

The



# Varsity

First Number <sup>no 13</sup>  
of the Century

W H McNeill

## CONTENTS

English Literature in the Nineteenth Century .....	183
Chemistry in the Nineteenth Century .....	185
Calendar ... ..	186
Poem .....	186
S. P. S. ....	187
Prof. Mavor's Dinner ... ..	187
Y. M. C. A. ....	187
Editorial .....	188
Lit. ....	189
College Girl ... ..	190
The Return of Odysseus .....	190
The Library .....	191
Prof. Wrong's Lecture .....	191
Sports .....	192
Rotunda .....	192

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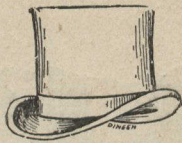
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# THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thoughts and Events.

VOL. XX.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, JANUARY 15, 1901.

No. 13.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

By W. J. ALEXANDER, Ph.D.

I.

The Nineteenth Century has produced, there seems little room to doubt, not only a much larger body of literature, but a much larger body of literature of a high order than any previous era in the history of English letters. Indeed, for literary excellence, we might well assign it the first place, were it not for the objection, in all probability justly taken, that one work of a higher order in art outweighs any number of productions of an inferior grade. For example, it might be argued that no number of poems of the character written by our present laureate could be held as compensating for the loss of a single great poem by either of his great predecessors in office. In like manner, from the purely æsthetic point of view, the dramas of Shakespeare may outvalue the whole poetical product of the 19th century; not because we have lacked writers of lofty genius, but because none have written works which in breadth, profundity, and beauty can be ranked beside his.

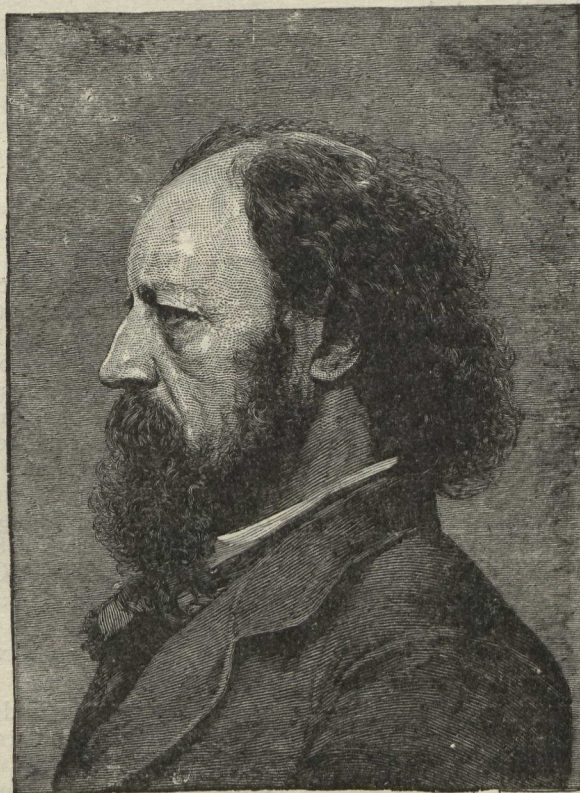
Be this as it may, however, the nineteenth century stands conspicuous for the extraordinary variety, power and beauty of its literary achievement. Yet, at its opening it may be doubted whether, to a contemporary, the prospects of literature seemed much more brilliant than they do at the present time to those who are lamenting both the absence of works of genius, and the triviality, the lack of inspiration and ideas in current literature. The average observer in the year 1801 would not have been aware of the existence of a single writer of great power.

It is true that there were an unusual number of men of genius alive, but most of them, as yet immature, had given no clear proof of their powers; two of them, indeed, Wordsworth and Coleridge, had in the volume of *Lyrical Ballads* (1798), established their claims beyond a doubt; but few readers were aware of the existence of that volume; fewer, if any, of its merits and of its significance.

Though the orthodox critic of that date could see but little promise of the brilliant era which was dawning, we, in the light of subsequent developments, can see much. Not only have we apprehended the wonderful novelty and

power of the poetry contained in the *Lyrical Ballads*, and the significance of the volumes by Burns, which by a few years had anticipated it; but we also perceive that, mediocre and ineffective as was the great mass of books appearing in those years, this literature was not merely imitative; there was a reaching out in various directions, a seeking after novel themes and methods, a spirit of experiment and expansion such as inevitably precedes a great creative epoch. In this we have the outcome of a

great wave of emotionalism (evidenced, for example, by the works of Rousseau, and the "*Sorrows of Werther*") which had been permeating Europe for a quarter of a century past—a reaction, in part, against the pure intellectualism, the hard common sense, the preference for cold abstractions of the generations immediately preceding. This accession of feeling lent, as emotion always does, a new atmosphere to the world, a new light and a new interest to things,—an essential condition of novel and vigorous imaginative development; for the power of imagination consists in reproducing the concrete world, in literature or art, so that it shall have a fresh significance and a fresh beauty to the beholder. The most general formula for the *intellectual* change produced by this crisis, is that the dominant tendency to regard things as mechanical and arbitrary, was replaced by the tendency to regard them as organic and vital. Hume's conception of the mind as merely passive, a bundle of sensations and ideas



ALFRED LORD TENNYSON.

imprinted by experience, without relation to one another apart from accidental succession in time, is replaced by the Kantian conception of the mind as an entity which transforms all experience in accordance with the laws of its own nature. The universe ceases to be regarded as a machine ingeniously put together by the great Designer, but in itself dead and remote from human sympathy, and assumes the guise of an organism shaped by the indwelling vital spirit, and akin in its constitution to man himself. Political and social institutions cease to be explained either as the arbitrary impositions of tyrants or as the result of specific

agreement on the part of the governed, but are acknowledged (as they were by Burke) to be the gradual product of national growth, the expression of the indwelling national genius.

Now, though this new world of emotion and insight had already been more or less vaguely apprehended by Englishmen, and had found some expression, for the most part inadequate and incomplete, it was reserved for the generation which reached full maturity about the year 1800 to feel the full inspiration of the new spirit and to embody it in great imaginative works. The first evidence within the limits of the new century of the presence of great and original literary power was afforded by the publication of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805). It was Scott's distinctive office to reveal the historic past (brought close to his sympathies by ties of kinship and race and patriotic feeling) as no longer a bare series of names and events, but as picturesque and alive, and akin to the actual world through the presence of the permanent traits of human nature. Wordsworth, in the *Poems* of 1807 and subsequent volumes, following the lines laid down in the *Lyrical Ballads*, revealed the new aspects of material nature, and the poetic worth and beauty of the ordinary life of the peasantry, hitherto regarded as outside the realms of art. His work is probably the most original and substantial contribution made to the stock of English poetry by any single writer during the whole century. In 1812 Byron became the conspicuous figure on the poetic stage, and held public attention by a series of poems, many of which, different as they were in tone and matter, followed the style introduced by Scott. Scott, accordingly, sought a fresh and more congenial field in prose, and produced a series of novels unparalleled in any age or country. At the same time a much shorter series, but, in some respects not less remarkable, was being published by Jane Austen. Another prose writer of genius, whose work also belongs to the imaginative side, is Charles Lamb. As we approach the twenties, to the elder group of poets is added two men of extraordinary endowments, belonging to a somewhat later generation, Shelley and Keats; so that we have, about 1820, an epoch of extraordinary brilliancy in imaginative literature, embracing a larger number of great writers than does any other equally brief period in our history.

