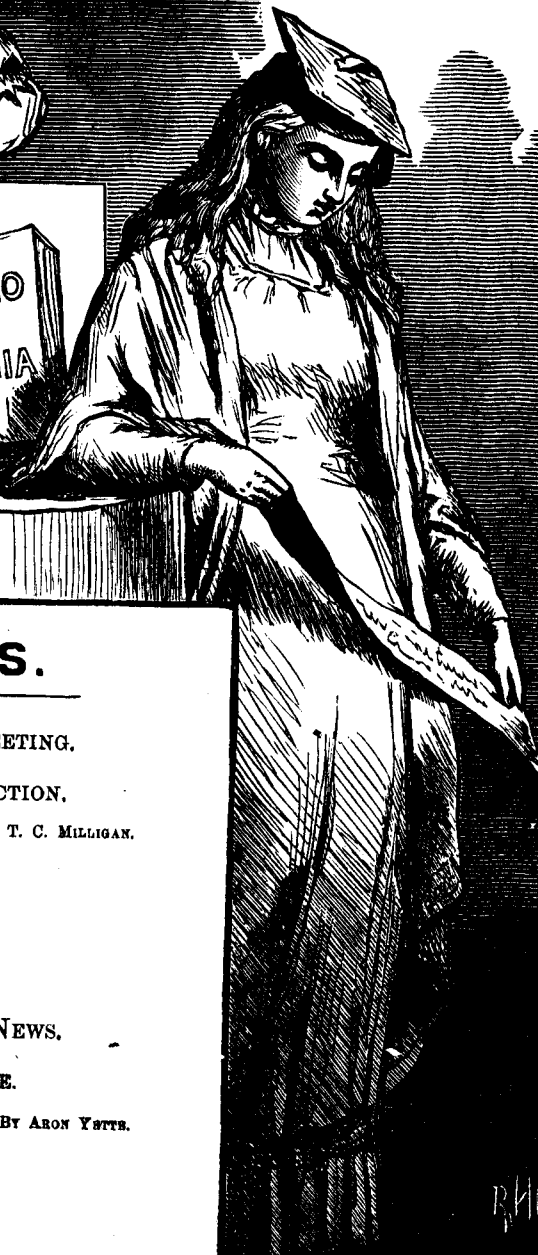
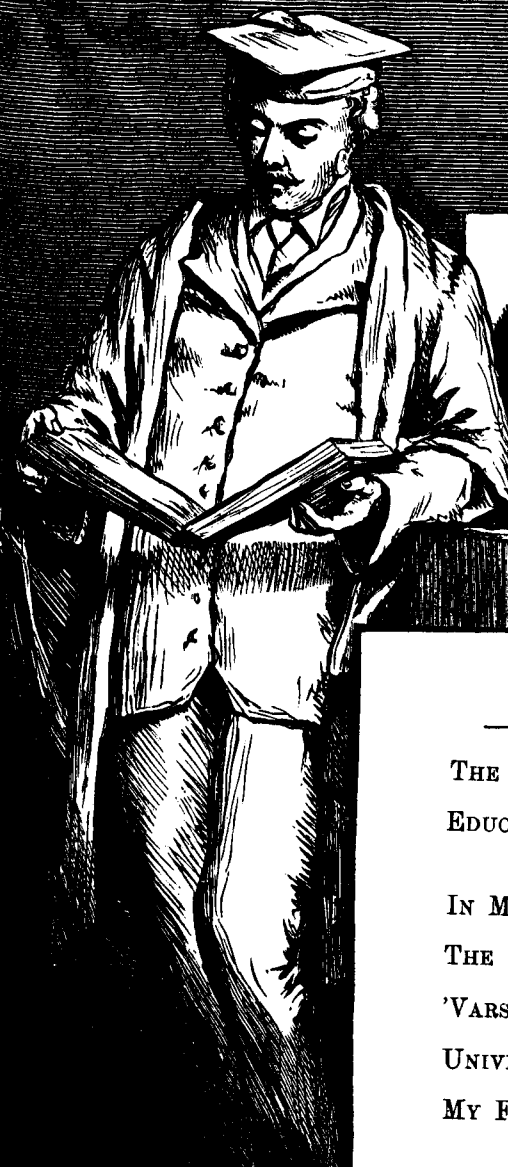
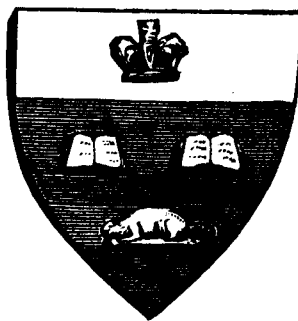


# THE VARSITY



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BY ARON YETTS.

OUR LOCAL IMP.

OUR POET IN DIFFICULTIES.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, - - March 26, 1881.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Gilchrist Scholarship Examination.

Intending candidates are reminded that they must send in their names, accompanied by certificates of age and character, to this Department on or before the 30th of April, 1881. The examination takes place

ON MONDAY, THE 20th JUNE, 1881.

Copies of the list of subjects in which candidates will be examined for the years 1881 and 1882 respectively can be obtained on application to the Department.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,  
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Toronto, February 18th, 1881.

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# THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 24.

