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THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

VOL. XII.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

No. 4.

Editorial Comments.



PERHAPS the most important changes in the routine and system of our college life are the ranking of the students in the Pass or General Course according to merit, and the making of attendance on lectures compulsory. Gone, alack-a-day, are the good old times when we,

the independent undergraduates, could, with lordly spirit betokened by the aristocratic curl of our lip and our otherwise lofty mien, disclaim all regard for the discourses of the sage professor and the sometimes not less sage lecturer; when we could spend our nights in hilarity and our mornings in repose not repentant but peaceful; when we could calmly leave our prescribed texts in Classics or Moderns until the glorious nights of May, and read them over with a pony by the inspiring light of the moon; when we could get up our Mathematics in two weeks under a tutor who would guarantee to give you a liberal examination acquaintance with the mighty questions of this subject for sixty cents an hour, with reduced rates for classes; when, after this, we could find our name in the immortal class list on the same footing as the other man who worked conscientiously the whole year through. Students in English are actually required to write essays—an unprecedented hardship. How could the framers of our curriculum fail to see the utter absurdity of requiring us to be able to express our ideas explicitly in our native tongue when we can express them so much more forcibly in Hebrew, Gothic, or Theoretical Equations? The cry of the dissenter is heard in the land.

Concerning the ranking of the men in the General Course, there can be but one opinion. The change is a most praiseworthy act of justice. In the past there has been perhaps a slight tendency to disparage the Pass Course, and to significantly intimate that when a man chose it in preference to another, that he was not guided by any peculiarly vigorous belief as to its superiority in the sphere of mental training. This will now be changed, as it should have been long since. We shall now begin to recognize that a man may decide to follow the Pass Course because he wishes to have a general education rather than a special, that at anyrate he does not choose it merely as a fleet toboggan to a degree.

Into the old controversy of generalization and specialization we do not intend to enter, but for the sake of the Pass men there are some things we should remember. One man comes down and devotes himself to Natural Sciences. He will learn to wrest from nature many of her most instructive and delightful truths, but if he be not cautious he will find himself compelled to neglect almost entirely the by no means contemptible field of literature. The philosophical man may, to quote one of our own poets, "learn the laws of being and forget the laws of

health," but is in danger of losing some other phase of training, which, if less ethereal, is perhaps not less valuable. The Classical man may learn the Greek moods and tenses, and drink deep from the golden cup of ancient knowledge but forget his own times. Some, again, may "spend their only shilling on the theory of wealth" and be left poor indeed. Under one or another of these heads, or some other equally open to objection, most of us are included.

But some there are, as we have said, who hold that it is possible to entertain a higher conception of what our training should achieve. They hold, and hold not less with honesty than with a considerable show of reason, that men should leave our halls with a broader, if not a deeper, knowledge than a special course can impart. To these men, then, justice has been done by the new regulations.

We do not mean that the action of the authorities has added any peculiar educational benefit to the proper study of the course, but that it has added enough salt to destroy any flavor of demerit or dissatisfaction that may have been appurtenant thereto.

Touching the enforced attendance at lectures, opinions will vary. At first thought it might seem as though such a radical step in this direction would result in evil rather than good. Many will think that the rights of the student are being infringed on by such a regulation. That if an undergraduate is a conscientious worker he will attend lectures or not according as they are profitable or unprofitable. That the one who does not wish to work should, as being a particular case of Carlyle's general theory as of permitting a destined man to go to the gallows unobstructed, be suffered to derive no benefit from his course if this be his heart's desire. Others will hold that to be present at lectures is not only the duty but the privilege of all our learners. That even the good workers may be profited, and that the man who constitutionally bobs lectures should, Carlyle to the contrary notwithstanding, be prevented from examinationally hanging himself.

As to the ultimate result, nothing can be spoken with a certain voice. Only a thorough trial can demonstrate its usefulness or uselessness. By its fruits we shall know it; a conclusion not less true than unsatisfactory.

For the second time the annual games have been held at Rosedale. Last year was the first occasion of their transference from the lawn, and there were no definite prospects of our seeing them soon brought back to their native soil. Now, however, we can assume a more cheerful tone, for we have every prospect of henceforth possessing most adequate provisions for the holding of the sports beneath our own vine and fig tree. The unprecedented success of the games more than justifies the change, but

we will all rejoice when the second change is made, and all the College atmosphere restored to them.

And now there is one thing which we ought surely to consider. It is a change in the line suggested by Prof. Galbraith as to the monetary value of the prizes. Are we always to place a higher value on what is intrinsically more costly, or will there be a more enlightened age when we shall prize the token for what it signifies and not for its tawdry tinsel? We trust the time may come, but sooth to say we have no good grounds at present on which to base our hopes. We are all bitten with the same tooth. We all look not merely on the field of sports for some tangible recognition of our merits. *Nescis qua dulcedine cunctos ducit.* We fear we shall not or will not be freed from our malady in a short series of years, but mayhap our wishes will be realized in the far distant golden age, when mothers no longer give their children candy to induce them to be good, and scholarships and medals are no longer held out by benevolent educationists as inducements to study.

EMILY BRONTE.

Among the moors of Yorkshire, in the midst of surroundings that suggest only poverty and desolation, stands a small manufacturing village. For the eye of the stranger it has, in itself, not a single point of attraction. No relics of antiquity, no Gothic spire or Norman keep arrest his attention; no natural beauty relieves the deformity which man has stamped upon it. One circumstance, however, quite independent of political importance or commercial progress, has endowed it with lasting fame. The name of Haworth is inseparably associated with the name of Bronte.

