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THE VARSITY

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Editorial Comments.



THE Senate has recognized the justness of the memorial of the lecturers in Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish for representation on the Councils, and has requested the Government to take steps to secure such representation.

An expression of opinion on the part of the Senate having been asked by the Government, that body, the necessary expression having been obtained, will doubtless immediately proceed to carry out the views of the Senate. The principle being virtually accepted, the only question now to be decided is that of how the necessary representation can be given. Two modes of procedure are open. Amendatory legislation may be introduced whereby, contrary to the present law, lecturers may be allowed on the Councils as well as professors, or the present lecturers may be appointed professors. To our mind the latter is by far the best and fairest plan.

The Act provides for professorships in Latin, French and German in University College and of Italian and Spanish in the University of Toronto. These places must be filled some time, and now seems a very opportune time for so doing. By appointing the present lecturers to the vacant professorships the department in question will receive the representation they require. What need is there then for any further legislation?

It is but justice to the departments hitherto without representation that professors be appointed. They are probably the largest in the College, and, without a doubt, of the highest importance. Their close connection with the whole school system of the province gives them an importance far beyond the other departments, and makes it imperative that they should be most adequately equipped. As to numbers, everybody knows that there are more honor students in Moderns than in any other department, while Latin has more pass students than any other. Under the new curriculum this superiority in numbers will be even greater than at present. What reason is there for not giving such large and important departments the same status allowed to others?

Moreover, it is simple justice to the present lecturers. Why should amendatory legislation be necessary in their case and not in that of those in charge of Political Science, of Chemistry, of Orientals, or of any other department? In suggesting that such is necessary in the present instance there seems to be a reflection on the lecturers; but if so, the reflection goes farther—to the very University of Toronto, as it so happens that the gentlemen in question are all graduates of that University. They have been in sole charge of very important and difficult work for a number of years; nothing has been, nor can be, said against the manner in which they have performed their duty; they are our own graduates, and yet they have been forced to occupy an inferior position. As to salary, they make no demand. To those who know how the Moderns men are obliged to

work, it seems very strange that they, with more lectures than any others in the College, should receive the least pay. This state of affairs as regards position and salary has continued long enough, and a change is absolutely necessary. Justice to the University of Toronto, to its graduates, to the departments, to the lecturers and to the students, demands it. It must not ask in vain.

We are glad to observe that the movement towards the formation of a Classical Association has now taken definite shape. A circular has been issued by Mr. Hutton and Mr. Dale calling a meeting of the Classical Masters of the Province in the Biological Building on December 29th, at 8 p.m. The splendid success which has attended the efforts of the Modern Languages Association justifies the expectation that similar results will follow from the organization which will then be formed, especially when we consider that the necessities of the situation are even greater than in the case of Modern Languages. Nothing less than a complete revolution in methods of elementary classical instruction is required if the languages of Greece and Rome are to retain their place in our educational system. The first and greatest difficulty is to remove the prejudice against them which the hard, mechanical, lifeless method hitherto obtaining in our High Schools has naturally produced in the minds of a majority of those who seek higher education. This can only be done gradually by the inauguration of a rational system in which pronunciation will occupy as important a place as it does in the study of Moderns, and which will, therefore, make the beginner know and feel that he is learning a language, not deciphering hieroglyphics. The present situation is critical, and the efforts of the Classical Association will be watched with deep interest by all who have faith in the educative value of the ancient languages and literature.

We have learned of an incident which occurred during the past week which emphasizes the remarks made in a recent issue on the evils arising from "Duality of office in the University." In the first year there are a large number who wish to pursue an honor course in Science. The curriculum allows all such to substitute Hodge's Course in Scientific German for a portion of the work in Pass German in both the first and second years. A petition signed by more than twenty Science students was presented to the lecturer in German with the very reasonable request that provision be made for lectures. The petitioners met with a refusal, and are thereby deprived of what was and is their right. They must either worry through the work with the undesirable prospect of a "star" in the spring, and great disadvantages in their course, or attend lectures in German, which will not be of so much practical value to them in their course. This action was doubtless due not to Mr. Vandersmissen's unwillingness, but to the impossibility of his devoting any more of his time than at present to German. With the new fellow in Moderns this may be changed, but it is clear that as regards the interests of the students duality of office is a curse.

SONNET.

As when a mother's tender-reaching hand
Removes the baby-clasp and shows the track
It needs must go alone, it glances back,
Scarce knowing how without her help to stand,
And clutches vainly at the sweeping skirt,
Then staggers forward, the fearful lest it fall,
So I, a little one, in losing all
Of thee, O friend, who guarded me from hurt,
Who led me through the years, day after day,
Unconsciously supported, clinging fast
To thy great strength, like as the child at last
Perceiving whence the aid has come, it may
No longer have, do stumble silent on
Unto dim depths where never yet hope shone.

EVELYN DURAND.

EARTH, AIR, FIRE AND WATER.

BY A THEOLOG.

Now they are fairly entered on their years, you see how each school of Theologs is adapted to the element in which it labors. Here first is the rock-loving Knoxonian. He delves on, weather always permitting, at the bottom of his Spadina Ave. shaft. The hard fruits of his subterranean labor are seen in the Homiletical Department of the College museum. The cases are rich in doctrinal specimens—ecclesiastical ores, valuable and invaluable, and religious sandstones. Brimstone specimens of untold value are cabinetted for reference. Heresy-analysis by fire goes on under the visitor's eye. Patience unbounded has produced a faultless class of the products of such mining heroes as Calvin, Knox and Luther. In pity regard these obscure geologists in recesses too deep for the finding of jewels, too heavy-walled for music, too sunless for flowers, too narrow for recreation. The crowning joy of the grave aspirants within is to learn to Revelate, and to descant on the everlasting utility of the churches' coal-measures.

