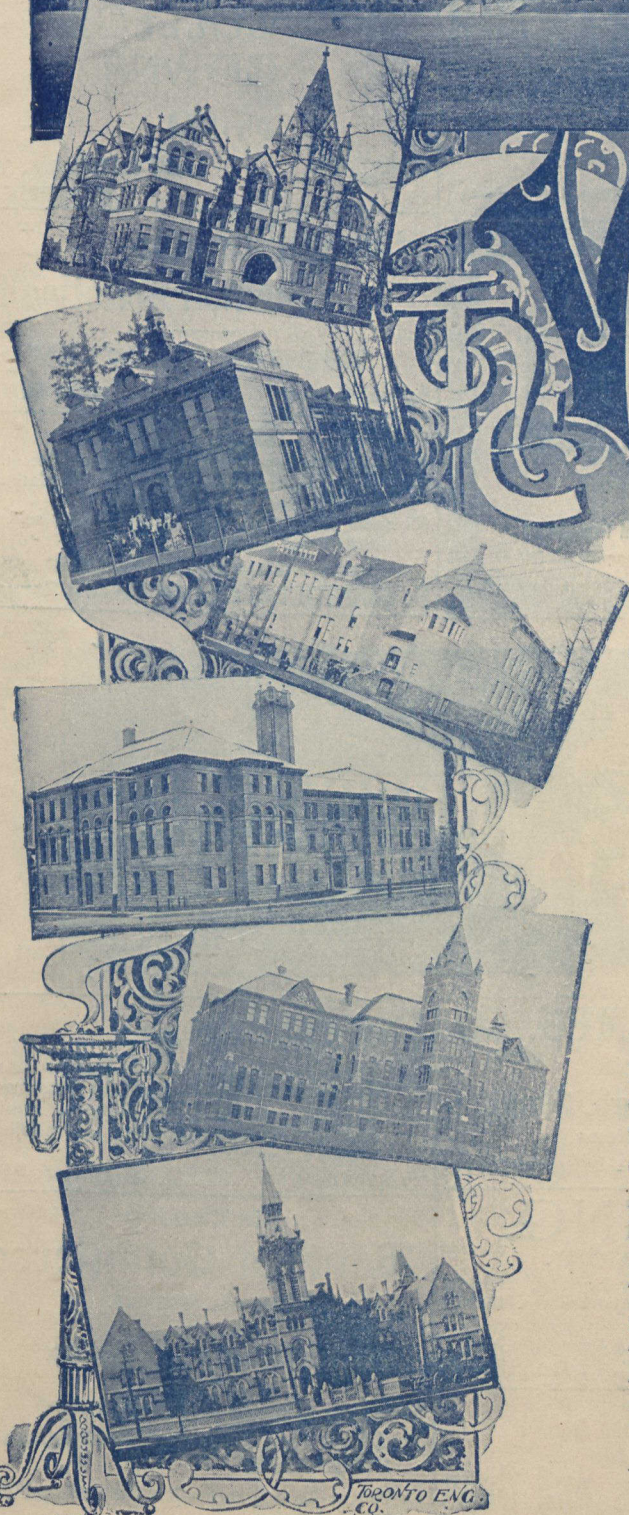


# THE VARSITY



VOL. XIX. NO. 15

University of Toronto.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 14th, 1900

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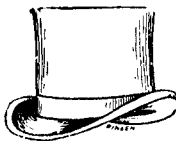
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# THE VARSITY

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## NOVA SCOTIA BEFORE THE EXPULSION OF THE ACADIANS.

Nova Scotia was known to the French during the 16th century chiefly on account of its fisheries. The first settlement took place in 1603, when Port Royal was founded, and for the next century and a half the French gradually increased their settlements in Acadia, which included a part of Quebec and of Maine, as well as the three maritime provinces of Canada. In 1613 the whole of Acadia with the exception of Isle Royal and St. John's Island, the present Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Islands, was ceded to England. This cession was not followed by any determined effort on the part of England to colonize the country, which continued to be French in all but name until the founding of Halifax in 1749 established England's military authority on a firmer basis. Yet it was not until the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755 and the final fall of Louisburg in 1758, that English rule was firmly established.

The English have often been reproached for the expulsion of the Acadians, but they undoubtedly had very good cause for some such measure, as an examination of the relations between the two races in the province will show.

In the first place it must be remembered that the French in Acadia enjoyed the free exercise of their religion, and the peaceful possession of their lands on one condition, namely, that they should take the oath of allegiance to England within one year after the treaty of Utrecht, and this condition they never satisfactorily fulfilled. The French, moreover, made the very untenable claim that in ceding Acadia they had given up only the peninsula of Nova Scotia. This claim the Governor at Quebec, De la Galissonnière, proceeded to assert. With characteristic shrewdness he planned to consolidate New France from the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy. To effect this he proposed to place armed forces on the frontier line between the present provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to build a line of forts from the St. John river to Bay Verte, thus commanding the north shore of the Bay of Fundy and the Isthmus of Chignecto. Then all the Acadians in the peninsula were to be moved north of this fortified line. France owned Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, and so the consummation of this plan would have so isolated Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, as to render them almost useless to England.

The French missionaries, notably La Lautre, together with the French forces, were entrusted with the task of removing the Acadians to the new homes which De la Galissonnière had allotted them. Many villages near the border were depopulated in this way, and young men, who were attracted by offers of military service, left their homes; but the main body of the Acadians who were comfortably settled in the Annapolis valley, and near the Basin of Minas, were very reluctant to move. De la Galissonnière was recalled in 1749, before his plan was completely carried out.

The attitude of the Acadians to the English was generally hostile. They declared themselves neutral, but they were not. The Acadians had easy communication with

Louisburg, which was incomparably stronger than any English fortress, even after Halifax was founded. And while the French held Louisburg they felt comparatively safe in defying the English.

The French also exercised an evil influence over the Indians. Surveyor Morris, writing in 1750 to Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, who was then leaving for England, asks him to put Nova Scotia's case before the English authorities, and says, "the settlement of the French on the north shore is at present the cause of the war with the Indians, and will, if permitted to continue there, build and fortify there, be finally the ruin of this colony, and be a means of forcing it out of the hands of the English and fixing it in the hands of the French." He claims that the Indians were peaceable before the arrival of La Lautre, who incited to hostilities even those tribes which had acknowledged allegiance to England. The Indians, he says, were supplied by the French with arms and provisions in their raids on the English settlers, and 100 Hurons were sent from Quebec to act as scouts and rangers. Morris considers stern measures necessary. He says that the French are "at all adventures to be rooted out, and the most effective way is to destroy all these settlements by burning down all the houses, cutting the dykes and destroying all the grain now growing." He suggests the sending of several Highland regiments to drive out the French and then settle in the province.