The poetry of the time was a revolt against the canons of the eighteenth century; such a revolt was neither so natural nor so necessary in prose. The eighteenth century, unpropitious as it was to the higher imaginative literature, favored the production of an effective prose style. Dignity, clearness, correctness had been the chief characteristics of the later form of eighteenth century prose, and in the hands of great masters like Samuel Johnson, it was also eminently virile and forcible. The sense of dignity and propriety, however, kept it too far aloof from the living colloquial speech; in weaker hands, it became stiff, cold, and abstract, and failed to accommodate itself to varying tone and thought. These weaknesses are very apparent in the prose of the first third of the following century when the traditions of the previous age still held sway; and there is no marked development in style to attract the notice of the literary historian.

## II.

This first broad literary movement of the century may be considered as closing with the era of the Reform Bill, and therefore as covering one-third of the whole period. By the year 1833 the great spirits whom we have named had either passed away or practically finished their work; but the intellectual stimulus had by no means exhausted

itself. It was strong enough to inspire another group of literary men, whose works made the second third of the century almost equal in brilliancy to the first. The force of inspiration, however, in the domain of poetry at least, is evidently on the wane. This is shown not merely by the general inferiority of the later group, but by the special characteristics of their work. In Tennyson we find the effective combination of limits, devices, phrases and ideas borrowed from predecessors, immediate and remote:—the work of genius, not, however, of genius working under a strong impulse and conviction, but laboriously elaborating, with taste and judgment and the finest technical skill, a wealth of material handed down from the past. In Browning, on the other hand, who does not yield to any of his immediate predecessors in originality and force, the intellectual and critical impulse is apt to be stronger than the imaginative and creative, so that there is an imperfect fusion of thought and form. In their later contemporaries the marks of exhaustion are clearer. Matthew Arnold is more manifestly imitative (his masters are Wordsworth and Goethe) than the poets of the earlier period. In both Arnold and Clough, one is conscious of the tenuity and uncertainty of the poetic afflatus; and in fact with Arnold, the inspiration gave out, and his riper years were given to critical prose.

But if, on the whole, then, the poetical product of the second third of the century, choice as it is, is inferior to that of the earlier, the converse holds, in the case of prose. There is in the first place a marked development of style—quite parallel to the earlier change wrought in poetry. The conventional propriety and regularity of the eighteenth century is abandoned and the reins are given to individual idiosyncrasies or even to caprice; hence the prose of this age becomes as varied as were the poetic styles of Wordsworth's contemporaries. Prose ceases to be abstract and academic, and draws closer to the language of ordinary life. It becomes more colloquial both in vocabulary and sentence—forms; its diction grows more concrete and imaginative, and is often impassioned or poetical. Carlyle and Macaulay (the two most influential prose writers of the period), and the later Ruskin, sufficiently illustrate this; the same tendencies, though less conspicuous, are discoverable in the writings of Newman, the greatest master of English prose in the century. All these men were not merely great stylists, but producers of great works. To emphasize further the greatness of the period in prose, one may add to the names already mentioned those of J. S. Mill, Dickens, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, and later, George Eliot, whose best works were all published by 1866. This second period culminated about 1850, when with the exception of the last-mentioned, all these writers were successfully exercising their literary gifts.

The earlier period had been a time when novel ideas and methods were struggling for admission, and were opposed by authority and tradition. It was an era of bitter conflict; this true not merely of literature and of the intellectual world in general, but in the practical sphere of society and politics. But at the opening of the second division of the century the chief obstacles had already been surmounted. Hence a sense of progress, of hopefulness, of room for 'diffusive thought to work and spread.' It was a time for optimism, for broad generalizations and sanguine projects; the germinal ideas of which we have spoken were energetically developed, and applied in every department. The prevailing tendency, already mentioned, to explain things as organic involved the idea of growth, of the influence of surroundings, and of the importance of following the successive stages of change. Hence the conception of development,

of evolution, and of the historical method. These ideas received impressive illustration in such works as Lyell's Principles of Geology at the opening of the era, and Darwin's Origin of Species towards its close; under their influence, not merely natural science, but every branch of thought was by degrees revolutionized.

## III.

In time, however, as the wider and more striking applications were exhausted, the ideas themselves began to lose their freshness and stimulus. They seemed less satisfactory; their results were less positive than had been expected. Often they appeared to lead to mere scepticism, to be little else than destructive. The sources of faith and action were sapped. So, in the closing third of the century, the great wave of inspiration of whose beginnings we spoke at the outset, seems wellnigh to have spent itself. The hopefulness and energy of the middle years of the century have departed. There is an awakening from many bright dreams. The age of universal peace looked forward to in the early fifties had not arrived. The great program of political reforms which had been earlier sketched, was with some completeness realized, yet the Golden Age was as remote as ever. And so in the world of literature, there are manifest indications of decadence or, at least, of exhaustion. To be sure the change is gradual; the dividing line is not as distinct as at 1833. Several of the great men of the preceding period continue to live and to write after 1866, but generally speaking their best and most significant work had been done. No genius of the same rank as the leaders of the preceding sixty-six years, appears. Genius of any order is rare, although good writers are not uncommon. Decline is specially evident in the sphere of imaginative literature. Dante Rossetti is the one poet of unmistakable power, but his work is reminiscent of Coleridge and Keats. Even valuing very liberally the novels of Hardy, George Meredith, and others, the fiction of later years is not equal to that of the middle of the century. It is notable that writers of critical and scholarly, rather than of creative, works become more prominent than in the earlier periods. Authors like M. Arnold (as a writer of prose), Walter Bagehot, John Morley, Goldwin Smith, J. R. Seeley, Leslie Stephen are conspicuous figures in our later literature; as are also writers of exquisite but somewhat trivial verse, like Austin Dobson and Frederick Locker. Among younger and later writers, the common phenomena of literary exhaustion display themselves—supreme importance of technique, attention both in poetry and prose to style at the expense of thought, literary ambition and skill with but little or nothing to utter. Writers hit upon a happy vein, but it quickly gives out. With many clever men of letters prose becomes affected; ostentatiously select diction and epigrammatic expression serve only to veil vacuity or triteness of thought. On the other hand it may be conceded that two writers of real genius (of what rank it would be presumption to attempt to determine) have appeared in the old age of the century, Robert Louis Stevenson and Rudyard Kipling. The works of the former have all the marks of the close, not the beginning of a literary epoch,—of the aftermath, not of the springtime of a literary movement. Perhaps the contrary may be true of Kipling.