March 26, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

## THE D. S. NOMINATION MEETING.

The ceremony of the principal nomination on Friday before last had all the sweetness that brevity could impart. The cursory way, however, in which Mr. KINGSFORD's claims to the suffrages of the undergraduates were set forth can only be explained by the apathy into which his supporters, enervated by the absence of opposition, had perhaps fallen. It is regrettable that they did not go to the trouble of informing the Debating Society about the reasons which decided them in the choice of their candidate. The information would be doubtless superfluous for those who have been residents for some considerable time in Toronto, but there are a large number who do not come under this category, and to whom a plain and concise statement of Mr. KINGSFORD's qualifications for the Presidency would have been most acceptable. If the expression, a conscientious vote, has any meaning, it implies a knowledge of the career and opinions of the person against or for whom the vote is registered. This consideration, among many others, might well have spurred condescension to the extent of giving a hint why the exercise of the Society franchise should not have been abstained from. A want of thoughtfulness and of good taste, a suspicion of high-handedness, and a discourteous indifference as regards announcing the merits of their candidate, may be justly charged against the gentlemen who have labored in Mr. KINGSFORD's behalf. The party whose sweep of influence is so wide as to clear away even the shadow of resistance need not necessarily be strong enough to ride roughshod over common observances, the violation of which is denoted by the above charges. The Debating Society should have sufficient self-regard to inflict deserved penalty for any attempt at 'rushing' a candidate without being enlightened as to the good faith of his backers. Certainly the nomination this year was little more than the ill-disguised swagger of party organizers who have accomplished their ends. A number of gentlemen entered Moss Hall at the usual hour of meeting; one of their number in two or three laconic sentences gave the assembly to understand that Mr. KINGSFORD was the nominee; after a long pause of most uneloquent silence the suggestion was made that that gentleman should signify his willingness to enter into the contest if contest there was to be; Mr. KINGSFORD carried out the suggestion by a neat little speech of acceptance; another pause then succeeded, which was broken by the nomination for the first 'minor office.' It was a lugubrious fiasco; no enthusiasm was displayed where enthusiasm could so easily have been aroused by a brief sketch of the active interest and progressive views which Mr. KINGSFORD has exhibited in his post-graduate connexion with the University. It was not deemed worth while telling the Society that he has efficiently taken a part in the present liberal policy of Convocation—a policy destined to place them in that proper relation to the Senate which now exists between the Convocation and Senate of London University. As an exponent, if not as a pioneer of this policy (to which we intend making a more copious reference in a future issue), he deserves the highest acknowledgment that the most representative association of the undergraduates can offer. But the appropriateness of the acknowledgment aggravates the over-weening carelessness of those whose duty it plainly was to acquaint the Society with the wide ground for recommendation in favor of Mr. KINGSFORD. The duty was easy of performance, and yet was shirked in such a deliberate manner as to convey the impression to the spectator that, the cause being a victorious one, to explain whether it was good or bad was a matter of indifference.

The opinion is most tenable that should the course followed this year be pursued in the future to any extent, these elections,

with their old character of exciting rivalry between *bona fide* parties, will not only fail to arouse interest, but their greatest title to the attachment of the undergraduates will soon pass away. What is this title? To our mind, the answer is that in the elections the sole opportunity is presented during the academic year for exercising, and enjoying the exercise of, one's political talent. We are not, like Columbia, in happy possession of a School of Politics, and the little practical training in this direction which is incidentally to be obtained in the University is monopolized by the Society elections. But precisely because the amount is small ought we to prize it highly and guard it jealously. Again, the struggle for the Presidency seems to be the one event outside of the examinations of sufficiently-absorbing interest to engage the general attention of the undergraduate body; in stockbrokers' parlance, it bears on this account a 'fictitious' value. This value may be impaired most speedily by allowing the craftiness of extreme partizans to drug public attention and watchfulness into a sleepy assent of their doings. The Debating Society should invariably exact an explanation for every important action undertaken professedly in its behalf, and not permit even the nomination of a presidential candidate without a showing up of his credentials.

## EDUCATIONAL SELF-SATISFACTION.

Matthew Arnold has asserted that one great hindrance to educational improvement in England is self-satisfaction. If it is suggested that educational facilities in England are not perfect, that the French system of secondary education is superior to the English system (if the English may be said to have a system), and that there are many points in which improvement might be effected, they point to their great universities and to their great public schools, saying, with evident self-satisfaction: "What country can equal these? Let well-enough alone."

To those of us who will carefully look around, signs of the same danger will be only too apt to show themselves, and how could it be otherwise? In the flattering reports of progress issued by our school inspectors; in the commendatory notices of "Canada's splendid Educational System" by the foreign press assiduously circulated with self-gratulations by our own papers; in the medals and diplomas won at world's fairs by our school-apparatus, complete sets of which—it may be said for the benefit of the uninitiated—are possessed by very few even of our best schools; in the almost uniformly-laudatory addresses delivered at our school exhibitions and closing exercises; in all these there are many inducements to this feeling of self-satisfaction. From these reiterations as to the unrivalled goodness of our school-system, and from this almost entire absence of criticism, it is to be feared: *First*, that the people will soon come to believe even more than they are told, and to regard *our system* as incapable of further improvement; and *secondly*, that parents placing implicit faith in the perfection of *our system* will be too apt to hand over the education of their children almost entirely to Government. Nor are these groundless fears.

That our educational system is not yet perfect many will admit; and it should be our chief anxiety that it does not become stereotyped in its imperfections. However, in some quarters the notion is gradually growing that *our system* is the best possible, but that anyone who wishes to get along in the world—with the exception of those who intend to adopt one of the learned professions, as they are called—had better drop the systematic course of education as soon as possible, and go at the business of his future life. Notwithstanding the opinion which the Chancellor of the University has expressed, that anyone who tops off his education by a university course will make a better farmer, a better merchant, in fact, a better anything, those who think that the less of our system they have the better may not be so far wrong. The main cause of this growing dissatisfaction with the *results* of our systematic popular education lies, I think, in its radical defect, which defect is owing to the erroneous notions of the people themselves. These

erroneous notions are twofold; *first*, as to what education really should be; and *secondly*, as to the time when education should be begun. The second source of error will vanish with the first. At present it is generally regarded as a matter of but little moment whether the minds of the younger children are being attended to or not. There are many children who, up to a certain stage, might, in regard to their minds, say with Ipsy, "I was never born; I se grewed." However, when it comes to be generally recognized that education means such a development of the mind as will render it facile in the connexion of effects with causes, it will also come to be recognized that the time when most care should be taken and, if necessary, most expense incurred, is during the plastic period of youth. As De Tocqueville says: "We must watch the infant in his mother's arms; we must see the first images which the external world casts upon the dark mirror of his mind, the first occurrences which he beholds; we must hear the first words which awaken the sleeping powers of thought, and stand by his earliest efforts, if we would understand the prejudices, the habits, and the passions, which will rule his life." This being so, it is during the early part of youth that most pains should be taken to develop the mind.

