and they are not a few, there is not one from

which the slightest fact of any value can be gleaned or could be gleaned for medical science. Indeed, every one of the 650 Coan Prenotions completely negatives the old tradition, and they further show that they are no generalizations made by careful observers at the bedside. The extract given shows that the Coan physicians used auscultation and resorted to post-mortem dissections. Other extracts would show that they also knew the value of, and used, percussion and palpation which, with auscultation, were methods of diagnosis not employed again until the close of the eighteenth century.

It would take too long to give all the leading details of the work of Hippocrates and the School of Cos, and I may point out further only that in his treatise on the sacred disease (epilepsy) he was twenty centuries in advance of his time and that he recognized and described the variety which was rediscovered by Dr. Hughlings Jackson in the last century and which is now known as Jacksonian epilepsy. But his great merits as an observer may be gathered from the records of cases which he left, and I give one extract to illustrate the exactness and brevity of his language:

"The daughter of Nerios, a beautiful maiden aged twenty, was playing with a girl friend who struck her with the open hand on the top of her head. She saw a blackness before her eyes, lost her breath, and on getting home was taken with severe fever, with headache and redness of the face. On the seventh day there issued from the right ear more than a cupful of foetid pus and she seemed a little relieved. But the fever returned, she became comatose and speechless; the right side of her face was drawn; spasms, tremor and breathlessness followed; her tongue and eyes became paralyzed; she died on the ninth day."

Much more may be said regarding him, but remembering his words that "the occasion is fleeting," we must take leave of the Old Man of Cos. For a better view of his genius, of what he achieved and of his methods of generalizing in which he anticipated the inductive method of Bacon, each must go to his works and learn for himself. I shall be satisfied if I know that I have stimulated a few to do so, and I can promise that they will say of his attainments and of his services to culture and civilization what he said with regard to the Art which was old in his time:

"We ought not to reject the Ancient Art as if it were not and had not been properly founded, because it did not attain accuracy in all things, but rather, since it is capable of reaching to the greatest exactitude by reasoning, to receive it and admire its discoveries made from a state of great ignorance and as having been well and properly made and not from chance."

THE GLEE CLUB TOUR.

No doubt you have heard of the Glee Club, it is one harmonious organization of incipient vocal artists—and others—banded together for the delectation of that muse whose name I forget, but whose sphere of influence is the musical temperament. In order properly to fulfil its mission it becomes annually incumbent on the club to make a tour, partly for the dissemination of that culture which only music can impart and partly for unfortunate economic considerations which are the gentle dream of the more official portion of the organization. With the usual preparations—and the expenditure of postage stamps—a tour was planned and carried into execution this year. The execution began on the morning of Janu-

ary 18th, and lasted for some days. Those in attendance were President Thornton, '04; Director W. Y. Archibald, B.A.; stringed instrument virtuoso, Mr. Smedley; Business Manager H. P. Cooke, '05; Secretary-Treasurer Davies; Curator R. Harrison; C. E. Clarke, B.A., and R. McKinnon, baritone soloists, and the following chorus boys, viz.: Bilkey, Barelay, Hutton, Thompson, '05 Arts; Daniels, McCurdy, S. P. S.; McIntosh, Earp, '07 Arts; McNally, Hogan, Jackson, Heath and Doherty, Dents, and Munn, B.A., Medicine. Miss I. M. Weaver gave valuable assistance as elocutionist, and Mr. Weaver was the pianist. There also accompanied the aggregation the conundrum, "Which is the front end of a ferry boat?" the undisputed property of C. E. Clarke, a sleight-of-hand performance entitled "The Watch Trick," belonging to McNally, and a further specimen of prestidigitarian art known as "The Card Trick."

This accumulation of talent, by the exertion of much will power, and total abstinence from breakfast, met at the Union Station at an early hour on Monday, the 18th. After indulging in that species of vocal exercise known as the Varsity yell, we all repaired to our special private car. This latter, being the property of the Grand Trunk, we were caught in the very act of seeking histrionic honors as understudy to a cold storage car. But in time the Arctic atmosphere lessened in vigor, and on our arrival at Hamilton almost a normal temperature had been attained.

Hamilton, as is generally known, is the habitation of inertia, and it was only to be expected that the train would slow down and come to a dead stop. When it did we learned that we had an hour to read the inscriptions to the departed. Report had come to some of our ears that somewhere in this wilderness certain distinguished graduates of last year had sought themselves out a quiet spot in which to meditate. As with all villagers, the people of Hamilton are given to exaggeration, and they call their institution for the distribution of knowledge the "Normal" School. There we found Messrs. Sprung and Sexsmith, not to mention the "friend" who Davies unearthed, all looking somewhat sleepy and blinking at their sudden awakening. However, we soon left them to their innocuous desuetude—I think it is called—and returned to the station. Others of the more playful sought out the toy department, bought blue and white ribbons, and, in reminiscent mood, looked askance at the policeman.

Grimsby, our first opportunity for harmonic effects, we soon reached, and on getting out of our car we were all impartially presented with a puzzle entitled "Find your billet." A billet is that portion of the immediate vicinity where in pairs the personnel of the club is housed, fed and entertained, and before I proceed a step further I wish to state that the royal and hospitable treatment accorded us as "billetees" cannot be surpassed in any portion of this hemisphere. Indeed, we all swear that each one of us had the very best billet the town in question possessed.

I am just a trifle afraid that there lurks amongst the younger and less experienced members of the club a tendency to hope with more or less anxiety that their particular billet be also the habitation of at least some of the local fair sex. That anticipation, at any rate, seemed indirectly to accompany me in the person of my "co-billetee." But he, being possessed far more than myself with the musical temperament, that desire for the poetic can readily be forgiven. Enthusiasm of any sort is contagious, and his intense desire for inspirational influ-

ences could not but reflect itself in my sympathetic spirit. So it was with anxious anticipation, on his part at least, that we approached our successive billets.

The concert at Grimsby was a distinct success. During the rendering of one of the numbers the directors had occasion to let fly his baton at the president, who, it seems, was making surreptitious "goo-goes" at one in the audience whose name strict propriety forbids the mention, but this playful bit of pugnacity not effecting its purpose, the director gave up in despair, and the chorus proceeded without any apparent interruption.

Next morning—so soon does sentiment solidify—it was with no little difficulty that our full complement reached the station. Barelay, McNally and Heath, especially, we are pained to relate, had to be driven from their billet by the irate parent, and it was not without trouble that we persuaded them to allow the crowd to remain intact. It was here also that McIntosh first began to droop and pine, and for the next few days his abstracted and far-away look commanded much sympathy. Little did we dream of the fickleness of that same McIntosh, nor of the degree to which his susceptibility had been tampered with. Truly his breach of promise trial, which we were eventually forced to precipitate, is a warning to all impetuous swains. It pains us also to mention that our staid and sober, our keenly practical business manager, also found the strings of sentiment too strong to be broken. But it was absence rather than presence that did its effective work with Cooke. Toronto, as we all know, is the home of many a heart beat, and the stream of telegrams, all of them in feminine handwriting, were only too potent in compelling Henry, with much assumption of sorrow, to leave us.