A situation less favorable to the development of literary genius could hardly be imagined. Poverty alone could cause a permanent residence there, and poverty and talent united in Haworth meant the possession of a scanty library at best, the society of few congenial friends, and almost total separation from the refining and broadening influences of the literary world. Yet it was within the confined limits of such an environment that the Bronte sisters conceived and wrote those remarkable works which have achieved for them so certain an immortality. The bright vivacity, the moving pathos, the intense and all-pervading passion which Charlotte, with her own rare personality, has infused into all her books, have made for her a friend of nearly every reader. The gentle piety of Anne is always attractive, but the extraordinary qualities of Emily seem to merit particular notice.

Emily was a very daughter of the bleak and barren moors; from earliest childhood they had been her favorite haunts, and their features were indelibly stamped on her character. The restraints of conventional society, even of that small circle in which she lived, seemed too severe for that free and rebellious nature. To her native impulses, to that original disposition, valued by her as her most precious birthright, she paid a consistent and a blind devotion:—

Often rebuked yet always back returning
To those first feelings that were born with me,
And leaving busy chase of wealth and learning
For idle dreams of things which cannot be.

I'll walk where my own nature would be leading;
It vexes me to choose another guide;
Where the grey flocks of ferny glens are feeding,
Where the wild wind blows upon the mountain side.

This self-concentration shrouded all her thoughts and feelings in an almost impenetrable reserve. Strangers she shunned; away from home she could not live; and even her own sisters, whom she dearly loved, were not allowed to share her confidence. But, though her strength displayed itself in these harsher features, it was no less evident

in the vital power of her affection. Her love, it is true, seldom found visible expression; but not the ingratitude, nor even the degradation of its object, could lessen its intensity. Though she never had a lover, though there is no record in her history of any except family attachments, she has left abundant proof of her capacity for a more absorbing sentiment:—

Cold in the grave, and the white snow piled above thee;
Far far removed, cold in the dreary grave;
Have I forgot, my only love, to love thee,
Severed at last by time's all-severing wave?

Now, when alone, do my thoughts no longer hover
Over the mountains, on that Northern shore,
Resting their wings where heath and fern leaves cover
Thy noble heart forever evermore?

Cold in the grave; and fifteen wild Decembers
From those brown hills have melted into spring.
Faithful indeed is the spirit that remembers
After such years of change and suffering.

Sweet love of youth, forgive if I forget thee,
While the world's tide is bearing me along.
Other desires and other hopes beset me,
Hopes which obscure but cannot do thee wrong:

No later light has lighted up my heaven,
No second morn has ever shone for me.
All my life's bliss from thy dear life was given;
All my life's bliss is in the grave with thee.

It was not often, however, that she dwelt on such creations. Within reach of her active devotion lived one who put it to many trials. Branwell, her brother, a youth who displayed, like his sisters, every sign of genius, early gave evidence that in his case it was united with depravity. Spoiled by a faulty education, unmerited severity from his father, undue tenderness from his aunt, and the disappointment of aspirations which the poverty of his family and his own weakness rendered impossible to realize, this unfortunate lad, after many trials in various spheres, dragged himself home to drink and die. It is unnecessary to describe the depths to which he sank; the horrors of that short career may best be consigned to silence; we have mentioned him only to show how misery and vice in him served to bring forth the most devoted unselfishness in Emily. Charlotte, sick with disgust, could not bring herself to treat him, even with kindness, but the younger sister's less sensitive, was also, if possible, a deeper and a truer nature. Through every turn of his brief and lurid tragedy she clung to his side, and the agony caused by his death undoubtedly hastened her own:—

Death, that struck when I was most confiding
In my certain faith of joy to be,
Strike again, time's withered branch dividing
From the fresh root of eternity.

So she wrote and felt; it may be hard to understand her unchanging attachment; but the woman, who in the one novel she lived to write, conceived an immortal love, proved, though in reversed positions, the fidelity of the portrait. The lover of the tale is a villain; the lover of the real life was a pure and noble woman. Emily, then, had a deep and tender nature, narrow and harsh as she sometimes seems. Her strength surpassed the strength of woman; it is only just to say that her love was fully equal to her strength. Her range of sympathy was narrow; she could not fathom the meaning of the lives, nor was she affected by the joys or sorrows of the people among whom it was her lot to live. She has no claim, like Charlotte, to the affection of the world; she did not know it; she was not familiar even with the small portion open to her immediate notice; still less did she feel the great pulse of humanity beating with such quick, such awful throbs in the mighty England of the day, the England of advancing liberty breaking through every fetter in all the departments of political, social and religious life. All this she could not know; she and her own soul held sweet communion, and they were sufficient unto each other; she wanted no other symphony than that which her own heart had for

her; her own nature had a song far sweeter to her ear than that of grandest choruses. Her life, however, though short and passed away from the world, has some notes for us all. Its own sublime music, confined to its living home, escaped with her death to posterity. Surely such a strong spirit could not have had its being here on earth, and have left no breathing, forming, helping influence behind. Her faith had its own creed; trust of the individual in God and his own soul; absolute intolerance of every other aid. This was her religion; In it she lived and breathed and had her being; to the very hour of her early death and in that last triumphal hymn, written shortly before it, whose mighty rhythm has the sweep of all eternity, she proved constant to the truth that was in her; the living truth that she was born to teach:—

LAST LINES.

No coward soul is mine,
No trembler in the world's storm-troubled sphere;
I see heaven's glories shine,
And faith shines equal, arming me from fear.

O God within my breast,
Almighty, ever present Deity;
Life that in me hath rest,
As I, undying life, have power in thee;

Vain are the thousand creeds
That move men's hearts—unutterably vain;
Worthless as withered weeds
Or idlest froth upon the boundless main,

To awaken doubt in one,
Holding so fast by thine infinity;
So surely anchored on
The steadfast rock of immortality.