If we compare the relative strength of the English and the French with their Indian allies we can see how the latter were a constant menace. Different authorities disagree concerning the number of Acadians, but Bourinot says there were 10,000 in the Annapolis Valley alone, while the fighting force at Chignecto was 1,500 strong. If those in the Annapolis Valley had been induced to move, the French could have concentrated 3,000 fighting men north of the Chignecto, and their forces were in constant communication with Louisburg. Opposed to these were three English regiments which were so much under strength as not to total 1,000 men, and three independent companies; and these forces were necessarily so scattered as to be almost ineffective. The Acadians were good seamen and forest rangers, and so their forces were at all seasons very mobile. Morris in his letter to Shirley says that the design of the French was to gain possession of the country for which they were fortifying in Chignecto Basin, "which will command the communication between our troops at Chignecto, and other parts of the province, and may thereby prevent supplies being carried to them, for our vessels bound there must pass within musket shot of their present lodgment, which has hitherto subjected the garrison to great inconvenience." He also points out that by fortifying St. John they could control the commerce of the Bay of Fundy; and that they practically kept the English troops at Chignecto prisoners. Moreover the French were extending Westward into the State of Maine. It was easy for them to do this, as the Indians, instead of harassing, helped them.

The increasing French power did more than affect Nova Scotia. Morris shows how they could attack the province from the north, and from Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, before the English knew of it, and that

the eastern New England colonies would be at their mercy, for they (the English) "are settled only in scattered villages on the sea coast, and in the extent of forty leagues have only 1,500 fighting men, who at no time could be collected together in so speedy a manner as to prevent the destruction of any single village." The French also claimed and were settling the country from Passamaquoddy to Mount Desert. Along this coast were many good harbors from which they could harass English trade to nearly all the American colonies, as the trading ships had to pass within forty leagues of their settlements.

Governor Shirley, in a despatch of 1746, describes the Acadians as ripe for revolt. He says that the acquisition of Acadia by the French would mean the break up of Maine, and probably of New Hampshire, and that the loss of prestige would probably cause the Six Nations to transfer their allegiance to the French. He considers Nova Scotia indispensable to England, if for no other reason than as a barrier between the northern colonies and French Canada.

The council at Halifax disliked the Acadians because "they had acquired the possession of the salt marsh, the chief granary of the country, and that it would be impossible to plant the province and render it equal to its support without their removal." While this alone was not sufficient cause for expulsion, it was undoubtedly a source of danger to the English to allow their enemies to hold the chief food supply of the province.

The Acadians are described by a resident in the province, one Moses de la Dernière, as being very illiterate, simple and good. He attributes their hostility to the attitude of the priests, who prejudiced them against English rule, and especially against English religion. Abley La Lautre publicly preached that the "English were enemies to God, and friends to the devil, and that Jesus Christ was crucified in England." Morris complains "by the husking activity and partizan spirit of the missionaries and subaltern officers commanding the outposts, the Acadians were seduced and ruined." When Halifax was founded the priests told the Acadians and Indians that England was going to take away their religion and liberties, and as these simple people knew nothing except what the priests told them, they believed all this. They were also informed that the King of France was going to recapture Acadia, and would destroy them if they took the oath of allegiance. The Indians added their influence by saying that if they became English they could not be considered Christians, and that they (the Indians) would destroy them. Naturally under these pressing circumstances the Acadians refused to take the oath.

Lawrence, the Governor of Nova Scotia, believing that stern measures were necessary in order to firmly establish English rule, took advantage of the presence in Halifax of Acadian deputies from the district of Minas, to administer the oath to them. On their refusal they were told that they could no longer be considered English subjects. He says in a despatch at this time: "I have ordered new deputies to be elected and sent hither immediately, and am determined to bring the inhabitants to compliance, or rid the province of such perfidious subjects." These new deputies refused to take the oath, and added that they were voicing the sentiments of all the Acadians.

Although the Acadians had been enjoying their religion, liberty and land since the Treaty of Utrecht, without complying with its conditions; and although they had been hostile since that time, some even joining the Indians in their incursions, yet all who had not actually taken up arms were given one more chance; and the decision to expel them was only arrived at after Governor Lawrence and his council had obtained the

approval of Admiral Boscawen, who was in Halifax in 1755. The Acadians were then held by their refusal to take the oath to have forfeited all their property, but they were allowed to take with them their ready money and household furniture, their cattle being kept to defray part of the cost of expelling them.

The task of removing these people, about 7,000 of whom were deported, was entrusted to Colonel Winslow and Colonel Moncton. Lawrence, in a despatch, speaks of considering how to remove these people "who would forever have been an obstruction to the intention of settling this country, and that it was now from their refusal to take the oath incumbent on us to remove." His measures were very stern, and were intended to be complete. The Acadians were distributed among the American colonies, and this was the safest measure, as it would have been useless to have driven them to Canada or Louisburg, while scattered as they were among the American colonies they could do no harm.

The expulsion of the Acadians has been brought into prominence through Longfellow's beautiful poem "Evangeline." As he represents it, the expulsion seems to have been a very cruel measure, but it was probably necessary. Could the English have known that French power in Canada was so soon to cease, it might never have occurred. Yet, if the Acadians had remained, the conquest of Louisburg in 1758 would have been a much more difficult task.

It has been said that the English should have taught the Acadians the benefit of English government, and so made them good subjects; but while the missionaries exercised such a great and hostile influence, it is very doubtful if this could have been done. Had such a course been thought possible Nova Scotia would have been spared the loss of a great proportion of her population, and the saddest event in her history would never have occurred.

JOHN W. P. RITCHIE.

## FIELD ATHLETICS AT TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

During the past three years it has been my deepest wish to do all that lay in my power to aid in building up running and those other branches of athletic exercise, jumping and weight throwing, usually associated with it in the regular events of a "Field Day." Therefore, I was very glad when the Editor of THE VARSITY asked me to write a short account, retrospective and prospective, of field athletics at the University.