It was at Grimsby also that a tendency towards Socialism first manifested itself in McCurdy. This little boy was a freshman, and we all felt in duty bound to shield him as much as possible from the results of his own indiscretions. But when with calm self-possession he laid too familiar fingers on Clarke's conundrum, the latter gentleman, with all the dignity of a recent graduate, felt that the rights of private property demanded attention. That attention developed later.

We reached Chatham in the rain. Chatham has been in the rain for some years now, and appeared thoroughly accustomed to it. With colors flying, the town was paraded, the Varsity yell, in all its intonations, exhausted, and the concert given at the First Methodist Church, all in one breath. The only thing worthy of mention at Chatham was the way in which Harry Thompson (or whoever it was brought up the rear of the procession) impersonated the steam calliope. The one regret was that the steam was exhausted.

But I must hasten on to St. Thomas. I am oppressed with the inadequateness of mere words. Beauty and wit thrive at St. Thomas; so did we. To mention the concert would be the merest commonplace. Not so the reception Mr. Coyne tendered us. He had gathered together, marshalled, as it were, all that St. Thomas can boast of in vivacity and grace, and we all rose to meet the onslaught. At the first impetus of the attack Clarke stepped forward and propounded his conundrum. This routed those in the van; then McNally did his watch trick; then Hogan sprung the card puzzle, and beauty felt itself matched by wit. During lulls in conversation McIntosh was discovered deep in intellectual profundity with one of the fair ones. This we felt to be irregular and unfair to Grimsby. Bilkey endeavored to correct this rashness, but to no avail—they still held out. When all the casu-

alties were counted we found our losses numerous and severe. Bilkey, Doherty, Davies, Hutton, Barelay, Hogan and Jackson surrendered outright; McKinnon was wounded in three places, and had it not been for his experience in feminine thrust and parry we very much fear his wounds would have been fatal. Thornton was taken prisoner, and Thompson, Harrison and Daniels alone succeeded in making their way unscathed through the heart of the attacking force. To linger would have been glorious conquest, but we broke up about 12.30, and thus escaped further mutilation of our cardiac membranes.

Next day we began that long series of rehearsals preparatory to the presentation in the near future of a one-act farce entitled "A Trip to the Station." We rehearsed three times that day, each time returning with ill-concealed gladness to our billet and announcing a further imposition on our hostess' kindness.

The following day many of us entered on a competition to see who could get to the station in as many different ways as possible. The cause of all this absorption in St. Thomas highways was nothing less than the weather. After a series of interrupted cross-examinations of the secretive station agent it was finally discovered that a train, snowbound, blocked the track between us and London—our destination the night before—and now en route to Strathroy, our entertainer for that evening (Friday).

It was not till Saturday afternoon that we left for Brantford, where the only event of interest worth recording was the entertainment and invitation to Sunday dinner tendered a couple of the chorus boys by the officers and members of the Y. W. C. A.

Monday evening we gave our postponed performance in Strathroy, which we reached in due course, and next day we set out for home, and the deep and absorbing interest of intellectual activity.

But en route there were matters requiring the earnest consideration of every member of the organization. Two of our number had come under the stigma of suspicion. It was openly charged that McIntosh was guilty of betraying the affections of an innocent, trusting maiden, whilst all and sundry feared and believed that McCurdy was guilty of both theft and murder.

To discover the truth of the allegations it was decided to sift the matter to the last crumb. An impromptu court was called. By rare good fortune Judge Heath happened to be on the train; Lawyer Clarke, K.C., the prosecuting attorney, and Barrister Munn, for the defense, quickly arranged their case. Miss O'Shaherty, the betrayed damsel, in the person of Bilkey, appeared to make the charge, and it was with deep sorrow and touching emotion that she looked again at her betrayer. Amid hushed silence, punctuated only by the deep sobs of the fair one, the trial proceeded. Black guilt was proved conclusively to have attached itself to the defendant, and with impassioned eloquence Mr. Clarke drove home to the jury their duty to all and sundry. The prisoner was found guilty to the fullest extent of the law.

The charge against prisoner McCurdy was as follows, viz.: "That a certain obscure, unknown and altogether insignificant freshman of the freshest and most forward indisposition did wickedly, foully and of malice prepense assume unto himself the perpetuation, as his own property, of an ancient, antique and well-worn traditional jest, joke, scintillation of intellectuality, commonly known as the conundrum, 'Which is the anterior extremity, belonging, attached and affixed to that portion of a facility for transportation known in common parlance

as a ferry boat, said conundrum having been maintained on incontrovertible evidence to have been the explicit, legal and sole copyright of one Clarke, moreover as having been an heirloom of the family of Clarke for generations upon generations, world without end (see sec. 4, p. 1135, Adam's Diary, of the year 1903, B.A.).

"Further, it is charged, brought home and dragged up that the aforesaid nonentity and personification of inanity, the said excuse for a freshman, did malevolently, purposely and for selfish reasons entirely lacking in any extenuating circumstances, save his extreme youth and inexperience of the ways and customs of polite harmony, foully and viciously put to a lingering and horrible death a respected and much honored member of the community, namely, to wit, viz., i.e., Impecunious William, cr. in common and vulgar parlance, Poor Willie, on Jan. 19th, 1903, at Chatham."

These charges were both proven, and McCurdy consigned to the School for three years.

We reached Toronto next morning 17 hours late, but in time for 9 o'clock lectures—which, fortunately, owing to a previous engagement, we could not attend.

THE UNIVERSITY SERMON.

The second of the University sermons in the series for this year was delivered on Sunday in Wycliffe Convocation Hall. The devotional exercises were conducted by Professor George M. Wrong, and the singing was led by the Knox College Glee Club. The speaker was the Rev. Principal Gordon, of Queen's University.

The address was based on the text found in Mark 10: 45, "For even the Son of Man came not to be ministered to, but to minister."

The speaker showed that, measured by our worldly standards, the mission of Christ was a failure—He made few converts, made no money, and was finally crucified. But before we can pronounce any life a failure we must know the plan or purpose of that life. Christ tells us his purpose. His ideal is found in the text—a life of service.

To make life a success we need high ideals. The greatest man is he who serves most, so Christ was the greatest man that ever lived.

The test of life is found in the kind and quantity of service we are able to render our fellow-men.

In contrast to Christ's measure of a life, we too often measure life by the low standard of position, honors, power or material things, but in our best moments we agree with Christ's test of a man. Measured thus, the world's great heroes are the Howards, Wilberforces, Careys and Livingstones—men who served.

The world says, let the weak go to the wall, but love steps in between the weak and the wall, and in just the same way Christ steps in between us and the world's allurements. By serving we enter into closest union with Christ. Students can serve their own best interests by serving Christ.