With wide-embracing love
Thy spirit animates eternal years,
Pervades and broods above,
Changes, sustains, dissolves, creates and rears.

Though earth and man were gone,
And suns and universes ceased to be,
And Thou wert left alone,
Every existence would exist in thee.

There is not room for Death,
Nor atom that his might could render void.
Thou—Thou art Being and Breath,
And what Thou art may never be destroyed.

WILLIAM P. REEVE.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

That spirit of nativism which Mr. Blake deprecated in his convocation speech did not prove strong enough to prevent the importation of a professor of Political Science to fill the chair vacated by Prof. Ashley.

It may be that in this the Minister has acted wisely. Political Economy, in its academic aspect, is a new thing with us, but we may reasonably hope that when good or bad fortune shall render the chair of Political Science vacant for the second time, there may be found amongst our own graduates men whom a thorough course of study in college, followed by practical investigation of economic conditions at home and abroad, will have fitted for the discharge of the duties devolving on the occupant of this important chair.

Professor Mavor comes highly recommended by men who, if not the most eminent in the domain of economics, fill positions which entitle their opinions on such matters to a respectful reception. He is an author of some repute, and has studied the practical side of economic and social questions under especially favorable circumstances. As student and professor in Glasgow, that birthplace of modern political science, where production and distribution of wealth are conducted on so immense a scale, where the advantages and disadvantages of labor division are so manifest, where extensive strikes have been inaugurated and carried to successful issue, where, in a word, the

phenomena of modern industrial and commercial life are exhibited in all their complexity; coming, we say, from such a place, the professor should be able to speak as one having authority.

Mr. McEvoy, who has done such good work in the department, and who was a favorite candidate for the position, has been appointed lecturer.

Mr. E. C. Jeffrey, late fellow in Biology, has been appointed lecturer, while T. M. McRae takes the fellowship, while R. R. Bensley has received a demonstratorship in Biology.

In the Department of Physics several changes have been made. With the increased burden of duties which his elevation to the Presidency entails, Prof. Loudon, if unable to give his time exclusively to this branch, will have the able assistance of Mr. W. J. Loudon, demonstrator; Mr. C. A. Chant, lecturer; and J. C. McLennan, assistant demonstrator.

Mr. F. G. Hull has received the fellowship in Physics.

Mr. McLennan and Mr. Hull were respectively first and second in the Physics class of '92, and the work of the department will be in able hands throughout.

Mr. Magee, late fellow in Orientals, has been granted a permanent lectureship in the same department. Mr. Magee has been studying abroad during the summer, and is an enthusiastic devotee of his course, in which he distinguished himself during his undergraduate career.

No more popular appointment has been made recently than that of Mr. A. T. DeLury to the lectureship in Mathematics. An able mathematician, a cultured and scholarly gentleman, Mr. DeLury brings to the work qualities which ensure success.

With such men as Baker and DeLury in charge of the department, the mathematical supremacy amongst Canadian institutions of Toronto University is assured. With them is associated, as Fellow, J. W. Odell, late Business Manager of THE VARSITY and first class honor man of '92.

The promotion of Messrs. Squair, Dale, Fraser, Vandermissen and McCallum to be associate professors in the respective departments of French, Latin, Spanish and Italian, German and Physiology will be received with satisfaction by all who wish to see merit, diligence and long service receive their due reward. The above gentlemen include some of the ablest and most efficient members of the faculty in Arts and Medicine, and the increase in dignity and salary which the promotion entails was well deserved. Besides personal merit the departments which they represent have come to be recognized by both Senate and undergraduates as amongst the most important of the University courses of study, and it is high time that this tacit recognition should be openly and decisively expressed. The salary attached to the position is \$1,800, with the exception that Mr. Vandermissen, owing to greater length of service and exceptional diligence, receives \$2,000 per year.

IN DESPONDENCY.

When burdened and depressed with many cares,
Half-blinded, struggling with a stern-faced fate,
A rebel 'gainst her dictates e'er too late,
Her meshes seize me prisoner unawares.
I curse the folly of this mind that dares
To buckle into combats needless sought,
And struggle through to triumphs too dear bought,
As though the soul could breathe these earthly airs;

At moments such as these there sometimes stray
Into my mind o'erheavy and cast down,
Like summer's breath from over perfumed hay,
Faint scents of victory's sweetness and renown,
Whence rushing strength springs up and then the thought
Not what I would be, might be—what I ought!

F. B. P.

The Varsity

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The office of THE VARSITY is at the corner of Spadina Avenue and College Street, Rooms 2 and 3, in the third storey, where the EDITOR and the BUSINESS MANAGER will be found every evening from 7 to 8 p.m.

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NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

LITERARY SOCIETY.



NOTWITHSTANDING the rain, there was a very fair attendance last Friday at the Literary Society. The meeting having been called to order, a curious spectacle presented itself—the front seats were almost as well filled as the back.

After the minutes had been duly read and approved, Mr. Horne proposed that the other orders of business be proceeded with before the literary programme. But there was no seconder, and Mr. Strath was called upon for a reading. Instead of the reading he seconded Mr. Horne's motion; but it was too late, and he was compelled to apologize for not being prepared.

Mr. E. F. Langley, '94, then read an able essay on Dean Swift and his great satire, "Gulliver's Travels." The unhappy life of the author and its gloomy close were briefly pictured, and the deeper political significance of the satire skilfully brought to light. The local hits were deep and well appreciated.

