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THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

VOL. XI.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FEBRUARY 2, 1892.

No. 14.

Editorial Comments.



IN THE VARSITY of Nov. 24, 1891, there appeared a lengthy editorial on the subject of University Extension, which, though not intended to do so, might conceivably, and in some cases did actually, leave the impression that the writer was opposed to the movement. In the following issue there appeared a letter over the well-known signature of Wm. Houston, Esq., calculated to justify the motives and methods of the promoters of the "Canadian Association for the Extension of University Teaching." That our readers may have the question in hand without turning up the numbers mentioned, we will give the barest résumé of the two articles. The former said that we are prone to follow English or American example too precipitately; that there is a wide difference in the spheres of university influence in England and Canada; that practically all in the latter country who desire university training may have it; that the laboring classes had not been benefited by the movement; we have no supply of unoccupied graduates, and no funds; that what we need is not more organizations, but a better use of what we have; that we could do most good by strengthening ourselves as a university. Then the important paragraphs came last, which urged that by lending a university name we were endangering our own status. In short, the writer of the article favored any plan that would impart something of what is known as higher education to people who have not been able to attend a university; but seemed to question the suitability of the name and methods of "The Canadian Association for the Extension of University Teaching." Mr. Houston seemed to think the editorial was not in entire sympathy with the ends of the Association, and replied to it. He argued that the name had been employed in the present sense for twenty years; that the movement had benefited the laboring classes in England as well as other classes; that there is a large mass of the community who would like to enjoy the higher culture, but cannot go to a university for the purpose; that if teachers are required they will be supplied; that the existing organizations, such as mechanics' institutes, etc., could profitably be used as "local centres."

In looking at the two articles two months after their first appearance we are not struck by any divergence of the two writers as regards an earnest desire for the promotion of culture in its broadest sense over the widest area. We are struck, however, with the fact that the one seems to doubt the success of the movement, while the other is hopefully confident—or, rather, confidently hopeful. On the whole, probably, the latter is the better position. It is beyond question that the movement under discussion has had a beneficent influence in England, and the only question is, will it have the same in Canada? In

the limited range of our vision we at present cannot answer. We can, however, safely say that, despite the difference of the two peoples, there are grounds for hope. The movement has about it all the prestige of victories won, and it is surely not claiming too much to say that where the scheme as hitherto promulgated needs modification, that modification will be made with such unflinching and democratic spirit as will ensure its future success.

In our belief, then, the attitude of the students of Toronto University to this new movement is one of kindly support. No student who has imbibed any true spirit of education—no man, in fact, who is not so narrow as to believe with some in the despicable doctrine that all men have not equal rights to any goods this world or its learning can bestow—will be found in opposition to its aims. If unselfishness on our part, either now or in days to come, may subserve the ends it really has, we hope that all students who leave our halls will vie with one another in their application of that truly university virtue.

LUCRETIIUS, LIB. I. 1-40.

Æneadum genetrix, hominum divumque voluptas.

OPENING INVOCATION TO VENUS.

Goddess from whom descends the race of Rome,
Venus, of gods and men supreme delight,
Hail thou that all beneath the starry dome—
Lands rich with grain and seas with navies white—
Blessest and cherishest! Where thou dost come
Enamelled earth decks her with posies bright
To meet thy advent. Clouds and tempests flee
And joyous light smiles over land and sea.

Often as comes again the vernal hour
And balmy gales of spring begin to blow,
Birds of the air first feel thy sovereign power
And, stirred at heart, its genial influence show.
Next the wild herds the grassy champagne scour
Drawn by thy charm and stem the river's flow.
In mountain, wood, field, sea, all by the grace
Of Venus' love, and love preserves their race.

Mother of life and beauty that dost bring
All things in order forth, thy aid I claim
When to our Memmius I essay to sing
Of nature and the universal frame—
Memmius, whom thy own hand has crowned the king
Of all that charms or wins the meed of fame.
Grace thou my verse and while I sing bid cease
Fell war and let the weary earth have peace.

This thou alone canst do, since thou alone
Mars, battle's master, by thy spells canst bind;
Oft does the God of War love's cravings own
Unquenchable, and on thy lap reclined,
His shapely neck back in his rapture thrown,
His soul with thine through burning looks entwined
Feed on thy beauty. Clasp him to thy breast,
Fill him with thy sweet self, and give us rest.

—From "Bay Leaves," by Goldwin Smith, D.C.L.

THE EFFECT OF CANADA AS A COUNTRY ON ITS OWN CHIEF SEAT OF LEARNING.