Field athletics during the past few years has greatly lost its hold on the sport loving people of Canada, and especially of Toronto. With us, here as elsewhere, every sport has its great cycle, swinging from climax of popularity to anticlimax, and certainly the golden era of field athletics seems to be in the past. There are, I think, and I have followed the question with a good deal of care and discussed it with many better qualified to judge than I am, many causes to account for this decadence, of which the chief was the introduction of cycling. I can just recall the days when bicycle races were added to the number of the events and how they proved especially interesting. This form of sport proved, on account of the greater danger accompanying it and its swiftness, so much more attractive that it rapidly gained in favor. More and more of the athletic youth of the country took to this form of sport, and more and more tame did running and jumping appear in comparison with it. Then came the great bicycle boom and the decline and fall of bicycle racing. During the years of its triumph but few noted athletics were developed here, and these were attracted by the American colleges and athletic clubs where these field sports were being fostered and nursed. These noted clubs gradually forged

ahead of the previous standards. Here in Canada no new material was being developed up to even the normal standard; few athletics appeared equal to those retiring. Here in Toronto, where there was no large club with the interests of track athletics at heart, it suffered more than in Montreal where the U. A. A. filled the place of guardian.

Of course track athletics at the University suffered also and the games gradually declined as regards the interest shown and in the quality of the competition, until what I hope was the anticlimax, was reached in 1898. Anyone looking at the list of prize winners, the times and distances, will see that the University standard had fallen very low indeed. The games during the past have always been managed by the Athletic Directorate, which owing to the unfortunate method of popular election in vogue, has never contained more than one or two who knew the necessities of track athletics from the inside. The Directorate of 1898 were exceptionally unfortunate in this regard and little saw the low estate to which the games had fallen till after the event. Then they realized that a crisis in University track athletics had been reached and that a thorough change was necessary.

At this juncture the Secretary received an earnest letter from McGill University, asking if some plan could not be devised for Holiday Inter-Collegiate Games. This communication was laid before the Association here at its annual meeting in December, 1898, and a committee was appointed to correspond with the other colleges and attempt to bring about an Intercollegiate meeting for the following Fall. After a long delay answers were received from four of the colleges to which letters had been sent, namely, McGill, Queen's, St. Michael's and Trinity. The replies from the last three of these led the Committee to understand these colleges could not see their way clear to taking part in any such plan. The answer from McGill, on the other hand, was hopefully confident. Consequently as two of the members of the committee were to be in Montreal during the end of February, 1899, a meeting was arranged between them and representatives from McGill: Queen's were also invited by both colleges to this meeting as soon as it was arranged. As Queen's unfortunately was not represented at the meeting, a provisional agreement was drawn up between the University of Toronto A. A. and McGill University A. A. by which Intercollegiate games were to be held between the two Universities in Montreal in October, 1899, and to which other Universities were to be asked to send representatives. This agreement, slightly modified in details, was afterwards signed by both Associations.

This agreement gave the association the opportunity to reorganize the games. The list of events was modernized and the order made that of the Intercollegiate Games. The officials were carefully selected. The old order of prizes, silver fern bowls, clocks, opera glasses, shaving mugs, et varia, gave way to a series of silver and bronze medals. Lastly, arrangements were made for coaching the competitors during the weeks preceding the games.

The games this year were a distinct improvement. I think I am quite safe to say that never in any time have half as many men trained as this year. The officials were excellent and the events were run off steadily and without a hitch. The standard of performance, while by no means high, was decidedly promising, as the successful competitors were all men of little experience, and who should undoubtedly improve. The lesson of the day is to be drawn from the small size and the apathy of the audience. Some method will have to be taken to interest the student body or the public in the games. The most palpable remedy is that there should be an Inter-University, Inter-Faculty competition, but to this there are objections of

which this I hold to be the chief. As a university we are as yet a young body and a somewhat fragmentary one; as yet the bonds of union between faculty and college have not been drawn close enough; as yet we do not stand forth as one great student body "backing" one athletic body with *University* teams. I am afraid that interest in the College team still would outweigh the interest in the University one, and the competition help to maintain the somewhat jealous spirit which I am sorry to see existing between the members of our somewhat polyglot body. Still, I feel that such a competition would help greatly for the present.

The University Athletic Team, fifteen strong, travelled to Montreal, and there before a select few met with a decisive defeat. From this a second lesson may be drawn and there is no need to be disheartened by it. Amongst the McGill competitors three men were conspicuous. Morrow, winner of three events, is one of the older school of runners and long holder of the Canadian quarter mile record. Molson is also a tried athlete with experience gained at the M.A.A.A., and who had enjoyed long, careful training. Percy, the long distance runner, had also been trained at the M.A.A.A. Our men, on the other hand, were conspicuously undertrained and lacking in experience.

In all probability the reorganization and reconstruction of the controlling athletic bodies of the University, which was suggested by Mr. Russell in the columns of "VARSIITY," and brought before the annual meeting of the Athletic Association, will come into effect. In this case a new organization will have to be formed to take charge of field sports and the games. This change should prove a beneficial one, as the Executive of the new association will be responsible for this branch of sport alone, will be selected with that end alone in view and will be better able to guide its development.

What can this new association do to further the cause of field sports? Is a field day in the spring impossible? I think that possibly a handicap meeting could be had. The great objection that one is met with, where such an event is proposed, is that we cannot spare the time when the exams. are so near. Every student ought to take an hour's exercise each day, and no form of exercise can be better than a short run. I have trained during the past two years and I intend to do the same throughout this spring. Some others, I know, will join me in my daily work. Why should there not be many more? As captain of the track team of last year, I am bound to do all that lies in my power for next fall, and I shall be very glad to coach as far as I am able any who turn out with me. But an individual effort such as this will not be enough. Every student should be interested in this team and its work and lend it all his aid. Many who are unable to run or jump or put the weights, know others among their friends who have taken part in such competitions at home or who could readily learn; if they would but urge the others to try, take an interest in their efforts and be ready to applaud their successes, great would be the impetus given to this branch of athletics.

More of the students should attempt to learn to run or jump. One never knows what one can do till one tries. Kranzlein, the famous athlete, was at one time the least promising of the freshman training class at the University of Pennsylvania.

VELYIEN E. HENDERSON.

—No man who is wretched in his own heart or feeble in his own work can rightly help others.—*Ruskin*.

—Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—*Ruskin*.

## COLLEGE WOMEN AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Dr. Hamilton Wey, at a physical training conference held in Boston, in 1890, said: "The time is fast approaching when colleges and universities will by public sentiment be compelled to pay the same attention and consideration to the physical as to the mental needs of their students." This significant statement in his address was his concluding remark: "Physiological laws know neither sex nor condition, and what is applicable to the man applies more forcibly in the case of the woman."

In the ten years which have elapsed since that conference, immense strides have been made by women, and especially by college women, in freeing themselves from the restrictions in the matter of physical training, with which custom and tradition have surrounded them.

By physical training, I mean not only formal gymnasium work, but games and sports which our brothers call athletics.

The advancement has been so great in the United States that Vassar, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr have each an annual "field day," when the many events, including running, jumping, rowing, ball throwing, etc., are keenly contested. Even in conservative Scotland, in the women's department of St. Andrew's University, the girls play football and baseball—and in appropriate costume, too!

It has always been a matter of regret to me that in our splendid University, which has otherwise been so generous to its undergraduate women, practically no provision has been made for their physical needs. It is true that a few of the women students fence, that some of them develop certain sets of muscles in their daily walks to and from the college, that others skate and play tennis. All these exercises are excellent aids to physical training, but unfortunately more than half of the college girls are not included in the foregoing category. Furthermore, these exercises may be characterized as spasmodic, irregular, as opposed to systematic, regular gymnastics under suitable supervision. Someone may make the objection that many of the students would be too indifferent to the value of exercise to take the trouble to seek it even if it was provided. I would like, therefore, to suggest a plan which would not entail a great deal of expense, whereby every woman student would have a certain amount of physical training. The excellent gymnasium in connection with our University would, according to my plan, be sacred to the women students during, say one hour per day, preferably from 5 to 6. On entering the University each woman student would undergo a thorough physical examination. If the heart was found to be weak, the lung capacity small, the liver sluggish, the circulation feeble or the nervous system impaired, special forms of exercise could be prescribed to meet these conditions. At the end of one or two months the physician might make a second examination to record developments or to change the exercises if necessary.

With some competent person to regulate the amount of exercise suitable to each individual case, and armed with authority to see that the work was done regularly, for that is the keynote, it seems to me that we might do a great deal towards putting ourselves in good trim for the May examinations, which find too many of us nervously exhausted. This would practically make it compulsory for each woman student to have some suitable exercise—an end which I should dearly like to see attained.

I cannot conclude this short article without speaking of the value of games. These, of course, must be optional, although in my opinion equal at least in value to the exercises in the gymnasium.

I was delighted some time ago to hear that the enterprising women of the first year have obtained the consent

of the council to organize a basket ball club. When it materializes may I beg each girl in the college to take the matter into her serious consideration and join the enterprise. Physicians tell us that this is undoubtedly the best game for girls yet produced, whether played out of doors or in the gymnasium.

It is hardly necessary to say that the women students would like a gymnasium of their own. However, they quite understand the cramped financial condition of the University at present and do not mean to complain, but merely to suggest a reasonable method by which they may with least expense enjoy the privileges which are rightfully theirs.

SHADES.

## "THE DAYS OF THE GOWN."

Nearly everyone has a particular friend. Some have had one and been disappointed. When one loses a pal, one is not always quick to see the cause of defection. Perhaps it is better if it never betrays itself; though it generally does if you give it time. If local illustrations can be pardoned, one drawn from college life need not be considered a too particular example, since such cases at college are as common as chumships.

McLeod and Dancy roomed in the same house at Varsity until their final year in 1893. Both were popular, being football men, and they went out a good deal in town, and generally together. McLeod's father was a lumber millionaire living in Montreal, Dancy's people were farmers near Brantford. Though their origin and temperaments were very different, the fellows were very similar in likes and dislikes. This was the reason of their ultimate separation.

In the autumn of their fourth year, a large house on St. George St. was taken by a widow lady from Boston, reputed to be very wealthy, and belonging to one of the most cultured sets in the "Hub." She had a daughter, just "out," and a younger son; and her establishment created quite a flutter among the departmental store nobility.

Their proximity to the University may have had something to do with the fact that but a short time elapsed before the young chaps at residence were on terms of greater or less intimacy at the house, and frequent members of little parties in which the stylish widow and Miss Grant were also numbered. Soon, too, it seemed that each felt it his disinterested duty to see that the ladies had every opportunity to see the various matches and functions which occurred at Varsity and elsewhere. At Golf it was the same. The fellows vied with each other in striving who should keep his score closest to hers, and they took turns joyfully in being her caddy, coming home in the late afternoon.

The first shock to Dancy's easy-going good-nature was McLeod's resignation from the Rugby team, where they had played together for two years, he pleading that he was tired of "the game" and had a weak ankle. Dancy knew, when he saw him beside "her" on the stand at the next match; and he didn't like it, but he played quarter better than ever. He only looked once in their direction, when he caught a proud look on her face as she waved her hand to him. That evening after dinner he slapped "Mac" on the back and said with a self-abnegation that was characteristic of him, "Go in, old boy, you'll win that game, anyway." But Mack failed to work the "combination" successfully. He couldn't score off his "try." Perhaps he was too cautious.

There was something so attractive about Miss Grant in the days that followed, that even "Pat" Dancy's self-assumed sense of resignation to what he called "McLeod's

luck" did not enable him to stay away with any degree of peace of mind—a quality which grew appreciably less with every visit.

He grew accustomed to seeing the young lady in question chatting gaily with Mac, whose handsome face seemed most fittingly placed in close juxtaposition with hers, and to hearing his laugh chime such a jolly bass to her light bursts of merriment. At the moment only the harmony of the arrangement struck him. But he felt an odd pain when she afterwards chaffed him on his gravity—and contemptuously accused himself of jealousy. He tried all sorts of remedies. Some German professor had advanced the "vortical theory," by which it was held that an accumulating vortex in air or water—or anything else—might be neutralized and finally overcome by creating a similar vortex in another quarter. "Pat" became possessed of a brilliant idea. He sought the jolliest girl of his acquaintance, went that very night to the theatre, devoured her with his eyes, according to directions, and with suspicious anxiety secured four dances three weeks ahead for the *Conversat*, to say nothing of perfervid promises to call religiously on Sunday afternoon. He succeeded indifferently well in deceiving himself—for that three weeks. But he found that the one whirl which he allowed himself with the original "vortex" was hopelessly happier than the four he had so eagerly pre-arranged. To add to his confusion, Miss Grant seriously wanted to know the reason of his neglect of her that evening; and then accepted his explanation with such apparent indifference that he was vexed with her and with himself alike. There was a little more color than usual in her face when she reminded him that their box at the *Plancon* recital next week would be accessible to their friends during the evening, and she gave him one puzzling, grateful look, when he left, assuring her he would not forget.