The debate, "Resolved, that the success of the Republican candidate for the Presidency would be more beneficial to the people of the United States than the success of the Democratic candidate," was opened by Mr. Pease. At once it became evident that an American was speaking. The past history of the Republican party, its present

leader, and its noble policy, were all glowingly described; while both the Democratic party and its platform were sternly denounced.

During his speech, Mr. Pease chanced to speak disparagingly of the Irish, and at once, on Mr. Davidson rising to take the negative, his nationality also became evident. For a few minutes there was the same rushing flow of eloquence as had characterized the speaker on the affirmative; and then, his countrymen having been defended, the speaker settled down, as was most becoming for a fourth-year man, to a profound argument on the financial policy of the two parties and the evils of protection. He pointed out the fallacy of storing up huge sums of silver—a thing that we ourselves have never been guilty of—and showed that, though the apparent wages of the American laborer might seem large, yet his real wages were quite small.

The debate was then thrown open. Messrs. Carroll and Biggar each brought forth additional arguments in favor of the affirmative, while Messrs. Woods, Moss, Craig and Levi all stood up manfully for the Democrats, Mr. Woods making an exceptionally vigorous speech.

The President was bashful about giving his decision; but so was the audience. Each was sure that the other's would be the more judicial opinion. Finally the President yielded, and decided in favor of the negative.

There being no further business to transact, the meeting adjourned, so we hoisted the old sanctum umbrella and plodded home. After reaching home and putting the umbrella to bed we were struck with a thought. The constitution had been violated by two of the most talented and respected speakers. The chairman had allowed the two eloquent leaders more than the time of the water clock. We wish to protest against the violation of the constitution. For the one time, when the speakers were good, it was tolerable; but think what we might have to suffer under some speakers. Even as Cæsar pointed out to the Roman senate, unconstitutionality is always dangerous, and liable to react.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

NOTE.—Notices under this head must be in the hands of the Editor by Monday night.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD.

Y.M.C.A.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p.m. Open meeting. Address by F. A. Keller, Trav. Sec. S.V.M.
Class of '94 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH.

Literary Society.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8 p.m.
Ladies' Glee Club.—Y.M.C.A. Parlors, 1 p.m.
Mathematical and Physical Society.—"Life of Newton." Experiments. Room 16, College building, 3.30 p.m.
The Varsity Glee Club.—Practice 4 to 6 p.m. See Board.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

Victoria Literary Society.—Literary Society Hall, Victoria College, 8 p.m.
Jackson Literary Society.—Jackson Hall, Victoria College, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

Bible Class.—Rev. J. P. Sheraton, D.D. Subject: "Christian Abstinence," 1 Cor. viii. 1-13. Wycliffe College, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

Modern Language Club.—English meeting Subject: Goldsmith—life, essays, readings. Room 12, College Building, 4 p.m.
S.P.S. Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p.m.
Cross Country Run. 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH.

Y.W.C.A.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p.m.
Natural Science Association.—Biological Room, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.

Bible Class.—Rev. Dr. McTavish's class for Bible training. Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p.m.
Class of '95 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8.30 a.m.

President Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University receives a salary of \$15,000 a year.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The reading-room in the Y. M. C. A. building is now supplied with reading matter. On the tables may be found the Toronto dailies, several magazines and many periodicals of a religious nature.

An open meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at five o'clock Thursday afternoon, and will be addressed by Mr. Keller, travelling secretary of the Students' Volunteer movement. All who are interested in missions and who know anything of the gentleman who is to address the meeting will make it a point to be present.

The annual reception in connection with the Association was held, as announced, last Wednesday evening. The decision of the executive this year to issue invitations to the new students only proved to be a wise one; the building was no more than comfortably filled, and the freshmen for whom the reception was held seemed to enjoy themselves much more than on previous occasions. Through some mistake the invitations addressed to the faculty were not delivered in time, and on this account very few were present; President Loudon was forced to absent himself on account of a severe cold. The students began to assemble sharp on time, and by eight o'clock the hum of conversation had almost reached its climax. The programme, not the least pleasing feature of which was its brevity, commenced with prayer and the singing of a hymn, after which the president, Mr. C. R. Williamson, in a short address welcomed the students of the first year to the University; he dwelt upon the methods and aims of the Association and requested the hearty co-operation of those present in its work. The address was followed by a solo from Mr. Knox, who rendered in his usual happy style the ever popular song "Calvary." Professor McCurdy then addressed the meeting at some length, calling attention to the great influence of the Association in fostering and developing a manly Christian spirit among the students of the University; he also spoke in uncompromising terms of the practice which the authorities put forth such efforts to stop last week, and we must say that we can see no cause for such proceedings. At the close of the programme Mr. Robinson, president of the first year Class Society, in a neat speech moved a vote of thanks to the Association for their kindness in holding the reception, which was carried amid loud applause. The assemblage then turned their attention to weightier matters and partook of the refreshments kindly supplied by the Women's Auxiliary, to whom in great measure the success of the event is due. The meeting then broke up and the students departed to their several homes (or some other person's home) convinced that the reception of '92 was not the least pleasant in the history of the Association.

MEDICAL NOTES.

A few of the class of '95 are not with us this year. Oakley has given up medicine, at least for the present, and is representing a wholesale drug firm on the road. Thomson is attending a medical school in Detroit. Shaver is detained at home by the serious illness of his father, Dr. Shaver, of Stratford.

There is exceeding great joy among the meds over the result of the games. Porter, Lawson and Agnew are worthy representatives of the school. The freshmen showed themselves capable of producing some good men, and, doubtless, when their seniors will have left the University they will have something to say about the championship.