OURS is practically a new country. There are yet vast fertile plains and valleys awaiting the plow to be made rolling seas of golden grain; miles upon miles of what to the unobserving is nothing but barren desert wastes, but down below the surface of which are treasures which would make a Cortez abandon the rich mines of Mexico, or a Pizarro the El Dorados of a Peru; vast, almost interminable forests of pine and spruce, where never foot of man has trod, and whose death-like stillness nothing has broken, but the sighing of the wind and the cry of some denizens of those primeval habitations; seas, lakes and streams abounding in fish, waters in which no Isaak Walton has ever dropped the hook. Yes, ours is a young country, but it is one in which is wrapped up all the possibilities of a mighty commonwealth, and, as it is a young country, it has no "long-drawn aisle and fretted vault" in which lie the remains of generations that have passed to their account, no cathedrals mouldering into ruins, and attracting the reverence of a nation to its decaying magnificence, and no awe-inspiring evidences of former greatness in the shape of castles, fortifications and roads. We, the inhabitants, have not mouldering in the graves of our city cemeteries and country churchyards the remains of a long line of ancestors, whose lives were an honor to themselves and a glory to the state, and who were borne to their last resting place in a national mausoleum, amid a nation's tears, by a grateful and thoughtful people. There is nothing to bind us to the past; we live in the future. All our views are perspective, not retrospective. We see our ideals raised aloft on the pinnacle of the temple of fame, built by the effort of a united democratic people in a grand, glorious and peaceful country.

Past greatness, ancestry and mouldering magnificence make people think of the days gone by; their views accordingly are retrospective, and they aspire to re-live the lives of their almost deified ancestors. They have no desire to break away from a life that was at once glorious, beautiful and heroic. They become conservative, and honor the dead and dying achievements of the age that is gone, rather than the genius of the age that is come, which is to achieve greatness that will eclipse everything known to our forefathers. The inhabitants of a new country, if not naturally democratic, have democracy and reform principles forced upon them. They see nothing at all in the past, and nothing in the future but the realized possibilities bound up at present in the potential energy of their country. There is not one person that has a prior claim to his fellow, and they see their realized possibilities only in the equal and united effort of the patriotic pioneers of a Utopian civilisation. No, the soil is not adapted to the growth of, nor is the climate congenial to, those exotics from an old country—titled gentry, ancestral claims, exaggerated reverence for the past. All are by the nature of the case at the same level; aristocracy is in the dust, and democracy, not a rabid communism, is in the ascendant. Although there is greater unity, still future achievements are a stimulus to individual effort and genius, which are employed not so much for individual ends as for the common good. Such a country we live in.

What effect has this on educational matters in general, and on university life in particular? The latter part of the question is what interests us at present.

Even in this new democratic country wealth is not distributed evenly, but by a happy coincidence a great institution devoted to higher education is right at our very doors; and not only that, but the fees are merely nominal, and the cost of living very little greater for the student, if he wishes to practice economy, than in the smaller towns or country places where his home may be. In this land of ours, from the very nature of it, a comparative equality

reigns in almost every department. We have no enormously wealthy fathers of a future aristocracy of wealth, and no influential advocates of that relic of barbarism and middle age darkness,—an aristocracy of birth; and more than that, from what we have said already, the really poor man's son, and there are not so very many of those, has access to our institutions of learning, where he can, by dint of energy and genius, soon fill up any little inequality there may exist between him and his neighbor. In such a country what should characterise university life? Education is too great a boon to struggling humanity to be treated with indifference by those whose lives are one long desire to raise the level of man morally and materially. So, as soon as the avenues to the temple of learning are thrown open, it is not long before they are thronged by seekers after knowledge. Poor they may be in this world's goods, and struggling with adverse fate in more than one way, but up there beautiful vistas, where the very air you breathe is suggestive of liberty, and the sunlight glinting through the trees bespeaks intellectual emancipation, they see glistening in the effulgence of the noon-day sun of intellectual freedom, the marble walls of his future Alma Mater. What a glorious prospect! one that makes the heart of every patriot leap with joy, especially when he knows that that pathway is open to the son of the laborer, as well as to those who are nursed in the lap of luxury.

When one arrives at this intellectual palace he will find crowding its lecture-rooms and laboratories eager students drinking deeply of the Castalian fount. Some, no doubt, of these students may not have rooms beautifully furnished, and may not take their meals at the fashionable restaurants, but nevertheless their rooms will on the whole be comfortable, and their food, if not displaying any very great variety, will be substantial, so that they are enabled to come there with a sound mind in a sound body, ready to take advantage of their opportunities. However, I am sorry to say that there are some there who do not go to worship at the shrine of Minerva, but at that of Venus and Bacchus. Yes, they go there, and, guilty of a most sacrilegious plagiarism, steal the fire from the altar of Athene to make brighter the already consuming fire on the altars of Aphrodite and Dionysus. But as it is only those who are blessed, or rather cursed, with a plentiful supply of filthy lucre that can do this, we find this class of students, in this country of ours, forms a very small minority.