The following notes from authentic source will serve the purpose of a visit to the centre of ærial learning, on the S.W. corner of Queen's Park: All questions relating to light and shade, the reflection and refraction of dim religious light; the relations between the human soul and monotone; the laws of cloud form High and Low; the importance of air to the life of the church; studies in clerical voice-registers; how to hypnotize congregations by sonorous delivery; the art of establishing communication between high-box pulpits and people on the earth; Rarefaction of atmosphere at various pulpit altitudes; how to lighten theology and inflate the ecclesiastical balloon; experiments in air navigation; (a heavy atmosphere favorable to the success of such experiments fills and surrounds the College building).

The Victorian will soon be here. In the meantime he studies in his high temperature the properties of heat, and heat as a motor in religious life. First there is the whole theory of religious Spontaneous Combustion to master. And Voluntary Combustion is not neglected, for each graduate must be able to produce in the coldest season a vigorous religious movement. The science of applying hot theological fomentations to communities to reduce church debts is mastered in the fourth year. The mercury is not allowed to fall below 75° around the College, so that since the cheaper scheme of heating by Liberal Fire went out of use, the steam heat consumes a big educational fund. The course in Pulpit Athletics insures a steady, fervid bodily heat in the preacher. (There is no option here—all students must take this course.) All the College songs are of the "Turn or burn" ring, and are sung with feverish enthusiasm.

Now note the fishy instinct of the McMaster theolog.

Marine athletes are trained there! He delves not in the earth as the Presbyterian; he works not for any mastery of air navigation as the Episcopalian; he is out of his element amid the glow and heat of Wesley's Vulcan fires. He is an amphibian learning to spout—whale-like; merrily disporting in his element, water-proof as the porpoise; shark-like digesting a whole 15th century theology, cutting through Calvinist sea-depths with the speed of a sword; every uninvited and victorious from the slippery coils of every devil-fish heresy of whatever type. In this element, salt or fresh, he will be a Sea King.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Having in mind the fact that at the public debate, to be held on the 28th of the month, "Imperial Federation" is to be the topic of discussion, it may not be amiss to call attention to the "Study of Imperial Federation," by J. Castell Hopkins, which has just issued from the press of C. Blakett Robinson, in neat pamphlet form. The study shows a deal of thoughtful research, and the arguments are concisely presented and clearly brought out.

In Part I., Mr. Hopkins briefly describes the origin of the Imperial Federation League, and outlines the objects it desires to compass. He endeavors to show by quotations from numerous colonial and imperial statesmen that the scheme is both practicable and desirable in the opinions of men who are no mean authorities. In Part II., he presents arguments to show the results which would flow from Imperial Federation, under three heads: (1) It would afford a combination for defence, (2) It would facilitate co-operation in trade, (3) It would tend to a gradual consolidation of political relations. The weak point in his argument seems to be that he does not satisfactorily establish the proposition that these are desirable ends, would effect them. The second proposition all people would admit to be a desirable end, viz., that better trade relations are very desirable for Canada, but the first and the last propositions require very substantial argumentative backing before thoughtful men and women will accept them as desirable.

Mr. Hopkins' attempt to answer the very pertinent question: "Why not stay as we are?" does not seem very satisfactory. He points to our manifest growth since our establishment as colonies, and declares that no progressive society, no living and changing constitutional system, such as ours is, can remain stationary." Most people will grant him that he is at least truthful in this statement. But since, under our colonial relationship, we have gone on developing and progressing (as he well points out) without Imperial Federation, it does seem probable that we might venture to expect a continuation of these blessings under the same relationship. His objections to both "Annexation" and "Independence" are well taken, though he does seem rather vigorous in his criticism of American institutions.

His argument as to the loss Canadian credit would sustain in the money market as a result of Independence is a potent one as against those who look to Independence as a desirable goal; and the arguments that unless the Empire is consolidated there is an imminent danger of the mercantile and naval supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race being wrested from her; and that Anglo-Saxon institutions may be forced to occupy a secondary place in the world owing to our loss of physical strength—these are arguments worthy of serious consideration. If by tariffs or other circumstances our much boasted Great Britain should be circumvented on her own resources we should soon realize her littleness. Should any combination of power succeed in shutting out raw material from the little Island she must soon succumb. In such a case an outlying empire would be highly desirable to Great Britain, at least, and if there were danger of the Anglo-Saxon race being conquered by piecemeal, as Mr. Hopkins seems to think there is, it must also be desirable to the colonies.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Remember Joshua Lemon, the old chap who died last year?
Well, Josh told me a story once, perhaps you'd like to hear;
I can't begin to give it in the slashing style he could,
But this is something like the way the circumstances stood.

Some forty years ago Josh lived in township Maccabee,
And there he worked at farming and at being school-trustee;
He worked, for school-trustees those days had sometimes work
to do,
They added to their duties those of tax-collector too.

One quarter-day, when Josh was out collecting Section Four,
He got two hundred dollars, or perhaps a trifle more—
He stowed the cash at evening in an antiquated sock,
And shut the doors and windows with his patent double lock.

A bull-dog slept within the house, whose enterprise was such
That Josh's dreams were not disturbed by fears of burglars much,
But towards the early morning he awakened with a start,
He thought he heard some noises down about the kitchen part.

He listened—and he heard a growl, and then a lively rush,
And then a window loudly bang, and then a sudden hush;
So hurrying on some garments better fit for daily wear,
He grasped his shot-gun in his hand and hurried down the stair.

