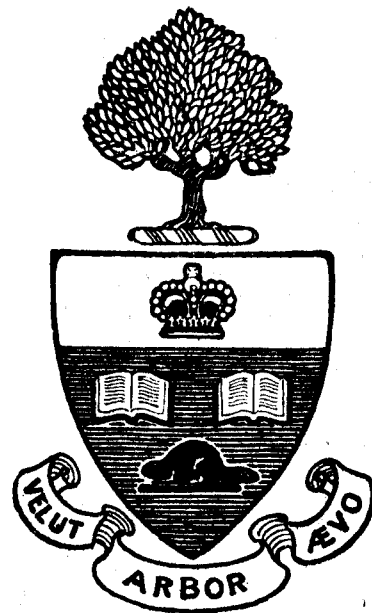


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PERICLES AND CLEON.

ANNIE B. RANKIN.

THE contrast and comparison of Pericles and Cleon gives a strange yet faithful picture of Athenian inconsistency. "In the character of the Athenian populace we see vanity and self-conceit side by side with noble-minded liberality and absence of jealousy against foreigners; cringing submission to demagogues joined with a power of appreciating statesmanlike wisdom; firm attachment to liberty and cruel tyranny towards their subject states; utter disregard for the principles of justice if they interfered with selfish aggrandisement, and yet a patriotic anxiety for the honor of their native country." It is perhaps one of the most striking proofs in history of this same fickleness of disposition that the same people who had been wisely guided and controlled for over forty years by one, who, in his perfect harmony and completeness of nature, is the type of the ideal spirit, not of his own age only, but of antiquity, were ready to be swayed by one who may be regarded as the representative of the worst faults of the Athenian democracy such as it came from the hands of Pericles.

Yet, perhaps it is unfortunate in the interests of his biographies of Pericles, both as recorded by contemporary authors and by his admirers of the present day, that though many and complete have been the accounts we have of Cleon's personality exist only in the writings of Thucydides and a partisan play, "The Knights" of Aristophanes, both of whom were violently prejudiced against Cleon—the former personally and the latter politically. Thus, while of Pericles we have the over-indulgent biography of Plutarch and the impartial account of Thucydides, it is more than probable that Cleon has had less than justice done to him in such portraits of him as have come down to us.

Both the statesmen wielded their influence over the destinies of Athens in the period which is generally termed "The Golden Age of Athens." But it was Pericles' privilege to guide Athens at the zenith of her greatness, while Cleon, who is the most distinguished representative of the new type of statesmen which the advanced democracy had produced and educated, comes into public notice when the brightness of that greatness is overcast, and when the turning point in the brilliant career of Athenian supremacy had been reached. The Persian war had created two leading cities where previously there had been only one. Over against the great Dorian city of the Peloponnesus stood the Ionian city of Central

Hellas. The trained courage of the Spartan hoplite was matched by the skill of the Athenian sailor. And of these two rival powers the famous Delian Confederacy had already made one the greatest maritime power of any single state in Greece, while it had caused the other to rapidly decline in prestige. It was reserved for Pericles to insist that the Athenian Empire had taken the place of the Delian Leagues, and however his policy in this respect may be censured, it is a recognized fact that the change was inevitable. He it was who held undisputed mastery over Athens at the happiest and greatest period of her history, who gave his name to one of the greatest ages of the world. It has been justly said that "other ages have had their bright particular stars; but the age of Pericles is the Milky Way of Great Men." It is, indeed, true that splendid as the fortune of Athens was in every respect at this time, it was in nothing more remarkable than in the number of great men whom she had at her disposal. Yet though Athens' greatest statesman is the most interesting figure of the brilliant circle of poets, philosophers, sculptors and historians which was the distinct feature of the period, the age of Sophocles and Euripides, Ictinus and Phidias was not made by Pericles. As Bury says: "He was not a statesman of originitive genius. He originated little; he elaborated the ideas of others. He brought to perfection the sovereignty of the people which had been fully established in principle long ago; he raised to its height the empire which had been already founded. It was his privilege to guide the policy of his country at a time when she had poets and artists who stand alone and eminent, not only in her own annals and those of Greece, but in the history of mankind."

Yet, though he may not have been creative, it was owing to the wise guiding power of this grand leader that Athens was made the wonder of the world. He owed the unparalleled ascendancy which he wielded so long over the fickle people, and in which we find one of the best proofs of his genius, entirely to his personal character. His personality was one of imposing grandeur. Connected both with the old princely Sicyon and with the great but unfortunate house of the Alemaeonidae, having received the best education which the age could supply, he had all the advantages—wealth, high birth, powerful friends—which at the outset of his political life, though doubtless auxiliary, nevertheless ex-

exercised very great influence both on the politics and on the judicature of Athens of which he became a member as a matter of course." The influence of the speculative philosopher, Anaxagoras, by whom he was swayed most deeply and permanently, can be traced alike in the intellectual breadth and the elevated moral tone of the pupil, in his superiority to vulgar superstitions and in the unruffled serenity he preserved throughout the storms of political life. Grave, studious, reserved, he was himself penetrated by those ideas of progress and culture which he undertook to convert into political and social realities."

On the other hand, Cleon, condemned by Thucydides, held up to eternal ridicule by Aristophanes, has come before posterity for judgment at a greater disadvantage than any other statesman of his merit. By the historian he is regarded as a restless and dangerous agitator, and if we might trust the picture given of him by Aristophanes, "he is the unscrupulous and shifty demagogue, always by lies and cajolery pandering to the worst passions of his master, the populace, filching from other men their glory, and resisting all the efforts of the peace party for his own selfish ends." But (according to Grote) we must remember that "men of the middling class, like Cleon, who persevered in addressing the public assembly and trying to take a leading part in it against persons of greater family pretensions than themselves, were pretty sure to be men of more than usual audacity. Without this quality they would never have surmounted the opposition made to them. And, apart from the license of the comedian to ridicule all notorious characters, it would be a grievous error and injustice to suppose that Cleon's policy, and the policy of men like him—who were self-made, who won their influence in the state by the sheer force of cleverness, eloquence, industry and audacity—was determined by mere selfish ambition or party malice. "Though he may have been vulgar and offensive in his manners, there is no proof that he was not an able politician." And when we allow for the personal grudge of Thucydides, these testimonies only show that Cleon was a coarse, noisy, ill-bred, audacious man, offensive to noblemen and formidable to officials—the watchful dog of the people. Nothing is proved against his political insight or his political honesty. The portrait of Aristophanes in the "Knights" carries no more historical value than nowadays a caricature in a comic paper. He, too, had suffered from the assaults of Cleon, who

"Had dragged him to the Senate House,
And trodden him down and bellowed over him,
And mauled him till he scarce escaped alive."

Despite their widely different characters, one quality was possessed by both Pericles and Cleon in a high degree—an extraordinary oratorical power. Both possessed this gift of speech which was essential to their success. It was owing to their eloquence that both were enabled to gain and maintain their great influence over the fickle populace. This gift of lucid and persuasive speech was Pericles' most marked characteristic, and the fact of Cleon's great power of speech is better attested than anything else concerning him. In this one particular even his enemies are agreed. Yet though both possessed the same power of eloquence there is as striking a contrast between the oratory of Pericles and that of Cleon as there is between their characters.

Pericles' voice was sweet and his utterance rapid and distinct, and by the unanimous testimony of ancient au-

thors his oratory was of the highest kind. Plato traces his eloquence largely to the influence of Anaxagoras; intercourse with that philosopher (he says) filled the mind of Pericles with lofty speculations and a true conception of the nature of intelligence, and hence his oratory possessed the intellectual grandeur and artistic finish characteristic of the highest eloquence. "The range and compass of his rhetoric was wonderful, extending from the most winning persuasion to the most overwhelming denunciation. The comic poets of the day, in general very unfriendly to him, speak with admiration of his oratory: 'Greatest of Grecian tongues,' says Cratinus; 'persuasion sat on his lips, such was his charm,' and 'he alone of the orators left his sting in his hearers,' says Eupolis; 'he lightened, he thundered,' says Aristophanes. In his eloquence he was indeed 'Olympian.'"

