

Pages Missing

THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

VOL. XII.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MARCH 1, 1893.

No. 16.

Editorial Comments.

MISS ELIZA BALMER, one of the newly-appointed examiners in German, has the honor of being the first lady to fill the position of examiner in Arts. Miss Balmer will reflect credit, we believe, on the men who were liberal-minded enough to make the appointment.

In a paper read before the Alumni Association last May, the President of the graduating class advocated the appointment to the Senate of a member to represent the undergraduates.

The fact that the Senate and Council frequently have under consideration matters in which the wishes of the undergraduates is (or at least should be) taken into account, would itself, justify the presence of a representative qualified and authorized to express that wish.

We have heard of a case in which those who negatived an application of the students, admitted that they had been forced to do so because the circumstances were not sufficiently well-known to justify their supporting a measure introducing features which, however worthy of support, were not so manifestly advisable as to warrant their adoption without discussion and deliberation.

With every request or petition of the whole or any considerable body of the students to the Senate, is attached the necessity of securing some person of influence to advocate its adoption.

In our Literary Society Presidents, past and present, we have fortunately had the aid of able and energetic men, who have spared no pains to further our interests, and who have generally succeeded in their endeavors. This may not always be the case, and even if it should, would furnish no reason why recognition should not be given them as members of that body whose work they are in reality performing.

But perhaps the strongest argument for representation is not that of utility. If there be any basis for the system of representation at present in operation, it must surely have some relation to the interests which the electors have in University affairs. Assuming this, and estimating the number of graduates in Arts at 2,000, the undergraduates in the same faculty would, on the basis of numbers alone, be entitled to seven members. That is, in electing one member, we should individually be exercising one-seventh the power which will fall to us as graduates. Now the interest which we take in University affairs, and the importance to us of Senate action can hardly be said to increase seven-fold by the mere act of graduation; in fact,

the reverse is probably very near the truth. It is more-over, quite in accord with the spirit of the present time—a step in the direction of increased self-control—a substitution of directness for circumlocution, of responsibility for irresponsibility. Considered from any standpoint, it has still something in its favor, and from that of utility and fairness, everything. Let the students take hold of this matter, bring it, by petition, before the proper authorities, and ultimate success will undoubtedly be attained.

In another column appears an unofficial account of the Glee Club concert. While agreeing in the main with our correspondent as to the success of the affair, we must dissent from the view expressed by him in common with the Saturday papers, that any measure of that success was due to Mrs. Johnstone-Bishop. The members of the Glee Club themselves are not so apt to hear unfavorable criticism, nor so apt to criticise unfavorably the efforts of any artists secured by them and whose favorable reception they wish to insure, and we write from a sense, that the committee in congratulating themselves on the success of their concert are apt to attribute, are in fact attributing, this to other than the proper causes, and are thus apt to perpetuate in future concerts a practice which must eventually deprive the Club of much valuable patronage. Mrs. Bishop's singing was a disappointment, we think to the majority; all the more so, because liberal advertisement had heightened expectation, and the fact that the excellence of the other numbers more than compensated for her deficiency, would not justify her engagement and advertisement as the leading attraction. If the annual concert requires the engagement of a soloist, some one of really first-class ability should be secured. It is due however to Mrs. Bishop to remember that she sang under most disadvantageous circumstances. In every other respect the concert was above expectation. This is to say a good deal for it, and we regret that any adverse criticism has been necessary. But one other matter we allude to briefly. When the ticket-holders assembled at Suckling's to receive their checks they found that a considerable number of the best seats had already been secured. The committee had assumed the right to reserve these beforehand, but the fact that they, so far as we know, refrained from exercising this liberty for the benefit of their own personal friends, leaves room for objection only to the principle of the matter. Although it may be a courtesy which should be extended to college ladies or members of the faculty, some other means should be adopted to secure the result intended. Those who make it a point to be present at the opening of the plan have a right to expect that every seat shall be without distinction, open for selection.

THE BATTLE OF THE LEARNING—YOUTHS.

[The following is the literal translation of a fragment of an Ango-Saxon poem discovered among some ancient M. S. S., the greater part having seemingly been destroyed or lost. This fragment has only lately come to light, and gives valuable information concerning the customs and literature of the time.]

Came tidings to Yorkdon, over by Don Sea,
pirates from Southland, Sons of bold warriors,
from Trinity fastness, all of a hard race,
would with the valiant, Sons of old 'Varsity,'
hoary-haired warrior, old in the contest,
fight in hard battle. Then arose aethlings,
young in the battle-field, eager and ready,
said in proud words, boastfully in the hall :
Let us go forward, fight with the villains,
either of two must come, we will uphold one cause,
or on the battle place yield up our lives.
Thus spake the haughty thanes, shook the tough oak-clubs :
fierce were the warriors, eager for battle,
Then spake 'Varsity's child, Plugnoth the elder :
Scorn these bold pirates, choose better battle-field,
far nobler contest-ground than the Academy ;
not the tough-lung shout, noble attainment
this be our prize." Arose then fierce murmur,
cried out bold thanes, earls full loud and high :
" Cowardly counsel, womanish weakness,
forth to the fight ; minds will be clearer,
work will be dearer after hard victory ;
gird on the coats-of-mail, hard pointed iron ;
white and blue edged ; go forth to battle ! "
(See note 1) Stood foremost.....
old in the camp, hoary-haired warrior,
'Varsity's dear son, in words bade the followers :
' May he forever mourn, who from the carnage-field
thinketh to turn while he has lungs to use.'
Pirates came forth from south, red and black warriors ;
Met in Academy ; then was stern striving,
trampling of many a foot, stood there full fast the Thanes ;
warriors there fell, shattered with shouts.
(See note 2.) The raven the dusky-coat shrieked ' Rah,
Roo, Trinity ;'
' Rouge et noir' cried out the hoarse-voiced raven ;
and the white eagle, 'Varsity, 'Varsity ;
thus called the white one ; white with the blue-streaked
bill.
Carnage on earth fell ; young men lay low ;
fell they on either hand. Some pirate from Southland
raised his broad shield, let from his hand fly
roses and fern-leaves, laid many a Thane low,
that on the earth fell, dear sons of 'Varsity ;
the kinsmen of 'Varsity, the young men lay low.
(See note 3.) Then raised the comrades loud song of terror,
shook the great oak-clubs, let roses fly from hand,
felled the bold pirates ; sometimes on shields they shot
sometimes slew warriors,.....
(See note 4).....