However, it is not of this danger that I wish specially to speak, but rather of the danger of parents entrusting too much the education of their children to Government. Although it must be admitted that national education is the "sheet-anchor of democratical institutions," and that it, in fact, renders democracy possible, still it does not necessarily follow that national education should be education by the Government. For those who do not look forward to systematic State-regulation as being the ultimate condition of society, but rather a provisional one, there will appear to be some grounds for fear on this head. Although they may not lose faith that ultimately individual enterprise will take the place of government management, still they may anticipate a needless amount of trouble in the coming about of this change if the present notions become too rigid. There is at present a tendency to bring all educational institutions under the direct supervision of Government. Though some may be inclined to doubt it, this at present perhaps makes education in some respects more efficient than if it were conducted by private individuals or corporations responsible to the parents. At all events, more come under the influence of systematic education than would come under the influence of education if it were entirely conducted by private enterprise.

Education is efficient just in proportion as it is under good supervision. It has been pointed out time and again that government supervision is not by any means so good as the direct supervision of those most concerned. This will be found to be at bottom the reason why the higher education is more efficiently conducted than primary education. In the High Schools and Colleges the parents, and in a considerable degree the pupils themselves, exercise a supervision which, though not generally recognized, is more efficient than any government system of inspection. In the lower Ward and District Schools, where the pupils are too young either to exercise any supervision themselves or have their parents bother about doing it for them, education is at its worst. However, when parents come to see that it is very important that the early education of children should be of the best, they will begin to exercise a supervision and will be willing to incur an expense which must needs insure the efficiency of the teachers. As has been before stated, parents will begin to take this interest in the early education of their children when they know what education really should be. With efficient parental supervision and a willingness on their part to incur an expenditure both of time and of money, there will be no need for the Government to manage education. For those who regard State-interference as but provisional, faint glimmerings of coming improvement may be seen looming up in the horizon. Leaving entirely out of sight the intrinsic advantages of the Kindergarten Method, one excellent fact about it is, that it is not likely to come under the control of Government.

I do not wish so much to insist on any particular theory as on the necessity for intelligent criticism of our educational system; not so much of its details and of the individuals who manage it, as of the principle on which it is based. If we once allow the hull of self-satisfaction to harden around us it will only be burst with much labor, if it is ever burst. The toughness of the hull sometimes prevents the nut from ripening and then casting it off. While taking care that the hull does not get too strong, provision should also be made for the internal ripening. As has been indicated above, this will take place by a growth of the knowledge of what education really should be.

T. C. MILLIGAN.

A WOMAN was amongst us last week whose genius is worthy of the reputation it has acquired. Her performance on the stage gave proof that the magnetism of voice and the extraordinary attractive gaze have lost nothing of the power of which Paris and London have given such signal acknowledgments. Further criticism we frankly confess our-

selves unable to give, since the calmness requisite for the task is absent. And naturally youth yields to impressions and retains them with a tightening grasp which cannot be relaxed so sufficiently as to gain the steady handling of the professional critic. Sensibility to genius is perhaps the only character of a young man the partial dulling of which those in the fullest flower of life have any reason to regret. The ferrets who, in the name of morality, greedily seize upon the utterances of scurrilous newspapers are unfortunately too numerous in this country, and they have not been backward in attempts to fix their claws on the reputation of this admirable and gifted actress. As an authoress puts it, "Charity is a flower not naturally of earthly growth, and it needs manuring with a promise of profit." It costs nothing to appear highly virtuous by assailing the character of personages whose position gives no opportunity for refutation. Happily the stone-throwers in this instance, though many, are not giants, and, with little distraction, gratitude may be expressed for the advent of Sarah Bernhardt.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

[Fred. W. Jarvis, undergraduate of University of Toronto, after winning the Second Year Scholarship in Classics in May, 1879, wrote for and gained the Dominion Gilchrist Scholarship in the following June, and in accordance with its conditions, went to Edinburgh to prosecute his studies. At Edinburgh University he was very successful, winning another scholarship shortly after his arrival. His eyesight failed him, however, from overwork, and in the early part of the present year he died of an attack of rheumatism, to the great grief of his many friends at University College, Toronto.]

Say not that he is dead,  
Though on Canadian shore  
No more his feet may tread,  
His voice be heard no more;

Though broken down and blind,  
The poor and worn-out clay  
Meet resting place doth find,  
In the Athens of to-day.

No death for such as he!  
The true truth-seeking soul,  
From earthly trammels free,  
Progresses to the goal.

No more with failing sight,  
No more with wearied brain,  
But with divine delight,  
And joy that knows no pain,

Where tired feet never trod,  
He walks a martyr soul,  
Searching to find out God,  
As the happy ages roll.

And we, as seeing the unseen,  
Wait in the vestibule,  
Till lifts the veil between  
Our souls and the Upper School.

#### OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THERE are some people whose hankering after notoriety leads them to abuse everybody until everybody notices them, and then they praise everybody; but then everybody gets wiser, and, looking on praise from such a quarter as worse than abuse, mummifies these people in discreet oblivion.