Cleon, on the other hand, possessed a powerful and violent invective, which he delivered in a loud, coarse voice. In the comedy he is represented as terrifying opponents by the violence of his criminations, the loudness of his voice and the impudence of his gestures, still in spite of this violent manner of speaking he seems to have acquired a power over the assembly which procured for him that extraneous support which he required to sustain him till he succeeded in gaining a personal hold on the people. By what degrees or through what causes that hold was gradually increased we do not know. At the time when the question of Mitylene came on for discussion, it had grown into a sort of ascendancy which Thucydides describes by saying that Cleon was "at that time by far the most persuasive speaker in the eyes of the people." There never was a theme more perfectly suited to his violent temperament and power of fierce invective than the disposal of the Mitylenians. He strongly remonstrated against the rescinding of the decree for a wholesale slaughter, and it is in this speech that Cleon appears at his worst. "The people were only showing (what he himself had long seen) their incapacity for governing, by giving way to a sentimental, unbusinesslike compassion; as for the orators who excited it, they were likely enough paid for their trouble." To those who regretted the dignity of Pericles the speech of Cleon may have seemed violent and coarse; but Cleon himself could hardly have outdone the coarseness and the violence of the personalities which Demosthenes heaped on Aeschines in a subsequent generation. Though his blustering rhetoric appealed to popular feeling, Cleon's influence extended no further than the public assembly; for Demos sitting in the Pnyx was a different man from Demos sitting at home, and while the lofty combination of qualities possessed by Pericles exercised influence over both one and the other, Cleon swayed considerably the former without standing high in the esteem of the latter.

While in Pericles two gifts were united, a supreme capacity for action as well as for speech, Cleon, as an opposition man was extremely formidable to all acting functionaries. With regard to their domestic policy, in their strong imperialism and democratic tendencies Pericles and Cleon are at one. Both are Pan-Athenian, both aimed to increase the Athenian Empire and to spread the political influence of Athens within the borders of Greece. The only difference in their imperialism is one which is an inevitable outcome from the diverse characters of the two men. Pericles' views and aims were of a much loftier description than those of Cleon. The aim of the statesmen who guided the destinies of Athens in the days of her greatness was (in Bury's words) "to make Athens the queen of Hellas; to spread

her sway on the mainland as well as beyond the seas; and to make her political influence felt in those states which it would have been unwise and perhaps impossible to draw within the borders of her empire. The full achievement of this ideal would have meant the union of all the Greeks, a union held together by the power of Athens, but having a natural support in a common religion, common traditions, common customs, and a common language." The greatest fault of Pericles as a statesman consisted in his inability to see that personal government in the long run is injurious to a nation; for it impairs the capacity of the people for self government and on the death of the chief leaves them helpless and inexperienced. Though Cleon's imperialism was of an essentially narrower and more selfish type than this ideal one, nevertheless it was his ambition to rule the state as Pericles had ruled it.

With regard to their treatment of allies "Cleon seems to have taken fully to heart the maxim of Pericles to keep the allies 'well in hand.'" It was under his influence that the Assembly vented its indignation against Mitylene, by dooming the whole people to slaughter, and when men began, in a cooler moment, to realize the inhumanity of their action and to question its policy, it was Cleon who deprecated any appeal to the irrelevant considerations of humanity and pity." On the other hand, though Pericles' policy admitted of no inhumanity—for to the student of the history of civilization his humanity is an important feature of his character—still, as Abbott says, "he considered it expedient for the allies, aye, and for all Hellas, that Athens should be beautiful; that her festivals should be splendid, that she should be the home of art and literature; the abode of freedom and culture; the Hellas of Hellas," and for this purpose the money of the allies was freely used for the adornment and fortification of Athens. "We may look on these measures as the arts of a demagogue who seeks by spending the public money to secure the public favor, or we may say that Pericles was able to gratify his passion for art at the expense of the Athenians and their allies. Neither of these views is altogether untenable, and both are far from including the truth. Pericles undoubtedly was, if we please to say it, a demagogue and a connoisseur, but he was something more. Looking on the whole evidence before us with impartial eyes, we cannot refuse to acknowledge that he cherished aspirations worthy of a great statesman." He sincerely desired that every Athenian should owe to his city the blessing of an education in all that was beautiful and the opportunity of a happy and useful life, and to this end he was probably justified in using every available means.

(To be concluded in next issue.)

A SUMMER FAMONG THE FINNS.

"Come to Wapella." Such was the telegram which I received, ordering me west to spend the holidays teaching. I went to Wapella, and there received further instructions to go to New Finland, where I would find my school. The name was suggestive enough, and a few inquiries confirmed my surmise that I was to spend the summer in a colony of Russians, as I then regarded the Finns. It was the "Finn Colony" school; I had no return ticket.

How to get out to my school was my first difficulty—sixteen miles over the unbroken prairie. However, luck came my way, a farmer driving me out within five or six miles of the place. I wanted Herman Huhtala, but the

Finns speak little English. I called at a house. I said: "Herman Huhtala." He said: "Herman Huhtala," and pointed; he drew a map on the ground. I couldn't understand. He went in for his cap, and taking the lead, I followed along an ancient buffalo path through bluff and slough. We made that trip in the darkness and in perfect silence.

On reaching Herman Huhtala's home we walked right in (Finlanders never rap at the door), and roused the good man from his sleep. Herman was my head trustee. "Teacher?" "Yes." "Good;" and his good wife made some coffee—real coffee—Finlanders know how. Next morning Mr. Huhtala showed me my school—a neat log building—and my shack, for I was to be a bachelor for the summer. The shack was log, too, 8x10 feet, with a stove in one corner and a straw bunk in the other. Branded on the door in large black letters were the words,

"The Hermitage."

"Who enters here leaves hope behind."

Some poor devil had been there before me. The table was made of the bottom of a prune box, and its legs were of the most primitive kind. Such as the shanty was, I took possession. There were other occupants, but I was occupant-in-chief. A brown wren had built her nest on the pantry shelf, and remained my companion during the summer. That "silence is golden" is not a belief firmly held by wrens. So I learned. Some little field mice played games on the floor at night. One, bolder than the rest, climbed up in bed and began to whittle away my hair. I stopped him, not feeling that I had any to spare. How they would scamper when a sliding reptile crossed the floor.

On the day following my arrival in the colony I opened school. Imagine thirty "white-haired" Finns, all chattering away in a language certainly not English, whatever else it might be. My work consisted largely in teaching English. To begin with, I held up some object, say, my hand; I said, "hand," and the little Finns said "hant." I held up a pointer, and Wiggle Hilberk—there was a twinkle in his eye—said: "Gat, not goot." One day I put my hand solemnly on the head of a neat little maiden and said, "porcupine," and the class shouted "borkubin," and the older pupils joined in the fun. They evidently knew the English word for "tuta" was not "porcupine."

The Finn children are easily taught, and intelligent—in fact, they are well taught at home, each father and mother being a teacher. They are clean and more truthful even than Canadian children. There are no thieves among them. All summer they came into my shack as they wished; my books, pens, knife, etc., were on the table, and yet I never missed a single article. They are by no means Russian, but are the equals of our Canadian children, as their parents are the equals of Canadians. Our country need not fear "degeneration" from the influx of foreigners, if they are all of the Finn stamp.

I had "to go out" (the colony is in a large poplar forest) after my trunk. Wikki Wyllymaki, the postmaster, gave me his horse and "democrat" to make the trip. The trail wound round, and especially through, many a slough. I came to one larger than the rest; an unfortunate farmer was stuck fast in the centre with a load of lumber. My horse entered the water and was swimming through fairly well, when "snap," a cross-bar broke, and I was left "Amid the Melancholy main." There was no help for it; I undressed, waded out, and

tied the horse as best I could to the wagon again. It was pleasant ride back—sixteen miles, astride a trunk with a bicycle on my shoulder.

Every Finlander has a bath-house. Good coffee and bath-houses are distinctly Finnish. The importance of a Finn farmer is measured by the size and beauty of his bath-house, and a man without one is scarcely given the standing of a citizen. I had often noticed these white-walled cabins, the smoke issuing from beneath the eaves, but thought they were for smoking hams. One night a neighbor asked me to come and have a bath. I went. An arch is made of large stones—a sort of furnace, but there is no chimney. The house is built over this—quite a stylish house, not unlike a summer cottage on the Island. During the day a slow fire is kept burning in the arch until the rocks are well heated. A tub of water is then carried in and all is ready. The bathers jump upon a sort of loft built at one end. The captain throws a dipper of water on the stones. It instantly turns to steam—hot steam, too. This rises to the upper part of the room (hence the loft), and the bathers use their "vetas" freely. The vetas are made of twigs of the birch bound together, the soft leaves being left on. They make a luxury in the way of a body-brush. If it gets too hot in the loft, the bathers jump down on the floor, it being cooler down there. After having my "steaming" I took a look at myself. The dirt was all gone.