Beside the kitchen window, on the floor, the bull-dog lay;
The window was quite closely shut and nothing was astray;
But gripped within the bull-dog's jaws he saw a funny thing,
Which proved to be—a circular piece of worsted trousering.

"Ah ha!" he cried, "I have a clue. I'll use it, you may bet,
I'll track that burglar through the place, and I'll convict him yet."
So off he went, 'twas four o'clock, when cutting through a field
He came soon after to a spring, and there a stranger kneeled.

The pattern of the stranger's pants was easily discerned,
His back was facing Joshua, and so, before he turned,
Our hero, creeping up to him, had raised his long-tailed coat—
The consequent discovery we do not need to note.

The burly farmer grabbed his man and marched him into town,
And left him in the station for the morning, to cool down.
He had him brought at two o'clock before a learned J.P.,
To answer to the serious charge of "Burglary, first degree."

The evidence of Josh required no aiding eloquence,
For what most able advocate could patch up a defence?
The circular exhibit seemed to exactly fit the case,
The learned Justice of the Peace gave judgment from his place:—

"I think you'll all agree with me, without you all are geese,
It's at least a piece of breeches, if it ain't a breach of peace,
And so the best thing I can do to show judicial sense,
Is, give the burglar sixty days,
To mend his pantaloons and ways,
And show we will convict on *Circumstantial Evidence*."

B. M. J.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

At the meetings of the Senate during the past week some very important matters were decided. With respect to the petition of the lecturers in Latin, French, German, Spanish and Italian, the Government will be asked to take steps to give them representation on the College Council by amendatory legislation or by their appointment to professorships. After a review of the finances of the University a committee reported, recommending the following appointments: (1) A demonstrator in chemistry; (2) an additional fellow in modern languages; (3) an attendant for the department of mineralogy and geology; (4) the purchase of apparatus for the Department of Philosophy. This report was adopted.

Committees were appointed to prepare a scheme for examinations and degrees in music, and a curriculum of studies for the same, and to inquire into the requirements of the departments of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. The proposal of the Senate of the University of Victoria, that there be a joint Matriculation examination for the Universities of Victoria and Toronto, was approved.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Engineering Society met last Tuesday in the School of Science. Considerable business was disposed of, relating principally to the Society library. Messrs. White and Gormley were elected as assistant librarians. Mr. William Newman read a most interesting paper upon the drainage system of the counties of Kent and Essex, on which work he has been engaged during the past summer. An old graduate, Mr. T. S. Russel, '90, was present at the meeting and gave a short address, descriptive of railroad work in which he has been engaged in the Rocky Mountains.

Now that the School of Science building is fairly completed, and the authorities have time to look about them, there are several inconveniences to which the students would like to call their attention. One of these is the absence of a notice-board in the new building. It has been customary this term to pin notices, etc., on the doors, but this is now forbidden, and for very good reasons, and a notice-board is consequently immediately necessary. It has been suggested that one be placed on the first floor near the main entrance, to be of access to all students coming into the building.

It is a lamentable fact that, in a new building like the School of Science, supposed to be built upon modern and "practical science" principles, there is no convenient and direct communication between the old and new buildings, except through the basement corridor. It is true that there is communication on all the floors, but this is by means of rooms through which the students are not allowed to pass—in other words, rooms of which their domestic despot, Graham, holds the keys. The consequence is, that going and coming from the second floor, say, in the new building to a lecture on the third floor in the old, the men have to pass over *ten* flights of stairs—five up and five down. Now this is a very strange state of affairs and should be attended to by the authorities, who no doubt think that the men are in need of exercise; but it is stated on good authority by those who appear to know that stair-mounting is not such a great factor in a man's scientific education as some people seem to think.

Another trouble is the locking at five o'clock of the doors in the basement corridor, leading from the old building to the cloak-room. On account of this, men working in the laboratories have no way to get their hats nor put away their instruments.

The School of Science still holds its prestige in the cross-country run. Last year three out of the six medals given came to S. P. S. men. This year the same thing occurs, Messrs. J. E. McAllister, C. E. Langley and A. L. McAllister being the winners of the second, fourth and fifth medals respectively.

FIRST PUBLIC DEBATE.

The Literary and Scientific Society will hold their first public debate of the year in the School of Science next Friday evening. The chair will be taken by Prof. Ashley. The subject for debate will be: "Resolved that Imperial Federation is Desirable." Affirmative, Godfrey, '91, and Cooper, '92; negative, McLean, '92, and Knox, '92. President Gibson will deliver his inaugural address, McNicol, '91, will give a reading, and the Glee Club, under the leadership of Mr. Schuch, render selections. One of the most pleasing features of the programme will be the presentation of the prizes won at "K" Company's annual match. Mrs. Edward Blake has kindly consented to present these. The censors will be Messrs. A. T. Kirkpatrick, C. S. Wood, R. K. Barker, G. H. Ferguson, E. A. Henry, W. Hardie and W. E. Olmstead. Programmes and invitations may be obtained from the Janitor or H. B. Fraser. Academics will be worn.

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BY

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NOVEMBER 25, 1890.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



LAST Friday's debate was one of those periodical visitations to which the Literary Society is subject, a special discussion of the Constitution. The evening opened with the President in the chair, but as the terrified hours flew by the members of the Executive Committee took the control of the meeting by relays, the exhausted being deposited in the adjoining room. The obstruction of the evening was, on the whole, characterized rather by heavy-headed intellectuality than by the brilliant inconsequence usual on such occasions, but as the society warmed to its work this became less noticeable. The Honourable the Leader of the Government on Mock Parliament nights and of the Opposition on all other occasions was unable to remain with us throughout the meeting, but his mantle fell upon Mr. Walker and Mr. Standing, who showed themselves not unworthy substitutes. We were talking quite a bit ourselves at times and are unable to give a very clear account of the proceedings at certain stages, but we trust that if our narrative seems in passages deficient in its customary lyric daring, our readers will, in view of the circumstances, excuse us.