Let us take a look at the students, and try to find out in what divisions we might classify them. First we have those who may be found spending all their spare moments in secluded nooks, poring over some dusty "volume of forgotten lore," or delving down deep into the mysteries of philosophy and science—quiet, taciturn, uncommunicative fellows, intellectual hermits, delighting in the cloister, bashful, modest, diffident beings, beneath whose mysterious and perhaps uninviting exterior may or may not burn the pure fire of intellectual advancement. These mortals, so hard to understand, whose holy of holies—into which no one is allowed to enter but they themselves—seems so vast and awful in its sanctity, but whose holy place, the reception-room of intimate friends, is so cramped and confined, and the outer "court of the Gentiles," the reception-room of comparative strangers, seems a misnomer, may be the future philosophers, scientists and philanthropists. But some may be narrow-minded, critical, cynical, morose and fault-finding, although intellectually fairly well endowed.

To the second class belong those who have learned that universal principle of true progress and evolution, the assimilating of the good from everything, and the combining of it into one grand whole which is able to withstand the adverse attacks of the present and pave the way for a still more nearly perfect whole in the future. Those who have the studiousness of the cloister philosopher, the practical turn of mind of the man of the world, and the proper complement of the love of pleasure which leavens the whole lump. We find such a one in the lecture-room wrapt in attention and oblivious to all outside influences, listening to the disquisitions of the professor and grasping the subtle truths

to which he gives utterance. We find him in the laboratory, examining, with all the curiosity and eagerness of a child, the wonderful things of this material world, analyzing, dissecting and experimenting with all the accuracy, carefulness and ingenuity of an original investigator. We find him in the meetings of the different clubs, reading, writing essays and debating with all the energy of a Mrs. Scott Siddons, a Macaulay or a Gladstone; we find him at the caucus during election time, stumping with all the eagerness and force, or managing the elections with all the diplomacy of a practical politician; we find him a member of the executive committee of the Literary Society, giving sound advice from his deep fund of theoretical and practical wisdom on which so much of the success of the meetings of this society depends; we find him the advocate of all moral and material reform; and lastly, we find him a leader in the social circle. There he is keeping a whole room-full in the best of humor by his tact and geniality; his conversation is brilliant, but not usurping; his wit sparkling, but not personal; his manner engaging, but not obtrusive; he reigns supreme in the social gathering, pleasing all, offending none.

Then we have the last class, made up of those who go there to have a good time, to enjoy themselves at any cost; their one aim and desire is to revel in pleasures of all kinds. What class predominates at our universities? Thank heaven the second; and it predominates largely over both the others. Why is this so noticeable? The first class is a class of dreamers, cloister thinkers and hermit philosophers. In what kind of a country do they flourish? If there is a time of the day when one is inclined to become solemn and thoughtful, yet with a solemnity and thoughtfulness mollified by a quiet peaceful resignation, it is when the whole heaven is lit up with resplendent glories of the sun sinking beneath the iris-tinted clouds of the west. The setting sun arouses within us solemn if not sad thoughts, it reminds us that the day is at an end, the day that is a day of judgment to us, the day that is a "Dies Irae that writes its irrevocable verdict in the flame of its west," it reminds us of the great unknown that lies before us wrapped in Cimmerian gloom, it brings us face to face with the "veiled priestess," Futurity. No wonder we are sad and solemn. But then the sunset glow is significant of a great God and Father of all, who stamps with His sign of approbation the life that has been lived; it whispers to us those words of all, the most coveted; "well done thou good and faithful servant." We, deeply conscious of our own insignificance and reminded of it by the setting sun, are appalled and awestruck at the coming end; and yet at the same time the halo of light, are reminded of a grand triumph. Fit time for thought! So the kind of country suited to this class is one preëminently idealistic, is one whose greatness has reached the top round of a climax, and is gazing on the sunset glow of its own glorious past. Ours is not a country like that, ours is one where the mists of morning are being rapidly dispelled before the rising sun. It is one that fills one with an inspiring ambition to do and dare or die. It is one that calls for action, and thoughtful action. It demands the golden the all-conquering silence of the Greek, until the time comes for speech and action. It is productive of men who combine practical knowledge with the very essential theory to back it up.

The last class includes those whose fathers are by good or rather bad fortune able to supply them with a large share of this world's good. They love not the inspiring stimulus of a depleted purse; and their natural ambition is dulled by surfeit of pleasure. There is one thing we may be thankful for, this class, by reason of their being imbued with a barbarian sense of caste and social exclusiveness, do not attempt to spread their demoralizing stupor among their fellow students. They are in the minority as our large fortunes are few and far between.