Explanatory notes on above.

- (1) Part of this line has been lost.
- (2) Poets of this time used to represent ravens, eagles, and wolves, as attendants upon the battle field.
- (3) There seems to have been a band of men belonging to this race whose custom it was to wail mournfully in all battles, and even in the halls upon festive occasions, in time of peace.
- (4) Unfortunately the rest of the poem has been lost or destroyed,

C. M. S. K.

In connection with the work in the Department of English, students of University of Pennsylvania are compelled to write editorials, the best of which are placed at the disposal of the editors of the different college papers. If students were given credit in their year's work for essays, sketches, etc., accepted by the college papers the life of the editor would become a happy one.

SCISSORS AND PASTE.

Though the recent cold snap has put all thought of spring far from the editorial mind yet we find among our exchanges many signs of an early season and plentiful crop of spring poetry. Already amorous verse and ditty, rondeau, ballad and triolet are everywhere.

From the *Columbia Spectator* we clip this bright reminder of summer days :

VILLANELLE.

Halcyon hours of a summer day,
When idleness dictates and pleasures are free,
When happiness goes on its airy way.

When maidens smile and laugh alway,
And life is gay as life should be ;
Halcyon hours of a summer's day.

When rippling laughter holds its sway,
And all the world is plunged in glee ;
When happiness goes on its airy way.

The breeze soft murmurs over the bay,
The low surf sighs on the tranquil sea ;
Halcyon hours of a summer's day.

When the dainty scent of the new mown hay,
Is caught by the birds in the rustling tree ;
When happiness goes on its airy way.

And now when all the skies are grey,
Our thoughts fly back where they used to be ;
Halcyon hours of a summer's day
When happiness goes on its airy way.

Our scissors refuse to clip the tenderest passages from our exchanges. We cull a few lines here and there which are less honeyed than the rest.

APPLAUSE.

Under the chandelier's blaze
See how they listen and gaze.
Listen, their eyes growing tender,
Gaze, while the magical splendor
My music spreads in their skies,
Flushes and darkles and dies.
I, who have wrought them the wonder,
What do I care for their cries,
Plaudits and hand-clapping thunder ?
All that I care for is yonder :
A strip of brow in the dotted maze,
One loosened strand cutting through it, and under,
Blown by a rapture of gladness asunder,
Thrilling me through with an exquisite praise,
Her two eyes.

Harvard Monthly,

APPARENT.

When I questioned young Smithson a short time ago,
Why no longer he courted Miss B,
He looked at me strangely and smiled just a bit,
" The reason's a parent ! " cried he.

Brunonian.

" What were you doing last night ? " I said,
" 'Twas naughty to do thus ;
A black-coat sleeve on a white back-ground
Is quite conspicuous."

He stammered and blushed, but finally said,
In half-defiant tone,
" What matters it all to you, any way ?
I was only holding my own."

Brunonian.

AS WE LIST: AND YE LIST.

An object, however beautiful, should be held at a certain distance from the eye, in order to please, for when it approaches too closely, vision becomes impossible.

Joy, to be fully appreciated, must not press against and smother us, but must be so held that the soul may be most aware of it.

* * * * *

For one prone to overvalue the admiration he can gain from the world, we would prescribe the following course of action: Write an article on the question most dear to your heart, do not demand the proof, and then without previously referring to any passages in Ecclesiastes, read your work as it is printed. Your "hopes that lead us on" will make you despair as, "ropes that lead us on;" your "tears that refresh the eye" will render you tearful as, "fears that refresh the eye"; your "courage, which is the animation of the soul" will make you tremble as, "courage, which is the *animalcule* of the soul;" and the only comfort left to you will be in despising the opinions of others, and taking refuge in the thought of your own integrity.

* * * * *

Have you ever met people who resembled the repeating decimals which used to dismay us in the "sums" of youth? Is *repeating decimals* the proper term? We mean the figures which always appeared with a mark overhead, like the brand on the forehead of Cain, and never disappeared, and always involved matters in difficulty. No solution of such persons is possible; the good cannot preserve them, the wise cannot foretell them, and the wicked cannot destroy them.

* * * * *

The necessity of methodical writing seems to us one of the curses of journalism. We read of Dickens who seated himself regularly at his table and wrote his determined measure every day, or of Anthony Trollope who at certain intervals, whether he were at the club or in the street produced his note-book and filled a fixed number of lines, but we cannot understand it. There are times when the mind is clumsy with words, and cannot well express itself. Whatever his mood, the journalist must write, and his bad work is fatal to himself, and hurtful to others. Canada has no finer humorist than Sara Jeanette Duncan. Every one remembers her Garth Grafton columns in the *Globe*, and no one can deny that, often witty, they were sometimes dull. We were glad when this draining of her humor ceased, and when she began to preserve it in the more deliberate form of books. However, there seems to be no remedy, and we want the newspapers.