After the opening exercises had been concluded Mr. A. M. Stewart opened fire with a small preparatory motion demolishing some five sections of Article II. The society, though hardly as yet in fighting shape, rose to the occasion and plunged at once *in medias res*, which is to say, in the vernacular, became immediately and irremedi-

ably desperately tangled up. After considerable discussion the motion was carried, having been amended by the addition of a clause to the effect that an Ordinary Member is a member who is not a Life Member nor an Honorary Member nor any other special kind of member, but just simply an ordinary member. It is to be hoped that this proviso will obviate further painful misunderstandings on this point.

One motion disposed of Mr. Stewart immediately came to the point with his second and more voluminous and iconoclastic proposition. After first excusing himself for not having been able to prepare any speech on the question, Mr. Stewart proceeded to briefly explain the purport of his motion, until after the lapse of some time Mr. C. A. Stuart felt impelled to call attention to the rule of order limiting speakers to ten minutes. As, however, the authorities had not foreseen this contingency and had neglected to take Mr. Stewart's time at the start, the remonstrance, beyond inducing the speaker to slightly condense the remaining half of his speech, produced no result. Contrary to the general expectation, there was very little discussion on this motion, the objections being mainly on account of a loop-hole discovered in the regulations proposed. It was feared that, encouraged by the urbanity of the Registrar, a number of Philistines might before elections register themselves as students without intending to attend lectures or to pay fees, when, under the new system, they would be entitled to vote. After considerable consultation an expedient was devised which though not absolutely satisfactory, will probably hinder malpractices until the price of votes rises considerably. As thus altered, the motion carried on a very close division.

Next came the motion by Mr. McKellar, and that by Mr. Davis, who introduced his in a slightly modified form. Both of these were recognized as useful and necessary, and were carried without opposition. Mr. McNicol then brought on his motion, creating the office of Historical Secretary, and defining his duties. This aroused opposition. Some said that there were too many offices already, some that some of the other officers should have been doing the work, some that the enactment would be a sort of insinuation that some of the other officers should have been doing the work and had not done so. From one source and another a large aggregate of disconnected, and some times irrelevant, sagacity was brought to bear upon the motion, but the motion survived and was finally carried by a majority larger than usual, but none too large for safety.

Mr. Evans' motion, removing the restriction on Political discussion, came up next, and, after a short debate, was defeated. Mr. Standing's monstrous proposal striking at the very root of our noble system of elections was next considered, and was instantly and sternly negated. Mr. C. A. Stewart's motion, abolishing prizes for essays, was passed with very little opposition. Three motions disposed of in a few minutes! The society began to think that it had earned a little time for diversion.

At this unlucky juncture Mr. Evans brought up the annual motion to have the fee reduced to one dollar. The influence of old associations proved too strong for the sedateness of the society, and the meeting broke loose. After a very short discussion the question was put and the result declared a tie. Everyone yelled and stamped. The chairman asked for instructions. Six members sprang up and asked for a recount. Mr. Stewart called attention to the clause declaring it the chairman's duty in case of a tie to give the casting vote. Applause. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved to have a recount. More applause. Mr. Stewart asked for the chair's ruling on his point of order. The chairman ruled that he was compelled to give the casting vote. Loud yells. Mr. McKellar and Mr. Graham protested that since the vote required was a two-thirds vote there could be no tie; either the majority amounted to two-thirds or it did not. Frenzied cheering. The chairman admitted the justice of the protest, and gave the figures 32 to 18. He then declared the motion lost, which

was hardly the result which Mr. McKellar had intended to produce. Mr. Kirkpatrick appealed from the decision of the chair. Frantic enthusiasm. The appeal was lost. The meeting began to yell and stamp and kept on yelling and stamping. Somebody moved for a re-consideration. Some one else called attention to Rule of Order requiring a week's notice for motion to re-consider. Some one moved to suspend the Rule of Order. Carried. Some one moved a re-consideration again. Some one else showed Rule of Order forbidding any one to move for a re-consideration who had not voted for original resolution. Another man was found to move the re-consideration. The motion to re-consider was put and carried, and the main motion was declared again before the meeting, and the doors were closed, and a division was taken again, and the votes were counted, and the motion was again declared lost, and everybody got up and howled, and the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. came in and said if this disorderly conduct was not put an end to he would turn the entire meeting out of the building.

The remaining motions were quickly disposed of. Mr. Robinson, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed his until next meeting. Mr. Hellems was not present and his motion was also postponed. Mr. Stringer, after some discussion, succeeded in carrying his amendment to Article III., Section 5. This ended the discussion of the Constitution, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, who had for some time been making ineffectual efforts to get into order of business K, was at last enabled to introduce and carry a motion appointing Messrs. Pope (Convener), Senkler, Badgerow, Peat, McQuarrie, W. P. Thompson, Currie, F. H. Moss, Edwards, Dunbar, J. A. McLean, Buckingham and Duncan a Committee to enquire into the advisability of an Athletic Union, and to report to the society at an early date. Mr. Cooper, too, seized the opportunity to move a vote of thanks to Messrs. C. A. Stuart and J. S. Scott for their achievements at McGill, which was carried with enthusiasm. Thus ended the business of the evening and the meeting adjourned.