Still he struggled in the grasp of the maelstrom. He reproached himself for being weak, for letting her see it—he was sure she knew—. He kept away the more resolutely when he told himself that. And had he not received a certain small note of invitation from Miss Grant, he would still probably be absent—which he is not. The way that note came to be written may be worth telling.

I have said that McLeod was cautious. When things looked to him as though he had the winning hand at the St. George St. house, he wondered—naturally—if Mrs. Grant's income was really \$4000.00, as people said. He wondered how people knew; and finally in his wonder, he decided to assure himself—there was no harm, you know—and Bradstreet knew all about those things. When Pat was out in the next house one Wednesday evening, he sat down and wrote two notes. One was a business one dated at his father's office and read:

"Messrs. Bradstreet.—I have a little financial transaction pending. Could you assure me that Mrs. Grant of — St. George St. is good for a little matter of \$100,000 if necessary. Yours etc. J. W. McLEOD.

The other was of a different nature:

"My Dear Miss Grant,—You were very kind to me at the Fitzgerald's affair, as indeed you have always been, and I cannot say just what my sense of obligation prompts me to disclose. I shall hope to see you again at your home on Friday evening, when I may be permitted to express my appreciation more fully.

Yours very faithfully, J. W.

"That may mean much or nothing," he remarked, as he wrote the addresses on two envelopes. It meant both.

He had just time to slip the notes into the envelopes very hurriedly as Pat re-entered the room. To the latter's surprise, Mac asked with an assumed lightness, where he intended spending Friday evening? Pat relieved him

beyond expectation by assuring him he would not "be at the Grants' anyway." But "there's many a slip," the philosophers say, and of that the present case was a good instance. When the morning's mail was delivered, the clerk at Bradstreet's was puzzled more than usual by a mysterious note signed by "J. W.," and Miss Grant handed her mother over the coffee-urn a short business-like enquiry as to her own financial standing, signed in full by their friend McLeod, of Varsity.

No one ever knew what happened at the Grants'. No one ever saw McLeod there again. No one ever heard why it was always Pat's cheerful, homely visage which approached hers so confidentially now, instead of Mac's.

Pat changed his mind about that Friday evening. A note, placed, no doubt, very carefully in its envelope, demanded in imperious fashion that he should call on the evening in question at Mrs. Grant's, and he went. At the door he saw a strange thing. Mac, who had just been expostulating with the footman, turned away with a muttered blessing upon that imperturbable creature, only to run directly against Pat. "What the —!" he said, as he saw who it was. "Thought you weren't coming here to-night?" "Changed my mind, as you seem to have done," Pat replied, good-humoredly. "That dirty menial won't let me in, 'Says he don't know me,'" was the explanation given in an apologetic tone. "That's funny. Let's see whether he'll recognize me," said Pat, who couldn't see the end of it all.

McLeod waited until the door closed behind Pat, and then walked to his room in a rage. On the table he found a note from Miss Grant, politely returning his mis-enclosed note to Bradstreet, with apologies "for having opened it."

He sat on the bed, tried every chair in the room, kicked his guitar into the fireless grate, and standing at last before the pier-glass, he surveyed himself contemptuously, and remarked, "Six-feet-two of cussed fool."

Pat Dancey has given up the vortical theory.

A. S. McC., '01.

## THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The general concensus of opinion is that the *Conversazione* of 1900, while not so elaborate as its predecessor, was one of the most successful ever held. It was the first one for some years which has been run with a surplus. The special exhibits were interesting to a very large number, especially that of the Natural Science department. The decorations were most effective and did full justice not only to the blue and white but also to the red and white of University College. The refreshments were excellent and the service good. The programs were artistic and well worth preserving as mementos of a most enjoyable evening spent in the corridors and halls of old Varsity. The floors and music were just to the taste of the lovers of dance, which was enjoyed well into Saturday morning. Much regret was felt by all present that Dr. F. J. Smale, president of the Literary Society, was unable to be present. The committee regretted this the more deeply, knowing that the success of the function was very largely due to his personal labor and efforts. The committee in charge is to be congratulated, F. J. Smale, B.A., Ph.D.; G. A. Cornish, F. H. Wood, A. N. W. Clare, H. D. Graham, J. F. M. Stewart, W. G. Harrison, E. H. Cooper, F. E. Brown, A. Smith, W. C. Good, A. H. Abbot, B.A.

The following took part in the dance of honor: Miss Mowat and Dr. G. M. Wickett, Mrs. Ross and F. E. Brown, Mrs. Gzowski and W. R. Meredith, Mrs. Alexander and A. N. W. Clare, Mrs. Baker and W. G. Harrison, Mrs. McPhedran and E. P. Flintoft, Mrs. Hughes and J. F. M. Stewart, and Miss Butterworth and H. D. Graham.



# The Varsity

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TORONTO, February 14th, 1900.

**The Chancellor's Resignation.** The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Blake as Chancellor of the University is lamented by all friends of our University. Not only was his active connection with our University as its head a great strength in itself, but that connection had ever during the 26 years of chancellorship been characterized by a most active service in the University's behalf. His liberal gifts to the University, much over \$30,000; his 1891 report, which analyzed the state of the University funds, and his suggestions regarding the staff and University equipment—since greatly carried out—these by no means cover what the University owes to its last chancellor. The Hon. Edward Blake, while honored by the University, conferred honor on that institution. His zeal and love for educational interests in our province was ever true and keen, and in his letter to the Registrar he expresses what has been through life his heartfelt wish for Toronto University: "May God of His mercy grant that she be well and wisely guided to prosperous issues."