* * * * *

In the February number of *Wives and Daughters*, Ethelwyn Wetherald gives a page of favourite quotations sent her by some of the well-known Canadian writers. Prof. C. G. B. Roberts furnished her with the following sonnet from Mr. Lampman:—

THE TRUTH.

Friend, though thy soul should burn thee, yet be still,
Thoughts were not meant for strife, nor tongues for swords.
He that sees clearest is gentlest of his words,
And that's not truth that hath the heart to kill.
The whole world's thought shall not one truth fulfil.
Dull in our age, and passionate in youth,
No mind of man hath found the perfect truth,
Nor shalt thou find it; therefore, friend, be still.

Watch and be still, nor hearken to the fool,
The babbler of consistency and rule;
Wisest is he who never quite secure,
Changes his thoughts for better, day by day:
To-morrow some new light will shine, be sure,
And thou shalt see thy thought another way.

We were somewhat surprised by the selection which Mr. Lampman, in his turn, made, because he offered it as

being to his mind "the finest thing ever written by any Canadian."

Ah me! the mighty love that I have borne
To thee, sweet song! a perilous gift was it
My mother gave me that September morn
When sorrow, song, and life were at one altar lit.

A gift more perilous than the priest's; his lore
Is all of books and to his books extends;
And what they see and know, he knows--no more,
And with their knowing all his knowing ends.

A gift more perilous than the painter's; he
In his divinest moments only sees
The inhumanities of color; we
Feel each and all the inhumanities.

GEORGE FREDERICK CAMERON.

This is surely not the high-water mark of Canadian poetry. Archibald Lampman has produced better work himself.

THE GLEE CLUB.

The 24th of February has come and gone and the Glee Club concert is a thing of the past. The committee may now rest their weary limbs and refresh their minds and hearts by going to lectures and meditating on the approaching exams.

The concert was in every way a success, and too much praise cannot be given to the committee for their untiring efforts in the arrangement and management of the whole affair.

The Pavilion was filled with a splendid audience, in which the youth and beauty, not to say culture, of Toronto were well represented, when the Glee Club filed in and ascended the arduous steps of the lofty platform, and the rounds of applause which greeted their appearance gave evidence of considerable popularity. Blue and white were everywhere, many of the fair auditors wearing the favorite shades. All the arrangements were perfect, and a better satisfied audience has seldom left the Pavilion. The encore fiend was there and his name was legion, and as a consequence it was rather late when the last number on the programme was reached. The singing of the Club and playing of the Banjo Club formed undoubtedly the most popular part of the programme, but the artists who assisted were very much appreciated and well received. Mrs. Bishop, in spite of the fact that she was suffering from fatigue, made a splendid impression, and it is safe to say that she will revisit Toronto at no very distant date; while Mr. Field and Mr. Morgan fully maintained their reputation as artists of the first rank. The gem of the evening was, perhaps, Dudley Buck's "Twilight," which was most artistically rendered, the effects of light and shade and the variations of tempo being well sustained. Not the least popular number of the Glee Club was "Daybreak," a distinctively Toronto piece, consisting of a modern newspaper adage set to a familiar air, with a preliminary "Hark!" and a daybreak crow. The Banjo Club came in for a large share of the applause and their playing was, to use a rather undignified expression, "out of sight." The mandolin quartette covered themselves with glory and reflected great credit on their genial trainer, Mr. Smedley. Altogether it was probably the most successful concert the Glee Club has given, and they are to be congratulated on such a brilliant and successful season.

The *Sequoia* (Stanford University) bewails a dearth of college poetry of a high class. Certainly few colleges produce such excellent verse as appears every week in the *Brunonian*, *Red and Blue*, *Yale Record*, *Boudoin's Orient* and a few others, yet we cannot say we think very highly of the offering of a ten-dollar prize for the student sending in the largest amount of poetry during the year, as the *Orient* does in a recent issue.

The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,

BY

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Subscription is \$1.00 a year, payable strictly in advance.

All literary contributions and items of College news should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

All communications of a business nature should be addressed to THE BUSINESS MANAGER. Advertising rates can be had on application.

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MARCH 1, 1893.

TOLSTOI.

The fourth lecture in the series of Saturday afternoon lectures was given last week when Mr. Milner delivered an address on Tolstoi. Russian literature is exciting great interest just now in the commonwealth of literature, not only from the fact of its realistic tendency, but also for the reason that while to any active European country it would do honor, on an exclusive nation like the Russians it reflects the highest praise. That the school should be realistic must be evident to all, for can anyone read even at this distance of the sufferings of the poor peasants in that oppressed land without the facts stirring in his soul feelings of the deepest pity and regret? Much more then must the intellectual men of the country be aroused when they contrast the gay world of St. Petersburg with the poverty and want of the provinces.

The realistic school in Russia, had its origin in Nokolai V. Gogol whose realism springs from his inner being and who desires above all to be true. "His is the sentiment," as one writer has expressed "of one who has never reached the plane of artificiality rather than of him who, himself an artificial product exclaims 'we will be natural and paint things without fetters.'" Ivan Turgenieff is the representative artist of the school; yet though he has culture and style he has a Russian heart and in the "Annals of a Sportsman" he has given us a picture of a Russian serf in all his hopelessness and misery. The member of the school who presents its intelligence is Tolstoi while Destoieffsky is a writer who allows his pen to be ruled by his heart.