The address was listened to with the closest attention by the large audience, and both the faculty and students seemed delighted with the sermon of the reverend principal of Queen's.

IN THE CHEM. LAB.

First Professor—"By way of an answer, I threw a hot crucible at him."

Second Professor—"Hum! that, surely, was a warm retort."—*Tiger*.

THE VARSITY,

Published weekly by the University of Toronto Union. Annual subscription 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.

M. H. V. CAMERON, Editor-in-Chief.

T. B. McQUESTEN, Business Manager.

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TORONTO, FEBRUARY 10th, 1904

IDEALS are always worth while if effort is constantly made toward their realization. The ideal in college journalism is a magazine of college thought, in which undergraduate literature has the principal place. This literature is, of course, the work of amateurs, to whom, in many cases, the rewards of more ambitious effort may come in due season. In the meantime the talent of expression is being trained, and the young writer begins to feel the power of his genius. If he is a wise man he will avoid much speculation during this period, and will write only upon what he knows. His great experiences are likely to be post-graduate in time, so that he is limited as to his themes. This being so, he finds that when he has written there is no market for his compositions. The magazines do not want them, and he cannot give them to the newspapers, filled, as they are, with other things. Neither the magazine nor the newspaper will deny the merit of his work. It is simply not of general interest to the public, and is therefore valueless from their point of view. But the same composition published in a college magazine is appreciated at its true value by the only public to which, in the paucity of his experience, the young writer can appeal. No man acquires style in composition without diligent practice, and no practice is so fruitful of results as the preparing of articles for publication. When the great thoughts come and the message begins to burn for expression the unpracticed writer is at a tremendous disadvantage. Great genius may rise superior to the drudgery of apprenticeship, but as a rule the writer is the better of every opportunity given him in which to improve his workmanship.

ELECTIONS are coming on in the various organizations among the students, and the grounds of choice upon which the officers are to be selected are matters of moment. Too often the mere question of popularity or personal following determines the selection. Questions of fitness or questions of policy fall quite into

the background if a man is known to be a good fellow generally. The results of such a choice are not always had by any means. Even if the popular officer has no executive ability of his own he is usually able to enlist the services of his more capable friends, and so the societies do not suffer as much as they might. Occasionally, though, one utterly incompetent is elected to a position of responsibility. He may have been forced into it by his friends, or he may have worked for it simply because he covets distinction. This happens most frequently in those societies in which the holding of one office forever disqualifies a member from holding another. By this rule an executive committee of inexperienced men is always at the head of the society, unless the members have acquired experience before entering college. The best good of the society should outweigh personal consideration in electing its officers when the two elements are found in opposition.

* * *

THE return of the Glee Club from the annual concert tour is an item of University interest. The principal cities and towns of Western Ontario were visited, and the people heard the praises of Alma Mater sung by a body of her students. No organization, excepting the Undergraduates' Union, is so thoroughly representative of the University. Its members are drawn from every faculty, and from the affiliated colleges as well. As a means of bringing the University prominently before the public in the provincial towns they rank second only to the lecturers in the University extension course. The finished products of the colleges are known everywhere in the professional men of the country. Every teacher, preacher, lawyer and doctor bears the mark of his college training upon him, so that by its fruits, at least, the University is known. The students who go out with the Glee Club have the duty of representing the material in various stages of its development into the final output, and the professors who give the extension lectures stand for the means by which the growth is attained. The University benefits by the tours, as the young men who go out are usually a credit to the institution. It is a pity that the elements interfered with the last trip so as to cause a cancelling of certain engagements and the loss of so much revenue.

* * *

CRITICISMS of the University course of sermons made from a city pulpit sound a little strange at this late date. It was thought that the question had been settled two years ago. However, one prominent clergyman has again asserted that the authorities are doing a wrong to the churches by importing preachers to address the students. His argument is the reiteration of what no one denies, the ability of the clergy of Toronto to preach to student audiences. Were he to consider that sixty per cent. of the students in all faculties are members of Christian Churches, and that only about ten per cent. attend the special service held every two weeks, he would see that church attendance is not seriously affected even so far as the college men themselves are concerned.

THE COLLEGE GIRL

MISS J. A. NIELSON, Superintending Editress.



The second of the Women's Inter-collegiate debates was held at St. Hilda's College on Wednesday, Jan. 27th. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, that the education of the American negro should be industrial rather than literary." The affirmative was taken by Miss Lang and Miss Senior, of McMaster, and the negative by Miss Wade and Miss Hammington, of St. Hilda's. The discussion proved a very interesting one, and was much enjoyed by all present. The judges gave the decision in favor of the affirmative, but made favorable mention of the style of the speakers on the negative.

The third and final debate of the inter-college series will be held at Victoria University on Feb. 24th at an open meeting of the Women's Literary Society of that college. The contestants are Victoria and McMaster Universities, and the subject chosen is: "Resolved, that the influence of Greece has been more permanent and beneficial than that of Rome."

Last Tuesday evening the joint reception of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. to the members was held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors. The rooms were not so crowded as at the reception to the freshies, but it was a genial gathering, and the programme and refreshments were very much enjoyed. After a reception of an hour's duration, Mr. McGregor, '04, took the chair. Miss Irene Fene charmed her auditors by a tuneful song, and Miss Flossie Thompson by a violin solo. Miss Little, Mr. McPherson and Mr. Graham gave interesting sketches of Y. M. C. A. work, and Mr. Brebner arrived in time to speak in his own masterful way, holding his listeners spellbound by his simple, earnest and sincere words.

PERICLES AND CLEON.

Annie B. Rankin.

(Concluded from Last Week.)

With regard to the military capacity of Pericles and Cleon, Thucydides has taken special pains to expose the incapacity of the latter in the military line, while Pericles is spoken of as being as distinguished a general as he was a statesman. If in any special instance we should wish to introduce a Thersites, whose defects should act as a foil to the brilliant qualities of Pericles, according to all accounts, Cleon, in his military character would offer himself as best adapted to the purpose. Tradesmen, like Cleon, who swayed the Assembly, had no military training, and they were always at a disadvantage when opposed by men who spoke with the authority of a strategos on questions of military policy. The comic poet, Eupolis, meditates thus on the contrast between latter-day generals and their predecessors:

"Men of lineage fair
And of wealthy estate
Once our generals were,
The noble and the great,
When as gods we adored, and as gods they guided and
guarded the state.

Things are not as then,
Ah, how different far
A manner of men
Our new generals are,
The rascals and refuse our city now chooses to lead us to
war!

There certainly is a vivid contrast between Pericles, the high-born general of the old rank, and Cleon, who was essentially a man of the people, and had had no opportunity of acquiring by practice the qualities which he lacked by nature. Then, too, it must be remembered that Cleon, among the public characters of this period, was the most notorious for the defects which Thucydides satirizes and the comic poets ridicule.