Amid scenes like these the summer passed. The Finns are always kind, and a stranger among them is given the best they have. And although the outlook at first was not promising, I enjoyed fully my stay in the "Colony of the White-haired Finns." W. S. K.

GERMAN STUDENT DUELS.

The German Emperor was lately out forbidding duels in the German universities; but, strange to say, the duels go merrily on. The reason of this is that the Emperor has no more authority over the German student body than the Grand Lama of Thibet. The students are essentially a self-governing body. They have their own police, their own prison, and are responsible only to the university authorities. Their police are notoriously inefficient, their "career" or prison, holds about one man, and the authorities are thus shorn of their strength.

This writer was fortunate enough not long ago to witness several duels at Heidelberg. It appears this is an unusual thing. I recently spoke to two students who had studied in Germany for over a year each, and neither of them had ever got near a duel. The gentleman who secured me *entree* was an attache at the American Embassy in Berlin who had himself attended Heidelberg in his wild and woolly days, and displayed with great pride a scar he had got in a duel at that time.

The building in which the duels were held was a large barn-like structure attached to a little country inn. To arrive at it, one crossed to the other side of the river from the university, ascended the Philosophenweg or Philosopher's Way, a famous path, and thence passed up the Hirschgasse (goat path) to the top of the hill overlooking the river. Here was the ancient tavern where the familiar spirits of the university did congregate. In the barn-like structure I have mentioned, a great number of students sat about long tables taking their morning strawberry wine and rolls. Some of them wore white caps; these were the nobles. Some of them wore yellow and blue caps, these were the respectables. Some of them wore red and purple, these were what might be called "cheap-johns." But nearly all of them

had scars on his face and head.

Now to an American mind it possibly seems strange that the German students would be proud of their scars. One would think that what they should be proud of would be coming through the fight without any scars. But it is not so. They do not fight to kill; they fight for scars. Before the fight their seconds arrange what the "game" shall be. If it is five scars, then the combatant who has first inflicted three scars, wins. If it is three scars, the combatant who has first inflicted two scars, wins. Furthermore, there is no skill in it at all; one man stands nearly as good a chance as another. Under these considerations, if a man has no scars, the logical conclusion is that he has not fought, and (triumphantly) that he is afraid to fight. That is why they are proud of their scars.

After a considerable wait, the first pair of duellists came in from an ante room, attended by their seconds and the doctors. I shall not soon forget the face of the man who faced me. It was livid and flabby to a degree, and the black goggles the man wore accentuated this effect horribly. I am not squeamish, but that face gave me a turn. Both the duellists, I think, were new at the game; at any rate, they seemed like it. They stumbled and looked awkward, and did not know where to turn, until they were lined up.

Each combatant is padded everywhere except as to his face, his head and his left arm; and his left arm is tied behind him. He wears black, strong goggles to protect his eyes. His neck has a pad on it, like a Queen Elizabeth ruff, fully five inches deep. His body is protected by what looks like a baseball catcher's protector. His sword-arm is so trussed up that he cannot let it down below the horizontal. His sword is long, blunt and pointless, exactly like the toy swords we all used to employ when we were younger, except in point of size. Nor has he any more freedom in regard to posture. He must stand with both feet together, as on parade, neither moving foot backward or forward. If he stepped forward he would trip over his seconds' foot, which is shoved in front of him; and if he stepped backward he would encounter the resting chair. Thus he has to fight motionless and rigid, moving only his sword-arm, and hack-hack-hacking with that away above his head, as if for dear life.

When there is the suspicion of a cut, the seconds knock up the swords and cry "Halt!" The doctor examines the cut, plasters it up, and they proceed. The livid-faced man I have referred to had his right hand cut nearly in half; the sword cut through the glove, ran up between his little finger and fourth finger, and into the body of the hand. Immediately there was a stir of excitement. Students, hitherto listless and eating their rolls and drinking their wine, crowded around with interest. A student near me said, "Das kommt selten vor." I remember thinking what the poor fellow would do when exams. came around.

In the next duel one fellow got three cuts and another one. The third number, however, was the cap of the climax, and brought the house to its feet. The duellists were two short, stubby specimens, as lively and fierce as Tom Thumb, and hacked each other in glorious style. One of them served the other a cut on the scalp, so that a great flap of his scalp hung down over his ear. The other waited till the doctor had slapped the flap up again and plastered it down, and then he sailed in, and slit his foeman's nose, and slipped off his ear, and generally put his indelible trade-mark on him. Everybody pro-

nounced it a decided success, and smiled in a bovine German way for several minutes after.

In all there were six duels that Saturday morning, mostly about nothing. A point of honor, a friendly challenge, a chance encounter—anything serves as an excuse. The German student duel is anything but serious. My friend, the attache, told with abhorrence of an American student over there who had been challenged to a duel, who said, "If any gentleman wishes a fight let him get a revolver and fight right, and I'll do what I can to oblige him." "Bah, a Philistine," said the attache. That is the spirit in which most of the duels are conducted. All the time they are going on students sit around at the long tables drinking their strawberry wine and taking their rolls.

Wicket 94? W.

REMARKS ON "THE PLUG."

It was sixty years ago that Emerson said: "The timidity of public opinion is our disease, or, shall I say, the publicness of opinion, the absence of private opinion." His words are as true for our own day as they were for his, and as true for our college life as for any other department of life.

If independence of thought were to be found anywhere, one would naturally look for it among the student body. The aim of its members—a liberal education—might be quite naturally supposed to involve liberality in thought. He whose mind is being trained to study with nice discernment the works of widely different minds, would, one might think, welcome among his fellows the expression of ideas different from his own.

But in general this is not so. The Rotunda, not content with rubbing off the corners, has reduced us to a "mush of concession." The effect of this is seen in a spirit of intolerant self-complacency. A man who considers his time too valuable to waste in that which has little interest for him, or one who thinks that it adds neither to his dignity nor *esprit de corps* noisily to parade the streets, is labelled "plug." It is the same spirit that dubs a workingman "scab," who refuses to join in a strike that he believes to be iniquitous; that sneeringly brands the man of original thought along lines unfamiliar to the orthodox scientist as "credulous." There are few things more antagonizing, perhaps I should merely say disgusting, than to hear one in whom you know to be a spark of genius, sneered at as "plug" by one whose brains suffice him to root for his own team and hiss the adverse decision of the referee.

There is nothing in my college life that has given me as much real pleasure as the few "plugs" I have known. Closer acquaintance with them has shown me how unjust has been the term applied to them. I have found them to be, as a rule, anything but mere pedants or bookworms. On the contrary, I have more than once found them to be men working extensively on that which was entirely foreign to their college department—men who preferred a lower stand on the class lists in order that they might spend their energies on what they felt would eventually bring their larger returns. It is a skilful poker-player who knows when to throw down a good hand.

But my purpose was not to champion "the plugs." They would give me little thanks, for the attitude of college opinion makes little difference to them. But it seems to me that there is nothing more dangerous to a young impressionable student on first coming within our halls having his ambitions and dreams and ideals, as most of us have had, than to find that the road to recog-

nition lies along the plain of levelled individuality. One has only to remember how in his freshman year he took part in much that was uncongenial, partly because he had not the moral courage to do otherwise, and partly because with a freshman's humility he thought it his place to follow the precedent of other years.

One feels that there should be a stand made against this. I believe that this spirit of intolerance is by no means universal, but that it marks that section of the student body which not only is, generally speaking, the poorest mentally, but which is also in the minority. For there are those who acquiesce in this spirit, not because they believe in it, but because policy demands concession. It is not an uncommon thing for a man whose ability is of the highest order to be turned down, simply because he does not attend the different sports.

There are other influences outside of the student body that also tend in this same direction. It is all very well for members of our faculty to deplore the decline of "the frank expression of individual opinion among undergraduates." We hear considerable these days about the dearth of original contributions to our college paper. A student who was a class leader, and who has since graduated, told me that his freshman year here had been spoiled by a criticism—unkind and cruel, he termed it—of certain literary work required of him. Such a student, whose first attempt at self-expression had met with such caustic reception, would feel very little like hazarding anything original to a college journal. Perhaps a sensitive youth of sixteen, entering what was to him a strange world, should have been more hardened. Perhaps criticism to be effectual needs to be caustic. I do not wish to forget the respect due to authority. I am merely speaking of tendencies that check self-expression. There are also other things of which it is not lawful to speak—on paper.