In beginning his lecture, the lecturer showed that there are two Tolstois: the Tolstoi of the past, young, impulsive and skeptical and the Tolstoi of the present who, by his energy in following out his convictions and in his sympathetic self-sacrifice has proved the beauty of the words, "*homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto.*"

He received a very desultory education and really never mastered any one department of study. He began his University course by taking up the study of Orientals, but soon gave them up for law. He read however, nearly everything else but law and when he was in his third year suddenly left the University. He next served some years as a soldier and was present as a division commander at the siege of Sebastopol. His experiences are vividly described in his novel itself, entitled "Sebastopol."

It was not however, until his return to St. Petersburg, that his real literary activity began. It was no wonder that with his high rank, wealth and fame he at first thought literature of small moment; it would seem that one who was already so famous could have no desire to add additional literary lustre to his name, yet strange to say he himself admits that it was out of pure vanity and this very love for fame that he did begin to write. Among his first productions were "The Cossacks" and "Sebastopol." These are simply the story of the author's life enlivened with a list of romance.

Not long after this, while living on his estate he became interested in the relief of the serfs. He established schools and endeavored to raise the peasantry. The rules of the school were somewhat peculiar, since each child studied when he liked and what he liked. He had however, doubts as to the value of culture and progress and held that they were for the benefit of the few, rather than the many.

In "War and Peace" published about this period he gives his judgment on human life. Putting aside the accumulated knowledge of the ages, he seeks to solve the problem *de novo*. He likens mankind to a herd of animals and holds that as they are led by one which happens to stray from this side or the other, so the greatest movements of mankind are simply due to the will of one or other single individual. There must of necessity be an inducement of fatalism running through the book, whose author holds that we have in reality no freedom of action.

In 1875 appeared his great book, "Anna Karénina," in which story he seeks to teach that divorce is never right and that the doer must always suffer. Levin is Tolstoi again, who finds in the words of a simple muzhik the secret of life. Science and all the teaching of the past must fall before simplicity and love.

Shortly after this he became interested in the study of the Bible and found in it his only stay and comfort. Finding discrepancies between the translation and the original text, he began a new translation for the benefit of the peasantry. Since 1884 he has only written short stories. In conclusion the lecturer drew attention to the fact that Tolstoi was the slave of a process of thought, i.e., that of realism. In his gospel of non-resistance he seeks to draw us nearer to God and again in his aim towards simplification of life, he seeks to follow nature, which is a reflection of God.

WHEN IN THY PRESENCE, DEAR.

I, who have lips that can utter,
Words men are pleased to hear,
Speak but to stumble and stutter
When in thy presence, dear.

Thoughts for thee rise in me thronging,
Eager with them I come,
Half but to tell to thee, longing,
Yet I am once more dumb.

When before God I am kneeling,
Need there is not of speech,
Silence then nothing concealing;
He cannot know and reach.

So with thy heart would I, dearest,
Sweeter communion seek,
Not by the words that are clearest,
But those I cannot speak.

EVELYN DURAND.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

II.

Organization :—From the point of view of the students it is convenient to say that Columbia now consists of seven schools. From the administrative point of view it is almost more convenient to say that Columbia consists of the College, that is, the School of Arts, and of six University faculties : Law, Medicine, Mines, Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science. The Government consists of the President, the Trustees, a University Council (consisting of two members from each faculty, and dealing with matters of common concern) and a Faculty Council consisting of the faculty of each school, and presided over by the Dean of the school.

Courses of Study :—In the first year the curriculum is rigid, in the second and third years elective courses are allowed, and in the fourth year all the subjects are elective.

The seniors may take the first year in the professional schools, as a part of the equipment of the A. B. degree. In this respect Columbia is quite unlike Toronto, as also the system of examinations, but I believe that it is essentially the practice at Oxford, and there seems to be a good many arguments in its favor.

The Library :—Contains 140,000 volumes, annual additions being about 15,000 volumes. Said to be rich in important series and sets of books, periodicals, transactions of societies, and collections of historical material. Open from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m. The men work among the books. Tables always filled. The minimum amount of noise. Any book, not a reference book and not belonging to a set, nor to the small desk library of say 100 volumes (which are changed from time to time) may be taken out for three days at a time. No inconvenience seems to arise in the working of this rule. Last year out of 26,632 books loaned, less than 100 were lost, and none were stolen.

Public Lectures :—Successful courses of public lectures are delivered in co-operation with the Cooper Union, the Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Faculty of Philosophy has thrown open certain of its lectures to the public, and the Faculty of Political Science, while deeming it unwise to follow the example of the French Universities in this respect, has endeavored to meet the needs of the public by establishing short courses of lectures upon subjects of History, Political and Legal Science, Political Economy, and Sociology, to be given in the evening and without any charge for admission.

Aliter :—The men have lockers in the basement for their books, and coat rooms with attendants in charge, 101 societies and clubs but no general society, three or four weekly papers and one magazine. Athletics are sickly, and the smoke of the cigarette ascendeth forever and ever. They come from 42 of the States of the Union, and from 21 foreign countries. They are interested in everything under the sun, and are ready to discuss anything from the liability of the bailee at early Germanic Law to the financial arrangements of the Home Rule bill. In temper they are catholic and critical. Scattered among them are lawyers, journalists, theologians, politicians and students. They wear no gowns, carry no canes, do not rise on the entrance of the lecturer, are given to asking many questions, have no competitive examinations, never scrap and tell no untruths about their progress in their studies. It is not surprising then to find that they are not much given to nonsense, but rather to inquiry and comparison, that they are not unkind to the foreigner and are very apt to say what they mean.