Pericles in his military operations seems to have been competent, though we have not material to criticize them minutely. He is said in the course of his military career to have erected as many as nine trophies, and we have reason to believe that as a soldier he conducted himself with great intrepidity. With regard to his conduct and policy in the Peloponnesian War he has been severely censured. Abbott goes so far as to say: "The guilt of the final outbreak of this war lies decisively at his door. Had the Athenians refused to follow his lead, the war could have been postponed, if it could not have been averted. As it is, we see the greatest statesman of the day putting logic in the place of policy; and, if he does not drive his nation into war with the rude brutality of a Spartan ephor, the reason is that as an Athenian he has learnt the art of calling in general principles to support his views." But, notwithstanding this rather harsh view, it has been generally admitted that the struggle with Sparta was the inevitable outcome of the Athenian supremacy, and, perhaps, "Pericles' best service to Greece was one which is often overlooked: the preservation of peace for twelve years between Athens and her jealous continental neighbors—an achievement which demanded statesmanship of no ordinary tact."

The position of Pericles at the beginning of this war was not less difficult because it was unique. "Year after year he was elected one of the ten generals, and this permanence gave him a peculiar authority on the board—he was in reality the chairman of the generals, the first executive officer in Athens." At the outbreak of the war he appears under the inspiration of what Bury calls "the Salaminian spirit." Athens was now to show the same independence of her land, the same utter confidence in her ships, which she had shown when the Medes approached her borders. Pericles placed his reliance on money, ships and impregnable walls, and "his policy of sacrificing Attica was no rash or perverse audacity; it was only part of a well-considered scheme of strategy, for which he has been severely blamed. His object was to wear out the enemy, not to attempt to subjugate or decisively defeat. He adopted, in Bury's words, the strategy of "exhaustion," as it has been called,—the strategy which consists largely in manœuvring, and considers the economy of one's forces as solicitously as the damaging of the foe; which will accept battle only under certain conditions; which is always on the watch for favorable opportunities, but avoids great risks. The

more we reflect on the conditions of the straggle and the nature of the Athenian resources, the more fully will the plan of Pericles approve itself as the strategy uniquely suitable to the circumstances." In whatever light we regard his policy, we cannot but admire the undaunted spirit of the man who, on the outbreak of the plague, when he found himself the object of a furious outbreak of popular odium, in the teeth of a powerful opposition, amid the ruins and desolation of Attica, with the groans of the dying almost sounding in his ears, could, with a lofty courage and resolution, which remained unshaken to the last, present a firm front alike to enemies without and cravens within.

Cleon, on the other hand, though as a rule acting on the same policy as that of Pericles, was by all accounts both as incompetent leader and a cowardly soldier; nevertheless, even admitting this, we are bound to judge that in this matter particularly he has had less than justice done to him. In his campaign of Amphipolis, Cleon certainly figures in a contemptible light, both as a soldier and as a general. But his other military operations are not represented as open to censure. At any rate, he rendered his country one important service—by making good what Thucydides calls his "insane" promise and within twenty days from the time of his departure bringing to the Peiræus the costliest freight which had ever been landed on its shores—the Spartan prisoners of Sphacteria. Thucydides tells us that Cleon's boast in the Assembly of his ability to capture the Spartan hoplites then in Sphacteria, was received with shouts of laughter, and that sober-minded men were well pleased at an arrangement which would insure one of two good things—either the defeat of Cleon, or a victory over the Spartans, the former being what they rather desired. But I am inclined to agree with Cox that "in the judgment of Englishmen, these sober-minded men would be mere traitors." In any case, the man who dared and succeeded where others had so long failed must have had a well-grounded confidence in his own energy and resources. According to Bury, "the capture of Sphacteria was the most important success gained in the war, and it was a brilliant example of the valuable successes that can be gained, as it were, accidentally, in following that system of strategy which Pericles had laid down at the beginning of the war."

With regard to his campaign in Thrace, the policy of Cleon, whatever his motives may have been and however disastrous the event, was statesmanlike.

"He adopted the principle that Athens must maintain her empire unimpaired, and he saw that this could not be done without energetic opposition to the progress of Brasidas in Thrace. The charge of Thucydides that 'Cleon desired war because he could not so easily conceal his own dishonesty in peace,' does not carry the least conviction." Had Pericles lived, he must have insisted that the full strength of Athens should be put forth instantly for the recovery of Amphipolis, and we may safely infer that Cleon went to Thrace merely because Nicias would not go, and therefore, that the disgrace of the blunders that followed lies not with Cleon so much as with those who sent him on an errand which, it is obvious, that he would far rather have seen entrusted to others. At the battle, unused to the dangers of warfare, he proved himself no better than many of his hoplites, who were said to be the flower of the army—he fled—and paid for his cowardice by his death.

With regard to the general influence of Pericles and Cleon, not only over Athens, but the world, no compar-

son is possible. Cleon's influence, even in his native city, was only temporary, while most authorities broadly represent his whole career as one unmitigated course of folly or mischief. As for Pericles, in his munificent encouragement of art, science and letters, he stands alone in the world's history. Though Greece hated him, and Athens spoke of him with mingled feelings, the debt which the world owes to him is immense. "Without him and his personal government; without the money which he lavished on shows and spectacles, on temples and statues; without the sophists and philosophers whom he sheltered, we should have been the poorer by the loss of half our intellectual life."

THE ARTS DANCE.

The dance given on Friday evening by the officers and members of University College Literary and Scientific Society was the most successful function of its kind held this year. For it the Gymnasium was transformed by most tasteful decorations into a beautiful ball-room, while the adjoining rooms were made to serve as dressing-rooms for the guests. Refreshments were served in the assembly hall, and the galleries furnished the best of vantage points from which to watch the dancing. The guests were limited to just the right number, so that there was no room to spare, and yet no crowding. The music was furnished by the Glionna-Marsicano orchestra of ten pieces, and the floor was perfection.

The guests were received by Mesdames Loudon, Wright, Hunter and Squair, who, with Mrs. W. Mortimer Clark, Lady Meredith, Mesdames Hutton and Harcourt and Miss Salter, were the patronesses of the evening.

The affair was formally opened by the entry of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Clark and Mrs. Clark, accompanied by Miss Elsie Clark and Mr. Alan McGee, A.D.C. The set of honor in the opening lancers was danced by Principal Hutton and Mrs. Loudon, Mr. A. T. Hunter and Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Mr. Alan McGee and Miss Hunter, Dr. McLennan and Miss Clark, Dr. Wickett and Mrs. Squair, Mr. Vanston and Miss Thomson, Mr. O'Leary and Miss McLennan, Mr. Baird and Miss Loudon. A programme of twenty numbers with extras and extra extras was not long to weary the dancers, and did not conclude until nearly three in the morning. The arrangements were complete in every particular, and too much praise cannot be given to the committees under whose charge they were carried out. The Reception Committee was under the chairmanship of Mr. H. G. O'Leary; Printing and Music, Mr. Sharrard; Refreshments, Mr. A. B. McAllister, and Decoration, Mr. T. B. McQuesten. The scheme of decoration was a blending of the colors of University College with those of the University, the whole being pointed by crossed flags and class banners and the University coat-of-arms prominently displayed. The four corners of the room were tastefully furnished with rugs and comfortable seats. The guests were drawn almost altogether from the undergraduates, and included a marked proportion of men from the faculties of medicine and applied science. Many recent graduates, however, were present, as well as a fair representation of the members of the faculty.