Much could be read into my words that was never intended. I know something can be said on the other side. My position is that of a debater who, though believing fully in his own side of the question, sees that there is a certain amount of truth in the pleas of the other side. But I feel that we have been so permeated with this "other side" that our ideal of college life has lost its symmetry. I should be sorry if I were taken to uphold certain characteristics that are associated with the "plug." I recognize that a man may be as much of a voluptuary in his studies as in his sport. Football and gymnasium work are excellent. I should consider college life without its social side as decidedly wanting. But what I do feel is that all these should be considered subsidiary to a man's larger development, and that each man is himself to determine what is to his interests and what is not. If there is anything around Queen's Park that will not benefit him, physically, mentally or spiritually, I cannot see why what is termed college sentiment should make him include it in his time-table.

In conclusion: If a young friend, coming to our college, were to ask me of our life here, I should, out of my own experience, offer him this advice: Try to gain the friendship of a "plug" or two, and I believe you will find in them as worthy friends and as true gentlemen as any who follow the football or chase the puck.

C. R. Jamieson, '04.

There was a crowd, and they were three;
The girl, the parlor lamp and he;
Two is company, and no doubt
That is why the lamp went out.

—Ex.

THE VARSITY,

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TORONTO, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1904

THE victory achieved by Messrs. Dix and MacGregor in Montreal is hailed with the greatest enthusiasm by Toronto students. That the championship in the I. U. D. L. was won at the same time is a matter of real pride. Since the inter-university debates were organized it has been a rare occurrence for a visiting team to win a debate. This has not been due to unfair receptions, but to the fact that the speakers could not help feeling that the audiences were entirely with the home team, and could not, therefore, welcome any arguments that might prove the undoing of their champions. There was nothing of this to contend against, however, in the case of our men when they out-pointed McGill. Not only was their treatment by the audience manifestly fair, but the daily press of Montreal did not hesitate to commend the decision of the judges as being the only one possible in the face of the arguments advanced and the style in which they were presented. Every student in the University is proud of the honor won so honestly, and is equally proud of the men who won it for them. With our attitude changed from that of challenger to that of defender there will surely be a deeper interest taken in this series of debates at the opening of another season.

* * *

RUMOR furnishes many a text upon which discourses are made that require contradiction. Lest we should find ourselves mistaken, we will just mention that rumor has it that the plans for the new Convocation Hall call for a building of very ordinary design. The students are liable to feel a considerable amount of chagrin if the proposed structure does not rival the finest building in the Park in point of beauty. One useful pile, shorn of every attempt at ornamentation in order to save expense, is enough for the University. The Convocation Hall should mark our highest attainment in the way of architecture, standing, as it

does, a monument to the liberality of graduate and undergraduate alumni.

* * *

ON a former occasion we mentioned our dearth of original poetry, among other things, which as collegians we lack. Our remarks have borne fruit, but we are not able to avail ourselves of it. Tennyson sang a little song about Farmer Finney's Turnip before he launched out into the epic. Our versifiers have sprung at once into the field of the lyric, the epic and the ode. They have become grand opera singers before they have assisted the glee club. We still desire to publish undergraduate verse, but we must limit the length of the compositions. Seven pages of quatrains is a little overdone as a beginning. So also is two hundred lines of pentameter.

* * *

THE question raised by the letters of Professor VanderSmissen and Mr. Vance in our correspondence columns is one of considerable delicacy. The whole problem of the relation between teacher and student is included in it, although the particular phase emphasized is the attendance of members of faculty at student functions. That this attendance has, in the Faculty of Arts, almost completely fallen away may be due to one of two causes, or perhaps to both. These are a lack of interest in student affairs on the part of professors, or a failure on the part of the students to take any note of the professors when arranging their plans. Now comes the question of who is responsible for either of these conditions. It is much too large for us to attempt an answer. The teaching staff is undermanned and overworked, so that social intercourse with the undergraduates is more difficult than it used to be. The students now in attendance have never seen their teachers taking any apparent interest in their affairs, and so have not acquired the habit of counting upon their support and countenance. In the days of not-so-long-ago complimentary admission was given to members of the faculty and their immediate friends to nearly everything held under student auspices. In these latter days of expensive entertainments the committees cannot afford to be so generous, even if the professors desired such consideration. In former times the members of faculty and the students were more at one, because both recognized a certain traditional code which made demands upon both. At the present time a process of evolution is going on, which, when completed, will usher in a new era in college life. In the stage of transition it is perfectly natural that there should be divisions, that one party should expect official invitations, while the other insists upon a general notice to serve student and professor alike. The ideal college function does not recognize any difference between members of the faculty and undergraduates. Both should work together as one, and the Executive Committee should include members of each. The matter at issue might well be adjusted by a liberal courtesy on the one hand and by an active sym-

pathy on the other. We hesitate to offer a more definite solution until a more general expression of opinion has been obtained. One thing we might suggest. With our organization of University athletics under one board the college games have been done away with. It is manifestly possible that any professor might fail to receive general recognition in a mixed audience of two thousand students when, perhaps, he only meets one or two hundred in his class rooms. The reserved seat plan might obviate this disadvantage

THE COLLEGE GIRL

MISS J. A. NIELSON, Superintending Editress.



The annual reception of the Women's Literary Society of University College was held last Saturday evening, and, as usual, was a very enjoyable and successful entertainment.

The chief feature of the evening was a concert, which, contrary to custom, preceded the reception proper. The president, in addition to extending to the guests the welcome of the Literary Society, showed in a few well-chosen words the significance of the various items of the programme, as representing different phases of the college girl's activity. The opening address was followed by the singing of "Toronto."

A fencing drill was then given by six girls, under the direction of Sergeant Williams. The drill was admirably performed, and to all who know anything about fencing it was evident that a great deal of hard work had been necessary to acquire such ease and agility.

The dramatic class, under the direction of Mrs. Scott-Raff, furnished a large part of the programme. The first scene was Lippincott's "Place aux Dames," a comedy in one act. It represents four of Shakespeare's great heroines, Lady Macbeth, Portia, Ophelia and Juliet, as they might have been supposed to be in real life, without the highly tragic circumstances with which the great dramatist represented them. Juliet, as a commonplace Mrs. Romeo Montague, complains of Romeo's various faults of temper; Portia, the great heiress no longer, but the wife of the gambler and spendthrift Bassanio, thunders in elevated and dignified language, interspersed with Latin phrases, which are most effective, even if not quite accurate, against the fate which sold her, "not to the highest, but the slyest bidder"; poor Ophelia, mad no longer, but only querulous and wandering, while she laments her noble husband's indulgence in a habit, the cure of which in modern times would be not a pearl, but gold, yet by the frequency of "Ham says" in her conversation, testifies to a depth of truly admirable wifely devotion, which she justified by the statement no one present dared to disbelieve, much less deny: "If you had a clever husband, you'd be glad to quote him"; and lastly, Lady Macbeth, with a broad Scotch accent, which

would take the tragic element from anything, protests vehemently against the unjust and untrue stories which have been circulated regarding her character and that of her husband, who, whatever be his offences in the line of snoring, is absolutely incapable of the atrocious crimes attributed to him by the odious wretch, Will Shakespeare.

As if the intention had been to reverse the usual order of passing from the "sublime to the ridiculous," this very amusing comedy was followed by a representation of Act v., Scene 3, of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." This was beautifully and artistically rendered.

The dramatic part of the programme was concluded by a brief comedy entitled "A Pair of Lunatics." This last play was quite equal to either of the others in the interest it possessed, and—may I say without being misunderstood?—in the naturalness of the acting.

During the evening there was some very enjoyable music in the form of a piano solo and a vocal selection.

After the concert the audience adjourned to West Hall, where a short informal reception was held. This was followed by promenades, during which refreshments were served.

The guests dispersed shortly after eleven with the memory of a pleasant entertainment, which has certainly been surpassed by no previous reception of the Women's Literary Society.