Fellowships :—Next year there will be 24 Fellowships, at present there are 16 (with an allowance of \$500 each,) and 5 of these are in Political Science. They are awarded on application and the presentation of a Thesis. The ap-

plicants are quite numerous; in 1890, I am told, amounting to 80 or 90. The men who hold the fellowships are not required to do any teaching and every encouragement is given to those who are pursuing special investigations. The men attend the lectures and the seminaria and work continuously at these Theses, at the end of a year they go up for their Master's, and after two years for their Doctor's degree. The candidates for these degrees are not accepted on sight. They are required to know much and to have done something.

The School of Political Science :—I think it was in 1814 or 15 that Dupont de Nemours, the Economist, the Physiocrat, while spending the period of his exile in this country, was asked by Jefferson to draw up a scheme of national education for the U. S. Among other things, he recommended the establishment of a National University at Washington which was to contain a school of Political and Social Science. But the times were not very favorable. The country was at war and the plan fell through. The National University is not yet established and it was left to Columbia to establish in the eighties, the first school of Political Science on the continent. Since 1884 the development of the school has been rapid and uninterrupted. New chairs have been established with liberal salaries, new courses of lectures opened, much attention given to work in the seminaria and the work of investigation and publication pushed steadily on. The Professors are apparently given a pretty free rein, and the whole College shows a splendid combination of authority and liberty of organization, and of freedom of individual initiation. The students here are apt to be very enthusiastic when speaking of the future of their school and occasionally go as far as to make unholy comparisons; and really, when one thinks how much has been done here already and that the men who have achieved it have still 30 or 35 years of working life before them, and when one thinks of the size of their field, and the importance of their investigation, one is apt to be very hopeful about the future of the School, and of the College.

Among other things courses of lectures are delivered in *History*, Constitutional History of Europe, Constitutional History of England, Constitutional History of the United States, American Colonial History, the U. S. during the Reconstruction period, France since 1815, Relations of England and Ireland, Political History of New York, History of Diplomacy, History of Political Theories, Historical and Political Geography.

Law :—History of European Law, Institutes of Roman Law, Systematic Jurisprudence, Comparative Constitutional Law, International Law, International Private Law, Comparative Administrative Law, Law of Taxation, Law of Municipal Corporations.

Economics :—The science of Public Finance, Financial History of the United States, Tariff History of the United States, Taxation and Distribution, Railroad Problems, History of Economic Theories, Political Economy, Historical and Practical Political Economy, and also Sociology, and Statistics.

I have written down this long list in order to give an outline of the ground that is being covered in the lectures here, but if Columbia's curriculum contained only four courses of lectures, viz. : Those in the History of European Law, the Institutes of Roman Law, and Jurisprudence by Prof. Munroe Smith; and that in Finance by Prof. Seligman, it would still be well worth the while of a student of Political Science to spend at least a year in post-graduate study at Columbia.

JAMES A. McLEAN.

Brown has become a semi-military college. Military tactics are required in Freshman and Sophomore years, but are elective in Junior and Senior years.

THE ENCHANTED BOOT.

On Caria's coast there lies a shore
They call the beach of singing sand ;
'Tis said, that, in the days of yore,
Fair Aphrodite trod the strand.

And even yet—on halcyon days—
Those who have crossed the arena tell,
From foot of him who idly strays
Faint strains of sweetest music swell.

And I have heard a merry note
From foot of maiden of to-day ;
'Tis surely an Enchanted Boot
That breathes its sole in such a lay.

I know the physicists will tell
That music's but vibrating air,
The physicists may go to—well,
Perhaps I'd better not say where.

Let science talk of grating grains,
And men profane of squeaking shoes ;
The poet's mind the truth attains
And wisdom waits upon the muse.

I know the sand's proud pæan rings
Remembering the Goddess' feet ;
And the glad boot its anthem sings
Rejoiced to bear a maid so sweet.

N. A. M. PORTKEY, '00.

A TRAGEDY IN COMMONPLACE.

As children they had been playmates, Elsie and Tom. It was a happy childhood, for not a few of the pleasant things of life were open to them, and they cared little for all the world and much for each other. They were cousins; and fast friends.

Time passed on. Elsie—who, as a child, had been pushed into the back ground by sisters older and more aggressive, more attractive to strangers, perhaps; certainly more regular featured and more delicately complexioned—outgrew her childish timidity, and expanded into a young woman, with a woman's quiet self-confidence and a woman's consciousness (though sweet and maidenly) of her power to please. Was she conscious, too, of a change in her relationship to Tom? Perhaps not—perhaps Tom himself hardly felt that a change was possible. He had never wavered in a brotherly devotion; how should he realize that, as man and woman, things could not be the same to him and to Elsie as they had been to them in the holiday times of their childhood? His heart was an open book to her; how should he know that, unconsciously to her, he had ceased, gradually, to be her confidant? Her manner was free and open and unconstrained—to him, cordial and sisterly as ever; how should he guess that others had grown as dear to her as he? He asked for nothing, hoped for nothing, desired nothing more than to be for all time her very dear friend—her almost brother; why should it be denied him?