\*  
\*  
\*

A DR. PIERSON is going to hold forth to an audience at the Wesleyan Female College in Hamilton on 'The Ideal Woman.' Taking the words of the title in their ordinary sense, the lecturer is going to give his opinion of what a woman would be if perfection was of this world, and as both young and old have convictions pretty well settled on this supremely-important subject, Dr. Pierson's private judgment on the matter, when uttered, should certainly fall on the ears of a very large audience. It is always gratifying to listen to an exposition of a question to which one has given some reflexion, and in this case reflexion is

inevitable unless we believe a man or woman can in this age pass through life without reading a novel. For the operative, with his 'penny dreadful,' to the cultured creature who may relish 'A Psychological Romance' there is afforded ample means to conjure up ideal mortals of all sorts and sexes. But Dr. Pierson does not appear to be satisfied with this ocean of ideals, and is going to add a drop by way of setting it on fire perhaps.

\* \* \*

MARCH 22ND. 'What shall I make up for the city news column to-day?' queried the *Globe* man. 'Bless my heart, my imagination is gone. I have said fifty times at least that the snow is melting, that the Street Car Company rejoices that the ice over to the Island is —, by George! I haven't spoken so very much about this place, so here goes: "The Island is gradually assuming the appearance of a populous summer resort"!'!

\* \* \*

THOSE long-winded resolutions, redolent with whereases, that the students of the average American college pass with such regularity whenever one of their number happens to die, might be done away with and something else more suitable substituted. Nothing is to be more guarded against than maudlin sentimentality, whether in the shape of congratulatory or consolatory resolutions.

\* \* \*

LOVELY woman stoops to folly when she bends over to pick up an absurdly-long train.

\* \* \*

As a contribution to the discussion of the affiliation of St. Michael's College to the University of Toronto, I transfer the following passage from a communication in the *Dalhousie Gazette*: 'No sectarian jealousy or discord has ever interfered with the harmonious and successful operation of Melbourne University. Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Baptists—all denominations—flock to its class-rooms to receive an advanced and liberal education.'

\* \* \*

AN English officer lately spoke of his regiment as containing 400 boys and 400 convicts.

\* \* \*

THE *Harvard Daily Echo* makes a good point when it says benefactors generally interfere with the efficacy of their bequests to colleges by hampering them with too many conditions. They labor under the impression—generally a false one—that they can foresee the wants of the college for years ahead. The man who gives his money without stipulation is the one who will be the surer to gain the gratitude of future generations of students.

\* \* \*

I KNOW a boy who has wonderful admiration for a certain school-master who carves at dinner. The boy says that he cuts pieces that don't bend.

\* \* \*

It is not often that a college journal deals with politics, but I cannot help admiring an article in the *Dalhousie Gazette*, showing how too much-governed Nova Scotia is. The province is in debt, its revenues are limited, the provincial college is in need of assistance, and yet thousands of dollars are yearly wasted in maintaining useless branches of the Legislature, and unnecessary offices and unnecessary officials.

\* \* \*

It is a touching moment in a man's life when he goes to draw a legacy.

\* \* \*

BEACONSFIELD ascribes all his greatness to woman. Adam laid all his trouble to the same source. Adam, we are ashamed of you. Beaconsfield, you are a gentleman.

'**VARSITY MEN.**—The annual prizes given by the representatives in Parliament of the Cambridge University for a Latin essay, open to all students of the University who are not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts or Law, has been adjudged to Mr. Alfred William Winterslow Dale, B.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall.

OUR readers will doubtless be interested in the following account of the manner in which the late Mr. Carlyle executed a deed of gift in favor of the University of Edinburgh for founding bursaries in the Faculty of Arts. We therefore quote from the *Times* the following extracts: "I, Thomas Carlyle, residing at Chelsea, presently Rector of the University of Edinburgh, from the love, favor and affection which I bear to that University, and from my interest in the advancement of education in my native Scotland, as elsewhere; for these and for other more peculiar reasons, which also I wish to put