The open meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society of the Women's Medical College was held on Saturday evening in the college building on Sunnyside street. An entertainment preceded a programme of dancing, which was greatly enjoyed by the students and their guests. Miss Minerva Reid, '05, delivered an address upon "Women in the Professions." Miss Beatty and Miss Callaghan, '05, gave musical selections, and the *Mercurius* was read. Just by way of adding spice to the dryer matter in the journal an essay on Allopathy vs. Homeopathy was included. A couple of recitations were given with fine effect. During the evening those who had not inspected the class-rooms and laboratories were shown through the building by the hostesses of the evening. Refreshments were served, and the guests departed before midnight.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The regular meeting of the Association will be held this week on Friday at 5 p.m. Mr. Willis R. Hotchkiss, one of the secretaries of the Student Volunteer Movement, will address the meeting. Mr. Hotchkiss will be remembered as one of the most forceful speakers at the last Student Volunteer Convention held in Toronto in 1902. It is hoped that a large number of the students will take advantage of this opportunity of hearing Mr. Hotchkiss.

Rev. Dr. Jas. I. Good, of Reading, Pa., addressed the Association on Thursday last on the subject, "The Soul." Dr. Good's remarks were very suggestive, and many were sorry that he had not had time to go more deeply into that most interesting subject.

On Friday evening the City Missions Committee gave an entertainment to about one hundred members of the Men-of-To-morrow Club at the Broadview Boys' Institute. A varied musical programme was given by a number of undergraduates, while Professor Hume delivered a brief address on "Slavery."

"Oh, bugouse!" exclaimed the naturalist as he stumbled on the aut-hill.—*McGill Outlook*.

THE I. U. D. L. CHAMPIONSHIP.

With the winning of the final debate against McGill our University added another to her extensive list of championships for this academic year. And it is a further source of gratification when we remember that this one is held by us now for the first time.

In the first series in November, McGill defeated Ottawa, while Toronto won from Queen's. The final contest took place at Montreal on Jan. 22nd, when our representatives, Messrs. McGregor and Dix, wrested the victory from the representatives of McGill.

The debate was held in Royal Victoria Hall, before a large and appreciative audience, amongst whom were a large number of the faculty. At no university in the league is a keener interest manifested in debating than at McGill.

The subject of the debate was: "Resolved, that Canada should seek to secure reciprocal free trade with the United States." The task of establishing the affirmative fell to the lot of Messrs. McGougan and Greenshields of McGill, while our representatives opposed the resolution.

Mr. McGougan, opening for the affirmative, took the ground that owing to the geographical relations of the two countries, the United States must be the natural market for Canada; that there is no natural inter-provincial trade in this country, and that under free trade Canada would flourish just as the different States of the Union have prospered. Even with a high tariff against her, Canada exported to the United States three-fourths as much as she exported to Great Britain.

Mr. McGregor, in reply, contended that along broad lines the productions of the United States and Canada were similar, and that they were competitors in foreign markets. By means of figures he showed that Great Britain rather than the United States was Canada's natural market, and that owing to the rapid development of transportation facilities, Canada was becoming independent of the United States. Further, reciprocal free trade with the U. S. with the industrial conditions as they exist in that country to-day, would mean the paralysis of Canadian industrial life.

The next speaker, Mr. Greenshields, held that free trade would open up a market of eighty millions of people for Canadian producers; that this would lead to a rapid development of our natural resources, and that with our cheap water power, Canadian industries could easily compete with those of the United States. This would not mean, nor even tend to, political union. Neither was it opposed to the idea of closer imperial relations.

Mr. Dix, who followed, pointed out the impracticability of the proposal from the standpoint of our international relations. It would mean discrimination against Great Britain, and a rearrangement of our commercial relations with those countries affording "most favored nation" treatment. Moreover, it meant an immense loss of national revenue, for which the affirmative had failed to make provision. He further showed that the time was inopportune for such a proposal, seeing that the whole trend of our national life was in another direction, that we were, for the present, pledged to fiscal peace, and that there was opposed to it a strong national sentiment.

The judges, W. D. Lighthall, B.C.L., F.R.S.C., Rev. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., Rev. H. Symonds, M.A., D.D., were unanimous in awarding the victory to the members of the negative. During the evening an excellent musi-

cal programme was rendered. Our representatives speak enthusiastically of the hospitality of "Old McGill."

THE MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

(Report of Meeting, Thursday, Jan. 28th, 1904.)

Those who neglected the opportunity of hearing Mr. Stupart, of the Dominion Observatory, in his address on Thursday afternoon, certainly missed a rare treat. The subject, "Some Problems in Meteorology," which was rather uninviting and promised to be somewhat technical, proved to be most interesting and instructive. He gave an outline of the daily duties of the observatories, telling how each morning reports of the barometric and thermometric readings, direction and velocity of the wind, etc., are received at the Observatory in Queen's Park from the thirty-six branch stations in Canada, are forwarded on to New York, for which they receive in return here in Toronto reports from sixty stations scattered throughout the United States. These afford a complete determination of the atmospheric conditions existing over the greater part of North America, and it is from these results, coupled with long experience and a natural aptitude for his work, that the forecast official makes the observations which appear in the dailies and on the weather bulletins. He made also some very interesting remarks upon the theories as to the cause and general behavior of storms, and stated that it was here that a University training in mathematics and physics could be very effectively brought to bear on the science of meteorology; in the study of the kismetics of the higher atmosphere might result an explanation of the abnormal course taken by some storms, and thus enable them to be successfully forewarned in the future.

In conclusion, he stated that, from the indications of recent researches in electricity and radio-activity, meteorology is soon to pass from the position of an empirical to the rank of an exact science, and that there is no doubt that in the near future it will be possible to prophesy weather with certainty, founded on strict scientific calculation.

J. S. Thompson, Secretary.

RADIUM AND RADIO ACTIVITY.

The second in the series of lectures in aid of the Convocation Hall was delivered to a large audience in the Chemical Building on Saturday afternoon by Professor J. C. McLennan, on the subject of Radium and Radio Activity. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams and a number of interesting experiments with the Cathode and Roentgen rays and Radium itself, for the possession of which Dr. McLennan had to thank Mr. Wm. Mackenzie.

The lecturer referred to the old dream of the alchemists, so attractive to the mind of man, of turning the baser metals into gold and silver, and although the alchemists had failed in this and fallen into disrepute, the problem of the mutability of matter had not ceased to interest the physician and chemist. Now, in the discovery of Radium, we appear to be nearing a solution of the problem. In 1860 Faraday, and a little later, Meyer, suggested the theory that the atom was made up of much smaller particles of matter, and that the difference between atoms was due to the different combinations of these ultimate particles. Sir Wm. Crooks in 1880 discovered that when an electric current was passed through a partially vacuated tube, rays of light

travelled from one end of the tube to the other. These rays—which were called cathode rays—he found to possess certain characteristics; they travelled in straight lines, caused fluorescence of the glass on which they fell, generated heat and were deflected by a magnet. It was later discovered that they would penetrate a thin plate of aluminium and would discharge an electroscope. From this it was argued that the rays were particles of matter in motion and charged with electricity.

In 1895 Roentgen showed that when the cathode rays impinged upon a point rays of a different kind were emitted, the characteristics of these being that they generated little heat, were not deflected by a magnet, but were much more penetrating than the cathode rays. To these the names of X-rays or Roentgen rays has been given.

In the light of these discoveries Henri Becquerel, of Paris, who was studying fluorescence, made investigations which showed that the fluorescence of Uranium had characteristics similar to the cathode and Roentgen rays. Madame Curie, a student of the School of Physical and Technical Chemistry, of Paris, took up the study of radio activity. She found the radio activity of the salts of uranium to vary directly with the quantity of uranium, which seemed to prove that the activity was due to that element. From uranium she turned to the investigation of minerals and found that pitchblende, which contained only 90 per cent. of uranium, was eight times as active as uranium itself. This showed that radio activity was not necessarily a property of pure uranium. She then set herself to isolate this impurity by means of chemical reactions and finally a substance intensely radio active, the salt Radium chloride, was obtained.

The radiation from Radium chloride resembles the cathode and Roentgen rays, but when acted upon by a magnet some are deflected towards the magnet, some away from it and some are unaffected, showing that there are three kinds of rays; these have been called Alpha, Beta and Gamma rays. Besides these rays there is a residue of gas called the "emanation." In the tube where radiation is going on Professor Ramsay has found the spectrum of helium develop. Thus the mutability of matter has been shown.