Willie poached his baby sister

O'er the kitchen range.

Mother said, before they missed her:

"My, this room smells strange!"

—*Yale Record*.

ON SURVEY.

"Mange, Mange!" It was the cook who had thrust his head inside of the flap of our tent, and with his brazen throat had broken the stillness that recently prevailed. However, his head was quickly withdrawn. We turned over for another five-minute snooze. Then Mac, with a weary yawn, rolled out of his blankets, pulled on his boot-packs, threw up the tent flap and with a smartened "Chief is up," started for the lake and took his plunge. Paddy rolled over and said, "What is the use of getting up? You only go to bed again," then dropped off for another snore.

But Cook's welcome voice sounded "Mange, Mange," and at once men from all the tents made their way to the early morning feast of porridge (if the cook had been up early), condensed milk, syrup or sugar, beans and bacon, pickles on toast, butter or jam, apples and rice, prunes or pudding, and, if one was in time or on good terms with the cook, *pie*.

The sun in the meantime had been busy, and was now well up in the east. Then came the order, "Ready, boys," and off we went on a three-mile tramp to the end of the line, where we had finished work the night before. This was a hard road, as we had to climb rocks, jump trees, and scramble over deadfalls, but after two hours of great exertion we arrive at our destination.

After a few minutes' rest the axes of the cutters bit deeply into the trees. Then was heard the "swish" as the smaller trees on the line tumbled over. Two of the men began on a three-foot pine, swinging hard and free, and had half succeeded in their task when the voice of the transitman, sounding dimly from the distance, called, "Off line," and made them suspend operations. Looking longingly at the high top, they began on something smaller and "on line." This was splendid, muscle-building, hand-hardening work on the clear, bright summer morning. At noon the hills were passed, and we started across a willow swamp. Here the flies were black, and the bites were small, but how great the smarts were! At first the flies were few in numbers; then, as we got into the heart of the swamp, they became legion, making a soft, sweet hum as they passed from one victim to another, taking one's heart-blood and lung-force with them. But this, like everything else, had an end, and we were among big timber once more. Ahead one heard the joyous chip, chip, of the axes as they ate their way to the hearts of the pines. Then the loud shout of "Timber!" and down fell one more forest giant, the victim of the oncoming railway line.

The directing eye of the entire force was the transitman, who, with his crossed spider-webs, set in his telescope, was continually on the watch to see that no unnecessary labor was performed. His oft-repeated "Off line!" showed that he was alert. His picketman was kept busy acting under his signals at all distances from a few hundred feet to a mile, directing the cutters and keeping his pickets in line. This was perhaps the most tedious position on the survey. Sometimes when he had been focusing and lining his pickets and was about to give the O.K. signal, a head would appear in the field of vision, blocking out all more distant objects, so that all the work had to be done over. Then it was that the transitman maxed eloquent and exhibited his "trooper's vocabulary." To the leveler and his assistant, the rodman, came the task of examining the inequalities of the country, so that the grades might be determined. To find the width and depth of all streams was part of their duty. How this was to be done with the least inconvenience to himself was left to the rodman to devise.

When the streams were eighteen or twenty feet wide and depth unknown he would gather some long young trees and place them as he considered in a safe position. Then, taking his sixteen-foot rod, he would enter the stream and try to do the balancing act on a trunk that was always sinking. He would squirm and twist as he tried to keep his footing and so avoid a ducking in the cool water. Once he reached the centre, erected his rod, and was signalled to go ahead, but as he disentangled the rod from the soft bottom he lost his balance and fell splashing in the muddy water, making his way to the bank like a half-drowned kitten.

At other times he had to determine the height of rocks, and as these were sometimes steep, especially around the borders of the lakes, he often found himself in peculiar positions. To the east of Souras Lake rose a high almost perpendicular cliff of one hundred feet. Halfway up on a ledge of rock stood a stunted oak. Its branches obstructed the line, so it had to come down. The rodman started to descend to the shelf by means of a crack in the rock, holding on by his toes and fingers, and, after several trials, succeeded. But now the question was, how to get back. There were the cracks to climb or the cliff to descend and then swim to the beach. This course was not chosen, as the water was cold, and so up the rock he scrambled, using knees, toes, fingers and everything else he could utilize. He had nearly reached the top and was breathing rapidly, when for some reason he was startled, turned around and began an involuntary slide down again. He was moving rapidly, when a root, knarled and tough, secured a hold in his trousers leg, and as he continued to descend, it rapidly changed its grip for one higher up, at the same time causing a parting of the clothes, until it came to the seat, and then he hung, supported by the strength of the cook's flour bag until he recovered himself, crawled up the rock and limped away.

And so the day went by. Fresh incidents at every turn came to relieve the monotony of hard and heavy work. Then with the end of the day came the tramp back to camp. Everyone was hungry, and all were ready for the steaming supper which had been the chief care of our French cook during our absence. The songs and stories, the washing and mending, the grinding of axes and all the rest of the doings that preceded our early bedtime belong to another story. So also do the attempts at practice by our medical student, who was often a friend in need with his bottle of calomel tablets and his jar of rochelle salts.

E. A. McD.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The annual open meeting of the Natural Science Association will be held in the Biological Building on February 17. Two good speakers have been procured, and a good programme is assured. Full particulars next week.

The final meeting of the Club of this season will be held Thursday at 4 p.m., in Room 4. Two papers on the Club's excursions will be read, and the subject of vacation studies will be discussed. The election of officers for next year will also be held. A full attendance of all Political Science students is expected.

At "The Lit." on Friday evening, Feb. 12th, the final inter-year debate will be contested: "Resolved, that the great industrial combinations known as trusts are beneficial to the state." A. H. Sovereign and J. W. Gordon, '05, taking the affirmative, and J. E. Gibson and H. R. Pickup the negative. R. J. Young, B.A., '02, W. H. McGuire, B.A., '03, and D. S. Dix, '04, will act as judges.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Mr. Willis R. Hotchkiss, one of the travelling secretaries of the Student Volunteer Movement, addressed the University College Association on Friday afternoon. Mr. Hotchkiss gave a stirring address on missions, showing the great need of heathen nations, the great demands made on the home churches, and the source of the all-sufficient supply.

Dr. Tracy will speak at the next regular meeting of the association. His subject will be "Prayer."