A GLEE CLUB OUTING.

It was raining Monday week, as some know, but the Glee Club turned out forty-five strong, and accompanied by their popular leader, Mr. Schuch, embodied with the usual hubub of such an event in two gorgeous waggonettes, which some vulgarly called Black Marias. Some have no appreciation of beauty and comfort. The embarkation was literal, as Neptune had taken up his residence for a time on the University crescent. All went well, except the horses, and we arrived at our destination—Leslieville—at 8.15, fifteen minutes late, but the best talent is always late, and is appreciated on that account so much more. A full house awaited us, and after opening exercises the club rendered the "Young Recruit" (probably known to some of the more musical people of Toronto), and as an encore sang "Nellie Home." Alas, the elements forbade it! The other selections were, "Camping Song," "Halli Hallo," and "Aura Lee." By request, the club sang "Kemo Kimo," a somewhat familiar production, in which several members of the club showed much poetical as well as musical talent. Not so much the high classic style of this piece as the sentiment and lyrical style in which it was sung, produced an encore which was given in the form of "Johnny, with his Big Boots on," another similar production. After refreshments, the club again embarked, and paddled home *via* Queen, Jarvis, Bloor and Yonge, saluting by the way various residences well known to the students. Such exhibitions of talent as this should not go unacknowledged by the committee.

Such is an ordinary outing of this popular club, which would have been more enjoyable if some of the members had not thought they were at Convocation, and at liberty to do as they pleased.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The path of the primary medical student is not by any means one of roses stripped of their attendant thorns. His college work is not his worst enemy. He wrestles with the barbarous names he constantly meets with and feels tolerably content. He threads the labyrinthic mazes of a "plexus" and returns triumphant. He feels that were it not for his being so shamefully misjudged by the outside world, he could cheerfully encounter everything from the "plantar fascia" to the "Fissure of Rolando," and conquer it too. But he hates to be so misjudged. It would seem as though civil law and ecclesiastical sect had conspired against him.

To be a successful doctor one must be an apt and also a well-trained student. Especially in a course, fitting for practical work, as that of a physician or surgeon is, there must be careful, practical training; and the main factor in such education is an abundance of illustrative material. Of what use is it for the chemist to lecture upon the reactions of chemicals, if he never illustrates his lectures by performing the experiments? Of what use is it to study Anatomy, if the student is not accorded the means of carefully dissecting the structure about which he is studying? How skilful would be the surgeon whose knowledge of operations was confined to his text-books, and to seeing a few of them performed in an hospital!

The primary students came down to our school at the beginning of the term to find that not nearly enough subjects had been provided. When the "subs" began to "come up" it was found that, instead of four being put on a part, as formerly, six men were put on. When this had to be done at the start, what would the end be? After some deliberation, a committee of three men from each year was chosen and sent to see Dr. Ferguson, and find out if anything could be done to improve the situation. This committee met and laid the matter before the Doctor, and—"nothing could be done." It seems that all the schools in the province are complaining of a scarcity of subjects this year. Our school, being the largest by far, *i.e.*, having the most students in attendance, of course, suffers most.

The provincial law is partly to blame for this state of affairs; indeed, indirectly, altogether to blame. The subjects are the bodies of paupers, and are distributed to the schools by a provincial officer. They are supposed to be distributed in proportion to the number of students in attendance, but, in reality, they are given in simple order, each school getting one in its turn. But the provincial law allows the body of a pauper to be claimed and interred by any person or society who will come forward and pay the funeral expenses. And this is the reason the Salvation Army has run amuck the medical students.

The Army's work, of course, is almost altogether amongst the poorer classes, and it cannot be blamed for taking a deep interest in paupers. Consequently, when one dies, some of the Army officers, if they get the opportunity, will take charge of and bury the remains. Indeed they look after such chances very closely, some one of them almost always being on hand to take charge of the body. As they are getting stronger their system is more nearly approaching perfection, and the number of paupers' bodies they keep out of the dissecting room is astonishingly large; too large, by far, as the present scarcity of subjects shows. What the Army's reason for acting as they do is we cannot say. We believe that the officers do it out of kindness to the poor, but, in many cases, it is misplaced philanthropy. There would be more real kindness in letting them go to the medical students. Do they fear that these human beings would be denied the right of a decent interment? We assure them that every subject, when the dissection is finished, is carefully and decently buried in the cemetery. Every respect which their humanity entitles them to is paid them. And we have no

doubt that, at the resurrection morn, those who have been dissected will be found in as good condition as their more fortunate brethren whom the Army have taken care of. To save the bodies intact for that occasion, is, we believe, the object which many a S.A. officer seeks to attain in taking charge of and carrying out the interment of a pauper.

Either the law must change or the Army must moderate their system. It will soon be that, from lack of the proper material, an inferior class of surgeons will be turned out of our schools—unskilled because they had not the practice in dissecting they should have had. For the benefit of living humanity part of the dead must be used in that way. It is not a question of sentiment or religious views, it is a question of duty toward our fellow creatures. The law should provide better facilities than it does for the education of those into whose hands will fall the health of our country's citizens. In Quebec the law only allows a relative to claim the body of a pauper, and that relative must be a cousin, or one *nearer* of kin. As a consequence its medical schools this year have an abundance of subjects. Why has not Ontario as good a law?