on record, do intend and am now in the act of making to the said University bequest as underwritten of the estate of Craigenputtock, which is now my property. Craigenputtock—or, for distinction Upper Craigenputtock (a wing of it having been sold some 70 or 80 years ago, which is now called Under Craigenputtock)—lies at the head of the parish of Dunscore, in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire; extent is of about 800 acres, improved moor pasture, ditto arable ground, ditto meadow pasture, with rather copious plantations, solid enough mansion, and offices; rent at present (on lease of 19 years) is £250; annual worth, with improvements now in progress, is probably £300. Craigenputtock was for many generations the patrimony of a family named Welsh, the eldest son usually a 'John Welsh,' in series going back, think some, to the famous John Welsh, son-in-law of the reformer Knox. The last male heir of the family was John Welsh, Esq., surgeon, Haddington (born at Craigenputtock in 1775, died at Haddington in 1819, a highly-honored widely regretted man, and is buried in the Abbey Kirk of that town); his one child and heiress was my late dear, magnanimous, much-loving, and to me inestimable wife, in memory of whom, and of her constant nobleness and piety towards him and towards me I now (she having been the last of her kindred) am about to bequeath to Edinburgh University, with whatever piety is in me, this Craigenputtock which was theirs and hers, on the terms and for the purposes and under the conditions underwritten. Therefore, I do hereby mortify and dispoise to and in favor of the said University of Edinburgh, and of the principal and whole other members of the Senatus Academicus thereof, and of their successors in office for behoof of the said University, for the foundation and endowment of ten equal Bursaries, to be called the 'John Welsh' Bursaries in the said University heritably and irredeemably, all and whole the twenty shilling lands of Upper Craigenputtock, with houses, biggings, yards, orchards, mosses, moors, meadows, outfield, infield, annexis, connexis, parts pendicles, and pertinents thereof whatsoever, lying within the parish of Dunscore or Dunscore and Sheriffdom of Dumfries, according to the ancient meiths and marches thereof; as said lands are described in notarial instrument in my favor recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines, &c., kept at Dumfries for the shire thereof, and the Stewarries of Kirkcudbright and Annandale, the 14th day of June, 1866; but these presents are granted and shall be accepted by the said University and Senatus Academicus thereof, on the terms, for the purposes, and under the conditions hereinafter written—viz., said estate is not to be sold, but to be kept and administered as land. Net annual revenue of it to be divided into ten equal bursaries, to be called, as aforesaid, the 'John Welsh' Bursaries. The Senatus Academicus to bestow them on the ten applicants entering the University who, on strict and thorough examination and open competitive trial by examiners whom the Senatus will appoint for that end, are judged to show the best attainment of actual proficiency and the best likelihoods of more in the department or Faculty called of Arts as taught there. Examiners to be actual professors in said faculty, the fittest whom the Senatus can select, with fit assessors or coadjutors and witnesses if the Senatus see good, and always the report of said examiners to be minuted and signed and to govern the appointments made and to be recorded therewith. More especially I appoint that five of the John Welsh Bursaries shall be given for best proficiency in mathematics—(I would rather say 'in Mathesis' if that were a thing to be judged of from competition), but practically above all in Pure Geometry, such being perennially a symptom, not only of steady application, but of a clear, methodic intellect, and offering in all epochs good promise for all manner of arts and pursuits. The other five bursaries I appoint to depend (for the present and indefinitely onwards) on proficiency in classical learning—that is to say, in knowledge of Latin, Greek and English, all of these or any two of them. This also gives good promise of a young mind; but as I do not feel certain that it gives perennially, or will perennially be thought in universities to give the best promise, I am willing that the Senatus of the University, in case of a change of its opinion on this point hereafter in the course of generations, shall bestow these latter five bursaries on what it does then consider the most excellent proficiency in matters classical or the best proof of a classical mind, and directs its own highest effort towards teaching and diffusing, in the new generations that will come. In brief, five bursaries for proficiency in mathematics, especially in pure geometry, and five for proficiency in classics, Latin and Greek and English. This, so far as we can practically see ahead at present, yet with liberty to modify the latter five, should new and better light arise and the Senatus come to be convinced that such light is better, expresses my intention and desire in regard to occupants of the John Welsh Bursaries. Bursaries to be open to free competition of all who come to study in Edinburgh University, and who have never been of any other University; competition to be held on or directly before or after their first matriculation there. Bursaries to be always given on solemnly-strict and faithful trial to the worthiest, or if (what in

practice can never happen, though it illustrates my intention) the claims of two were absolutely equal and could not be settled by further trial, preference is to fall in favor of the more unrecommended and unfriended. Under penalties graver than I or any highest mortal can pretend to impose, but which I can never doubt—as the Law of Eternal Justice, inexorably valid, whether noticed or unnoticed, pervades all corners of Space and of Time—are very sure to be punctually exacted if incurred; this is to be the perpetual rule for the Senatus in deciding. Bursars are to continue actual students in the Faculty of Arts, and to be visibly attending one or more classes in the same so long as their bursary lasts; are not permitted to hold any other bursary or similar endowment in the University; are permitted to compete for any other bursary, scholarship, or fellowship falling open there, but if successful shall renounce the bursary they held. Bursaries to last till the usual term of admittance to trial for graduation as Master of Arts (that is, for four years, as things now stand), or till decease or misbehaviour of the holder, if sooner; new appointment to be made at opening of next University session.

Then follows, in formal legal phraseology, a conveyance of the lands in question. The document is dated June 26, 1867, and is witnessed by the late John Forster and Mr. J. A. Froude.

'And so may a little trace of help to the young heroic soul struggling for what is highest spring from this poor arrangement and bequest. May it run, for ever if it can, as a thread of pure water from the Scottish rocks, tinkling into its little basin by the thirsty wayside for those whom it veritably belongs to.—Amen. Such is my bequest to Edinburgh University.'

"At a meeting of the Senate of Cambridge University a resolution was passed empowering the examiners for 1881 to examine one George Laupmann, of Peterhouse, on the subjects of the previous examination for 1880. Mr. Laupmann is blind, and is compelled to pursue his studies by means of embossed books.

"OWING to the change in the University Act last session only three members of the Senate will be elected this year, those, namely, who replace the three retiring members. The Senator elected to fill up the remaining year of Vice-Chancellor Mulock's time will be appointed under the new Act by the Senate, not elected by Convocation." *Globe*.

THE Rev. J. W. Kerr, B.A., who was appointed Examiner in Classics, has resigned.

PROFESSOR CROFT leaves for Texas next May.

MR. J. A. PATULLO, of the Fourth Year, who has been dangerously ill, is, we are glad to be able to report, now improving.

THE Oxford Calendar shows a slight increase in the number of undergraduates. There are now 2,882, against 2,814 a year ago; but the number of members of convocation have diminished from 5,212 to 5,159, and the matriculation from 798 to 758. Baliol has increased from 214 to 242, which is due to the arrival there of a number of selected candidates for the Indian civil service; Lincoln, from 58 to 76; and in spite of the "screwing in" scandal at the University they have 12 more than last year. Christ Church has declined from 217 to 207. *Truth*.

PROFESSOR MACOUN, late Professor of Botany at Albert College, Belleville, has been in town since Wednesday night, and lectured on the "North-West" at Cook's Church on Thursday evening.

MR. HAYDEN, of Victoria College, came here last Tuesday to have plans made for the new gymnasium, to the fund for which eighteen hundred dollars has been already subscribed.

MR. T. P. McMURRICH, B.A., Professor Wright's assistant, is delivering a course of lectures to the Third Year on phanerogamic botany, with especial attention to the Canadian flora.

MR. SEYMOUR, of the Second Year, has been appointed Assistant Science Master in the Lindsay High School.