Extreme lamentation and pessimistic vaticination over the state of literature in these latest years, are scarcely justifiable. There has been a period of comparative barrenness, and the past shows us that this is inevitable after one of extraordinary fertility. There is nothing strange or ominous in the mediocrity of the later production of the century as compared with the earlier. The past does not justify us in looking for an uninterrupted series of masterpieces. Great works are more sparsely

scattered, even in the richest epochs, than we are wont to think; the perspective deceives us; they seem massed together as does a group of trees through the effects of distance. Works of genius are by their nature rare; were they common, we would forthwith reduce the number by raising the standard. Again, fears for literature based upon the growth of science are scarcely well grounded. Scientific men, it is true, are not likely to produce imaginative literature. But the knowledge of science does not prevent the enjoyment of literature; and men will continue to be born in the future as they were born in the past, with the desire and power to produce the beautiful,—not to follow abstract truth. Literature is simply the most beautiful expression in language of our experiences and ideas:—the expression of life and thought so that they will seem pleasurable, and come home to us with some of the vivacity of the actual. What has been lacking of late is not the demand for this sort of thing, or the power to appreciate it, or the mere technical skill to embody it, but ideas and experiences which are at once sufficiently fresh and inspiring and important to constitute the substance of great literature.

## CHEMISTRY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BY DR. W. R. LANG.

The end of the eighteenth century and the opening of the nineteenth saw the world in its relation to science passing from the old to the new order of things. In 1800 the Royal Society of London\*—almost the oldest Scientific Society in the world—commenced its "Catalogue of Scientific Papers." Previous to this almost the only science, with the exception of mathematics, that had made substantial progress was astronomy, and that even had to wait almost half a century longer before it became possessed of the spectroscope, and was thus enabled to give the world some facts regarding the composition of the heavenly bodies. The theories of latent heat, of atmospheric pressure, and of the uses of the barometer, were known previously to 1800, but the phenomena of gaseous diffusion were unrecognized and the principle of conservation of energy had not been established.

Of chemistry itself the composition of air, water and of ammonia, the general characters of acids, bases and salts, had been recognized but not fully developed, while Davy, Dalton, Gay-Lussac, Berthollet and Berzelius were hard at work erecting the system of chemical theory, the main principles and essential features of which remain with us to this day. The old *alchemists*, whose chief objects were the discovery of the "Philosopher's Stone" and of the "Elixer Vitae," had vanished and given place to men who were pursuing the study of matter for the sake of knowledge alone.

The scope of this short article will not permit of any extended reference to the theories introduced in the first decades of the century. Prout's hypothesis (1815) had been received doubtfully and disproved, while Avogadro's law and Graham's law—deduced from his experiments on gaseous and liquid diffusion—had each been published. Nicholson and Carlisle had decomposed water into oxygen and hydrogen by means of an electric current, and Davy had, by the same means, isolated the elements potassium, sodium and calcium. Iodine (Curtois and Davy, 1812), Selenium (1819), Bromine (Balard, 1826)—in all some fifty

\*Royal Society of London, founded 1663; Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1783; British Association, 1831; Chemical Society, 1841; Pharmaceutical Society, 1841; Société Chimique de Paris, 1858; Berlin Chemical Society, 1867; Physical Society, 1874; American Chemical Society, 1876; Society of Chemical Industry, 1881.

four elements were known, while now we recognize nearly eighty distinct elementary forms of matter. Germany had not produced any chemists of the first rank until Liebig, whose early instruction was received in the laboratory of a French chemist, Gay-Lussac. By the '30's he was at the height of his fame and had devised the method at present in use for determining the composition of "organic" substances. At this time Wöhler showed by his synthesis of urea—a substance hitherto considered as purely the result of vital action—that organic chemistry must be regarded as the chemistry of compound radicals—while in mineral or inorganic chemistry these radicals were the simple elements. Dumas and Liebig announced their adherence to this doctrine in their paper before the Académie des Sciences, remarking "*voilà toute la différence.*"

The old system of formulæ based on Dalton's Atomic Hypothesis came in for reconstruction about the middle of the century. Gerhardt, (1843) was the first to seriously discuss the question, closely followed by Williamson, (1850). It was some time, however, before the system of formulæ deduced from their views was generally accepted.

Hofmann, (1861) was the first to adopt the new system in his lectures, and in 1864 Dr. Odling, the President of the Chemical Section of the British Association, congratulated the Section on the agreement now arrived at amongst chemists as to the combining proportions of the elements and the molecular weights of their compounds.

Observations of the natural families into which the elements grouped themselves led to the enunciation of what is now known as the "Periodic Law." In 1864 Newlands showed that when the elements were arranged in the order of the numerical value of their atomic weights their properties, physical and chemical, varied in a recurrent or periodic manner. Though Newlands' theory was laughed at in a way at first the Royal Society some twenty years later awarded him the Davy medal for his discovery! In 1869, Mendeléeff contributed further facts regarding this "periodic" arrangement of the elements, and their study at the present day is based on that now fully recognized system of classification. By its means the existence of elements yet undiscovered, and of their properties, has been predicted. When Gallium, Scandium and Germanium were isolated they were found to correspond in physical and chemical properties to the elements predicted by Mendeléeff, and to which he had assigned the names "eka-boron," "eka-aluminium" and "eka-silicon."

Perhaps the branch of chemistry in which the greatest strides have been made is Organic Chemistry or as Schorlemmer called it the "Chemistry of the Hydrocarbons and their Derivatives." From the synthesis of urea in 1828 by Wöhler and of acetic acid by Kolbe in 1845 down to the present day when dyes of every shade and tint, drugs, explosives of all kinds, even sugar and indigo can be built up by artificial processes, the development of this branch of the subject has been phenomenal. One has only to glance at any work on organic chemistry to realize this fact.

Consideration of the linking of atoms and groups in homogeneous bodies has occupied the time of many chemists, the phenomena exhibited by substances in their action on polarized light has led to the development of ideas regarding the arrangement of the atoms in space, while the study of solutions of salts has provided the chemist with a means of determining molecular weights. The behavior of substances in solution with regard to their passage through extremely thin porous membranes has shown that there exists the closest possible analogy between the state of substances in solution and the same in the gaseous condition.

The last decade of the century has been fruitful in many developments and discoveries. Chemistry and Physics have become more closely allied, and Physico-Chemical investigation is occupying the time and attention of many workers. All substances usually found in the state of gas have been made to assume the liquid form. To Cailletet and Pictet, Linde, Hampson, Dewar and others is due the credit of these achievements; Hydrogen itself has succumbed, and can even be obtained as a snow-white solid!

The discovery of argon as a constituent of the atmosphere by Rayleigh and Ramsay led to a further research into certain minerals which, when treated with dilute acid, evolved a gas which was supposed to be nitrogen. It proved, however, to be another new element previously indicated as being present in the sun's atmosphere by Lockyer and named by him Helium. These discoveries did not, however, end here, as Ramsay and Travers in experimenting with liquid air as a convenient source of argon discovered three new gases which they named Krypton (hidden), Neon (new) and Metargon.