In the physical laboratories of Toronto University it has been shown that all elements possess radio-activity to some degree, and the degree is greater as the atomic weight increases. Perhaps as the atom becomes more complicated it tends to break down and assume simpler forms.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Arts Dance will be held in the Gymnasium next Friday evening, Feb. 5th. Tickets may be obtained at the Undergraduate Union, from W. J. K. Vanston, or at H. H. Love's, 189 Yonge street.

An open meeting will be held in Class Room No. 2 at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9th. The address will be delivered by Rev. T. R. Robinson, lecturer in psychology, on the subject of "The Novels of Dickens and their Philosophy of Life."

The Medical Society will hold its regular meeting on Friday evening, Feb. 5th. Addresses will be given by Professor McPhedran and Dr. Spragge.

The first debate in the second series of the Intercollege Debating Union will be contested in Osgoode Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3rd. Messrs. M. A. and D. A.

McDonald, of Osgoode Hall, supports the affirmative, and Messrs. W. S. Daniels, B.A., and J. T. Knight, of Victoria, the negative on the resolution: "Resolved, that it is the duty of Canada to contribute regular and substantial aid toward the naval defence of the Empire."

The group photograph of the Varsity Editorial Board is now ready for distribution. It may be had at the janitor's office on payment of the price—\$1.45.

Owing to the Arts At-home on Friday night, Feb. 5th, there will be no meeting of "The Lit." On the following Friday, Feb. 12th, the final inter-year debate will be held: "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. ΔT

The Philosophical Society will hold its second "open meeting" for the year on Tuesday, Feb. 9th, in Room 2, at 4 o'clock. An address will be given by Rev. T. R. Robinson, B.A., of the Psychological Department, on "The Novels of Dickens in their Philosophy of Life." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of Varsity:

Sir,—In view of Mr. Vance's remarks in your last issue, I felt it necessary to point out that the statements in my former letter are perfectly clear and absolutely true. The dinner was the only function of which I had any knowledge or information before the event, and to the best of my recollection the original date fixed in my presence was a Friday. In any case, members of the faculty have many engagements that are not academic, and it is no part of their duty to scan the notices or advertisements in the papers, whether perchance there may not be a college function announced therein; the bulletin board is for undergraduates.

Nor does it at all follow that one will be welcome at every student function. My reason for feeling "like a stranger in a strange land" at such functions was as clearly stated by me, that I was "treated as such"; in other words, I was not, as far as I could see, a welcome guest, nor am I alone among my colleagues in this feeling.

I repeat that if the students desire the presence of the faculty at their functions, they can only have it by invitation. The large attendance of members at the first year reception shows how such an invitation is appreciated, and I feel assured that they would come again, if invited by the same people, because they were made heartily welcome.

It is merely a question of common, every-day civility and courtesy, which the average secretary of undergraduate societies too frequently neglects.

W. H. VanderSmisen.

There was a young man named Willy,
Whose actions were what you call silly;
He went to a ball
Dressed in nothing at all,
Pretending to represent Chili.

—McGill Outlook.

NORA: A FRAGMENT.

By W. Kinloch Millar, M.A. (McGill).

Was it unnatural that he should wish to call his horse "John Knox?" It was what anyone might have expected. Yet when the agent brought her he casually remarked that her name was Nora. In spite of this rebuff the buyer determined that she should be to him at least, Nora Johanna, with the surname in parenthesis. It was certainly a wretched beginning—this addition of Johanna—as subsequent events proved. "What would happen," he wondered, "if Nora were an Arminian?"

The events that followed succeeded each other so rapidly that the writer wishes to use the historic present, while reserving the right to meditate on an excited past and pray for a peaceful future.

It is in this wise. The missionary grasps his reins too near the knot, bids the steed "get up," digs his heels into her ribs, and starts. My! What possesses the beast to turn to the left as soon as she crosses the irrigation ditch? But it is quite evident that her desire is to keep to the left and more evident before the sun has set. On, on they speed. The student yells a vociferous "Whoa!" as much heeded by the horse as a "don't" is by a prairie bull. Past the barracks flies John Gilpin, but in thinking the matter over afterwards is not quite sure which corner he turned. Long ere this his cap had sought quieter latitudes and is picked up by an admiring (!) juvenile.

They—Nora and the rider—are bent on lofty pursuits and turn corner after corner, till the missionary wonders if his bearer had been purchased from a Montana or Idaho dealer and was now returning. He murmurs a prayer found nowhere in the early liturgies and tries to forget the theological affinities of his horse. Too true it is that they are neither with the Calvinists nor the Arminians, but with the Annihilationists.

But just then, mark you, gentle reader—everybody and everything are gentle in comparison—comes the first gleam of comfort. One foot is swinging in the air and cannot be replaced in the stirrup. Presently the other keeps it company, and in another second the reverent jockey bids adieu to Nora and drops, expecting a quiet touch from the hoof before he slides into his prairie couch. Despite the hardness of the ground, he whispers "What a relief!" and, still comparing the respective comforts of the horse's back and the soft turf, is confronted by a lady.

"Are you hurt?"

"No, I think not."

"I can sympathize with you," she adds in compassion. "I learned on that horse."

"Is it possible that you have done so and not enriched the literature of the period?" mused the missionary, trying his legs. Meanwhile he notices Nora standing near. It seemed that she had not hied from over the prairies "and far away," but right here, or rather the stables at the rear of "Antelope Villa."

Turning his eyes from Nora, they look into the kindly face of her who came to succor him in his sore adversity. She wishes to offer real sympathy, helpful and kind. "Will you come in and rest?"

The student thinks of the horse agent, fuming and hot, who will probably arrive in a minute or so. He offers a pitiful negative.

"Then will I hold your horse till you mount?" He cannot give a positive answer even to that, but ventures: "If Nora does not object, I think we might walk back hand in hand." Nevertheless he concludes by walking Pharaoh's horse through the garden gate and up and down the grassy plot. (It was really a piece of fenced-in prairie.) He had by this time been remounted on the gray.

"The yard is large enough for you to canter in," continued his predecessor. Again he thanks her. But at this juncture appears the agent, who, seeing "his friend" quit the Excelsior Horse Palace in such haste, follows in dire anger. He is afraid the heat might injure Nora! The only half-pleasant remark he makes to the young missionary tends very much to soothe that gentleman's nerves. "Why didn't you catch the reins tighter?" If he were a nervous man, he might become hysterical. That condition is reserved for the hostess of "Antelope Villa," who laughs till she is ready to shed tears as far as "the Arab trees shed their medicinal gums." Both men endeavor to preserve a dignified calmness.

And so the showman's views dissolve. The student offers a voiceless prayer for his enemies, though he tries to think he has none. A man and an animal have suddenly come into his life and danced across his path, as Anne Boleyn did across King Henry's. Is that correct? At any rate, the man danced across the path: perhaps the horse raced along it.

He does not forget to send a note to the Church Service Society of the Kirk of Scotland, begging them, if they should ever issue a Manual of Prayers, to insert this pious ejaculation, to be known, not in connection with the name of St. Chrysostom or any other canonized gentle-

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man, but as once uttered by a student-missionary:

“O God, send me anywhere, but don't put me on a horse!”

The student mentioned this to the minister, who remarked that the poor horsemanship perhaps results from a brevity of limb in the horseman. But the latter warns his superior not to despise the day of—

(Here the fragment ends.)

FOOTBALL IN SHAKESPEARE.

The following lines would lead us to believe that Shakespeare, in addition to his many other accomplishments, was well acquainted with football. But best of all, the quotations toward the end convince us that the Bard of Avon was a warm supporter of the purple and white:

“Pay your fees.”—Winter's Tale, 1, 2, 53.

“The heavenly harnessed team

Begins his goal-den progress.”—1 Hen. iv. 3, 1, 221.

“I have been in continual practice; I shall win.”—Hamlet 5, 2, 221.

“I should kick, being kicked.”—Comedy of Errors, 3, 1, 17.

“Perforce against all cheeks * * *

I must advance.”—Merry Wives, 3, 4, 84.

“This earth affords joy to me.

But to command, to check.”—3 Hen. iv., 3, 2, 166.

“By foul play, as thou sayest, were we heaved hence.”—Tempest 1, 2, 62.

“Then trip him, that his heels may kick at heaven.”

—Hamlet, 3, 3, 93.

“I bruised my shin the other day.”—Merry Wives, 1, 1, 296.