**The Literary Society Elections.** Again the button-holing is going on in the corridors and even in the Library—again the small companies of two are wandering around the city in the evenings disturbing the studies of the non-committal freshmen—again the main hallway is crowded to the full between lectures, and again a small bulletin board has round it from early morn till eve its quota of interested readers. The prospect of an election puts an additional zest into college life; it makes a change so real, but yet now so customary, that many students consider it of little moment. The present campaign bids fair to be not less exciting than the famous one of '98, when the "Old Lit" and "Alma Mater" parties tried conclusions. An election by party in the Literary Society commends itself for many reasons. With only two large factions, both alive and in their war-paint, both alert to trip up their opponents, it is almost impossible to have petty cliquism. An election introduces men to one another and increases intercourse between them, even if it is the intercourse of canvasser and canvassed. It may make enemies, (not however of necessity, but it certainly does make

friends. It gives an opportunity for the latent energy in a man to show itself, and for his impromptu speaking powers to develop. The interest in the Literary Society is increased—both sides strive to introduce into their platforms planks that will be popular and if adopted will be benefits to the student body. The funds of the society are increased and the executive can leave office with a surplus behind them instead of a debit sheet. No matter with which side students identify themselves, let all take an active interest in the election—the person who remains indifferent can neither feel proud of himself nor is he to be admired by his fellow students for his disinterestedness.

We are very pleased to publish a contribution to Canadian history by one of our Halifax undergraduates in the form of a short original monograph on Nova Scotia and the expulsion of the Acadians.

The letter by "Shades" brings us face to face with a demand which seems to be urgent and necessary, and one which can well be considered.

Mr. Henderson's sketch of Track Athletics should throw much needed light on a part of our Athletics that seems to be considered only during the first half of October. We sincerely hope that the reference to student support will be taken to heart. His proposal re a Spring contest is worthy of discussion. THE VARSITY invites such.

## "SOCIAL EVOLUTION."

Prof. Geddes' address before the Political Science Club on Wednesday was a treat indeed. He spoke on the Evolution of Society, dividing its history thus: (1) The Prehistoric Stage—Primitive, Matriarchial and Patriarchial; (2) The Classical Stage—Greek and Roman, Mediæval and Renaissance; (3) The Modern Stage—Revolutionary, Empire and Commercial, and (4) The Incipient Stage which we are just entering—Neo-technical (where men do things), Geo-technical (Organization of Environment, Organization of Cities and Countries), and Evolutionary (where man by living and making beauty, verily realizes the Utopia, and where man bears not only the burden of the past but also of the future).

## A REFLECTION.

And all my hopes have fled,  
The ambition of my youthful breast,  
Warm-blooded ardor, and the zest  
For worldly name and fame are dead.

But shall I mourn for this—  
The offspring of an impassioned brain  
By senseless dreaming, and insane  
With the deceitful world's treacherous caress?

No! Memories' ashes with the seed  
Lie buried; and with purer, loftier love  
The mind, from worldly bondage freed,  
Delights in noble actions born of God above.

—JUNIOR, '01.



## The College Girl

PROF. GEDDES ON COLLEGE RESIDENCES.

Professor Geddes gave a talk on February sixth in the theatre of the Chemical building, on the subject of "College Residences."

In Edinburgh several students' houses have been formed by taking a few flats at a time and furnishing them simply, the students living together in groups of seven to twenty. Many students after graduation continue to live in these quarters. Edinburgh has many professional men, a class that every capital has at its source to a greater or less extent. The University has many of them as professors extraordinary, "employing them in the present instead of L.L.D.-ing them in their old age." The greatest faculty in Edinburgh University is that of medicine: the reason is that in this system the "extra-mural" system is fully developed: the University uses 200 city doctors, and gives a good example of the possible co-operation of city and university.

The lecturer emphasized the fact that everyone concerned with higher education belongs, in a sense, to the faculty of the university.

There are about 300 women attending college in Edinburgh. Some have homes in the city. So far there has been no great demand for college residences for them. There are two at present, Muir Hall, made out of a dilapidated building, and Masson Hall, built in memory of Professor Masson, who did good service in the battle for the higher education of women. There are difficulties in the successful establishment of a residence system: over-regulation is bad, so is no regulation. But nothing is gained by delay; make your experiments and your mistakes, and soon the experimental stage is over.

Just as women have adapted themselves to the business world so they have adapted themselves to the university; they have taken brilliant degrees at London, Berlin and Chicago, and done valuable work in special research in many universities. They have studied literature and philosophy in Scottish universities and carried off the palm in Classics and Mathematics at Oxford and Cambridge. "In fact," said the lecturer, "they have justified their existence (in the university) on every level."

Prof. Geddes says woman is endeavoring to grasp all sides of University ideals as men cannot; that the actual work of men is in specializing and developing, and the woman's part to form all into a living whole.

The lecturer expressed his belief that the sort of education men are receiving is not ideal for women. In talking it over after the lecture he readily acknowledged that, in his opinion, it falls equally short of the ideal for men.

"AND THE YOUNG MEN SHALL SEE VISIONS."

After all, what may we fairly expect of a University? The education any University can give is only a factor in life and *everything* that trains the mind is of value. The student's tastes and tendencies are formed before the University gets him; he is one of a great mass and his rights as an individual are limited by those of others. The springs of learning rise for him: let him drink deep, but let him remember that those who have drunk deepest have not always been the wisest men. For all the wisest know that there is a heart as well as a head, that they are of equal importance in work for the world, and that we starve either at our peril.

What may we fairly expect of a University? That it will remove in four years all the false ideals of our lives

and give us true ones? That it will arm us at all points and make us beings of many-sided sympathies? That it will achieve for us the great ideal of life in making us reach "all the perfection of which we are capable"? Ah, no; that is the work of life—of a long life spent in undaunted and untiring pursuit of our old ideal through all the mazes of the world that is. Some glimpse of that perfection the University should give to all her sons, some hint of the ways toward that far-off ideal, and the strong eyes shall see farthest, and the quickears shall hear most clearly the vision for those who can see and the message for those who can hear.

ANNA W. BALLARD, '00.

## School of Practical Science

There was once a jolly civil man who came into our room,  
He thought to beard the lion in his den.  
He had a collar on like a circle round the moon,  
And not such a one has he had on since then.  
And we tapped him then and there, and he put up quite a fight,  
But what could one poor civil do against our forty's might?  
He tried to break away, but we leaned against the door,  
'Twas then he thought that we were right and he would "beard"  
no more.