So far I have endeavored to show in as few words as possible the enormous progress made during the past hundred years in scientific chemistry. The important field of industrial chemistry I have not touched upon owing to its magnitude. As examples might be mentioned the paraffin industry, both petroleum refining and the distillation of shales by the Scottish oil companies. The extraction of gold from its ores is no longer carried out solely by the rough and ready mechanical means by which our forefathers washed the sand of gold-bearing streams or subjected crushed auriferous quartz to the process of amalgamation. Plant for chemically separating the precious metal by means of chlorine or of potassium cyanide is now found all over the world, and the so-called "tailings" left by amalgamation processes have proved a fruitful source of "the root of all evil" when subjected to modern chemical treatment. Similar progress has been made in all other departments of metallurgy, and in the other great fields of chemical industry.

## THE CALENDAR.

- Thursday, January 17th.—  
 4 p.m.—Philosophical Society.  
 5 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.  
 8 p.m.—Inter-College Club—Y.M.C.A. building.
- Friday, January 18th.—  
 4 p.m.—Lecture by Sir Jno. Bourinot—Room 2.  
 8 p.m.—Lit.
- Sunday, January 20th.—  
 3.30 p.m.—Sermon by Dr. Milligan—Students' Union.
- Monday, January 21st.—  
 4.10 p.m.—Lecture by A. T. DeLury—Chemical Amphitheatre.

Dear Actors all—now that our task is done  
 Accept my gratitude for victory won.  
 None better knows how faithfully you worked—  
 How hard you tried—how much you might have shirked.

Thanks for the helping hand, the cheery heart,  
 The willingness with which each did his part.  
 Such earnestness to work true pleasure lends,  
 Bless you for all, but most, that we are friends.

M. H. B.

NOTE.—Bear in mind Sir Jno. Bourinot's lecture—  
 Friday, January 18th, 4 p.m., Room 2.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

### THE GALBRAITH DINNER.

The anticipations of the most sanguine regarding the much-talked-of banquet in honor of Principal Galbraith, were fully realized on the evening of the 21st ult., when nearly four hundred graduates and undergraduates sat down to dinner at McConkey's. The decorations were beautiful and many of them quite novel. Dinner was announced by the sounding of a whistle operated by a compressed air mechanism. A system of electric bells placed under the tables and controlled by the vice-chairman, called the house to order, while a huge gong gave the signals for the various college yells. A complete telephone system connected the chairman with the presiding officers at the other tables, the orchestra, and the service; and in this the School believes itself to be the pioneer. Electric fans, illuminated head lights, and stars and year shields bearing the names of the various graduating classes, were other features that may be mentioned.

Mr. James McDougall, B.A., County Engineer for York and a graduate of '84, presided most acceptably, and with him were the Principal, Hon. Richard Harcourt, President Loudon, Chancellor Burwash, Professor Johnston, Principal of the College of Technology, Madison, Wis., and many others. The wives of the faculty occupied seats in the balcony.

The toast list was somewhat lengthy, and called forth some capital speeches. "Our Guest," which was drunk with the foot on the table, was received with unmistakable enthusiasm amid a shower of cut tissue paper which fell from the dome of the banquet-hall. Professor Galbraith, in responding, expressed his thanks in a very happy manner for the magnificent reception tendered him, and dwelt at some length on the special requirements of an engineering education. The reply of Dr. Ellis to the toast "The Faculty of '78," was a most felicitous one, and quite up to the standard for which the genial doctor enjoys an enviable reputation. But lack of space forbids a more extended notice. The Principal and Dr. Ellis were the recipients of handsome gifts, certainly indicative of the high esteem in which they are held by their students, past and present.

Altogether the banquet was an unqualified success and we feel sure will be remembered by those who participated, as the School dinner of the century. If there is one thing more than another that the speeches on that occasion emphasized, it is the excellence of the training given by the School in the matter of higher technical education.

### NOTES.

The dinner committee wish to acknowledge with thanks the valuable assistance rendered by Messrs. Small, Gaby, Bryce and Hemphill in making the final preparations for the banquet.

Through an oversight, the name of Mr. H. W. Evans was omitted from the list of those from the School who took part in the Greek play. We believe the gentleman will accept our explanation.

The action of the University Senate providing that the staff, examiners and students of the School of Science shall

constitute the faculty of Applied Science of the University of Toronto, gives a new status to both University and School. We welcome the change that recognizes our faculty as equal in rank with Arts, Medicine and Law.

We regret to state that Mr. J. Paris is still incapacitated on account of an injured knee.

Prometheus bound. Offence, unrivalled spontaneous loquacity. Venue, first year drafting room. Time, Friday the 11th inst. It lacked only lyddite and a vulture to complete the reproduction of the well-known classic myth.

### PROF. MAVOR'S DINNER.

Prof. Mavor entertained the fourth year students in Political Science and a few graduates at the Dining Hall on Thursday evening, December 18th. Dinner was served at 7.15, and an excellent one it was, the absence of anything stronger than Adam's Ale notwithstanding. There was not a dull moment, while the host delighted all about him in his own inimitable way. After the substantial repast, those present adjourned to the residence of Prof. Mavor, where a profitable and interesting evening was spent in his library. His qualities as a host appeared even better at home, and the hours passed only too quickly during the inspection of a large collection of curios, MSS. of authors of world-wide repute and works of art. Professor Mavor is to be congratulated on the interest he takes in his students and the way in which he has assisted in breaking the ice between faculty and students. Among those present were noted Dr. Wickett, J. W. Mitchell, F. S. Farewell and many others.

### GLEE CLUB.

On the eighteenth of December last the University Harmonic Club went to Georgetown under the auspices of the Epworth League. This concert was a pronounced success, and it augurs well for their contemplated tour in a couple of weeks through Whitby, Oshawa, Guelph, and possibly Hamilton. The work of H. N. Shaw, B.A., F. E. Brophy, E. B. Jackson and Mr. George

Smedley was well received.

### Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

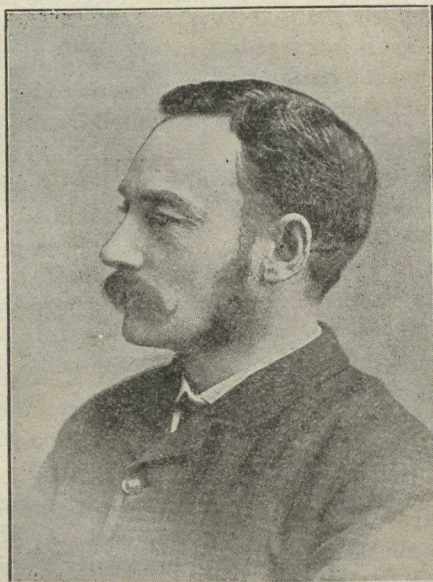
Our first meeting this term was addressed last Thursday by Dr. Howard Taylor, of London, England. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor spent about eleven years in China, where Dr. Taylor's Medical Missionary field contained 15,000,000 people. They have met the students of the various colleges seeking to deepen missionary interest, and on Sunday Dr. Taylor addressed a mass meeting of students in the Students' Union.