The second class, as was said, is the predominating one; it is made up of those who, whether in opulent, medium or poor circumstances, are stimulated by the spirit pervading their young and growing country, are imbued with a

lofty ambition to live and die for the advancement of the race materially and morally, either as individuals, as a social body, or as a nation. Such are the students who in their particular line of life are to carry the standard of freedom and progress, and plant it on the walls and battlements of the strongholds of ignorance.

TORONTO GRADUATE.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON PROF. ASHLEY.

We have every reason to feel proud of our professors; especially, as regards their varied attainments, their original work and their world-wide fame. The latest indication of the increasing reputation of one of our professors comes from the city of Edinburgh—the city which, a few months ago, conferred great honor on our worthy President. The Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, on November 19th, delivered an address before the students and faculty of the University of Edinburgh, he having been lately elected Lord Rector of that institution. His subject was "Use of Imagination" as a method of study; and he referred to imagination in literature, in practical work, in questions of state and in economics. During that course of his address on the latter topic, he pointed out that people did not enjoy Adam Smith because they failed to imagine the times in which he lived: "Study his theories with a full understanding of the history of those days and you will still be charmed and edified by almost every page of his great work." Again he says, "A young economist has well expressed the system of investigation which accords with my contention that economic theories must be judged and studied in relation to the times when they were evolved. Mr. Ashley says, in his preface to 'Economic History': 'Political economy is not a body of absolutely true doctrines, revealed to the world at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, but a number of more or less valuable theories and generalizations.' As modern economists have taken for their assumptions, conditions, which only in modern times have begun to exist, so earlier economic theories were based, consciously or unconsciously, on conditions then present. Hence the theories of the past must be judged in relation to the facts of the past, and not in relation to those of the present." Mr. Goschen quotes several other sentences in this connection, and expresses himself as coinciding with the views of Professor Ashley as expressed in the quotations.

EXCHANGES.

It is easily seen that the *Niagara College* is not a prodigious institution as regards numbers from the jolly familiarity with which it addresses its subscribers "Kit Carson," "Jay Eye See," "Bink," "Nick," etc. It possesses some degree of merit, especially its editorials, which to quote from itself "bear the stamp of sound logic and high literary worth." It is a bi-monthly.

The *Acadia Athenæum*, Wolfville, N. S., comes next with its breezy and well conducted columns. It touches on a point often not impressed on students, and that is the grand opportunities of a college course for developing "thorough gentlemen." In their manners students should be facile but not familiar, and in opinions firm but not fierce. Its attractive articles are "Resources and Population," and "Stepping Stones to English Literature."

The first edition of *McMaster University Monthly* is to hand. Its principal articles are on "John McGaverin," who recently sailed to India to engage in mission work there; "French Evangelization," "The Boston Athenæum." It also has two pretty little poems, "Under the Beeches" and "Christmas Morn." The students quarter consists mostly of articles on church and missionary efforts. The editorials are strikingly terse and clever. McMaster! we salute thee.

The Varsity

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We are not responsible for the opinions expressed in our correspondence columns.

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FEBRUARY 2, 1892.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.



THE Second Session of Fourth Parliament took place last Saturday evening in the Y.M.C.A. Hall.

The speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Biggar in a neat speech, seconded by Mr. Brown.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—It is with much pleasure that I welcome you to the Second Session of this Parliament, and to the consideration of public affairs. I congratulate you on the prosperous and progressive state of trade. The large excess of grain produced in Canada over any previous year gives us good and sufficient reasons to expect increased trade and prosperity; while the returns of the export trade for the fiscal half-year show a marked increase, especially in the shipments of natural products to the British market. The policy of the Government with regard to trade will be towards the extension of our commerce wherever possible, and especially with the Mother Country; and to aid this, one line of action taken will be that of Tariff Reform. Energetic steps have been taken by the Government to bring to justice all parties concerned in the irregularities of the departments of Government, and to prevent the repetition of such offences. A Bill will be laid before you for the establishment of a legal working

day of eight hours. Your consent will be asked to a measure for enabling the Government to take a plebiscite on the question of the prohibition of the manufacture or sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, except for medicinal purposes. A bill, to amend the present Immigration Regulations with regard to securing (and retaining) a large number of suitable immigrants, will be laid before you. You will be asked to consider a bill, placing the power of defining the Boundaries of the Constituencies in the hands of the Executives of the several Provinces. My Ministers deem it advisable that a petition be presented to Her Majesty's Government praying for:—1. The Abolition of French as an Official Language in Canada. 2. The Placing the appointment of the Senators in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in the several Provinces.

THE CABINET.