The first and second years hope, through the intercession of Prof. Primrose, to have the announcement of Saturday operations at the Hospital posted up at the Biological Department every Saturday morning. Last year the boys were often compelled to walk two miles only to find that there was no operation "on." The

remedy is only a matter of a telephone message once a week.

Lo! the poor medical student! For him no gorgeous receptions are prepared. Ye arts man is fêted and coddled by the city churches, but ye wicked med is unhonored and unsung. Yea, even is he forced to conceal his profession when he goeth forth to seek a boarding-place—*miserabile dictu*.

A letter has been received questioning the fairness of allowing one section of the second-year students to commence dissecting nearly two weeks before the others. Since this came to hand all have been set to work, and all, it may be presumed, are now contented.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. V. G. Marani for the following correction: "The vacancy caused by the resignation of C. J. Marani, C.E., has not yet been filled. Mr. Merrill's position is that of Fellow in Mechanical Engineering."

Mr. R. W. Thompson informs us, that during his unavoidable absence his duties are being performed by Mr. J. R. Dobic. We are sure that the substitute is doing his work to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.—ED. VARSITY.

Work was suspended on Friday to allow the students an opportunity to attend the sports. A number of those who availed themselves of this opportunity would like to know where the School of Science combination went in the team race, but no information can be obtained.

A football match has been arranged between the S. P. S. Rugby team and a team from the second year Arts on Tuesday afternoon. The S. P. S. Association team has entered the inter-class series, and the first game will be with Residence. The date has not yet been arranged, but will probably be some time this week.

Mr. H. N. Gibson, the Treasurer of the Engineering Society, is on the war-path this week, and judging from his radiant smile the shekels must be rolling in freely. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Society will receive the support it deserves, and that the students will help the officers in every possible way, not only by joining but by attending regularly and taking an active interest in the meetings.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

The Literary Society held a most successful meeting on Thursday afternoon last. Among those who took part were Miss M. F. Campbell, Mr. T. E. A. Stanley, B.A., and Miss M. Annis, B.A.

"Resolved—that the morals of a nation improve as civilization advances" was the subject of a spirited debate. On the affirmative were Mr. A. M. Doxsee, B.A., Miss J. S. Hillock, B.A., and Mr. W. M. Govenlock, B.A.; and on the negative, Mr. J. S. Black, Miss K. H. Ball and Mr. C. F. Errett. Mr. Casselman, of the Education Department, was called upon to sum up the points, which he did, and decided in favor of the affirmative.

Next Friday night there will be an open meeting in the same place. Mr. John Millar, B.A., Deputy-Minister of Education, will take the chair at eight o'clock. Dr. McLellan will deliver an address, and a scene from "As you like it" will be presented by the students. All are cordially invited to attend.

NOTES.

Mr. D. Thomson, B.A., was elected 2nd Vice-President of the Society in place of Mr. J. A. Taylor, B.A., who left to accept a position on the teaching staff of Pickering College.

At the Varsity sports on Friday last our boys distinguished themselves. Mr. R. E. Hooper, B.A., took 1st in

the 100 yards run, and first in the graduates' race, and 3rd in the 440 yards—in the last he was only a few feet behind the winner. Mr. Govenlock, B.A., took 2nd in the graduates' race. In this race a mistake was made by the starters in having them run 250 yards instead of 220, this making the time 23 4-5 sec. instead of 27 sec. as reported.

THE SUPERNATURAL IN MACBETH.

One evening lately, while idly turning the pages of an old magazine, I came across a Study of Macbeth by Richard Lewis, in which special mention was made of the supernatural element of the play. Being aware that many of the readers of VARSITY, including myself, are at present studying Macbeth, I have thought that it might not be out of place, aided as I was by the work mentioned above, to write a short paper on this supernatural element which is interwoven all through the play.

In beginning, it is necessary to call attention to the fact that Shakespeare wrote, not to gratify carping critics or profound scholars, but to please and instruct ordinary, every-day men. He paid little attention to the dramatic unities, and thought nothing of breaking the rules of the grammarian. Is it a wonder then that, inasmuch as his were works of imagination, he had no hesitation whatever in subordinating the physical to the spiritual world?

Dr. Johnson once advised a student of Shakespeare to first read through whatever play he had on hand, without stopping to take any heed of commentators or of editors' notes. In this way he would at once grasp the drift of the author, and enjoy the reading much better. When he has read it through and the pleasure of novelty has worn off, then let him begin to study it with care and criticism.

A student entering upon the stirring scenes of the second and third acts ought to follow Dr. Johnson's advice if he wishes to really comprehend and grasp the grandeur of the different scenes and the poet's great power of characterization. He must, if he would understand the nature of this tragedy, allow the power of the supernatural and the need for it, even though denying the truth of it. Shakespeare fairly revels in the supernatural; not alone in the tragedies—with their ghastly spectres and apparitions, which aid in detecting crime and awake remorse and fear in guilty men—but also in the lighter plays, in which we find the supernatural adding an air of brightness by means of Ariel, or Puck, or Titania and Oberon.

One great reason why Shakespeare introduced the supernatural in tragedies especially is that he was a devout believer in it himself. He could not help being so. The age in which he lived could not fail in leaving its mark upon him and his dramas. The people of that time were faithful believers in ghosts and phantoms. They believed that there were wicked people in the world—chiefly old women—who were skilled in sorcery and were in league with the devil; they felt equally sure that the seemingly empty air around them was tenanted by spirits of evil. It was for people who believed in things like these that Shakespeare wrote his plays, and not for the "scornful heretics" of to-day.