The Bible classes were all resumed on Sunday, and all the morning prayer meetings call for men this week.

The Mission Study Class will meet next Saturday at 7.30 p.m. The book taken up this term is "Protestant Missions in South America. Get one and attend this class.

Nomination of officers for next year will take place on January 24th, and election one week later.

Remember the students' sermon by Dr. Milligan in the Students' Union next Sunday at 3.30 p.m.



PRINCIPAL GALBRAITH  
Recently banquetted by his students.

# The Varsity

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

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J. E. ROBERTSON, *Business Manager*.  
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TORONTO, January 15th, 1901.

## EDITORIAL.

The dawn of another century gives the incoming Editor unusual trepidation as he enters upon the distracting duties of that office. The responsibility felt is increased many fold by the standard of excellence which our predecessor set up and which has given unusual satisfaction, especially to the undergraduate body. We trust that our readers will make the necessary allowances to an amateur editor and sincerely hope that each of the undergraduates will feel that he is on the editorial staff and stands under the obligation to make VARSITY a success in every sense of the word. We cordially invite all to use VARSITY as a medium through which they may communicate any pregnant thoughts which they think worthy of publication. Primarily, we must aim at literary excellence, and if we approximate that mark, the other functions of VARSITY will be more easily attended to; this is not to deter intending contributors, but rather to point out to them the need of care in revising articles. VARSITY is sent as an exchange to the leading universities on this continent, and the undergraduates are doing their Alma Mater a valuable service in showing the results of their training here. Among the weekly University journals VARSITY holds its place well, but we think that with the talent available it could compete fairly with some of the splendid monthlies.

\* \* \* \*

Some prominent undergraduates suggested that we make the first number of the century something unusual. We had thought of that, but the disadvantage would be that a pretty souvenir could be issued only by a heavy strain on the slender finances of the treasury. The Business Manager has been very generous so far, and if VARSITY received the financial support that it deserves from every student it could readily be made even more acceptable than it is. We trust no further appeals need be necessary to make every undergraduate a subscriber. The plan which we propose following will not be radically different than heretofore. We have been promised a series of articles which will review the progress of the last century along the most important lines, and as the writers are scholars of unquestioned authority and ability, the

articles will form valuable additions to any library. Contributions are to be given also by successful and distinguished graduates, and the student body may confidently look for real treats in the literary line, provided always that the intimations received will be followed by the MSS. For reasons which need not be published, the article by Ralph Connor will not appear till early in February. The almost incomprehensible success of his two famous books is well known, and as we will announce in due time the number in which his article will be published, it behooves every one who may desire extra copies to advise any member of the business or editorial boards of their wish.

\* \* \* \*

During the last few months we have noticed approaching completion long-developing movements, which have brought in their train a revived spirit in university life. An Alumni Society has been formed with the brightest auguries for success; an Undergraduate Club, which has as its main object the centralization of the disconnected parts of the student body, is in process of formation and will shortly have its ideals vigorously tested; the Memorial Window is to be replaced; mementos have already been presented by the classes to their Alma Mater; a Memorial Hall is to be erected to commemorate the gallantry of those of "our boys" who sleep under the lonely veldt; and last, but far from being the least, a quasi-definite Government grant has been promised to this needy institution. With all our dislike of sudden revivals or spasmodic efforts, we cannot but feel satisfied that the opening of a new century is attended by so many movements to assist our beloved Alma Mater. We sincerely trust that, in this age of specialization, the number of interests will not spread the pent-up energy over too wide an area, but that it shall be so guided as to bring all the aims to successful completion. He is a bold man who would anticipate the future, but we venture to say that The University of Toronto, whatever condition of prosperity it is in now, has brighter days in store. We believe that she will enter these in the near future, but that will depend mainly upon the support of graduates and undergraduates. All eyes are turned on the former, who, ten thousand strong, must bear the brunt of the battle. Of late they have been organizing and dividing their disorganized forces, so that we may expect, with some confidence, that a general advance will soon be made. There *will* be many difficulties, their *may* be strenuous opposition. Prominent politicians know infinitely more about the general public opinion on such questions than does the Editor of an undergraduate journal, but we trust our hopes will not be again dashed when we peruse the next Budget of the Provincial Parliament.

\* \* \* \*

That the University is sadly handicapped financially everyone admits; that the aid should come from the Government is not so generally admitted. We believe that the graduates and undergraduates could greatly increase and accelerate this assistance, if they would help the Government in instilling into the minds of the voters of Ontario the benefits arising out of a higher



education. We cannot expect the public to sanction an expenditure of money for an institution in which the majority have no direct interest. They must be made to feel their interests are bound up in the success of the University and that they are furthering their own interests by spending their hard-earned money on it. Here in Toronto we are surrounded by powerful educational influences which seem to cover up the difficulties to be met. But the educational centres do not control the Government. However great we may consider the universal benefits arising out of higher education, we must remember that a Government intending to assist it substantially must face in extra urban districts the great mass of voters who decide what party shall hold the reins of power. Generally speaking the rural voters are apathetic towards higher education, and until we have an efficient and well manipulated organization of the faculty, undergraduates and graduates to rouse this public to their real needs, we cannot hope to receive our just assistance from a representative Government.

\* \* \* \*

With the opening of a new year we will make our usual quota of resolutions, and some will succeed in keeping them. Among the promises to be made this year we would call to mind those owing to the University. Let us all resolve to be more loyal to her, to bring her interests nearer the heart of every graduate and undergraduate. Let no opportunity pass, no effort be wanting, to make her influence a deeper and broader one than it ever has been. We should be more positive, more aggressive in asserting the place of our Alma Mater in the Province, and if we all make resolutions to identify our interest with hers, at the very least no harm can come from it, while a great deal of good may.

\* \* \* \*

By inadvertence no mention was made in the Christmas Number of the kindness of Dr. J.T. Greene, B.A., who so kindly made the photographs from which were made the cuts of the University appearing in the Christmas Number,

### THE "LIT."

President Wood first of all called on the Secretary for his usual reading—the minutes of last meeting. It was duly approved but not encored. Next came the order—*notices of motion*. Mr. P. Carson handed in the following one:—"That the General Committee be instructed to get designs for a suitable University College pin to be worn by Art Students instead of the present class pins."

Two committees reported. The constitution committee reported progress. The Society's representatives on the "Union" Committee gave an encouraging report through Mr. Wilcox, in which were the following items of interest:—The contract to renovate the third house in Residence, and make it suitable for a "Union" has been let for \$1,250. That work is now progressing very rapidly. That the subscription lists for members, annual and life, and for open donations now amounted to \$2,500 with more to follow. Lastly a concert on behalf of the union will be held in Massey Hall next month in which all the affiliated

and federated colleges and faculties of the University of Toronto are expected to take a deep pecuniary interest. Miss Fiske, America's leading contralto, Mr. Owen Smiley and the Harmonic Club of our Alma Mater will no doubt provide an excellent entertainment for that evening.