The awakening came suddenly, as it must. Not through love-madness on his part—nor on Elsie's. Not through passionate jealousy of any other whom Elsie had learned to love—he had never thought of her as a lover might, and would have rejoiced in her love for one worthy of her trust. It was nothing—only a careless word that fell from the girl's unguarded lips; uttered unthinkingly, not cruelly, as the expression of her natural attitude toward him—indifferently, as the expression of an every day fact. He did not blame her; he could not force her love—nor could she. He had only been dreaming—loving as a brother and dreaming that he was loved. It was nothing.

Nothing but a line more on a forehead which begins already to show that the careless holiday of childhood is of the past. Nothing but a closer attention to the business affairs which claim his time. Nothing but a firmer set to the quiet lips and a gentler tone to a voice which once had laughter in it.

T. D. SPENCE.

THOUGHTS BY THE RAILWAY.

There is one study which, though not on the University curriculum, commends itself to the attention of every true student. It is that which Pope has called "the proper study of mankind," Man. Alike from books and from real life, alike in the lecture-room and in the social and business intercourse of the world, in every sphere of life can this most fascinating of all studies be pursued. But if there is one opportunity more favorable than another for observing and "sizing up" the character of mankind in general, it is that which is presented to the railway passenger.

The philosopher Hobbes lived before the age of railways; but his views of the nature of man are strikingly confirmed by the experience of travellers. Who does not remember the individual who can take up two seats in a crowded car as cheerfully as if no one else were standing near by, regarding him with a look which not even the most optimistic could call friendly? Mayhap we ourselves have been the offenders—we can remember the scowls that greeted us, as others in search of a seat passed by us; we can imagine we heard their "curses not loud but deep" as we stared into vacancy, sublimely unconscious of their presence. Ishmaels that we were! our hand against every man's, and every man's hand against us. Truly it was a case of *bellum omnium contra omnes*. At such times (*i.e.*, we happen to have the double seat above mentioned) we derive great comfort from that noble line of Milton's:

They also serve who only stand and wait.

Whether the others had the same consolation, we never stayed to think. Truly Hobbes seized hold of a large element in man, even if he did not grasp his whole nature.

But we have been side-tracked unawares, indulging in this philosophic discussion. We must now switch back to our main line. We were remarking that the railway passenger has unrivalled facilities for learning his fellow-men, what and of what sort they are. This is no mere raillery, but a proposition to which every engineering individual will give assent, for the train of thought freighted with so many ties of association which it will start in his mind will carry him without a brake to the same conclusion as ourselves, and he will therefore esteem us as wise and prudent, *i.e.*, as having voiced his opinion in uttering our own, or, as the poet beautifully expresses the same thought:

Would that thy lips might utter what it were mine to say!

But to resume. If you wish to see what mankind really is by examining an average sample of the *genus homo*, then we know of no better coign of vantage from which to make observations. All the stages of life can be seen here. Of the infant stage not more than one or two specimens will be met with ordinarily on a single trip, but they are amply sufficient to keep up the reputation of the class. Too often, alas! we are apt to forget the poor tired mother, when we are annoyed because our snooze at full length in the double seat is disturbed by the still, small voice that, like the conscience of the righteous, will not be hushed. School boys, too; aye, and school girls! The last trip we made, a troop, of them got on at one of the stations, and their merry talk and laughter made us wish for our own school-days again. Some of them, perhaps, were not so free and unconstrained; the experienced eye could detect symptoms of the third stage of human life already emerging from the second. We would be willing to wager a good deal that if that young fellow ever studied Wordsworth he is thinking now of the poem, "She was a phantom of delight," etc. As we watched them we began to weave romances about the future of these merry youths and maidens, and the car seemed strangely dull after they had left it. Who does not remember, too, the dignified-looking individual who sets forth his views on politics and the nature of things in general in a voice which awes us by its accents of authority and command? We begin to wonder what important personage he is, and in a subdued tone inquire of our next neighbor whether he is a cabinet minister or a member of parliament, or what. Imagine

our feelings on being told that he is the chief official of the township of Wayback, just returning from the last session of the county council! "What a fall was there, my countrymen!" We sink back into our seat to muse on the shams and vanities of life in general and of township councillors in particular. But see! here is the next stage: an old man comes in, bowed down with the weight of years, his feeble step scarce guiding him to a seat. Almost without knowing it we are impelled to share our double seat with him, so that we escape our own notice, being more benevolent than selfish, and soon we glide into conversation with our reverend seat-mate. He is going to see his son, who left home twenty years ago to make his own way in the world, and who has now sent for the old father to come and visit him in his new home. How the old man's eyes light up with pride as he talks about the "boy" he is going to see! To him the theme is inexhaustible, and our own hearts are fired with a sympathetic glow as we listen to his conversation, so artless that we often smile at it, and yet so full of affection and of love. Just as we are in the middle of the "boy's" history our station is announced; and with a hasty good-bye to our aged friend we hurry out into the world again.

How like a dream it seems, when our thoughts revert to the experience of our trip! But it is no dream, it is a sample of the great world set before us for our study and profit; and if we have used our opportunity to the best advantage, the probability is that we will go forth from the car with wider knowledge of and wider sympathy for the men and women who are going to and fro on the earth and walking up and down it than we had when we started on our journey.