Premier and President of the Council.	J. A. Cooper.
Minister of Justice	E. B. Horne.
" Agriculture	D. C. Ross.
" Militia and Defence	V. A. Sinclair.
" Interior	C. C. Henderson.
" Finance	A. T. Boles.
" Marine and Fisheries	S. B. Woods.
" Public Works	J. D. Phillips.
" Customs	C. A. Moss.
" Inland Revenue	H. J. Sissons.
" Railways and Canals	F. DeW. Fry.
Postmaster General	J. A. McArthur.
Secretary of State	J. P. Doherty.
Solicitor General	F. H. Richardson.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Moved by F. B. R. Hillems, seconded by W. A. Parks:—

"And among other means by inter-year, inter-faculty and inter-college and inter-society debates."—Art. I., Sec. 3, Sub-Sec. a.

Moved by L. M. McDougall, seconded by R. S. Strath:—

"After the word "office" the following words to be inserted: 'or to speak or vote upon any motion.'"—Art. II., Sec. 6.

Moved by S. R. McCraney, seconded by B. A. Craig:—

"The names of all candidates for membership shall be posted up in the entrance hall for at least five days before their election, and any member may by private notification to the President require that a ballot be taken for the election of such candidates. In case no ballot be demanded before the next ordinary or open meeting of the Society, the President shall at such meeting announce the names of the candidates proposed and declare them duly elected; in case a ballot be demanded, the President shall announce the same without disclosing the name of the member who requested it; the ballot shall be taken in the usual manner, and the votes of five-sixths of the members present shall be necessary for the election of each candidate."—Art. II., Sec. 5.

Moved by L. McDougall, seconded by J. W. Wheaton:—

"A committee to be appointed to ascertain the work done by the former Gymnasium and Club Scheme Committee and the disposal of the funds subscribed."

Moved by R. H. Knox, seconded by A. McMillan:—
"Either scrutineer, on expression of his wish to the presiding officer, shall be entitled to submit any voter, if an Ordinary Member of the Society, to an examination consisting of the following questions:—

"(1) Have you the right, according to the Constitution and By-laws of this Society, to vote for all officers thereof?

"(2) Have you, without monetary or other assistance from any other person or persons, paid your annual fees due to this Society?

"(3) Are you the person here designated —? (Name

of voter on the authentic lists in the hands of the Treasurer.)

"(4) Have you offered, given, or received, or have you been the means of offering or receiving, any bribe or consideration whatsoever, which would tend to influence you or any other member in voting at this election?"

"(5) Have you voted already at this election?"

"If the voter refuse to answer any of the above questions, the ballot-paper shall be withheld by the presiding officer and his right of voting cancelled. The voter must answer Questions 1, 2 and 3 in the affirmative, and Questions 4 and 5 in the negative, else the ballot-paper shall be withheld by the presiding officer and his right of voting cancelled. In the case of Honorary and Life Members, the questions shall remain the same, except that in Question 1 the word 'President' shall be substituted for the phrase 'all officers,' and Question 2 shall be eliminated."—Art. III., Sec. 2, Sub.-Sec. c.

Moved by W. J. Knox, seconded by L. McDougall:—

"The President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and two Scrutineers shall conduct the polling in the case of Ordinary Members. Some graduate Life or Honorary Member, 1st Vice-President and two Scrutineers shall conduct the polling in the case of Honorary and Life Members in a separate place. In the case of disputed ballots, the decision of the President and graduate appointed by the President shall be final."—Art. III., Sect. 2, Sub.-Sec. 1.

MEDICAL NOTES.

At last our reading-room is properly called such. Heretofore it has been the arena of spirited contests with the boxing gloves, and its emptiness has resounded to the vigorous plaudits of the lovers of the manly art. Here on a memorable occasion not long since our freshman hero ably sustained the reputation and upheld the honor of his class, though pitted against the cyclone of the final years. Now, however, its aspect has changed. Several large tables been placed therein, on which are to be found the leading dailies and other reading matter, comic, literary and miscellaneous. With great resignation have we long waited for this realization of our hopes and expectations, and now is our patience rewarded.

In marked contrast to this spacious apartment is the niche under the theatre close by, euphemistically designated "Ladies' Cloak Room," which, according to exact measurements, is 12 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. 10 in. This diminutive boudoir is expected to accommodate the hats, coats, jackets and other numerous articles of apparel peculiar to the fair sex, but it is found when there have been thrown in the fifty odd pairs of rubbers belonging to the ladies of the first year, who attend the instructive and popular lectures of Prof. Chapman on the fossiliferous subject of Geology, that every cubic inch of available space is taken up. Probably it was not expected that this part of the Biological building would be frequented by so many lady students, though it is unnecessary to say that their medical brethren are much pleased to have the monotony of life relieved and brightened by their happy presence.