Next Sunday, Feb. 14th, is the day appointed by the World's Student Federation as the day of universal prayer for students. It is expected that many of the city pastors will preach special sermons that day.

SPORTS

P. J. MONTAGUE, Superintending Editor.

THE HOCKEY STANDING.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	To play.	Pts.
U. of T.	1	1	1	4
Queen's	1	1	2	2
McGill	1	2	1	2

U. OF T. 5, MCGILL 0.

At the time of going to press none of the team that won so handily down at Montreal have returned, and a detailed account of the game will have to be deferred until next issue. We learn, however, from the telegraphic despatches that the form shown by our team was of the Montreal Senior type, and that is saying a good deal. Our team showed up well in one of the best matches of the Montreal season. McGill had strengthened their defence considerably by moving Young up to the forward line and placing Molson, last year's point, at cover, and Lindsay at point. U. of T.'s only change was that Sherry was playing left wing. Captain Gilbert was in great form, and scored most of the goals for U. of T. McLaren, as the score shows, was invincible. The game was fast and fairly clean. The teams:

U. of T.: Goal, McLaren; point, Evans; cover-point, Beek; rover, Gilbert; centre, Housser; right wing, Brown; left wing, Sherry.

McGill—Goal, Lindsay; point, Molson; cover-point, McKenna; rover, Drinkwater; centre, McCallum; right wing, Gilmour; left wing, Young (captain).

Referee—Gillespie.

This game places U. of T. in the lead. If we win the game next Friday night we win the championship, but of Queen's wins, McGill will have to beat Queen's on their own ice in order for us to get a look in. The standing will then be a three-cornered tie. We can win Friday night, however, if the team practises faithfully and the students turn out as they should to cheer the team on to victory.

U. OF T. II. 7, McMASTER 6.

McMaster won the first game in the Intermediate Intercollegiate series with a score of 7-4. Last Friday afternoon at the end of an hour's play the Seconds had beaten McMaster with the same score, 7-4. This made it a tie on the round, and the Seconds very unwisely decided to play it off then. Five minutes each way were played, and the McMasterites got a goal in each period, making the final score of the game 7-6 in U. of T.'s favor. McMaster thus wins the round by two goals, and plays off with Queen's II., who have recently won from R.M.C. The McMaster team should win, as they have a well-balanced team and an especially strong defence which knows how to play hockey. McArthur and Young were McMaster's stars, while Heyd and Nethercott put up the best game for the losers. The game was rather rough at times. The teams:

U. of T. II.—Goal, Robert; point, Broadfoot; cover, Jackson; forwards, Montague, Heyd, Nethercott and Carruth.

McMaster—Goal, Munro; point, McArthur; cover, Young; forwards, Peine, Baker, Miller and S. McArthur.

Referee—Frank Woodworth.

JUNIOR MEDS. 5, VICTORIA 3.

The Junior Meds. and Victoria opened the Jennings Cup series last Wednesday, the latter winning a closely contested game by a score of 5-3. The Victoria players had the weight to body their opponents off the ice, but they didn't use it, and as the Meds. were better stick handlers, they won the game. Victoria led at the end of the first half with a score of 2-1, but in the second half the Meds. scored four to their opponents' one, making the final score 5-3. Robert in goal and Scott at cover played well for the Meds., and the forwards' combina-

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tion, when they got started, was very neat. Robertson at point and Eakins on the forward line were the best men on the Victoria team. The teams:

Junior Meds.—Goal, Robert; point, Thompson; cover, Scott; forwards, Jamieson, Lackner, Lipatnikoff, Robertson.

Victoria—Goal, Salter; point, Robertson; cover, Thompson; forwards, Gain, Brownley, Hamilton, Eakins.

Referee—Price Montague.

DENTALS 7, SENIOR ARTS 3.

The Dentals defeated the Senior Arts seven on Thursday afternoon with a score of 7-3. The half-time score was 4-2. The Arts team, which had never been on the ice together, previous to the game, worked hard at times, but they were unable to cope with the passing game of the Dentals. The Dents have got their combination down to a science, and they will probably be in the finals for the cup. Fyfe in goal and Carruth and Nethercott on the forward line were the victors' best men, while De Lury and Heyd put up the best game for the losers. John Lash refereed in a capable manner.

THE DIRECTORATE ELECTIONS.

Secretary Biggs of the Directorate has had the following notice placed on the different boards:

“The annual election of the University of Toronto Athletic Directorate will be held on Friday, February 12th, at 4 o'clock sharp. Those voting must show credentials signed by the president and secretary of the club or year

they represent. The electing body shall be composed as follows: The Athletic Director of each year in University College; two representatives elected by the students of the Faculty of Medicine, and two by the student bodies of each of the following colleges—School of Practical Science, Victoria College, Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Knox College and Wycliffe College; five representatives elected by each of the Executive Committees of the following athletic clubs—Rugby Club, Lacrosse Club, Baseball Club, Hockey Club, Tennis Club, Cricket Club, Gymnasium Club, Track Club, and Fencing Club; and one from the Association Football Club of each affiliated college; the members of the Directorate for the year in which the meeting is held.”

The men most likely to be nominated are: Casey Baldwin, football captain for 1904; Ralph Williams, baseball captain for 1904; Ernie Henderson, secretary of the Track Club for 1903; John Sherry, secretary of the Hockey Club for 1904; Max Yeates, secretary of the Football Club for 1903; Duteh Heyd, hockey and lacrosse player, and Tommy Graham, of the present Directorate. This list comprises without doubt the strongest list of men that have ever been nominated for the Athletic Directorate. It contains some of the most noted team men of the University, and others of marked executive ability. It is a surety that the men who will have to grapple with next year's problems in athletics will be able to see clearly and do the right thing. Three of them belong to the Arts faculty, two to the School, and one to Medicine.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The final inter-year debate between the second and third year will take place next Friday evening.

It is reported that the Y. M. C. A. secretary is in favor of the wearing of straight fronts.

The last date registered on Bob Baird's calendar is Friday, Feb. 5th, 1904.

Some of the freshmen are anxiously awaiting the Whitty conversat. There is a committee of one looking after the invitations.

A programme with initials W. B. was found in one of the class-rooms after the Ladies' Lit. At-home—can any person explain this?

The time for application to write for the Rhodes scholarship has expired. Those who are going to write are T. B. McQuesten, '04, J. F. Boland and Upshall, '05, and three graduates, E. H. Oliver, '02, E. R. Paterson, '02, and H. T. Wallace, '03.

Owing to the Glee Club being detained during its return journey, one of the members missed a sleighing party for which he had arranged. However, he showed his "esprit" by contributing his quota in Canadian currency.

A well known member of '05 received the other day a most dainty leap year proposal. It began with the old valentine verse:

"If you will have me for your wife,
Send me back my bow of white."