MR. SUTHERLAND, of the Fourth Year, is studying law in the office of Messrs. Cameron & Cleary, Windsor, and purposes coming up for his degree in May.

THE officials of the University of Oxford who are implicated in the recently-discovered corrupt practices at elections are to be removed from their positions.

MR. J. P. McMURRICH, B.A., '79, has been appointed Examiner in Mineralogy and Geology in the stead of Mr. Dawson, Ph.D., who is unable to act.

MR. E. G. PONTON, B.A., '76, a newly made Benedict, has been staying at the Queen's for the past few days with his bride.

'**VARSITY WOMEN.**—The Senate of Cambridge University have finally resolved to admit women to their examinations on conditions as nearly identical as possible with those on which men are admitted, and by the immense majority of 398 to 32, the Vice-Chancellor and other

influential residents throwing their weight into the minority scale. The principal condition prescribed in the Committee's report and adopted by the Senate, is that the female candidates must have resided and attended regular courses of lectures at Girton or Newnham College or within the precincts of the University under the regulations of either of these colleges. This action of the Senate, it will be perceived, disposes—so far as that body can dispense—of the question of co-education within the University sphere, and the vote places Cambridge most pronouncedly on the side of the liberal institutions. It is expected that Oxford will follow the example thus set, and also that Cambridge will soon admit women to degrees, as London now does. *Globe*.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS. No less than 170 colleges in the United States have been inundated by the co-education wave, and still it threatens to come against more. It appears that at University College (London) the co-eds. do more work than the men. The failure among women is 19 per cent., and among men 44.5. In Smith College they suit their class names to circumstances, and talk of Freshwomen and Sophogirls. There are at present 150 college papers published in the United States. Yale takes the lead with a daily, two bi-weeklies and a monthly, besides the annual publications. The circulation of some of the leading papers are as follows: *Courant*, 800; *Record*, 600; *Lit.*, 550; *Harvard Crimson*, 500; *Harvard Advocate*, 475; *Princetonian*, 1,000; *Chronicle*, 1,000; *Harvard Daily Echo*, 550. Amongst the colleges across the line, when they build they appear to consider the amount of money expended as of no consequence. For instance, Harvard is to have a new law school at a cost of \$100,000. The new museum at Michigan will cost \$60,000. Mrs. A. T. Stewart, on the strength of her husband's will, is building a new college in New York at a cost of \$4,000,000. It will be the largest in America, non-sectarian, co-educational, and expenses will be put at a very low figure. Yale has purchased a new piece of ground for its athletics, etc., at a cost of \$30,000; the property will be assumed in the beginning of March. At Williams an effort is to be made to secure \$4,000 for purchasing, grading, &c., a suitable field for base-ball and athletic purposes. Yale has refused to accept Harvard's challenge to settle that much disputed football championship. Yale and Harvard will measure their strength at the oar this year, and probably Harvard and Columbia. The Harvard, it is said, have this year one of their best crews; it averages 172 pounds in weight, and five feet ten inches in height. According to a Boston paper, Harvard is to receive a valuable collection of books from Carlyle's private library. A 'retiring fund' for Harvard professors has now been fairly started. Nearly \$21,000 has been subscribed. The trustees of Cornell have appropriated \$100,000 for general improvements of the college. Columbia has been heretofore most successful in the boating line; out of 94 antagonists, 28 have crossed the line ahead and 66 behind it. Columbia has dropped all money prizes from its course. At King's College (N.S.) the latest novelty in the athletic line is a snow-shoe club. It has been called the 'Pescquid Snow-show Club.' The name is derived from the Mic-Mac name for Windsor. We wish it every success. In France, they are going in for a national college for girls. The *University Magazine* says the elective system marks the distinction between the college and the high school. At the University of Pennsylvania studies are partially elective, and an agitation has been commenced to extend the system. The *Chronicle* does not think so much of the elective system. It breaks up the classes; there is less sociability; no two men are studying the same work; and cliques and factions are more common. It will cost \$3,000 to produce the Greek play at Harvard; on the orchestra \$1,500 will be spent. Rooms in Harvard dormitories cost from \$300 down to \$46 a year. There is room for improvement in the proof-reading of the *Harvard Daily Echo*. A B.A. parchment costs 15 guineas at Melbourne University.

Bernhardt, Goddess of Drama,  
Princess of language and grace,  
Most gifted among Eve's daughters  
In these dark days.

Fleur-de-Lis among women,  
From gardens of passion and wine;  
Daughter of laughter and sorrow,  
Thou comest divine,

Fresh from the plaudits of monarchs,  
Fresh from the glitter and blaze  
Of Europe's noblest theatres—  
We dare not praise.

MY FIRST AND LAST VOYAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

'Mean, lad, mean; why, just what he said. Andy Butler's sailed these lakes too long not to know a vessel. Andy Butler, you're right, right, old feller; nothing but paint, paint, all paint, lad. A rotten old hulk; a floating coffin, such as we sailors term it.'

'Why,' said I, 'that boat?'

'Yes, lad, the cap'n's blind to it. He'll stick to you till the last though, you old tub, and—yes, so will I.'

Here the old fellow seemed addressing the boat, the captain, and all in general; so I let him go on, as I stood down there in the moonlight looking at that queer vessel, so shadowy there, with her white decks and great black smoke-stack, like a silent monster at rest.

I little thought what I was to go through, or perhaps I never would have set foot on her decks. It was a nudge from the old sailor that brought me to myself. 'Come on board, boy. You can try her, at any rate.' And following old Marks as one in a dream, I went on board the *Jane Hooker*.

The next morning when I went on deck we were far out on our eastward way. It was a calm, cold morning. The waters of Lake Michigan lay a sheet of lead under the cold autumn sky. Far behind us a dense cloud of smoky mist over the fading land marked the great city we had left.