“You are (a) marvellous forward.”—Taming of Shrew, 2, 1, 73.

“On there; pass along.”—Ant. and Cleopatra, 3, 1, 37.

“We will suddenly

Pass.”—Hen. v., 5, 2, 82.

“Marvellous; well shot.”—Loves' Labor Lost, 4, 1, 134.

“Good to shoot against the wind.”—Tit. Andronicus, 4, 3, 57.

“But, to the goal.”—Winter's Tale, 1, 2, 96.

“Let me be umpire in this doubtful strife.”—1. Hen. vi., 4, 1, 15.

“I was about to protest.”—Much Ado, etc., 4, 1, 289.

“Timorous accent and dire yell.”—Othello, 1, 1, 75.

“Saints do not move.”—Romeo and Juliet, 1, 5, 109.

“The Schools * * * have left off.”—All's Well, 1, 3, 248.

“Denouncing vengeance upon John.”—King John, 3, 4, 159.

“Out, loathed Medicine!”—Midsummer Night's Dream, 3, 2, 264.

“This treasure of an oyster.”—Ant. and Cleopatra,

1, 45, 44.

“We have had ill luck.”—Merry Wives, 5, 5, 122.

“But we must win.”—Richard II., 2, 3, 163.

—'92, *Manitoba Journal*.

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SPORTS

P. J. MONTAGUE, Superintending Editor.

McMASTER 7, U. OF T. II. 4.

The second team was defeated last Friday by the strong McMaster seven. The game was played in the afternoon at the Mutual street rink. In the first half the McMaster men played a good checking game, and with a little combination and good rushing by their cover-point they scored six goals to the Seconds' two. In the second half U. of T. bucked up decidedly, and completely reversed the form shown in the first half. Captain Sherry's bunch did some really good passing, and should have scored oftener than they did. They had the McMaster men always on the defence, but the best they could do was to score twice, while McMaster added one more, making the final score 7-4. McMaster's defence was the strong part of the team, and Young at cover is one of the best. His rushing and dangerous shooting were always in evidence. Jackson at cover and Sherry put up the best game for U. of T. Sherry was knocked out just as time was up. The return game will be played on Feb. 5th. The teams:

McMaster (7)—Goal, Monro; point, J. B. McArthur; cover-point, Young; forwards—W. S. McArthur, centre; Peine, rover; Baker, right; Blackadar, left.

U. of T. (4)—Goal, Robert; point, Broadfoot; cover-point, Jackson; forwards—Sherry, centre; Carruth, rover; P. Montague, right; McIntyre, left.

Referee—F. D. Woodworth.

ST. GEORGE'S III. 12, U. OF T. III. 4.

This Thirds played the first of their home-and-home games with the Junior Saints on Monday, 25th, and were pretty badly beaten. In the first half the Thirds used their weight, and by very close checking they kept the score down to 3-1, but in the last half the game became really rough, and the result was that there were at times only eight men on the ice. Morrison took advantage of this, and wiggled through for scores time after time.

Boyd, of U. of T., was pretty badly hurt in the second half and had to retire. Morrison was by all means the best man on the Saints' line-up, while Southam and Montague did the best work for U. of T. The teams:

U. of T. III. (4)—Goal, Hall; point, Fletcher; cover, Boyd; left wing, Grasset; right wing, Montague; centre, Raid; rover, Southam.

St. George's (12)—Goal, Jackson; point, Burns; cover, Pardoe; left wing, Payne; right wing, Burgoyne; centre, Irving; rover, Morrison.

Referee—Dr. A. B. Wright. Timers—W. J. Morrison and W. A. Hewitt.

ST. GEORGE'S III. 10, U. OF T. III. 8.

Last Thursday night the Thirds made their last appearance for the season. They had to overcome the St. George's lead of eight on the previous game, if they were going to win the round. They outplayed the Saints in the first half with the score of 3-2, but in the second half condition told, and the good combination of Morrison and Pyne enabled the students to make a total of ten to U. of T.'s eight. Morrison, Pyne and Irving did the work for the St. George's, while Southam, Reade and Montague put up a good game for the losers. The teams:

U. of T. III. (8)—Goal, Hall; point, Fletcher; cover, Montague; rover, Southam; centre, Reade; right, Grasset; left, Stewart.

St. George's (10)—Goal, Jackson; point, Burns; cover, Pardoe; rover, Irving; centre, Morrison; right, Bergoine; left, Pyne.

Referee—J. Eastwood.

THE JENNINGS' CUP SERIES.

The schedule for the Jennings' Cup games has been drawn up as follows:

- A—Feb. 3—Junior Medicals vs. Victoria.
- B—Feb. 4—Senior Arts vs. Dentals.
- C—Feb. 5—Senior Medicals vs. Senior S. P. C.
- D—Feb. 6—Pharmacy vs. St. Michael's.
- E—Feb. 8—Junior Arts vs. Junior S. P. S.
- F—Knox, a bye.
- G—Feb. 9—Winners of A. vs. winners of B.
- H—Feb. 10—Winners of C vs. winners of D.
- I—Feb. 11—Winners of E vs. winners of F.

The winning teams are to draw for the third round. All games are to be played on the Athletic Field Rinks and are to be governed by intercollegiate hockey rules, with the exception that there must be no tie games.

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None of the men who have played two senior games this year are eligible. This chiefly affects the Junior School team, but it also takes one good man each from the Senior Meds, the Dentals and the Senior School. All protests are to be handed to the referee before half-time and must be in writing. It is hoped that this year there will be a game or two that is not protested. Teams should not play men who have played on outside teams

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The annual meeting of the University College Football Club was held on January 25. It was a well attended and enthusiastic meeting, and this, with a better condition of financial affairs, augurs well for next fall. The following officers were elected: Hon. Pres., Dr. Johnston; President, W. E. Jackson, '05; Vice-President, W. Harper, '06; Secretary, D. Gilchrist, '05; Treasurer, N. B. McLean, '06; Orator, P. L. Fraser, '07; '05 Representative, T. A. Phillips; '06 Representative, J. R. Bell; '07 Representative, R. M. Motherwell; Manager, A. C. Cameron, '05; Assistant Manager, A. M. Manson, '05.

Around The Halls

EVERYTHING INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION IN THIS DEPARTMENT MUST BE RECEIVED BY 10 A. M. SATURDAY
 Address—Editor, THE VARSITY, Main Building, U of T.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

There will be no meeting of the Literary Society on Friday, on account of the Arts Dance.

Horton, '07, was one of the speakers at the Literary Society on Friday evening.

The Glee Club was stranded for some time at St. Thomas owing to the snow blockade. The members enjoyed the delay.

Senior—"F—d, have you heard from home this week?"

Junior—"No, Bill, I haven't seen a Canadian paper for a month."

The Senior Arts hockey team play the Dentals to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at the Varsity rink.

The Class of '07 appointed a committee to secure tickets for Henry Irving to be sold to members of the year.

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This is the first we have heard of the freshmen since their class reception.

At Lit.: Member—"I nominate Messrs. Jamieson and Manson for this committee."

Jamieson—"Mr. Chairman, I do not think we should make this committee a joke" (Applause.)

H. C. Moore, '04, takes his outdoor exercise at the Varsity rink. It is only right to say that it is not the freshettes who attract him thither.

The men of '05 think it strictly improper for a gentleman to make a habit of conversing with a lady during the lecture period.

The Literary Society met on Friday evening. On motion of Messrs. Coleman and Jamieson, a resolution was passed expressing the appreciation by the society of the manner in which the debaters who competed against Queen's and McGill conducted themselves. Mr. Dix, the only one of the debaters present, responded. Mr. Manson, '05, then introduced his motion re the setting of examinations by men unacquainted with the course of lectures. After much discussion the motion was laid on the table. J. S. Jamieson, '05, introduced his motion to have a committee appointed to interview freshmen in Arts with a view to increasing their interest in athletics. The motion was carried.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

Mr. J. H. Smith, '03, arrived from Pembroke last week to try the O. L. S. examinations.

Jack had just called Peter down for the tenth time for lack of concentration, and his inability to do short division correctly. "Yes," remarked Gard, "that's the great danger in taking Hydraulics; you're so apt to get water on the brain."

The postponed meeting of the Engineering Society will be held Wednesday, Feb. 3rd. Dr. Walker will address the society on "Engineering in India."

The new rule excluding Varsity first hockey players from the Jennings Cup series has weakened the Junior School's chances considerably. No less than three players are affected, and their places will be hard to fill.