The Medical Society meeting, which was to have been held on Friday night, was postponed, owing to the absence of the chief officers, who were unable to be present.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The members of the Class of '92 sat for their photographs at Dixon's, on Thursday last. The group this year is the largest which has been taken of the Engineering Class.

Mr. H. D. Symmes, '91, is taking a special course this spring in Assaying in the Mineralogical Department.

It is a satisfaction to note the interest which is taken in the Engineering Library and Reading-room. It has

become quite a popular resort for many of the students, and all times of the day, when the Library is open, the time is well occupied by the men. When the Reading-room was first inaugurated it was feared that, owing to the fact that the undergrads. would have little spare time on account of their practical work, the reading-room and library would receive little attention. However, the officers of the Engineering Society have spared no pains to make this a popular resort for the students, and they are rewarded by seeing these opportunities taken advantage of. A few years ago the library was not much more than a collection of current engineering periodicals, and was only used by a small number of the students. Now, however, we have something more pretentious, though the collection of books is merely the nucleus of a library worthy of the College in time to come. The number of books is being constantly increased, both by the Society and the College authorities. In connection with the gallery of architecture which is being instituted in that department, a valuable collection of books on that subject is being formed, and it is hoped that in a few years we will have altogether such a library as will be a material benefit to the Practical Science student in his college training. To aid in this development there is considerable talk among some of the members of the Engineering Society of forming an annual sustentation fund for the library. If such a scheme is introduced it would be of invaluable assistance in this direction, as it would at once combine the efforts of the undergrads., the graduates and the public generally. An Engineering library, and one which is well stocked with valuable works, is a recognized need of the students in Science, and when this want is fairly supplied, and the College work is so arranged as to give the students more time to pursue their studies in this way, it will without doubt be found that the great majority of the men will look upon it as no inconsiderable part of their training (as it should be), and consequently be better equipped for practical professional life. Especially in the new fourth year will efforts in this direction be appreciated and taken advantage of, for in this year the work is in a great measure practical and original. There is no doubt that the sooner the School has a good library on practical engineering lines the sooner will the final year, and in fact the whole course, be made more efficient. It is true that the University library proper is a valuable aid to the engineering students, especially in the more theoretical scientific departments; but as for the real technical part of the reading, it must be supplied from a separate College library.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Last Thursday's meeting of the Y.M.C.A. was led by Prof. Hume, on the subject outlined in Philemon iv. 8. He urged the necessity for every man to give his best thought to the things that pertain to Christian life, and showed the shallowness of the common objections brought against the doctrines of Christianity. His address was such as to meet one of the great needs of college students. The subject was followed up by Messrs. Dow, Clarke and Smale. The programme for next Thursday's meeting will be posted on the bulletin boards.

MR. ROBERT W. SPARLING:

DEAR SIR,—We, the members of the Y.M.C.A. of University College, Toronto, having heard of the sudden death of our friend and fellow-worker, John A Sparling, desire to express our deep and respectful sympathy to the members of the bereaved family in the loss of one so dear to them. From the beginning of his college course he was a faithful member of our Association, and took a foremost part in every movement for the welfare of his fellow-students and for the advancement of the Master's kingdom. Cheerful in disposition, sympathetic in nature, kind and considerate in his dealings with his fellows, he won the respect and

esteem of all, while his daily life was a source of encouragement to many, and a great influence for good in the college. From his record while here we learn the vigor of his intellect, the kindly ardor of his enthusiasm, the largeness of his views; and from those more intimately acquainted with him we learn the warmth of his friendship, the generosity and frequency of his acts of kindness, the integrity of his private life. So highly was he esteemed by the students, and so much was his worth and faithful service recognized, that he was appointed President of our Association; and to his ardent zeal in the cause of Christ, and untiring energy in the duties of his office, is due in a large measure the efficient work which the College Y.M.C.A. has been enabled to do among the undergraduates. His untimely demise fills all our hearts with sadness. To the sorrowing ones we extend our heart-felt sympathies, and sincerely pray that the God of all consolation will most graciously maintain them under the pressure of their great affliction, and sanctify it to their spiritual and eternal welfare.

Signed on behalf of the Association,

J. W. WHEATON,
President.

J. H. LAMONT.

JOHN McNICOL,
General Secretary.

MUSICAL SCALES.

The Mathematical and Physical Society held their first open meeting during the current year on Friday, Jan. 22nd. The programme consisted of a paper by Mr. Loudon on "Musical Scales, their Origin, Formation, and the Physical Relation which they bear to Music." Reference was made to the ancient five-toned scales of the Chinese, the Hindoos and the ancient Britons, to the Arabian scale of unequal temperament with a system of half-tones and third-tones, and others involving serious complications. The character of all music of this era must have been very simple and comparable only to some of the weird Hungarian airs of the present day. With ancient people it was never customary to express their feelings by music, and consequently their music would have sounded exceedingly harsh to modern ears.