X.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

A meeting of the Natural Science Association of Toronto University was held Friday afternoon with the President, Mr. Miller in the chair. The following committees were appointed to award the medals and prizes:—For the Cawthorne medal, Prof. Pike, Dr. Miller, and the president; for the McMurrich medal, Prof. Wright, Mr. Mackenzie, and the president; for the prizes, Messrs. Jeffrey, Munroe, and the president. A motion was unanimously passed to instruct the secretary to communicate to the Library Committee the great inconvenience experienced by science students in not being allowed to take books out over night. Dr. Ellis then favoured the association with an address on the manufacture of sulphuric acid. He illustrated his remarks by means of stereopticon views. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the doctor for his interesting address, and for the kindly interest he still takes in the welfare of the association.

EXAMINERS IN ARTS AND LAW.

- Law—J. McG. Young, B.A., W. H. McFadden, B.A., LL.B.
- Law and arts, Roman law, constitutional law, history of law, international law, jurisprudence—Hon. William Proudfoot, W. R. Riddell, B.A., LL.B.
- Arts, classics—J. C. Robertson, B.A., A. Carruthers, B.A., W. S. Milner, B.A., H. R. Fairclough, M.A., F. H. Wallace, M.A., A. J. Bell, M.A., Ph.D., H. J. Cody, M.A., A. L. Langford, M.A., R. J. Bonner, B.A., C. A. Stuart, B.A.
- Ancient history—W. S. Milner, B.A., R. J. Bonner, B.A.
- Mathematics—A. T. DeLury, B.A., R. Henderson, B.A., J. J. Birchard, M.A., Ph.D., W. J. Odell, B.A.
- Physics—J. J. Martin, B.A., C. A. Chant, B.A.
- English—A. McMechan, B.A., W. J. Alexander, B.A., Ph.D., A. H. Reynar, M.A., LL.D., D. R. Leys, M.A., L. E. Horning, M.A., Ph.D.
- French—J. Squair, B.A., C. Guillet, B.A., J. H. Cameron, B.A., John Petch, M.A.
- German—Miss E. Balmer, B.A., L. E. Horning, M.A., Ph.D., G. H. Needler, B.A., Ph.D., J. P. Hubbard, B.A.
- Italian and Spanish—W. H. Fraser, B.A., J. H. A. Davidson, B.A., S. B. Leacock, B.A.

- History and ethnology—G. M. Wrong, B.A.
- Political economy—James Mavor.
- Constitutional history—J. M. McEvoy, B.A., LL.B.
- Chemistry—W. L. Miller, B.A., Ph.D., J. Munro, B.A.
- Biology—E. C. Jeffrey, B.A.
- Mineralogy and geology—W. G. Miller, B.A.
- Philosophy—J. M. Baldwin, M.A., Ph.D., J. G. Hume, M.A., Ph.D., E. J. Badgley, B.D., LL.D., P. S. Dowdall, D.D.
- Oriental languages—D. W. McGee, B.A., G. C. Workman, M.A.
- Junior matriculation; classics—A. J. Bell, Ph.D., W. S. Milner, B.A.
- Mathematics—A. C. McKay, B.A., A. T. DeLury, B.A.
- English and history—W. J. Alexander, B.A., Ph.D., F. H. Sykes, M.A.
- French and German—J. Petch, M.A., A. H. Young, B.A.
- Physics, chemistry and biology—C. A. Chant, B.A., E. C. Jeffrey, B.A.
- The appointment of Prof. Proudfoot, Mr. Fairclough and Prof. Wallace were recommended to be made, provisionally, to take effect only if the latter half of sec. 48 of the University Act is repealed during the approaching session of the legislature.

A report was received from the committee on the remuneration of examiners, Prof. Baker, chairman, in which it is recommended that examiners in arts be paid \$5 for each paper set, and 30c. for each paper read.

Athletic Notes.

HOCKEY.

The following players representing Varsity's second team, on Saturday afternoon, defeated the Victorias of Hamilton, in that village, by 10 goals to 1:—Goal, Brown; point, Poussett; cover point, Culbert; forwards, Burbidge, Brown, E. Burwash and L. Burwash.

The general and prolonged boom in the "Ambitious City" seems to have extended to the ice, and though Hamilton's usual lot fell to the hockey men on Saturday, we feel certain that the gentlemanly game played by the Victorias will assure their success, and make their city the frequent resort of Varsity teams.

The team dined at the "Royal," and were invited to stop over and play the Thistles, but as the majority wished to attend religious services on Sunday, this very kind invitation had to be declined.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

NOTE.—Notices under this head must be in the hands of the Editor by Monday night.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2ND.

Y.M.C.A.—Missionary Meeting—Address by Dr. Avison, Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD.

- Literary Society.—Constitution night, Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8 p.m.
- Ladies' Glee Club.—Practice in Room 3, College Building, 1 p.m.
- Jackson Society.—Jackson Hall, Victoria College, 8 p.m.
- Victoria Literary Society.—Literary Society Hall, Victoria College, 8 p.m.
- Mathematical and Physical Society.—Room 16, College Building, 3.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH.

Public Lecture by Prof. Vander Smissen,—"Goethe's Faust," University Hall, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5TH.

- Bible Class.—"The Body and its Head." Eph. iv: 1-16. Rev. J. P. Sheraton, D. D., Wycliffe College, 3 p.m.
- Gospel Services.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4:15 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 6TH.

Lecture by Mr. Bremner on Diderot, Monday, 6th, at 4 o'clock, in No. 2. S.P.S. Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Parlor, 8.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH.

- Class of '95 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Parlor, 8.30 a.m.
- Class of '96 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Reading Room, 8:30 a.m.
- Y.W.C.A.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p.m.
- Natural Science Association.—Cicero—Essays, Messrs. Ceasar and Cushing.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8TH.