The secretary's communications were doleful. President Schurman, of Cornell University, regretfully signified his inability to visit our University and address us on some live problem of the day. F. H. Wood, while listening to a lecture (?) composed a note wherein he resigned the position of city reporter for the Literary Society. The request was readily accepted without giving the usual vote of thanks. Queen's challenge for a debating contest was met by the appointment of Messrs. A. F. Aylesworth, '01, and F. Phipps, '02, as our representatives.

The General Committee's report was adopted and contained two recommendations. I. That the term for entering the oratory contest will be extended to Jan. 18, and that the contest will be held Jan. 25. II. That the conversazione committees be as follows, the first in order to be chairman:

Chairman of all the committees, S. C. Wood, B.A.; secretary, W. A. Craik; treasurer, J. L. McPherson.

Finance Committee—J. L. McPherson, chairman, together with chairmen of the other committees.

Program Committee—Messrs. F. E. Brophy, Carson, Hogg, Lucas, of '01; Wilson, Klotz, Smith, of '02; Gillies, Clark, of '03; Tackabery, '04, and Empey and Laing of S.P.S.

Reception Committee—Messrs. F. Potvin, Aylesworth, Shenstone, McCredie, of '01; McFarlane, Stratton, R. J. Hamilton, '02; Macdougall, Darling, '03; Clark, '04, Fleck and Douglas of S.P.S.

Invitation Committee—Messrs. E. P. Brown, Rowland, McGibbon, Buchanan, '01; E. Patterson, Moore, Rolph, '02; Hoyles, Rutter of '03; Baldwin, '04; and Gzowski and Gourlay, S.P.S.

Printing Committee—Messrs. R. D. Keefe, Mulcahy, Gowland, Chapman, '01; Gould, Bell, R. B. Cochrane, '02; Graham, Nichol, '03; Gilchrist, '04; and Jackson and Bertram, S.P.S.

Refreshment Committee—Messrs. E. H. Wood, Kylie, Irwin, Fisher of '01; Phipps, Young, Martin of '02; Hutton, Fudger of '03; McGarvin, '04; and Brereton, Elwell, S.P.S.

Decoration Committee—Messrs. J. A. Millar, Coleman, Ryan and Hackney of '01; McGregor, A. E. Hamilton, McGee, '02; O'Dell, McKinnon, Kilmaster of '03; Scott, Ballard, Baird of '04; J. J. McKay, Gibson, S.P.S.

So much for business. The program consisted of a capital vocal duet by Messrs. G. Eadie, '01 and J. Reid, '03. Then the Sophomores and Freshmen tried conclusions in the Inter-Year debating series. The subject for discussion was, "Resolved, that the University of Toronto should have a representative in the Provincial Legislature." Messrs. Chadsey and Lozier of '03 upheld the affirmative, and Messrs. Langstaff and McGregor of '04 the negative. Mr. Sydney Woods, B.A., refereed the contest and decided for the Freshmen, at the same time commending the '03 men for the forensic power and the literary ability which their addresses exhibited. This leaves '02 and '04 in the finals for the new trophy. The meeting ended with the singing of a few rousing college choruses.

### NOTES.

Somebody—"When does February begin?"

Dannie Keefe—"On the first."

President Wood (after the report of the Undergraduate Club Committee)—"Does anyone want any more light on this matter?" Enter McTaggart, '04. (Applause).

## COLLEGE GIRL.

*Superintending Editor, Miss F. M. Wicher, 'or.*

The far-famed twentieth century is with us. The century that was to see the culmination of man's genius, the century of air ships, and of friendly journeyings from planet to planet, the century, mayhap, (such, at least, was the hope of us laggards that have wearied of the race) when examination systems were to lose half their horror through the happy invention of brain-supplying machines. Such is the dream men dreamed while yet they stood afar off. But having actually entered upon this new era, we are confronted by stern realities. With pride and trepidation, too, we realize that in our own generation is to be built up the weal or the woe of the first half of the twentieth century. Sweet, also, is the speculation as to whether this Canada of ours is to be a commercial power, or a political power, or will she perhaps, awake to a golden age of art and literature. And yet we have become so rational, so practical, that only at rare moments (of weakness some would add) do we take time to indulge in reveries of what may be or to catch brief glimpses of the glory of what might be. Truly, this is the age of action and not of idle day-dreams.

Though the attendance at the Literary Society on Saturday night was fair, it was not sufficiently large to justify the belief that the girls have made their New Year's resolutions in this direction. Business was more prolonged than usual as the time for our winter reception is drawing near. Several motions were carried with a view to limiting and making definite the number of guests, and also for the purpose of avoiding financial embarrassment. The program followed. The musical part consisted of a violin solo by Miss Paterson, a vocal solo by Miss Robertson, 'or, and a piano solo by Miss McLeod, '04. All three selections were much appreciated.

Then came the second of the inter-year debates, that between the third and fourth years. The Vice-president was called upon to take the chair as the President was to debate. The subject was, "Resolved that the growing popularity of Kipling's writings is a mark of literary deterioration." The affirmative was supported by Misses Amos and Downing of '02, and the negative by Misses J. O. E. Macdonald and Hutchison of '01. Both sides debated exceptionally well, though the decision of the judges was unanimous in favor of the negative. Miss Amos, in leading the debate, dwelt on Kipling's freedom of speech, his misuse of English, though it should be the aim of literature to preserve language in all its purity, his portrayal of what is common and coarse, and that in poetry, which is the natural realm of all that is high and noble. Miss Macdonald, on the other hand, endeavored to measure Kipling's writings by the standard of what is classic, and so to justify popular taste of to-day. She brought out clearly Kipling's originality, both in matter and in method of treatment, and emphasized the truth of his pictures. Miss Downing admitted Kipling's originality and strength, deplored his deficiency of taste in subject matter, the want of spirituality in his work, his disregard for woman, and his demoralizing effect on children, who are taught to recite his poems. Kipling, she claimed, was the fad of the hour. Miss Hutchison, however, opposed to this the universality of Kipling, his favor with high and low, and the truth with which he represented his own age, one of the requirements, certainly, of literature. Miss Amos made a good reply, but was unable to overthrow her opponents' arguments.

On Jan. 9th Mrs. Taylor from China addressed the association.

## THE RETURN OF ODYSSEUS.

Now that Odysseus has returned and has found awaiting a neat sum for the Women's Residence Fund, it might be in order to review some of the criticisms offered and describe some of the events on the stage from the standpoint of one on the stage.