Since Shakespeare believed implicitly, as I have just said, in the supernatural, he always made the characters he wrote about in connection with this hold a like belief and act upon it. Had he done otherwise the effect would have been spoilt. But the supernatural does not produce the same results in all cases; in Hamlet the uncanny visitations have an elevating and soothing effect upon the hero, who is encouraged by them to finish what he has in view, while in Macbeth, they become the means of his cruel torture of mind. Though defying the hereafter, it is his faith in the realities of that same hereafter which drives him to consult the witches and makes him the dupe of their deceits; it is this belief too that so unnerves and abases him in the banquet scene.

Shakespeare's Macbeth is no brainless, brutal murderer.

In him the power of forming judgments and opinions is not wanting, but his imagination and greed for power are terribly strong. It is this vivid imagination that hastens his crime and, later on, plays so much mischief with him.

It is under the influence of that extraordinary and corrupted imagination that he appears to us in the second act, and it is quite useless to expect to feel the intensity of that act unless we admit the possibilities of the events enacted. Here we do not have the sickening details of an every-day murder, which would only arouse in us a feeling of repulsion, but we have depicted the agony of a human soul under deep temptation, to which it eventually yields. Later on we see this soul, tortured by the knowledge and affliction of guilt, being wrung with the pangs of unavailing remorse. Macbeth pictures to himself, his conscience quickened as it is by the dread nature of the crime, a dagger wet with the blood of his victim, and that, moreover, before he has committed the murder of his royal guest. The other supernatural feature which increases the effect of this strong act is the voice that Macbeth imagines he hears, crying

"Sleep no more
Macbeth doth murder sleep!"

The banquet scene in the third act is yet another appeal to the supernatural, more powerful because it is more real in its ghostly phantoms. In this terrific scene Shakespeare displays the greatest powers of his always powerful imagination. In the all-absorbing horror of the scene there is really nothing extravagant. "It is," quoting from Mr. Lewis, "the expression realized by the vividness of genius of a belief, as universal as man, that the innocent blood cries to heaven for vengeance and is heard; and no conception of divine vengeance can assume a more dread form than that which summons the spirits of the murdered from their graves and sends them forth as the instruments of heaven to rebuke and terrify the murderer."

That is what Mr. Lewis has to say about the scene, and I think I cannot do better than conclude with another quotation from him in reference to the various "appearances" in the play. He says:—

"Material science may smile at these conceits as the wild dreams of the imagination; but Shakespeare and poetry have the sanction of Holy Writ and the universal aspirations of human hopes to support these conceits of the imaginaton."

HARRY A. BRUCE.

IN OMNIBUS, TEMPERANTIA.

(The following translation of Horace, Odes I. xviii., was found among the papers of a departed student. Though the MS. was unsigned, the exquisite delicacy of the diction, giving us in English all the melody and dignity of the Latin original, leaves no room to doubt that the translation was the work of a good Quaker.—JAS. A. TUCKER.)

Come, Varus, be not guilty of so snide a trick
As ploughing up your grape-vines to plant trees;
For, being one of the boys, you surely know
That Bacchus curses every temperance crank
With woes untold, and care can but be drown'd
In foaming schooners. Yet 'tis not quite wise
To bowl too much—get on too big a bend;
For Bacchus—queer old duffer that he is!—
Spurns the libations of the habitual soak,
Making him oft so orey-eyed he can't
Distinguish wrong from right, much less the ditch
From the broad sidewalk. So let's all call quits
On the third treat, lest the cops run us in,
And we get fin'd five bucks—or thirty days.

The revenues of Oxford and Cambridge represent a capital of about \$75,000,000. The University of Leipsic is worth nearly \$20,000,000.

THE VARSITY GAMES.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Our annual sports were celebrated on the new Rosedale grounds last Friday, when nearly 2,000 people braved cold and threatening rain to witness the prowess, speed and agility of Varsity's many noted athletes. The "C" School band was in attendance, and by a well rendered programme added greatly to the enjoyment of the games. The Sports Committee are to be congratulated upon their successful conduct of the games. The promptitude with which event followed event did not allow the enthusiasm of the spectators to abate, and judging from the applause which greeted each performance we may safely assert that the spectators spent a most enjoyable afternoon.

This being Orton's first appearance since winning the championship, great interest was taken by the spectators in his performances, but neither "George" nor the track were in a condition for record-breaking. G. D. Porter wins the championship medal again as he did last year; Porter secured 32 points; Langford, 17; Orton, 15, and Hamilton, 12. A feature of the games was Orton's win in the 440 yards race in 55½ seconds.

The prizes will be awarded at the first public debate of the Literary Society.

With Mr. James Pearson as pistol-firer the starting was in good hands, and that difficult portion of the work was well done. Messrs. C. H. Nelson, W. J. Suckling and Jos. Irving kept the time, and Messrs. Theo. Coleman, B.A., J. M. Godfrey, B.A., and W. B. Thistle, M.D., were the judges. The measurers were Messrs. W. E. Buckingham, B.A., and C. E. Langley, and the referee, Mr. W. P. Thomson, B.A., with Mr. K. D. W. McMillan as announcer and G. H. Ferguson, B.A., as clerk of the course. The officers of the Association were: President, R. S. Strath; Secretary, E. B. Horne; Treasurer, L. Mc Dougall; Committee, J. C. Breckenridge, A. R. Goldie, T. Agnew, N. J. McArthur, J. W. Gilmour, W. R. P. Parker, D. M. Duncan, H. Rolph, W. H. Rice, J. Falconbridge, C. J. Taylor, W. E. Lingelbach, W. B. Hendry, H. Fitzsimons, W. McDonald.