'Well, youngster, how do you like it?'

It was the voice of Marks at my elbow. A plug of tobacco and a clasp knife were in his hand, and he was gazing at the waste of waters far ahead.

'There seems no great danger as far as this lasts,' he said, glancing at the dead waters around. 'She runs rather heavy, though. Lord grant this weather may last. She'd make a queer fist in a stiff gale.'

This day grew into the next and then the next, bringing us nearer to the Straits, and still no change of weather. We had gone down into the hold, when we could get time without waking any suspicion, and looked her over. It was not far we could get, as she had a heavy load of corn. 'Look at these old timbers, boy,' the old man would say, 'and ye'll believe me. I know her, boy. She's stood many a gale, but never so late in the year as this.'

Still we sailed on, and without any change, and at last I began to doubt the old man's misgivings. 'Maybe I'm wrong, after all,' he'd say; 'God grant it may be so.'

Day by day we steamed on, over the great lake of the west. I had not much to do; in fact, it was very little good I was among experienced sailors, and consequently I was left a good deal to myself. Our captain, a stern, silent man, generally kept a great deal to himself. I believe no braver man ever trod a deck. All the sailors held him in the highest veneration. A man of duty, he expected duty. Though he hardly ever spoke to one of us save Marks, yet I noticed nothing missed his eye.

The crew, a callous, reckless lot of fellows, wild and uncouth, full of lusts and maybe crimes, but under all an innate manhood crept out, kind actions to one another, their reverence for their captain, and a roisterous good nature which showed that, sullied and fallen though these rough men were, yet there was still a something left in them, a tie, though maybe very slender, that still linked them to purity. I know not what form it might take—the remembrance of a good mother's tears, the vision of happy, guileless, sunny days of childhood far in the past, when no sin had entered.

I felt rather strange among those rough men at first; their wild, rude language, sometimes reaching to blasphemy—their utter callousness of all that is good—gave me such a feeling that I tried to avoid them as much as possible, but by degrees I became as it were inured to their manner of life. It is likely that my own boyish love of excitement and folly—that terrible wave of forgetfulness that drags men down—that sweep of recklessness that at certain periods of men's lives seizes them—must have carried me on, for it seemed scarcely a day before I learned to laugh with the most boisterous, when I could listen without blushing when the coarsest tales were told, the deepest oaths uttered. But there were times when I would rather choose to steal off by myself or have a talk with old Marks, who seemed, and I always will consider, far above the rest in human morality. But there is one thing; no matter for all their sensuality and coarseness, all their oaths and passion, when the end came, there was no coward on board. Men they were through all; great, good creatures, whose memory through all these long years I have ever recalled with tearful eyes, and a deep prayer that they are at rest, and for whose sake I will ever reverse and love all seamen.

There were two women on board—the cook and stewardess—poor, weak, fallen pieces of mortality. Maybe my virtuous readers would rather not hear the fate of two despised girls, simply waiting maids on a common lake steamer. Why should their fine feelings be harrowed

by such an account? 'Waiting maids,' not gilded birds of fashion; not from the glittering lights of a ball-room did they go out, not in the arms of mother or husband; the pillow of innocence may not have borne the frail heap when the light went out; but the blackness was the same; they were women, true women at heart; only daughters of Eve, after all, let their failings be what they may.

A strange, fallen little world this, so much like that other evil one, gathered here together on this hideous old boat, careless, heedless, drifting through day and dark, prayerless, thoughtless, on, on to their end.

But there was one pure life on board, one presence that seemed to link us to anything that was good—the captain's only child, a golden-haired, blue-eyed fairy, of about eleven years. From the very first she was the light of the ship, and I firmly believe there was not a man on board but would have laid down his life for her.

Flitting here and there all day long; teasing the sailors; learning to make sailors' knots; laughing with Marks; going to sleep in the sun with her golden locks all over her fair childish face, with a tarpaulin under her head for a pillow, maybe placed there by a rough horny hand that some would think only made for blows and toil.

If anything was wrong with her—was she sick, the whole boat knew of it, and rough voices would be heard inquiring how the sea-bird, as they called her, was.

It seemed as if God had sent her among all these rough men and women to lead them higher.

She was the only one that ever caused the captain to smile.

From what I learned from the crew, it seemed his wife had died soon after marriage, leaving this one child, on whom it seemed his whole life was centred; she was that one flower of his life, his guardian angel.

There have been evenings when all was still, and I have seen him pace the deck all alone, stern, cold, looking far out into the waters. What this man's sorrow might have been I know not; sacred it was, anyway, locked up in his own breast. In these moods no one, not even Marks, would dare go near him.

'Cap'n's got the blues,' some one would whisper.

'Guess he's thinkin' of the dead one.'

No one would go near him unless they had to. It was not fear; in these moods he was never harsh to any one; but I saw that these men, coarse as they were, in their rough hearts pitied him.

'Where is the sea-bird?' they would say. Maybe she would be found down in the hold with the fireman, or with the pilot in the wheel-house, learning to steer.

'Guess the cap'n's wants you, pretty,' one of them would say.

Then going forward, she would steal up to him so gently at first, taking his great brawny hand in hers, so small and white. 'Papa, darling, Edie is so sorry papa is sad; papa mustn't. Poor papa.'

And the strong burly form of that man would stoop with quivering lips and kiss the only creature he loved. No wonder he loved her—we all did. When she was with us we were better men; coarse, sensual words were never uttered in her presence. This fair young child, with her sweet blue eyes and slender, gossamer figure, stole into our lives as some pure flower-bud in a dark wood, making them nobler by her presence.

OUR LOCAL IMP.

THE Canadian Cuckoo (the crow) visited the College grounds on Tuesday.

\* \* \*

HE was a Science Student,  
And it was his earnest wish  
To obtain some caustic soda  
In a wide-mouthed porcelain dish.