To this he replies:

"All right! all right! all right! all right!
Keep right on sending bows of white.
I feel quite sure we'll never fight.
Our honeymoon—right off, to-night;
We'll pack and leave for Isle of Wight."

A little further on he has the alternative of sending a bow of blue.

"And if you love me not a few—
If quite as much as I love you,
From crown of head to dainty shoe—
(A perfect angel if you flew),
Then wear, for my sake, heavenly blue."

Another verse is tragic in its ending:

"If with the world you'd have me cope
And save me from six feet of rope,
Oh! please remember heliotrope."

APPLIED SCIENCE.

The question of the University pin has been the subject of much discussion in the School of late, and very diverse views are held concerning it. There are a very few of the "Little Englander" type—those who have no feeling toward the University, and who deem it not worth their while to consider the question at all. There are those who are not prepared to sacrifice the present faculty pin; there are others who think we should.

The School pin, after much thought and labor had been bestowed on it, was decided upon last year. It has been registered for sale to School men exclusively, and has been widely advertised throughout America among graduates and others. Though in the estimate of some, over-resplendent in enamel, it is undoubtedly the neatest and most distinctive pin about the University. It is a year pin, and moreover a University pin to this extent, that it bears the University name in full.

Again, the contention is paramount that, while a student is undergraduate, the chief need is for a pin to wear about the college halls to distinguish him as a member of his own particular faculty. Graduation entirely changes the phase of the question, and he desires a pin to distinguish him simply as a graduate of Toronto; the year, the faculty, is immaterial. Even as when in Canada every Canadian will defend his own particular province; but when across the line to the south will be for Canada, the whole of Canada, and nothing but Canada.

A University pin is urgently needed. There is no doubt but that it will come—now or later. There is still less doubt but that it will bear the blue and white. We had best be careful. If the Medical Faculty and the School ignore the pin, we give the Arts the undisputed right to wear the University colors as their's in particular, and the war which we are at present waging against this piracy will be in vain.

Our own pin is self-sustaining, but not profit-making. If we cannot see our way clear to do away with it entirely, let the Engineering Society recognize and sell the other also. Advocate both or neither, and let each man choose which he will, both if he can, when he can.

It is reported that naval engineers in Russia and Japan will soon have opportunities to rise very high in a short time. It is not likely, however, that this will lead to the profession there becoming over-crowded by applicants from other countries.

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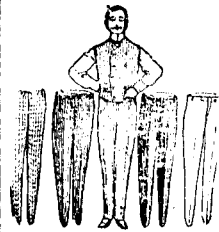
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R.—"I am going to plug from now on. I would start now, only it's unlucky to start anything on a Friday."

H.—"Yes; and the other unlucky days to start work on are Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays."

Professor Walker gave an interesting paper on "Engineering in India" at the postponed meeting of the Engineering Society last Wednesday. The paper was illustrated by a series of lantern slides, showing types of architecture and bridge design in India.

Mr. Carl Gardiner will be representative at the annual At-home of the Hamilton Normal College.

Invitations have been issued to the dance which will be given by the graduating class in the Students' Union, Feb. 16th.

The facial adornment of a member of the first year was in great danger one day last week. Only the timely interference of the powers prevented a calamity.

Professor Chant will lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy" before the Engineering Society to-day.

The Engineers have won out in their section of the Indoor Baseball League. In all probability they will again win the pennant.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

Monday morning a meeting of the Final Years was held to choose a manager for the tug-of-war team. The honor fell upon Mr. Carveth, '04.

By those who are supposed to know it has been claimed that the tug-of-war is the most deadly of ordinary sports, the strain on the heart being tremendous, so much so that it is said that certain colleges have forbidden it. However, if our boys are to take part in such sport we hope Mr. Carveth may not lead a losing team.

The students of the Fifth Year are congratulating themselves and the Faculty in that in organizing the Department of Gynaecology for the post-graduates, the services of Mr. Topper Stevenson has been secured as demonstrator. He began the duties of his office, we believe, last week.

The three Graces—Turner, Tughen and Glendenning—were noticed in the highest gallery of the operating theatre the other day. They were objects of interest to the fair ones occupying the reserved balcony.

Mr. Ochs, '05, who has been at his home in Hespeler, too ill to take up his studies this year, returned to college this week. We are glad to welcome him back.

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Messrs. Godfrey and Allen who, a couple of weeks ago, in the cause of science and humanity parted with sundry portions of their epidermal covering, have not found the operation as pleasant as might be. These gentlemen, who made the sacrifice for the sake of a little girl in Grace Hospital who was badly burned, have not since been able to attend lectures.

If you want to see a genuine blush of the rosiest kind ask Campbell, '05, about the open meeting of the Lady Meds.

Mr. Trueman in full dress suit looked superb.

The boys will whistle for the next month, "We don't want to go to college when there are no D(ea)R's."

The Friday morning sessions of the Medical Y. M. C. A. have been discontinued for the present session. These meetings, which have been of extreme interest, will be reinstated next year on a new and larger scale.

Some of the Medicos are wondering why their hockey team was refused the ice on the Varsity rink. It seems that the Medicals were expected to purchase twenty-five season tickets, and as none were brought around until the season is half over, no one wished to do so.

KNOX COLLEGE.

THE FRESHMAN'S PROTEST—A PARODY.

Freshettes, and all who look at me askance,
As one who scorns to deek his barren life
With that cold monument of dead romance—
A wife.

Listen girls! you wrong me, let me disclose
My tale, whose pathos justly gives me a claim
To your gentlest pity, not, as you suppose
To blame.

I have not shrunk from the beetling edge
Of Hymen's indeterminate abyss
Simply through lack of money, or blind prej-
udice.

My past is people with a perfect throng
Of maidens—loved with all a young man's glow—
And lost. Is it better to have loved and lost?
Oh, no!

With many it has been my wish to live
For better, or to quote the senior's terse
And darkly cynical alternative—
For worse.

But somehow all with one consent began
To make excuse. Some wanted me to wed
But couldn't get the dower. Some loved the other man
Instead.

So freshettes fair, I made a vow:
But since the old year's gone, and 'tis the new;
Why it's leap year. It's your turn now
To woo!

PINK TEA.

The other afternoon the usually silent and gloomy corridors were gladdened by the rippling laughter of maidens fair. In the rooms everywhere weary students lifted their swollen eyes and listened.

It seemed as though fairyland had joined our Imperial scheme. What could mean that musical invasion of the silence? Could it be that Venus had sent her troops of daughters to enchant our lonely domicile and lure us from our irksome tasks?

We listened. Nearer and nearer they came like a choir invisible, causing our hearts to beat faster and our blood to bound more freely.

Suddenly they stopped. Where could it be? What reckless youth, so near exam, time could be entertaining angels all unawares? Yes, it was at Room 34—that favored den among all the dens of mortals. The motto of its denizens is this "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

We are glad to welcome Professor Ballantyne after his severe illness.