We hope we will be rightly understood in this matter. We decry no sect—we simply state a plain fact. It is a matter of great importance to the coming generations of medical students and deserves the serious consideration of everybody. We would like to see our faculty take the matter before Parliament next session.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A very entertaining and largely attended meeting of the University Medical Society was held in the large lecture room of the college on Friday, Nov. 21st. Dr. Olmstead, of Hamilton Hospital, gave a very interesting account of a case of Jacksonian Epilepsy, presenting the patient whom the doctor had very skilfully relieved by trephining the skull and removing the tumor which caused the disease. Dr. King gave a very instructive description of the "evolution" of the Cystoscope and Eudoscope from their primitive state to modern perfection, and accompanied his discourse with demonstrations on a phantom bladder as well as other methods bringing much light to bear on the subject. Dr. Ferguson, the president, owing to the "lateness of the hour" postponed his address on "Diphtheria" till next meeting. One feature of the evening was a song by Mr. Shurie, which was heartily encored and responded to. Votes of thanks to the doctors who had helped to make the meeting a success were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

EXCHANGES.

From the bleak and oftimes blizzard-stricken State of Minnesota comes the *Ariel*, emanating from the State University.

The students of Yale must assuredly have a keen sense of humor, judging from the flourishing condition and appearance of the *Yale Record*. We, on the other hand, may be unusually dense, but are forced to admit that some of its jokes have caused us much pain and misery.

It gives us great satisfaction to see that the journalistic spirit still pervades Upper Canada College. The *Times* this year appears to be as well edited as formerly, and judging from the literary merit displayed in its columns, we feel satisfied that in the event of any of its editors aspiring to University honors, our staff might find some valuable acquisitions.

The Argosy, hailing from Mt. Alison College, Sackville, N.B., turns up bright, serene and confident. Character, political slander, and the weather are ably discussed in the present issue. We sympathize with you, gentlemen of *The Argosy*, in your efforts to retain the good old cap and gown; a similar problem is engaging our attention, and the prospects are bright with us as we hope they are with you.

O TEMPORA! O MORES!

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—Friend Cicero was, no doubt, right in bewailing the abuses of his times, but did he live at the present day and had the honor of attending our College as a senior or junior, he would, indeed, repeat the above with strong emphasis and perhaps with dashes.

What is Varsity life coming to? almost every person who has any interest in the University asks. What is becoming of the old-time spirit of the gownsmen? They see but a dim indistinct, retreating shadow, instead of an increasing one going ahead and giving warning of what is to follow. "Coming events cast their shadows before them," as Solomon said, may have been true in his day, but it does not hold now. If the present development, or rather non-development, continues, we will end by being kindly asked by the freshmen to take a retired position, as our presence is neither requested nor required. Almost any true-hearted student is wearied of the present state of affairs. The calm assurance, or plainer cheek, of the present freshman class is unprecedented; and is a marked increase on last year's facial development. Have the upper years no right to preference in matters where such is possible? Has the veneration of age passed away? Those of us who have passed in a former year many times of fear and anxiety, who during our freshman period were accustomed to look up to our seniors in college life, feel this more than any, and are we to quietly take up the position assigned to us by the fresh gentleman without a murmur?

No matter where you go you meet him. In the corridor he will be found criticizing the ability of the lecturers, and will even intrude upon us before we have vacated the lecture-room. In the reading-room he calms his troubled feelings with a reassuring whistle, which, when found fault with, he informs you is perfectly gratis. In the literary society protect your chair by depositing on it coat, hat, and almost anything else, and, returning shortly, you will find them removed and the place thereof occupied by the most unassuming person, who looks at you with an injured air, if you inform him that he has your seat. On the street also, or even on the lawn, we see them sporting canes in the most confident manner, while some of us recall the time when we were warned, and sometimes abruptly, to leave such at home, until after Christmas at least; and some who took not the warning kindly mourn to this day the loss of support. One almost imagines himself a freshman when he meets with such calm self-assurance, which used to be the sole property of the hitherto respected senior.

Can nothing be done? No one would advocate a return to the old style when, apparently, he who could drink and swear most was the most respected; but could not a general initiation be held in which the freshman would be the central figure, while the other years stood in relief. No true Varsity student ought to find fault with such an *entree* into society, but modestly receive his due proportion of attention, and live in hope of entertaining likewise the future aspirants to collegiate honors. Truly, you say, the Senate has decreed something about interference; but what interference is it to have an entertainment in which the would-be protected parties give the program. Protection is recognized as a failure. If the whole College wishes such an entertainment, the Senate would be wise and keep quiet. This is the only way, to my mind, of keeping up the spirit in our Alma Mater, by having such an event which all will remember till their marriage day as having taken place at Old Varsity.

ANTI-PROTECTIONIST.

A chair of music has been established at Yale College by the gift of \$20,000 from Mrs. Ellen Battell Eldridge. Dr. Gustave I. Stoeckel, who came to the college about the same time as President Dwight, fills the professorship.

THE FOOTBALL CONTEST.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The Association Football season again comes to a close with old Varsity on top. Perhaps no more successful a record has been made in the football annals of Canada than that of which the Association Football Club of Toronto University can proudly boast. That a club composed, for the most part, of players whose abilities as scientific kickers had never been heard of in football circles should be so conspicuously victorious, was the football sensation of last fall; but once the true form of the team had been shown, our success this fall was not so great a surprise.