On Friday evening last the *Toronto News* published a most outrageous report of a supposititious war at the School. Had such a preposterous event occurred, which it did not, it could not have lasted more than 10 seconds (the *News* states two hours), for our learned and energetic principal would have put a stop to it at once. But the *News* never considers anything like that. Having very nearly finished, we hope, misrepresenting our Lower Canadian brethren, calling them disloyal to their Queen, it will now doubtless malign the students of the School of Practical Science, classing them as low-down brutal brawlers, as ungentlemanly and disloyal as the *News* itself.

And yet it is a wonderful paper. It does seem to know everything, and more. We hope it will publish the correct view of the Creation, for surely it will not accept the prosaic one given in Genesis. It knows more about the School, too, than we do; and there is nothing prosaic about our life there, according to it. It says the Sophomores and some unnamed Civil Engineers had a war on Thursday last with terrible results in bruises and blood and torn clothes. We Sophomores were hard at work at lectures in the Electrical Laboratory and our Draughting room during the hours named. But the *News* says we were fighting then,—and doubtless the *News* knows. It knows the Third Year Civils were not attending their lecture on the Theory of Construction. It knows the First Year Civils were not at theirs on Chemistry. And yet the Professors confidently affirm that they were at those lectures. We wonder the *News* did not state that the Riot Act had been read. Indeed, were it any other paper, we would consider it worth our while to ask it to retract.

"You see I'm trying to get some sensible idea into your head."

"There! That is the I."

"Why you are away ahead of the class, and of me, too! That is a mathematical discovery."

"Nothing but a yoke of oxen could pull that X out."

One would think we were Royal Dents to hear the 2nd Year Mechanicals ask: "Have you handed in your Teeth yet?"

"Now a good telescope will often show that what appeared to be a single star is really two." So will a "good" night at the club.

There has come to hand a note on surveying, published by the First Year, which is a good one and ends with an admirable description of the publishers. Your Editor is reserving it for publication among the Scientific Society Papers.

Water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink.

A casual observer remarked that some of the freshman class looked "pale" last week.

If you see it in the "News" it's so.

Overheard in one of our rooms—Next! (five-minute pause). Well, what can I do for you, Sir? (Meekly), Please, Sir, I'd like to go back to work.

Water turned off, freshmen turned off. What comes next?

The freshmen think they can go through their second year without any trouble.

## NEWS

### NATURAL SCIENCE OPEN MEETING.

The annual open meeting of the Natural Science Association was held in the Biological building of the University on the night of February 7th, and was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. Prof. Macallum presided and delivered a short address of welcome. Prof. Coleman gave a very entertaining talk on "Climbing in the Rocky Mountains," illustrating his remarks with a number of beautiful views. Dr. Primrose spoke on "The Significance of the Markings in the Palm and the Sole of Man and Apes," while Rev. Prof. Clark delivered a splendid address on "Aims of Young Men." Miss Cassidy contributed a reading, while musical numbers were given by Miss A. Fieldhouse, Lucas Brothers, and the Varsity Harmonic Club. At the conclusion of the programme the audience spent a very pleasant half hour inspecting the biological museum.

### THE INTER-COLLEGE CLUB

Drew up a constitution at its first meeting on Monday evening last in the Y. M. C. A. parlors. The discussion afterwards was on "Students' duties outside of the Curriculum." F. L. Farewell, '00, led the discussion on "The Student and Politics," W. C. Good, '00, on "The Student and Social Organisations," and G. H. Wilson on "The Student and Student Organisations." Messrs. A. T. McNeill, J. Monds, H. Munroe, A. S. Wilson, J. W. McBean and F. E. Brown also spoke. The meeting was a very interesting and instructive one and brought out considerable original thought. It is proposed to hold the next meeting of the club on March 5th, and to obtain two well-known speakers to address it.

### POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB.

Rev. Morgan Wood's address on "Recent Economic Changes" (before the Political Science Club) was very well attended. The speaker was most energetic in his remarks. He showed that he had thought on Economic Development not as a specialist of Economics, but rather as a preacher who had decidedly socialistic ideas. Prof. Mavor in commenting on the speaker's remarks, gave some remarkably good advice.—He showed that the historical method had just as much bearing on present economics as it had in the past—that some of the recent masters of Economics were not to be set up as over-shadowing the classical writers on these subjects, such as Adam Smith

and Ricardo. Prof. Mavor has the happy faculty of either disagreeing point-blank with a man, or of lifting him up and then letting him down on the sharp point of reality.

### INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE DOUBLE CROSS.

The special attention of medical and other students is called to the I. O. D. C., a new order, founded in New York January 1st, 1900. Full explanations, account of inaugural meeting, purposes and plans of the order, etc., will be found in the January number of *The Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record*, to be found in the reading room of the Y. M. C. A. Those desiring a copy of the journal for January can obtain one by sending three cents to the office, 121 East 45th street, New York.

Let a good audience be on hand to hear Mr. C. C. James' address on "Municipal Government," before the Political Science Club, Thursday afternoon, 4 p.m., in room 2.

The McGill debate will be held on Friday evening next, in the hall of the Conservatory of Music. A strong contingent of students should be present to help Chas. Garvey and R. A. Cassidy win for Varsity.

The Century Class Year-Book committee think they will be able to have their Year-Book on sale by Easter. Any students who can assist the committee in the matter of society reports or of biographies should certainly do so.

S. F. Shenstone, '00, has been appointed to collect the Varsity's share of the \$25 which the Toronto Chess League is raising for a trophy. Any who feel an interest in their college's Chess record would do well to help our fund along.

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

Rev. G. R. Fasken, M.A., delighted those present last Thursday with a clear and forceful address. Though a wet afternoon there was a good number of men present.

The Professors and students of University are invited to the second last of the series of sermons to students. The sermon is to be delivered in the Students' Union on Sunday next at 3.30 by Rev. Morgan Wood, D.D. Don't forget this meeting. Dr. Wood is sure to fill the house.

The "Morning Watch" is the subject for discussion on Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

Bible Classes Sunday a.m. 9.30. Mission Study Class Saturday evening, 7.30. All men students are invited.

### LINES TO ———

O golden, presidential curls!  
O wondrous, crisp, short curls!  
When next you shake a dismal ray  
Behind a lady's back, I say,  
Beware lest her far-seeing eye  
Again should catch you, on the sly.