We here give a complete list of prize winners with the times of the races, distances of the jumps, etc.:-

- Standing broad jump—1, G. D. Porter, 10 ft. 1½ in.; 2, J. Lawson 9 ft. 10 in.; 3, J. C. Hamilton, 9 ft. 7½ in.
 - Putting the shot, 16lb.—1, N. J. McArthur, 37 ft. 1½ in.; 2, T. Agnew, 36 ft. 8½ in.; 3, W. A. Langford, 34 ft. 4½ in.
 - Standing hop, step and jump—1, W. A. Langford, 30 ft.; 2, G. D. Porter, 29 feet 6½ in.; 3, J. Lawson, 29 ft. 4½ in.
 - 100 yards run—1, R. E. Hooper; 2, G. D. Porter; 3, J. C. Hamilton. Time, 10 3 4 sec.
 - Half-mile run—1, G. W. Orton; 2, R. Grant. Time, 2.04 3-5 sec.
 - Running hop, step and jump—1, W. A. Langford, 41 ft. 8 in.; 2, J. A. Lawson; 3, G. D. Porter.
 - 220 yards run—1, J. C. Hamilton; 2, G. D. Porter; 3, C. B. Pratt. Time, 25 sec.
 - Graduates' race, 220 yards—1, R. E. Hooper; 2, W. M. Govenlock. Time, 27 1-5 sec.
 - Hitch-and-kick—1, J. C. Hamilton, 8 ft. 1 in.; 2, T. Agnew.
 - Bicycle race, 1 mile—1, H. G. Beemer; 2, H. H. Love. Time, 3.20.
 - Quarter-mile run—1, G. W. Orton; 2, C. B. Pratt; 3, R. Hooper. Time, 55 1-4 sec.
 - Hurdle race, 120 yards—1, G. D. Porter; 2, T. Agnew. Time, 20 3-4 secs.
 - Mile run—1, G. W. Orton; 2, R. Grant. Time, 4.50.
 - Relay race, teams of three men—1, class of '93, Pratt, Moore, Orton; 2, residence, W. Gilmour, C. Jones, W. Jones. Time, 4.32.
 - High jump—1, G. D. Porter, 5 ft. 1 in.; 2, W. A. Langford.
 - Running broad jump—1, G. D. Porter, 18 ft.; 2, W. A. Langford, 17 ft. 10½ in.; 3, J. A. Lawson, 17 ft. 10 in.
 - Fatigue race, 50 yards and return—1, H. F. Mackendrick, carrying W. P. Thomson; 2, J. Gilmour, carrying H. Rolph.
- A novel and very interesting feature was the exhibition of strength by Mr. A. Ed. Meyer, with some of whose performances last winter our readers are already acquainted. He is really a marvel at weight lifting, and has several times excelled the English amateur records. Friday he hung a dumbbell weighing 134 lbs. by a rope from his first finger and straightened out his arm above his head. He did the same with 107 lbs. from the second figure, and 80 lbs. from the third and little fingers. An iron bar weighing 140 lbs. he held by his chin and wrote his name on a board at his shoulder with 107 lbs. hanging from his thumb. Getting together 800 lbs. he lifted this from his shoulders. If he should ever go into the business of weight lifting Mr. Meyer would be a formidable competitor for the stars among the professionals. He is a second year freshman, who has not taken long to achieve prominence.

The University of Chicago has adopted orange as the University color.

On Saturday last Hamilton's second fifteen came down and defeated our hitherto invincible kickers in a hard-fought fight. The wet and slippery grounds were unfavorable to Varsity's passing game, and this fact accounts for our defeat. Hamilton played a kicking game, and it won them the match; that is, if several little eccentricities of the referee be not taken into account. One very noticeable feature was, that on three occasions, when the ball was in Hamilton's goal line, he gave them a free kick. None of the spectators or players could tell why this was done.

Varsity scored right after the kick off, on a kick into touch in goal. Soon after this, Barr made a brilliant rush and secured a try which Moore converted into a goal. Hamilton then rushed, and scored a try, but the kick on goal failed. Barr again made a break, and struggled over the line with three or four "tigers" on his back. Four more points. Score 11-4. This ended the scoring in the first half.

In the second half Hamilton made 9 points in quick succession, by a beautiful drop on goal, 2 rouges and a safety touch. This ended the scoring, although the ball was forthwith nearly all the time, in Hamilton's 25.

Varsity's half-back line did not at all show up well, for which the slippery condition of the grounds and ball no doubt accounts.

Barr, Eby, Boyd and T. McRae, on the forward line, showed up in great form, their rushing being much admired. For the winners, H. Lyle, at quarter, played a grand game, while Mullins, W. Lyle and G. Laidlaw were conspicuous among the forwards.

The Hamilton team will play Osgoode Hall's second fifteen next Saturday for the cup.

EXCHANGES.

November *Lippincott's*, in "More than Kin," presents what woman writers nowadays so seldom write—a story for women. Marion Harland has done better work than her picture of a woman journalist, Mrs. Tommy Rodd, which is coarse if powerful, and, we will hope, quite untrue to nature. The character of Sydney Salisbury is sweet and well drawn, but there is in the story a great deal of unnecessary padding in the way of descriptions of costumes and food, which are well done but out of place in a sketch of this kind. In the novelette, as in real life, we may pray, "From the cook-book and the fashion plate, deliver us." The articles in the journalistic and athletic series are good, and the one on "Form in Driving" is one of the best on the subject we have read.

VARSITY editors are apt to feel that they are a little behind the times when they look over the list of dailies from the leading American colleges, many of which have also weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies as well. Even Leland Stanford University, which was established last year, now publishes *The Daily Palo Alto*. The editors of the *Palo Alto* have been requested by the faculty to resign, owing to the vigorous expression of their views on college politics.