The final championship match between Varsity and the Grand Trunk Club of Montreal, winners of the Eastern championship, as blazoned forth on the elaborate invitation cards, took place a week ago yesterday. All night and all day the rain poured. Nevertheless the boys turned out in force to shout the old club on to victory. So great was the enthusiasm that even the ladies were undaunted, and bravely risked the ruin of their finery rather than miss the match. Prof. Baldwin, Hon. Pres. of the club, and several other professors were also present. When the teams lined up, it could be seen that the Grand Trunk were the older and heavier lot of men, and, as it afterwards proved, their weight on the slippery ground was a considerable advantage. Amidst the tooting of horns and the bedlam-like yells of the college supporters, "Watty" kicked off for Varsity. A detailed description of the match would be impossible. From a spectator's point of view it must have been amusing enough. To watch the frantic efforts of a player to maintain his equilibrium, and then to see him gracefully but ignominiously squat upon the muddy sward to rest his weary limbs; to speculate upon the clean and beautiful appearance of the players, well repaid the spectators for their hardihood in braving the weather. Under some unaccountable impression that they were endeavoring to defeat the Grand Trunks, Gordon, Duncan and McLay scored once and Buckingham twice. Jacobi, on a beautiful piece of combined play, got the ball past Ivan Senkler, and thus tallied the only point for his team, which was clearly outplayed from the start. Amidst triumphant cheers, saluting our boys as Champions of Canada, Referee Galt blew the whistle, time was called, and the match was over. The championship series is now at an end. The season will be closed with a trip to Detroit and Chatham this week. It will be impossible to take all the first team, but vacancies will be filled as far as possible by Varsity men.

TORONTO MEDS. DEFEAT TRINITY MEDS.

On Thursday afternoon the Lawn was the scene of the annual football match between Toronto and Trinity Meds. It was a sight worth seeing. Many of those who have seen the matches between these rival esculapians during the past two or three years aver that the excitement on Thursday was tame compared with them, nor, in their opinion, was the play so fierce. But be that as it may the struggle of this year was a hard and very exciting one. Whether it be from the habitual contact with the sanguinary fluid or not, one thing is sure and that is that both, in slang parlance, play for gore, though happily very little is ever spilt. For the past two years Toronto has won and following this good example the Varsity Meds. won this year by 3 goals to 2. During the first half the play was rather evenly divided, each side scoring one goal, "Scout" McLaren doing the needful for Toronto. After change of ends the play became very fast and some very good combination was shown by both sides. Campbell put Toronto in the lead by scoring, but Anderson made things even by retaliating for Trinity. Then the great and only "Watty" made a dash on goal and won the third goal and the match for Toronto. The victorious meds. lined up and marched down College Street, accompanied by a most accomplished fish-horn orchestra. Thus ended the big match.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

The fifth annual cross-country run was held on Thursday last, and was in all respects successful. The course was a new one, but the doubt which was at first felt regarding the nature of it was soon dispelled and the good judgment of the committee endorsed. A start was made in front of the ruins at 3.37 by fourteen flyers, who proceeded along Bloor Street, down through High Park, finishing at the Humber Bridge in the following order:— 1. W. E. Buckingham, '92; time, 41½ minutes. 2. J. E. McAllister; 3. J. Crawford; 4. C. E. Langley; 5. A. L. McLaughlin; 6. J. M. Godfrey; 7. P. White; 8. W. Davies; 9. F. B. Goodwillie; 10. R. Mackenzie; 11. A. E. McLaughlin; 12. H. Rolph. W. Gilmour and W. Cross did not finish.

Buckingham's time was considered very fast, as the course was rather longer than the old one. He finished strong and about a minute ahead of McAllister.

At six o'clock dinner was served at Nurse's, about fifty being present, and afterwards the President of the Games Committee presented the prizes. The first six received the usual medals. Buckingham was presented with a handsome silver challenge cup, the gift of Mr. S. B. Windrum, King Street.

After dinner a pleasant evening was spent, the company being entertained by the musical, oratorical and natant gentlemen present, who were too numerous to mention.

SPORTING NOTES.

The absence of any important events has given an opportunity for several minor football matches. On Thursday the Polical Science men, of '93, defeated the Classics, of the same year, by 3 to 1. After the big hustling on Friday the Freshmen and Sophomores lined up in the football fray, and the Freshmen went under to the tune of 6 goals to 2. The Freshmen's forward line was a good one, but the opposing defence was very strong. Jackson, '94, in goal, had his collar-bone injured so badly as to be unable to use his arm, and in this state of affairs '93 ran in four goals. They had the best of the game on the whole. Wood, of '92, was referee. On Saturday Natural Science, of '93, defeated Political Science, ditto, by 1 to 0, and School of Science repeated the dose on Residence.

COLLEGE WORLD.

The total membership of the Greek-letter societies is about 75,000.

James Russell Lowell is to give a series of lectures on the Old English dramatists at the University of Pennsylvania.

Of the ten leading tennis players of the United States, it is well to note that all but the tenth are college graduates.

Two thousand five hundred students at Ann Arbor. It is now the largest institution of learning on the Western Continent.

There are at present 214 graduate students in attendance at Johns Hopkins. Among these, 29 fellowships are given. Among the number are 3 graduates from Toronto, 2 of whom are fellows.

At Princeton there are 93 graduate students, 500 Academic, 156 Scientific, 93 special, total 842, an increase of 73 over last year. This increase is attributed to the football team winning the championship last year.

Syracuse University is fortunate in the establishment of a new Art Fellowship by Hiram Gee. The endowment is \$10,000. This will enable the university to send abroad some fine art graduates for special and professional work. Such benefactors are of inestimable value to our colleges and universities.

MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

J. J. Ferguson, '90, is reporting on *The World* at present.

The School of Science dinner eventuates at Webb's next Friday evening.

Three of the first year lady undergraduates are taking the Natural Science course.

McLay, '91, and Duncan, '93, leave to-day for New York on the International Football Team.

The first annual banquet of the Class of '93 will be held at Harry Webb's on Wednesday, December 3.

The annual election of the Class of '91 will take place to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, in the Y.M.C.A.