About the sixth century B.C., Pythagora, a man thoroughly imbued with musical sentiment, and who regarded it as celestial and divine, gathered together fragments of different systems and reduced all to one common scale, known as the Pythagorean, and which forms the basis of our diatonic scale. From this were developed the seven Greek scales, by commencing on each note in succession. The character of the Greek music was simple, their choruses were composed of male singers who sang the air and of boys who sang in octaves above.

With the development of the organ, piano and other stringed instruments came mechanical difficulties in the way of playing in different keys, which have been overcome by the modern method of adopting a scale of equal temperament. This is necessary in mechanical stringed instruments, but in perfect instruments, such as the human voice and the violin, we may commence at any note and proceed with the same intervals as defined by the major and minor diatonic scales. In the scales of equal temperament the octave is defined as twelve semi-tones, each obtained from the preceding by multiplying by the twelfth root of two. This scale, although really one of imperfection, possesses many advantages; it has developed harmony as it could not otherwise have been developed, and has made the playing of mechanical instruments comparatively easy.

The connection between music and mathematics was then dealt with, and the lecture closed with an appeal to those interested in the study of mathematics to cultivate a taste for music.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Friday,

Feb. 5th, at 3.30 p.m., at which Mr. F. D. Davis, '92, will read a paper on "The Relation Between Algebra and Geometry," and Messrs. Govenlock and McQueen will produce, by means of the projecting lantern, the optical combination of two vibratory motions at right angles to each other, commonly called Lissajous' Experiment.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the above Society was held in the Biological Lecture Room on the 26th Jan., a large number being present in anticipation of hearing Dr. Coleman. The question of the Cawthorne Medal was again introduced, and the Secretary reported that he was unable to write Mr. Shutt as he had not succeeded in obtaining a report from the Examining Committee. The President volunteered to have such a report presented at the next meeting when this much-vexed and, we must say, somewhat ill-managed affair will be satisfactorily settled.

The Society then had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Coleman on "The Geology of the Rare Metals." The speaker reviewed these metals, making them fit into groups in Mendelejeff's Table, thus showing the great importance of this table from a mineralogical as well as from a chemical point of view. Prof. Coleman drew particular attention to the element germanium, which is found at only one locality in the world. It occurs in small quantity in a mineral called argerodite, a small piece of which Dr. Coleman has in his possession, and the Society had the pleasure of seeing what is probably the only specimen of the kind on this side the Atlantic. After thoroughly reviewing the practical side of the question, the reader referred to some interesting theories with regard to the original distribution of mineral matter.

A paper of this kind is both instructive and intensely interesting, and Dr. Coleman is worthy of the hearty thanks of the Society, and we can but hope of again having the pleasure of hearing him address us.

The following nominations for membership were made: Messrs. C. C. Stuart, E. Lawson and Miss Bradshaw.

Messrs. McKenzie (Pres.), Smale and McIntosh were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a reading room for the Association.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

This Club held its regular meeting on Monday Jan. 25. The programme consisted of a chorus by the Modern Language Glee Club, and two essays, one on the Life of Auerbach, by Miss Jeffrey, the other on Benigna, by Miss Hillock. The German song by the Glee Club was excellent, and their selections will henceforth furnish an entertaining part of the programme. The essays were better than usual, but it was the essay on Benigna that called forth the eulogies of the chairman. He too had—when he was poetical—like the hero of Benigna, met a rosy, blue-eyed Saxon maiden that had thrilled his heart, but whom he had till then never had perfectly described. Of course it was a good joke, and everybody admired the inventive genius of the 1st Vice., but we have since learned that this Saxon lass really did exist somewhere in the remote past, and that Freddie finds adequate expression in the words of the poet:—

Nebel schwimmt mit silberschauer
Um ihr reizendes Geschicht.

A letter from Mr. Brown, President, was read, offering his resignation, since he was unable, on account of ill-health, to continue his course. The resignation was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered the retiring President. Mr. Hellems also tendered his resignation as Vice-President, and on it being accepted nominations for the vacant offices were made—for President, Messrs. Edgar and Cameron; for Vice-President, Messrs. Norman and Beatty.

W. E. L.

CLASS SOCIETY NOTES.

'93.

Class '93 held a very enjoyable social evening on Saturday, Jan. 30th, in the College Y.M.C.A., President E. A. Henry in the chair. A choice programme was rendered by the members, consisting of a chorus by the Glee Club, reading by F. B. Allan, instrumental solo by Miss Burson, poem by Miss Balmer, vocal solo by W. J. Knox, speech by W. P. Bull, instrumental duet by Misses Johnston and Telfer, chorus from the ladies and remarks from the critic. An adjournment was then made to test the refreshments provided by the ladies of the class.