The advisability of holding an informal dance was considered at a meeting of the graduating class recently. A committee was appointed to make arrangements.

Frequently mail addressed in care of the School is defaced with witeisms. Even letters of evident feminine origin do not escape attention. Letters should be considered the personal property of those to whom they are addressed, and as such should not be tampered with.

There are many college associations at Toronto University, but no University association which represents the whole undergraduate body. There is work for an association composed, say, of representatives from the different college associations. In the first place there is the residence question. This must be agitated year after year, if we are ever to have one. The association could direct our efforts. Then it could manage University demonstrations, the University conversazione, and other matters that concern the whole body of students.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

Mr. F. J. Sheehan returned to college again last Thursday, after having been out of the city for a few days. His father died at North Norwich on the 24th inst., after a brief illness. The whole four years sympathize with the late president in his sudden and sharp bereavement.

Mr. D. F. McKinley, '04, has been assisting Dr. McNamara, Toronto Junction, while the latter has been fighting off an attack of grip.

During the week a meeting was held to elect a manager and a captain for the hockey team which represents the third and fourth years of medicine. Mr. R. W. McIntyre will perform the duties of the former office while Mr. J. S. Pritchard will lead the champions.

Saturday evening the lady Meds. held an open meeting of their Literary Society. Mr. W. E. McKinley and a number of other social lions among the Varsity Medicals graced the meeting by their presence. To be sure they had a good time.

These are exciting times in which we live. A new rule has been made that the attendance of the third and fourth years must be taken. However, the practice of this rule has not met with favor. So when the other day Alex., the ambassador of the "gods," came in gracefully leaning upon the arm of the High Priest of the Temple of Law, the worshippers of the order of '05 would not receive him. They very gently persuaded him to leave them in peace. It is amazing what effect a little calm reasoning has. It is said that those of the order of '04 were not so judicious, nor tactful. Rumor says that they laid vile hands upon Alex., the anointed; indeed, in the language of the freshman, "hustled" him. Thereat are the "gods" incensed, and it will take many months of devout attention to study and many meetings of the Great Council to appease their wrath—that is, if the offence is repeated.

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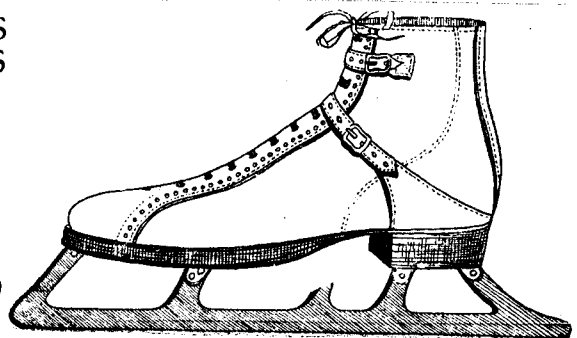
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Mr. Tell, '05, who has been ill in the General Hospital for many weeks, has so far recovered that he was able to leave that institution on Wednesday last. His student friends rejoice at his recovery. He wishes through these columns to thank the thoughtful kindness of '05 in brightening his room with flowers.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The O. C. P. Hockey Club was organized last week with the following officers: Hon. President, Prof. C. F. Heebner, Ph.G., Ph.M.B.; President, W. Wallace; Vice-President, A. R. Payne; Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. Waugh; Executive Committee, Messrs. Wallace, Payne, Waugh, Pearce and Ritza; Manager, E. Hyman.

A team has been entered in the race for the Jennings Cup, and with the material at hand under Mr. Hyman's able management Pharmacy should be hard to beat.

The basketball team have received but one defeat so far, and their chances for the championship are bright indeed. The new uniforms are a decided advantage, as the players are much more easily distinguished by each other.

We are glad to see Messrs. Geo. Young and Fred. Taylor, who have been on the sick list for the past few weeks, back at lectures again.

It is said that the faculty have no serious objection to the "younger members of the class" at the back of the lecture-room rolling marbles down to the front, but they must draw the line at the students lavishly throwing their money around the room.

The representative of Collier's Weekly, who visited the College on Friday afternoon, met with a rather warm

reception. The sooner men of his calibre learn that the lecture-room is no place for them the better.

At the weekly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Friday afternoon Prof. Heebner addressed those present on "Temptation." The address was the most interesting one that the Association has had. The only regret is that the Dean, owing to other duties, is unable to address the meetings more often than he does.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

At the programme meeting of the Literary Society on Friday, Dec. 29th, the final inter-division debate was contested. The second division was pitted against the third. The subject, "Resolved, that disestablishment of the church in England would be to the best interests of Christianity," was an interesting one. Messrs. Hull and Jackson supported the affirmative, Messrs. Beverley and Raymond the negative. Professor Cody, after a comprehensive summary of the subject as presented by the debaters, awarded the debate in favor of the second division. Much enthusiasm was exhibited all through, especially by the second year men, who were justly proud in being able to carry off the handsome Taylor debating trophy. This cup was held by the present third division while in their year.

The Mission Society held its regular monthly general meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 27th. The most important item of business was the report of the committee appointed to look into the advisability of the society's raising the fee paid to members by parishes for Sunday services. The committee was in favor of this change. The report was received, but the society did not take action on it at this meeting.

There is a sort of vague feeling of alarm at the consequences which may ensue from the use to which the college chapel was put on Thursday evening, when the beautiful but often dangerous words of the marriage service were for the first time heard within its walls. We sincerely hope that this will not have a bad effect upon the students.

At last Mr. Smith has solved the great problem of space and time relations, which has for four long months occupied his waking hours. For Mr. Smith the hours have sped by at double the normal velocity; and where he formerly worked twelve hours and slept twelve hours he has lately worked twenty-four hours and slept twenty-four hours all in one day, and has been compelled to wait hungry for eight hours between breakfast and dinner. All of this is scientifically explained by the mag-

netization of his watch—a tribute to Mr. Smith's personal magnetism.

In athletic circles hockey is the most generally discussed topic. Wycliffe plays Knox on Tuesday, February 2nd.

At the beginning of this term the second year organized a debating club, which meets every Saturday afternoon. That it has been a success, the debaters of the third division will not deny.

The hearty sympathy of the men is extended to Mr. Earp, who on the conclusion of the tour of the Harmonic Club was obliged to enter the hospital to undergo an operation. We trust that his stay there will be short, and that the treatment, which is to begin on Monday, will be successful.

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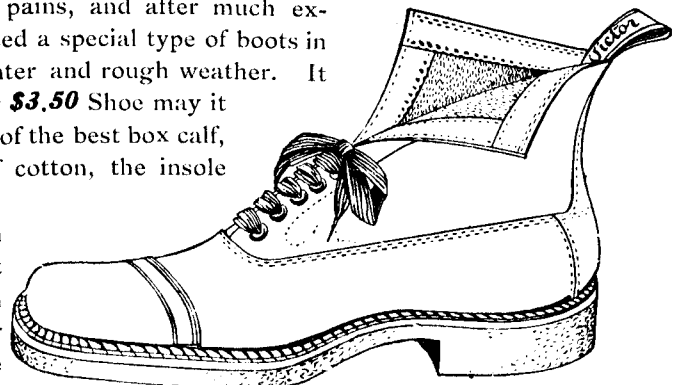
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

CALENDAR.

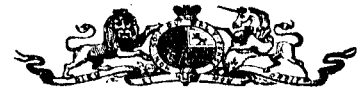
Nov. 9.—King's Birthday.

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 of 9½ months' residence each.

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

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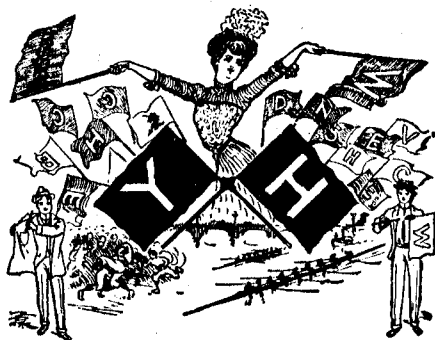
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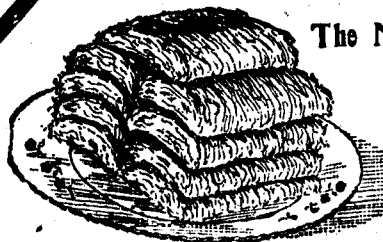
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