The editors of THE VARSITY are requested to be present at the editorial meeting this afternoon at four o'clock.

The Class Society of '94 will hold their first social entertainment in the Y.M.C.A. parlors on Saturday evening.

THE VARSITY desires the names of the secretaries of all the graduate class societies. Can anyone furnish us with all or some of them?

The principles of the gown advocates among the ladies were practically adopted by the First year, who appeared in academics last Wednesday.

A general meeting of '92 is to be held this afternoon in the Y.M.C.A., at which a literary programme will be presented and the matter of a class dinner discussed.

Considerable progress is being made in the work on unpacking the many books donated to the library. Mr. Brebner has a staff of helpers working every night making up the lists.

Ferguson, '91, represented the undergraduates of Toronto at the McGill Dinner on Thursday last. B. E. Thompson and J. W. Shaw were the representatives from Toronto and Trinity Medical Schools respectively.

The Y.W.C.A. met on Wednesday afternoon. The subject was "Influence," and very good addresses were given by Miss Carter and Miss Young. Next week will be the monthly Missionary meeting; the subject will be "India," and the meeting will be led by Miss Rogers and Miss Green.

A good deal of desultory fracassing took place at the University last Thursday morning. The discussion, we understand, arose out of a debate on the right of the citizen to petition. The warm enthusiasm aroused by an abstract political question of this nature is a flattering proof of the efficacy of our new Political Science course as a moulder of University thought.

At the first meeting of the Philosophical Society of '93 the following officers were elected: Hon.-Pres.—J. M. Baldwin, M.A., Ph.D; Pres.—F. Tracy, B.A.; 1st Vice-Pres.—P. J. Pettinger; 2nd Vice-Pres.—Miss Garrett; Sec.—E. A. Henry; Councillors—Miss Patterson, and Messrs. Wilson and Lane.

H. H. Cunningham, who spent the summer in Ireland, and so successfully obtained his degree from Trinity College, Dublin, returned to Wycliffe last week to resume his studies in Divinity. He was a passenger on board the *Vancouver* when it encountered the heavy gale which swept away the captain.

Last Friday a representative delegation from the upper years waited on the gentlemen of the first year after the twelve o'clock lecture and escorted them through the building. A very pleasant half-hour was spent amidst the corridors and halls of learning before the company dispersed. Owing to an unavoidably hasty departure, several note-books and fragments of wearing apparel were inadvertently left behind by gentlemen of the first year; but otherwise nothing occurred to mar the pleasurable nature of the event.

CLASS SOCIETY OF '93.—A meeting of the Class of '93 was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, on Thursday evening last, the president occupying the chair. The all-absorbing subject of a dinner was immediately discussed. After the many objections had been overruled it was finally decided that '93 should dine, and that right sumptuously. A motion to the effect that the society adopt class colors, which should be yellow and black, was carried by a small majority. The business disposed of, the members prepared to enjoy the literary and musical entertainment. A well rendered glee was followed by an intellectual treat from the orator. Mr. Clarke's silver-toned oratory, and vivid illustrations, did ample credit to his well-chosen subject: "Be sure you're right and go ahead." Mr. Jenkins, the Poet, then produced a tragedy wherein he told in pathetic tones of the sad downfall of "Audacium." An able criticism from Mr. Bull and a most acceptable song from Mr. Edwards, to the accompaniment of the banjo, formed the conclusion of a very successful and entertaining meeting.

Y. M. C. A.—The Thursday afternoon meetings have been unusually well attended this term, but last Thursday's was the largest yet. The large assembly-room was entirely filled by the men and the parlor by a large delegation of ladies. The delegates to the Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance were to report. Mr. J. S. Scott was unable to be present on account of illness, and consequently there were

only two, Messrs. W. R. McIntosh and C. A. Stuart, to report. In the short time at their disposal it was impossible for them to give anything like a full account of the Convention, but they made the best use of their time by calling attention to the printed reports which will soon be in the hands of the members of the Association, and pointing out matters that would be of most interest. Mr. Cossum, B.A., of Colgate University was then called upon to address the meeting. Before doing so, he read several passages of Scripture bearing specially upon the commissions for the evangelization of the world. Mr. Cossum's address was full of interest and very pointed. He referred particularly to the great need of the heathen world and God's need for fully consecrated men to carry the Gospel to the heathen; the great work that might be accomplished by the present generation, and the special privilege of college men to share in this great work, and the corresponding mighty responsibility resting upon them. After the address, while heads were bowed in silent prayer, the Volunteer pledge was passed around. Only one man signed, but we do not despair of far better things resulting from Mr. Cossum's timely visit and practical address. Prayer meeting is called for Sunday evening at nine o'clock to follow up the increased missionary zeal aroused by Mr. Cossum's visit. Next Thursday afternoon will be a regular topic meeting. The subject is "Our Crucified Lord," John xv. 13, and will be opened by W. Hardie, '91.

Harvard was founded in 1648, Yale in 1701, Columbia in 1739, Princeton in 1746, Dartmouth in 1766.—*Ex.*

American colleges derive two-fifths of their income from students, while English Universities only get one-tenth from that source.—*Ex.*

The New York *Sun* for July 1st contained the following statement: "Ninety-four of our colleges have received in gifts during the past year the great sum of \$3,124,579, and the total amount of the present endowments is \$51,765,449."

It is surprising to find so many college presidents who are under thirty-five years of age. Among these are the following: Bashford of Oberlin Wesleyan University; McDowell of Denver University; Harper of the University of Chicago; Hyde of Dartmouth; Gates of Amherst, and Rogers of Northwestern University.

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