But that soda wouldn't caustic,  
And a chunk, in passing by,  
Took the nictitating membrane  
From that Science Student's eye.

Though his beauty is disfigured  
Through that over effervescence,  
He is, thanks to hydric oxide,  
In a state of convalescence.

\* \* \*

THE denizens of the Residence are going in for early rising during these momentous times. I was seeking the why and wherefore of this abnormal state of affairs, and was told that the examinations are at the bottom of it. I suppose they are; but all the same I know of something else that now and again tempts these very wearied students in the

early hours. Has your birdie ever whispered any information about the tempter? If so, that is no reason why you should go and shout it all over the place.

\* \* \*

DR. WILSON has recently presented a large number of pieces of pottery to the museum. Among the collection are Roman lamps and urns, and early English tiles. Some very good pieces of red Samian ware are very likely the only ones in Canada.

\* \* \*

HE donned his Queen's Own Scotch-cap,  
And stole from College Halls,  
To Adam's, o'er whose doorway  
Hang three shining golden balls.

He—determined to have money,  
Being a financial wreck—  
Loft a seal-skin cap, and brought away  
Two dollars and a check.

Then forgetting his objection  
Of sitting next to 'hods'  
To see Bernhardt in Frou Frou,  
Bought a ticket for the 'gods.'

\* \* \*

A PACKING case has lately arrived from Germany containing a number of botanical diagrams for Professor Wright.

\* \* \*

SPOT affirms positively that those mysterious Zeta Psi fellows were taken the other day in a group by a ——— photographer. Now, here's a grand chance to find out who they all are! The above informant, who never gets at the kernel of anything, of course did not catch sight of the likeness.

\* \* \*

How many times were you late, Dug.?  
Two dollars and twenty cents;  
I don't know how often I was late,  
But my fines are simply immense.

Well, I wouldn't mind a dollar or so  
For one or two minor tares,  
But I think, like last year's Fourth Year men,  
We should get dispensation from prayers.

#### OUR POET IN DIFFICULTIES.

We parted by the gate in June,  
That soft and balmy month,  
Beneath the sweetly beaming moon,  
And (wunth—hunth—sunth—bunth—I can't  
find a rhyme to menth).

Years were to pass ere we should meet;  
A wide and yawning gulf  
Divides me from my love so sweet,  
While (ulf—sulf—dulf—mulf—stuck again; I  
can't get any rhyme to gulf. I am in a gulf  
myself).

Oh, how I dreaded in my soul  
To part from my sweet nymph,  
While years should their long seasons roll  
Before (hymph—dymph—ymph—I guess I'll  
have to let it go at that).

Beneath my fortune's stern decree  
My lonely spirits sunk,  
For I a weary soul should be  
And (hunk—dunk—runk—sk—that will never  
do in the world).

She buried her dear, lovely face  
Within her azure scarf,

She knew I'd take the wretchedness  
As well as (parf—surf—darf—harf-and-harf—  
that won't answer, either).

Oh, I had loved her many years,  
I loved her for herself;  
I loved her for her tender tears,  
And also for her (welf—nelf—helf—pelf! no!  
no! not for her pelf).

I took between my hands her head,  
How sweet her lips did pouch!  
I kissed her lovingly, and said—  
(Bouch—mouche—ouch; not a bit of  
it did I say ouch!)

I sorrowfully wrung her hand,  
My tears they did escape,  
My sorrow I could not command,  
And I was but a (sape—dape—fape—ape: well,  
perhaps I did feel like an ape).

I gave to her a fond adieu,  
Sweet pupil of love's school;  
I told her I would e'er be true,  
And always be a dool—sool—mool—fool; since  
I come to think of it I was a fool, for she  
fell in love with another fellow before I  
was gone a month.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of this Association was held last Wednesday night, to resume the postponed discussion on Mr. Lindsey's motion to petition the Senate to alter the Honor course in Natural Science. It was decided to appoint a committee to draft the more important reasons why the course should be altered, these reasons to form the basis of a petition to the Senate, asking to have changes made in the curriculum, by which the objections to its present requirements may be remedied. Afterwards the final meeting of the year took place.

Section III., Article i., of the Constitution, which read:

"The officers shall constitute the general committee of the Association, and shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Curator, and a representative from each year," was changed to read:

"The officers shall constitute the general committee of the Association, and shall consist of a President, a first and second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Curator, and representative from each year."

And Article iv. of the same section, which read:

"Only graduates with Honors in Natural Sciences shall be eligible for the office of President; the Vice-President and Secretary shall be chosen from those entering their fourth year; the Treasurer and Curator from those entering their third year; and the other members of the committee, one from each Year," was altered to read:

"Only graduates with Honors in Natural Sciences shall be eligible for the office of President; the first Vice-President shall be chosen from graduates in Honors in Natural Science or from the Fourth Year; the second Vice-President and Secretary shall be chosen from those entering their fourth year; the Treasurer and Curator from those entering their third year; and the other members of the committee, one from each Year."

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. Ellis, M.A.; First Vice-President, Mr. J. P. McMurrich, B.A.; Second Vice-President, Mr. Hall; Secretary, Mr. Rowand; Treasurer, Mr. Weld; Curator, Mr. R. C. Tibb; Fourth Year Representative, Mr. Wood; Third Year Representative, Mr. W. Caven.

The report from the general committee, which had all the pomposity of a speech from the throne and most of the garnishings that the English language gives opportunity to use, showed the Association to have moved *per angusta ad angusta*. The financial condition as reported by the treasurer is a healthy one.



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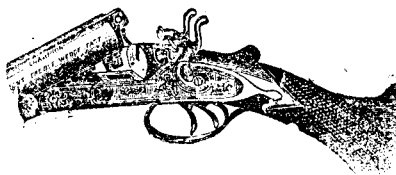
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