To those who tell us the Return of Odysseus has missed its aim in being non-dramatic we might state that they have wholly misinterpreted the noble aims of our worthy instructress, Miss Barrows. She, as I take it, undertook not to represent a series of blood-curdling events, all contributing to the interest of, and happily contrasting with, the peaceful reunion of Penelope and Odysseus. The Return of Odysseus is made up of selections from the great epic of Homer. She desired to show the people of this century that they had much in common with the people who lived over a thousand years before the Christian Era. She wished to picture to us an accurate delineation of Homeric habits and customs, to show that in Homer's time, as well as ours, "there is no greater glory for a man in all his life than what he wins with his own feet and hands." For this purpose have athletics such a prominence in the Return of Odysseus. She, if at all she preserved the words of the great writer, had to be true to his spirit. She then had to portray the most characteristic side of Odysseus. He is the polytlas, the polymechanos, the much enduring, the much contriving, a man of strategy, not of open violence, though capable of it when his wife was in danger. For this purpose Miss Barrows has shown in every act where Odysseus comes on the stage, his great versatility, and power of passiveness. One of our city papers has claimed that he should have despatched Alcinous. Surely this great critic is wanting in classical knowledge. How entirely alien and foreign to a Greek it was to insult the hospitality of a host is seen from the fact that it was just this that caused the Trojan war. Those then who desire scenes of blood in a picture where this is not the aim are more to be pitied than indulged.

Another objection has been the new pronunciation. To say the least, it is far more musical than the old, and possesses as good if not a better right to be used. It is the pronunciation of modern Greeks who claimed they learned it from their ancestors, and they from theirs. This, when it is said that Demosthenes could read a modern Greek newspaper, is a strong claim to its rights to use.

It affords us great pleasure as amateurs to think that the inconsistencies were not noticed and it is only in the points where we claim we are in the right that the criticisms have been cast against us. The Greek language covers a number of incongruities. We should not have been unjustly criticized, though we might have been surprised had we been so, had the audience noticed that on the second night of the performance the crowd on the stage hissed Euryalus at the wrong speech, or had noticed that some one called out to the pages when holding the thongs, "hold it up higher!" or on another occasion an enthusiastic School man yelled out "Toike Oike."

We were agreeably surprised that the critics were collected enough not to criticize the lack of music between acts. They were evidently classical enough to notice this would have been modern.

Those of us who had the pleasure and privilege of taking part were enabled, when the powder was cleaned from the hair, and the paint removed from the face and sore spots behind the ears caused by the fastenings of false beards healed, to look back with feelings of satisfaction at having done our best, and at having been behind the footlights in the last Greek play given by Varsity in the nineteenth century.

BASILEUS.

## THE LIBRARY.

The Editor of THE VARSITY has kindly asked me to explain in these columns the purpose of the book shelves just erected in the reading room of the Library building. It is a very general custom in public libraries and especially in college libraries to place a certain number of reference books immediately at the disposition of readers. The advantages of such a practice are obvious. Without the trouble of hunting up titles in a catalogue or bibliography, and the delay of obtaining the volume desired through a clerk at the delivery desk, readers are enabled to consult an assortment of books already carefully selected as the best or most suitable to their supposed needs.

The only matters then open to discussion are, first, the dimensions to which such a selected reference library may extend, and secondly, the principle of selection. Perhaps, in theory, the greater the quantity of books thus made directly accessible to readers the better; but the number of volumes is limited by the space available for shelving, which shall be conveniently accessible to all readers, and also by the expense of service involved. Calculations of cubic feet and of dollars and cents must, therefore, ultimately settle the question of quantity. A more difficult problem is that of determining the lines on which a selection should be made. A sound working basis, I take it, is to aim at meeting the requirements of the average rather than those of the exceptional reader. Recondite subjects need not be represented at all, nor the minutiae of any subject. In our own library the specializing student is admitted to the stack-room on the recommendation of his professor, so that the collection of books in the reading room has no interest for him in relation to his special line of work. But when the ordinary subjects of general interest and the best books or those most suitable to the ordinary reader on each subject have been selected the object of the reference collection has not been entirely attained. So far, the taste and thirst for knowledge of the ordinary reader have alone received attention. But in a university library there are, in a sense, no ordinary readers. All are exceptional, all are specialists more or less. Is it possible to recognize and provide for the range of their interests as exceptional no less than as ordinary readers? Perhaps it is. Fortunately, university students are not as a rule specialists in individual isolation, but in groups. An attempt may at any rate be made to satisfy the needs of the average student of each specializing group, in order to increase the usefulness of the selected library of reference books.

The last consideration brings me to a practical suggestion. The undergraduates in Arts have organized themselves by their societies and clubs into groups of individuals interested in the same subjects and working more or less on the same lines. Apart from the text-books prescribed or recommended in the calendar and by the professor during term, which it is not intended to place on the reading room shelves, the topics of discussion in the various societies probably represent the subjects most interesting to the members of the different groups. It is not easy for a librarian to keep himself informed of what is going on in student circles except by the help of the students themselves. I would suggest, therefore, that each society or club depute one of their number to let me know from time to time what subjects or topics are engaging their attention. As far as possible I shall be glad to meet their wishes and place on the shelves in the reading room whatever books the library possesses on such subjects, or a suitable selection of them.

In conclusion, there is one necessary condition of a reference collection being made directly accessible to

readers—the volumes may not be taken from the reading room. To do so would be to appropriate to the use of a single individual what is intended for all. Under special circumstances, of course, this principle may be violated and a volume may be withdrawn from the reference collection and lent, but as a general rule the books placed in the reading room must be such as are not likely to be required for home study.

H. H. LANGTON.

## PROF. WRONG'S LECTURE.

Yesterday afternoon Prof. Wrong delivered a lecture on "What the Historian Should and Should not Attempt" before a large and appreciative audience.

After describing the rise of the modern historical school he proceeded to discuss what the historian should and should not attempt. He defined the historian's duty as that of laying bare the truth about events, and pointed out the difficulties in the way of discovering the truth. The historian is dependent upon documents. First of all it is hard to find all the documents, widely scattered as they are, and when found their authority must be determined and their accuracy tested. A whole science of criticism is involved in this. Unlike the investigator in the field of physical science the historian has material often deliberately untruthful. The garbage of a court scandal he has to work through. Above all the inaccuracy and incompetence of his witnesses make his path difficult. Prof. Wrong quoted an amazing account of the city of Adelaide written by Mr. Froude from personal observation. Mr. Froude describes Adelaide as in a valley through which a river flows, and as having 150,000 well-fed inhabitants. In fact Adelaide is not in a valley, there is no river, and there were only 75,000 people, some of whom were half starving when Mr. Froude was there. The historian, he explained, has enough to do to learn the truth from his erring witnesses without undertaking anything else. He must not therefore attempt to interpret the designs of Providence regarding man, or to champion the history of any favored race, or to teach patriotism, or to become the ally of the politician. He is simply the interpreter of human act and motive in the past, and must confine himself to the field prescribed for him if he is to discharge his duty to society.

The topic for the Y.W.C.A. on Jan. 16th will be "Hindrances to serving Christ," particularly "Perils of College Life."



McGREGGOR YOUNG.  
(New Lecturer in Political Science.)