O golden, philosophic curls!  
O graceless, wee, light curls,  
That deemed themselves the aim of all  
The ladies fair in that great hall,  
Did fear a maid would shout a yea  
That you did thus forestall with nay?

O golden, puffed, conceited curls!  
O white, tight, corkscrew curls!  
Convey, to what beneath you dwells,  
A message, short, to great brain-cells,—  
That all young maids who promenade  
Don't crave a little curled-pate lad.

—REJECTED.

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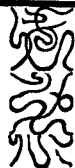
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## SPORTS

## WYCLIFFE VS. DENTALS.

Monday saw the first entrance of our plucky Wycliffe athletes into the field of Intercollege sports. They propose henceforth to place teams in all the different series. Although they were defeated in their first game, yet this feature will, no doubt, do much to build up a good athletic spirit in the College. The score was 6 to 1 in favor of the Dentals, who are thought to be one of the best teams in the league.

This leaves '03 Arts, '01 Arts, S.P.S. and Dentals in the semi-finals, and these games will be run off as promptly as the weather will permit.

## ARTS '01 VS. '00.

This game was full of interesting features and furnished amusement to a large crowd of onlookers. The third year was there in force and took out their revenge for the many defeats they have suffered at the hands of '00, by beating them with a score of 5 to 1. For the winners, Hanly in goal and Brown on the line played a strong game, but the strength of the team was its balanced good team play. For Century, Norman Beale played the star

game, while Harry Gooderham, in goal, stopped more shots than could well be counted. "Mud" Meredith, while on his feet, also played a strong game.

The Medals won by Varsity men at the Inter-college Athletic Meet in Montreal, last October, will be presented at the McGill-Varsity debate, Friday night.

This spring weather has sadly spoiled the plans of the management of the Jennings Cup series, and the result is that only two games have been run off.

The Band at the rink Saturday afternoon continues to be popular, there being one hundred and ten persons present last Saturday, exclusive of the season ticket holders.

The disappearance of the snow and ice is turning the minds of the Varsity sports to Lacrosse and Baseball once more. Both games promise to be under most efficient management this year, and none but bona fide students will figure on the teams. So that all aspirants should begin to prepare themselves by a good course of exercise in the gymnasium. Mr. Hanley is arranging a good Lacrosse tour, and Mr. Jones, the energetic baseball manager, has also several good games in prospect.

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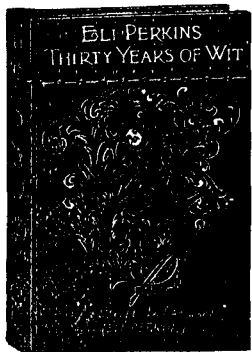


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## Education Department Calendar

- APR. 17.—Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter vacation).  
23.—Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at Ontario Normal College.  
26.—Art School Examinations begin.  
MAY 1.—Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors due.  
23.—Notice by candidates for the Public School Leaving, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist, Commercial Diploma, and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors due.  
Empire Day (first school day before 24th May).  
25.—Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins. (At close of session).  
26.—Inspectors to report number of candidates for the Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Diploma, Commercial Specialists, and Kindergarten Examinations to Department.  
JUNE 21.—Kindergarten Examinations at Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Toronto, begin.  
27.—High School Entrance Examinations begin.  
JULY 3.—Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Matriculation, and Domestic Science Examinations begin.  
4.—Commercial Specialists Examinations begin.

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 And I have thine in fee.  
 Beneath the pussy-willows, love,  
 My homage late I gave ;  
 Thy hands I held in mine, love,  
 Beside the merry wave ;  
 And long the vows we made, love ;—  
 We sealed them with a kiss.—  
 If vassalage of old, love,  
 Were thus—why it were bliss.

—A. H. R., '02.

Read the Grand Opera House ad. this week.

Whitby College Conversazione is on Friday, the 16th. Special train from Toronto.

Remember Dr. Kirschmann's address before the Philosophical Society on Friday, 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

M. A. Buchanan, '01, has been offered a position as English teacher at Zurich, his duties to commence in October.

The announcement concerning J. T. Shotwell's appointment in last week's VARSITY should have read: "J. T. Shotwell, '98, has been appointed lecturer in history in Columbia, to begin work in October, 1900."

Mr. Milner's paper on "Roman Education" before the Classical Association on Tuesday last, was much enjoyed by about 50 of those classically inclined. The writer, although giving a technical discussion of the subject, brought in considerable humor.

**SMOKERS!**

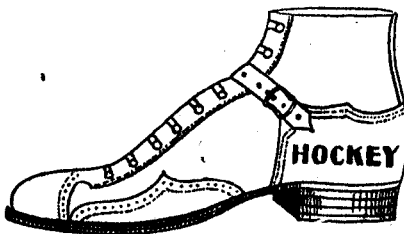
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A considerable number of Varsity men attended the Trinity Conversazione on Wednesday night.

Remember the Harmonic Club Concert, February 23rd, in the Normal School Theatre. Tickets, 25 and 50c.

The semi-finals in the Handicap Chess Tournament are still to be played. S. F. Shenstone and F. E. Brown, and N. S. Shenstone and Cochrane, are the fortunate ones left.

The committee which so successfully carried through the Natural Science exhibit at the Conversazione consisted of the following: Arthur Smith, E. A. Gray, G. F. Kay, M. H. Embree, W. Donaldson, W. J. Wilson, W. H. F. Addison, W. O. Walker, G. E. Smith, J. Anderson, R. Gaby, H. L. Kerr.

One of the best replies—it is scarcely a repartee—traditionally reported at Oxford, was made by the Great Saint of the Tractarian Movement, the Rev. Charles Marriott. A brother-fellow of Oriel had behaved rather outrageously at dinner over night, and, coming out of chapel next morning, essayed to apologize to Marriott: "My friend, I'm afraid I made rather a fool of myself last night." "My dear fellow, I assure you I observed nothing unusual."—*Collections and Recollections.*

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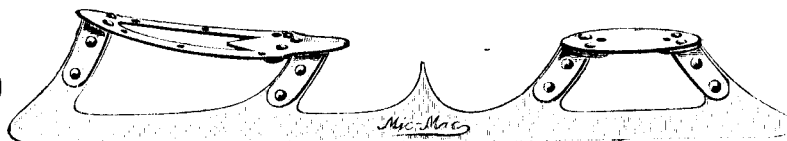
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