The Executive of the Missionary Society expect to send forty men this summer to North Ontario. This is the most progressive year in the history of the Society.

Messrs. Eadie and Paulin returned from Queen's Conversat. They can talk of nothing now but Kings-ton, but they are both impressionable youths.

A. C. J. is stumping for Ganey these days.

It was evening and the sun was set. Within the four grey walls of Knox was gathered an expectant throng. The enthusiasm was such as used to enspirite the atmosphere of the Olympian heights, but no spectacular display of physical skill attracted this crowd of cultured, eager listeners. An oratorical contest, with four Demosthenic youths striving for victory! Eloquence rolled down like a river; logic, rhetoric and passion poured forth in torrents.

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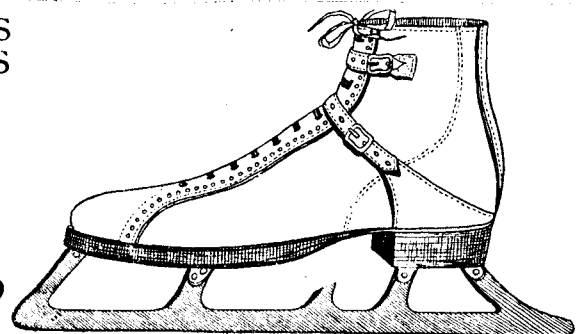
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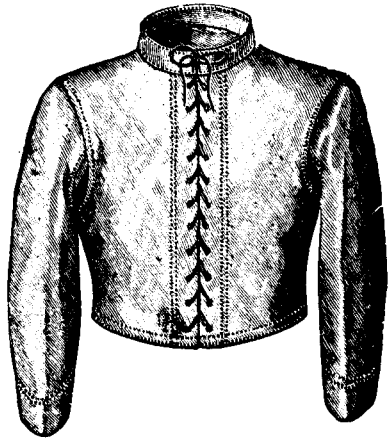
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The speeches were all more or less worthy of particular mention—most of them more.

There were gifts of wide range, including intellectual vigor, keen humor, mastery of English, dramatic power and imagination. All the addresses were decidedly above the average, and Mr. R. G. McKay has just reason to be proud of his laurels. With a maiden speech so excellent Bob's future is full of promise and his career will ever be a matter of interest to the members of the Literary Society, who join in hearty congratulation.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The basketball team suffered their second defeat of the season at the hands of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium team on Wednesday night. In the early part of the game the score was close, but shortly before half time Payne, who played centre, was injured, and had to retire. After that things were rather one-sided. The Pharmacy team are still in the lead and have a good chance for the championship.

We had the pleasure of being addressed by Messrs. Henry Waters and W. B. Graham of the Council, last week. Needless to say we were all very glad to have them present.

It has been decided that it might be advisable to engage the services of a small boy to call at the boarding houses of certain Pharmacy students to waken them in order that they may attend the opening lectures each day. Those wishing to be called will kindly notify Dr. Chambers.

In their first game in the Jennings Cup series against St. Michael's College, on Saturday afternoon, the Pharmacy hockey team lined up as follows: Goal, Kitzka; point, Bond; cover, Nichol; forwards, Wallace, Kennedy (captain), Best and Campion.

G. C. (after chemistry lecture) to lecturer, who is in a hurry:—Will you kindly explain a point in the last lecture in organic chemistry?

Dr. C.—I haven't time now; ask Percy Mitchell.

Answer to query—No; the students who are going around the College without the proper use of their necks were not in the gods at the Princess last week. Neither did Mr. McC. cause the disturbance in the botany quiz.

Owing to a chance in the time-table and subsequent cancelling of the grind, the weekly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was not held on Friday afternoon as usual.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

The hockey match played on Thursday between Knox and Wycliffe on Varsity rink resulted in a victory for the Presbyterians. The score stood 3—0 in favor of Knox.

Mr. Hotchkiss, international travelling secretary of the World's Student Volunteer Federation, gave an address to the men at the chapel service on Friday evening. Those who were favored in being able to hear Mr. Hotchkiss at the Volunteer convention two years ago will remember how vividly he presented the needs of the heathen world, and its claims on the Christian Church. He still speaks with his old enthusiasm and power, which so moved his audience at that time.

Mr. Connor was one of those poor unfortunates who stood out for several hours in front of the Princess Theatre in order to procure tickets for the play on Monday, and, like many others, he failed to accomplish his purpose.

We announced last week that Mr. Earp had been obliged to enter the hospital in order to undergo an operation. We regret that we have to add that his case has proved very much more serious than was at first anticipated. He has been forced to give up his studies in the College and return to his home in England. In the short time Mr. Earp was a member of the College he has shown himself to be a faithful student, good speaker, splendid soloist, and warm friend. As a token of their high regard for him the students met on Monday and pre-

sented him with a handsome Bible. Mr. Earp sailed from New York on Wednesday.

Mr. Bruce had a slight attack of the grip this week. Contributed:—
Once upon a midnight dreary, while regretting (jesting merely)
That I'd ne'er known water in the residence days of yore,
As I started to my napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
And my friends with me a-scraping, scrapping on the slippery floor.
"Alas! I'm done for," then I muttered, staring at the moistened floor,
"This, at last!"—but, nothing more. —G. W. M.

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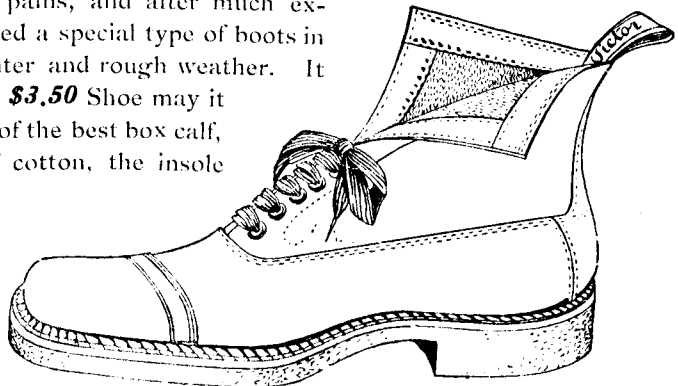
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

CALENDAR.

Nov. 9.—King's Birthday.

Dec. 1.—Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's Roll against any Separate School supporter.

" 8.—Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.

" 9.—County Model Schools Examination begins.

" 14.—Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.



THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For full particulars of this examination, or for any other information, application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

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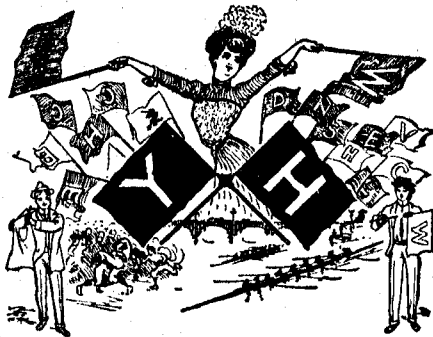
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