Bible Class.—Rev. Dr. McTavish's class for Bible Training. Y.M.C. Hall, 5 p.m.

MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Mr. G. J. Blewett, '94, has been unable to attend lectures this year, but promises to be up for the examination.

Prof. and Mrs. Baldwin were "At Home" last Wednesday to the students in Philosophy of the 3rd and 4th years.

Prof. Baldwin has, we regret to say, decided to accept the offer of Princeton. In September he will begin his duties as Professor of Psychology.

Sickness has rarely been so prevalent amongst the students as it has been this winter. Most of those who have been attacked by it are now better, but we are sorry to learn that Mr. D. Glassey, '93, is still suffering from a low fever. We earnestly hope that he may soon recover.

Mr. W. O. McTaggart, '92, after spending a few months in the office of the Fisk Teachers' Agency of Boston, has returned to Toronto and opened out a Canadian branch at 32 Church Street, where he will be pleased to have a call from all University men who purpose engaging in the teaching profession.

We quote the following from Friday's *Toronto Mail*:—"The marriage of Miss Fannie Bartlett to James Brebner, B. A., registrar of Toronto University, took place last night at the residence of the bride's parents, Victoria Avenue, Windsor. Rev. John Gray, of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, officiated." The *Varsity* offers its sincerest congratulations, and wishes Mr. Brebner every happiness during his married life.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB. — A French meeting was held on Monday, February 20, in the College building. The author discussed was Victor Hugo. The programme was as follows: A brief account of the life of Victor Hugo, by Miss Telfer; a carefully written paper on "Napoleon le Petit," by Miss Smith; and an excellent essay on "Marie Tudor," by Miss Fleming. The meeting closed with conversation in French.

Tempted by the recent moon-lit nights, a few of the bolder spirits amongst our students who fear not the approaching exams., organized a sleighing party and on Saturday evening set out for the Humber, coming back by the way of North Toronto. The evening was calm and cloudless and everyone enjoyed himself most thoroughly. It seems a pity that such an event should be so very rare.

The last meeting for the term of the Political Science Club of '95 was held on Thursday, February 23rd, with Prof. Mavor in the chair. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance to hear the opposite principles of Free Trade and Protection discussed. Messrs. Dirstein and Stanbury spoke for Free Trade and Messrs. Tucker and Procter for Protection, and their

speeches were able expositions of their respective doctrines. The chair decided that the arguments advanced were in favour of the Protectionists. In conclusion a vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Mavor and Mr. McEvoy for the time and trouble spent in behalf of the club.

It is said that the Political Science men of '94, when tired of studying the philosophy of government, occasionally undertake the solution of abstruse mathematical problems for the sake of the relaxation which it affords them. But not long ago, while engaged in this innocent amusement, they came across the following question which completely baffled them: If three snakes, each 2 feet long, be placed so as to form a circle, what will the circumference of the circle be when each snake has swallowed the one in front of him? A few were of the opinion that the circle would still be six feet, while others stoutly maintained that there would be no circle left. Perhaps some of the men in honor mathematics can give the correct solution.

Last Thursday the Hon. S. H. Blake gave an interesting address at the Y. M. C. A. on "Parables in Nature." Even before the speaker arrived the room was crowded and many who were late found themselves compelled to stand in the hall. After showing how we can draw proofs of God's mercy and grace from commonplace things around us, the speaker went on to compare the life of the student with that of St. Paul, which at first was narrow and bigoted, but afterwards kept growing wider and more perfect, day by day. Mr. Blake was listened to with attention, and we are but uttering the wish of everyone present when we say that we hope before long to again have the pleasure of hearing him.

On Thursday evening a team of stalwart Varsity men, chosen from those who attend the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, boarded a car and went out to the Western institution to instruct its members in the art of playing basket ball, but the Westerners soon showed that they needed no instructions and succeeded in beating the Varsity team by 6 to 2. The play was very fast and exciting, though at times a trifle rough. Our own men excelled in individual play but were not so good at passing, and were handicapped by being unaccustomed to the sort of ball used. The following composed the Varsity team: Back—MacLaren, Agnew, Forrester; centre—Carroll, Craig, Sanderson; forward—Mollins, Piersol, Wickens and Roxborough.

Y.M.C.A.—Last Thursday's meeting was largely attended by the students. There was a special attraction this evening, Mr. S. H. Blake having kindly consented to deliver an address

to the Varsity men. The most interesting and earnest address appealed to the hearts of almost every man present. The Y.M.C.A. feels greatly indebted to Mr. Blake, who showed his interest in the Association by leaving urgent business in the city to come up and spend an hour with us. The students will not forget the Gospel Services held every Sunday afternoon at 4.15 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Hall. Next regular meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, March 2nd, at 5 p.m. The meeting which will be of a missionary character, will be addressed by Dr. Avison, who intends starting soon for Korea.

A meeting of the Natural Science Association was held on Friday afternoon with the President, Mr. Miller, in the chair. Prof. Pike and Dr. Miller were appointed a committee to read the essays for the Cawthorne medal, and Prof. Wright and Mr. Mackenzie for the McMurrich medal; Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Munro to award the prizes. The president of the association is the convener of each committee. A motion was unanimously passed instructing the secretary to inform the Library Committee of the great inconvenience occasioned science students in not being allowed to take books out of the library. Dr. Ellis favoured the association with an address illustrated with stereopticon views on the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The doctor was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his interesting address.



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