The Daily Princetonian announces the erection of an hotel by the alumni of Princeton in connection with the university, which is to afford accommodation for visitors to the college, and club-room facilities for the undergrads.

In last number we intended to refer to the establishment of a Dog Hospital in the Veterinary College, University of Pennsylvania; an unkind fate made us speak of a "Day Hospital" instead.

Red and Blue (Univ. of Penn.) for the past week contains one of the best short stories that college journalists have produced in some time. "Harrison" is written with a dash and strength that remind one of the French masters.

The total number of students at Cornell is 1,576.

'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

The records were good at Rosedale last Friday. They wouldn't break.

G. H. Fairclough, Esq., is leaving for a two or three years course in the further study of music.

Geo. Hammill, '91, has been appointed Mathematical Master of Collingwood, vice G. A. Cox resigned.

Prof. Mavor, newly elected professor in Political Science, has arrived. He has already commenced his term work.

We are pleased to learn that our happy friend, Mr. W. R. Clark, has struck a rich profession. Whereat we rejoice.

Most humbly do we beg to call the attention of the Curator and House Committee to the cheerful *abandon* that distinguishes the reading-room.

Mr. Milner told the '95 Latin Class last Thursday that he accounted for the poor attendance on Monday, 24th, at the twelve o'clock lecture, by the fact that there was other *pressing* business to take up their time and attention.

The next meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society will be held in Room 16, University College, on Friday, Nov. 4, at 3:30 p.m. Mr. Reynolds, '93, will read a paper on "The Life of Newton." Physical experiments illustrating Newton's Rings and other interesting discoveries of the great philosopher will be given by Messrs. Moore and Anderson. Let us have a full meeting as important business is to be transacted.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.—A very successful French meeting was held on Monday evening in the College building. Miss Coombs and Mr. McKinnon were elected as representatives of the first year. The writers discussed were Daudet and Scribe. Carefully written essays were read by Misses Telfer and Jeffrey and Mr. A. S. Mackay. Mr. J. H. Cornyn also gave an instructive essay on "*L'Etude des Langues*." The meeting closed with conversation in French.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—The opening meeting of the Natural Science Association was held Tuesday, Oct. 25. W. G. Miller, Esq., B.A., presided and delivered his inaugural address. We have not space to quote his paper in full and are compelled to refer our readers to the daily papers. Never have we heard a more able explication of the advantages of accruing from the study of science. The words of the speaker will not soon be forgotten by those who were privileged to listen to them. The next meeting will be on Nov. 8th.

All our students will be pleased to receive news of A. F. Chamberlain, Esq., one of our former fellows in moderns. Mr. Chamberlain is lecturing in Clarke University, where he

took his Ph.D. degree. His subjects are American Languages and Mythology, Comparative Mythology and Criminology. He is also pushing the completion of his Kootenay dictionary, which is attracting considerable attention. Altogether Mr. Chamberlain bids fair to achieve a deserved and envious prominence almost sooner than even his admirers could have hoped.

On the evening of Tuesday last a farewell banquet was given at the Orphans' Home on Grenville Street, on the occasion of the departure of two of its inmates. A brilliant company of specially invited guests seated themselves at the richly-laden festive board, where with song and toast, music, jest and repartee the old walls of the Home resounded for hours with merriment such as it had never known before. TEMPUS FUGIT (intended apparently to represent the past tense), however, and the company had to disperse, but not without feeling at their heart's core a glow that would be proof against the world's cold frown for years to come.

A meeting of Class '95 was held in West Examination Hall, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at four o'clock. The meeting was for the election of officers. The report of the Year Book Committee was read by H. A. Harper, stating that the committee had considered it advisable to defer the publishing of a Year Book till the fourth year. After some discussion the report was adopted. Other matters of business were attended to, and the following officers were elected: President, W. L. M. King; First Vice, Miss Rowsom; Second Vice, Lyman Brown; Secretary, B. Bell; Treasurer, Allan Shore. As there were no lights—with all respect to the stars—the room was growing dark, and at this stage the ladies made a motion of adjournment. On Tuesday, Nov. 1, the election of the remaining officers will take place in Room 9, College building.

The Class of '93 held a most enjoyable "social evening" on Saturday, in the Y. M. C. A. building. The following new officers were elected: Treasurer, S. Silcox; Orator, L. F. Anderson; Musical Director, G. S. Fairclough; Critic, J. B. Reynolds; Councillors, T. A. Bell, G. W. Orton. The programme consisted of the inaugural address of the new president, J. D. Phillips, songs by Messrs. Crosby and Knox, a highly amusing essay by R. S. Jenkins, a poem by Miss Balmer, and an interesting history of the events of the year by the Class Historian, Miss Robertson. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of holding an "At Home" in the week preceding commencement. It was also decided that arrangements be made to have the graduating photo taken during the present term. At last after a pleasant evening of social

converse the seniors returned happy to their lodgings.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Alfred's written several squibs
Worth reading.
Morte d' Arthur, Locksley Hall, and
May Queen—
The leading.
Which show "the laureate" by birth
And breeding.
He's dead. All true poetic hearts
Are bleeding.
And now another laureate
We're needing.
Who'll outshine Tenny; even Words-
worth—
In screeching.
The public maw wants dainty food
And feeding.
It isn't that we grudge at all
The cost—
We'll have to give it up, because
We're lost,
In choosing from such glittering lights
As Austin,
Arnold, Swinburne and Jim Riley
From Boston.

A Useless Champion. Mamma:
"When that boy threw stones at you
why didn't you come and tell me in-
stead of throwing them back?"
Little Boy: "Tell you! Why you
couldn't hit a barn door."



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