## SPORTS.

Editor, Frank McFarland, '02.

## HOCKEY.

The exhibition game at the Mutual street rink between Varsity I. and Osgoode could hardly be called a good exhibition of hockey. The play was fairly ragged throughout, although at times some nice work was seen. The score at the end of the first half was Varsity 2, Osgoode 0, and at the end of the game it was Varsity 8, Osgoode 4. Trees replaced McArthur on the Varsity line for the second half, and was an improvement. Hanley of course shone in goal. Evans at point looks sure of the place, while "Doc" Wright should "make good" at cover without any difficulty. Snell and Broder are the back-bone of the forward line. Gibson is fast, but a trifle uncertain. The teams were:

Varsity—Goal, Hanley; point, Evans; cover point, Wright; forwards, Snell, Broder, Gibson, McArthur, Trees.

Osgoode—Goal, White; point, Knight; cover point, Stiles; forwards, Kearns, Meighen, Jackson, Schooley.

Referee—Walter Sadler.

The games were served as follows: First half—1st, Varsity, Snell; 2nd, Varsity, Broder. Second half—3rd, Osgoode, Stiles; 4th, Varsity, Broder; 5th, Varsity, Gibson; 6th, Varsity, Snell; 7th, Osgoode, Kearns, 8th, Osgoode, Kearns; 9th, Varsity, Trees; 10th, Varsity, Gibson; 11th, Varsity, Snell; 12th, Osgoode, Stiles.

Good work is being done in the Gymnasium classes, and the approaching Assault-at-Arms promises to surpass any heretofore.

[Owing to pressure on time and space sports have not received justice this week. But at this season of the year there is necessarily not such a diversity of sports from which to draw.—Ed.]

## ROTUNDA.

Superintending Editor, A. E. Hamilton, '02.

Ben Clarke paid his Sophomore friends a visit on Wednesday.

Did you notice the announcement of the marriage of Frank H. Phipps just before the holidays?

Andrew Thompson, '02, passed through Toronto on the fourth. He has been preaching in Manitoba.

A. M. Boyle, '02, made his little round of calls on the faculty last week. He proposes to study things in general as heretofore.

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It is said that Freshmen are to be prohibited from occupying end tables in the library reading room.

Miss M. M. Phillips, formerly of '02, made a call at Varsity last week and surprised her numerous friends.

Messrs. Wilcox and Chadsey did some splendid service for the Undergraduate Club during the holidays. They are responsible for most of the fifteen hundred dollars raised by subscription.

Keep an open date on February the first. That is the night of the University Concert in Massey Hall for the benefit of the Undergraduate Club. Miss Katherine Fiske of New York will be the leading attraction. Every University man is supposed to reserve about six seats.

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A mark will be opposite your name if you have not yet paid your subscription to this paper. Do not be a marked man, but pay your dollar at once to Business Manager, who will be in his office from 12 to 12.30 each day, or to the Janitor, who will give you a receipt. **PAY AT ONCE.**



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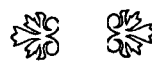
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Grant Brown is busy delivering his celebrated lecture to sympathizing friends on "How It Happened," or "Up Against It."

A. G. Brown, '03, succumbed to a knock-out blow while boxing in the gymnasium last week. Five-ounce gloves are not for amateurs.

We regret to learn of the recent bereavement of another member of the faculty in the person of Dr. Toews, who lost his mother shortly before the close of last term.

The class of '04 has been considerably increased during the past week. Among the recent arrivals are: Misses Ward, Moore and Ferguson, and Messrs Bow and Scott.

There is a slight difference of opinion between one of the faculty and a prominent freshman. The former remarked the other day that the freshman must be only a beginner, but "Pete" thought he saw his finish.

Miss Barrows is still in Jackson Sanitarium, Dansville, where she went immediately after leaving Toronto. Her admirable pluck and unflinching brightness deceived many of her friends as to the seriousness of her illness here. We are glad to announce, however, that she is now almost restored to sound health.

Lieutenant H. Z. C. Cockburn, '91, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross by General Smith-Dorrien, on account of his conspicuous gallantry in leading his troop to the rescue of a Canadian gun at Belfast, November 8th. Lieutenant Cockburn is now on his way to London.

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

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, 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 the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

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Five 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, in 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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**January 15**  
 1. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.

**January 16**  
 2. Provincial Normal Schools open.

**January 17**  
 3. First Meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns and incorporated villages.  
 Appointment of High School Trustees by Public School boards.

**January 23**  
 4. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

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R. G. McKay, an old '02 man, has turned up again, and is taking Orientals with the Sophomores.

Among those who returned from South Africa to Port Hope last Friday was Gunner Frederick Davey, '03, who served with D Battery under Major Hurdman. He received a right royal welcome home.

G. F. Kay, '00, was seized with typhoid at the "Soo" last month and spent his Christmas in the Toronto General Hospital, where he still is. George expects to weigh anywhere about two hundred when he leaves his confinement next Saturday.

A. W. Keith, '00, and his artistic mustache, spent some spare hours at the gymnasium during vacation, and showed the boys a thing or two about fencing which is *not* on the Normal

College course at Hamilton. He also helped Varsity to teach the central Y. M. C. A. men how to play chess. Arthur is a pedagogue and no mistake.

The Boston *Woman's Journal*, referring to the success of our late Greek play, makes special mention of the acting of Miss Wright and Mr. E. H. Oliver. Special praise is also bestowed on Mr. Richard Biggs and Miss Winnifred Hutchison, "a charming senior," for their work in training the dancers during Miss Barrows' illness.

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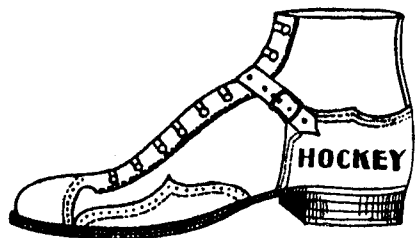
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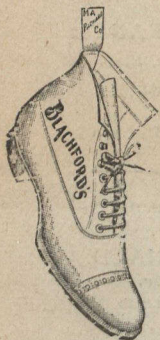
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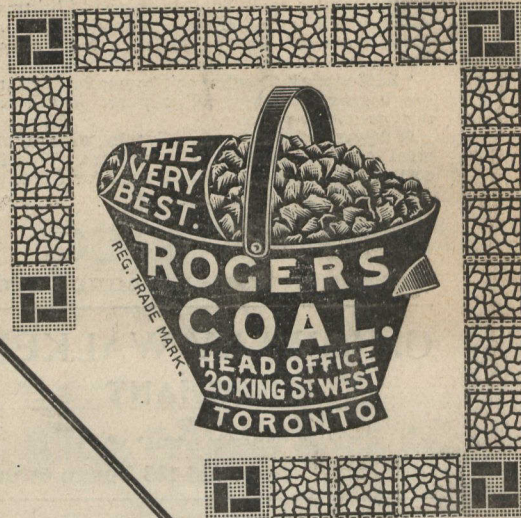


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