'95.

The second social meeting of the class of '95 was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Saturday afternoon week. The attendance was not as large as on the previous occasion, but the audience could not have been more appreciative. After a committee comprised of the President, Secretary, Historians, and Messrs. Lane and Duncan had been appointed to compile the Year Book, a somewhat lengthy programme was rendered. The opening number was an instrumental duet. Mr. A. J. Stringer, class prophet, followed with a well-written essay, in a half humorous, half satirical strain, dealing with student life in Toronto University a hundred years hence. The other numbers on the programme were an oration by Mr. Richardson; a history of '95 up to date by Miss Hillock; a poem, entitled "Ninety-Five," by Mr. Murray; a solo by Mr. Brown; an instrumental by Mr. Richardson; a speech by the Judge, Mr. Shaver; an instrumental by Mr. Scott; concluding with a capital criticism by Mr. Lane.

HOCKEY.

OSGOODE HALL VS. VARSITY.

The interest which was centered in the final struggle between Osgoode Hall and Varsity for the football supremacy was only increased in the transference of the contest to Victoria Rink on Friday night in the match of the Ontario Hockey Association. The teams with few exceptions were composed of the flower of those who on the green found it necessary to renew the strife in a second match before the championship was decided. This was paralleled in Friday night's battle, when after the expiration of an hour of the liveliest and fastest playing of the season neither side had proved its superiority.

It was agreed to play until a goal was scored. On this condition Osgoode won the winning shot, being well placed from the stick of the brilliant Smellie.

A keen contest was anticipated, but Osgoode was generally admitted to have the stronger aggregation, profiting from their better facilities for practice, and being an older and more experienced combination. The play, however, of the Varsity hockeyists was a surprise to all and far excelled the hopes of the most sanguine and loyal supporters of the blue and white.

Cameron in goal was peerless, he was a stone wall; moreover he was as quick and far-reaching as a sunbeam and as sure as fate. He seemed to have a strong aversion to the presence of the puck in his vicinity. He was no doubt well informed in regard to his duties in goal and never for a moment forgot what he was there for. Time after time the shouts of anticipated victory which rose and quickly died on the lips of the Hall's supporters were taken up and swelled into cheers of triumph by the Varsity element as Cameron averted shots which needed but the smallest fraction of a second to become developed into goals.

Watty Thomson for Varsity forwards carried off the evergreen for individual work, his rushes being dangerous and applauded by the students and their friends. He was very generous when checked, and with Gilmour, who scored twice, proved a formidable combination. Parkyn, who is unexcelled as a hockey player, was ill and did not play his usual game.

One and all for Varsity played well but at times lacked that condition and complete combination which decides close contests.

Smellie for Osgoode was a host in himself and to him is due without doubt the victory of the Hall.

Two goals scored against Varsity were disputed, and justly so, as one at least went wide by seven inches while a second was exceedingly doubtful. The awarding of the former was a surprise to many, but the referee's decisions were final. Teams: Osgoode Hall—Goal, W. A. Smith; point, H. Mack; cover, J. F. Smellie; forwards, E. C. Senkler, W. A. H. Kerr, C. Swabey, F. Anderson. Varsity—Goal, C. S. Cameron; point, W. McQuarrie; cover, H. Parkyn; forwards, W. Gilmour, W. P. Thomson; R. Brock, P. White.

From the start-off Osgoode pressed, and the puck hovered close to Varsity's goal, and shot after shot was in vain made on Cameron's fortress until Kerr, getting within easy range, slid the rubber between the posts. Watty Thomson took the puck in charge from the start and curved gracefully around Osgoode defence, passed quickly to Gilmour who immediately scored and Varsity won their first goal. The trick was repeated a second time and the blue and white were one ahead. Brock, who was playing a good steady game throughout, shortly before half time scored the third goal for Varsity.

Osgoode played with great vigor and scored three in succession, giving them a lead of one; but this was of short duration as Parkyn with a lightning shot from the side evened the score. Both sides played with grim determination but time closed with the score four to four.

On continuing play it was noticed that Varsity was not in as good condition as their opponents and less able to stand a prolonged contest. It was not however until twenty minutes had passed that Smellie delivered the deciding shot.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2ND.

Political Science Association of '93.—Debate. Y.M.C.A. Hall, Room, No. 13, 3 p.m.
Philosophical Society of '94.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p.m.
Philosophical Society of '93.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p.m.
Class of '93 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 10 a.m.
Class of '94 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3RD.

Y.M.C.A. Bible Class.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p.m.
Y.W.C.A. Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4TH.

Y.M.C.A. Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5TH.

Meeting of College Council and Arts Faculty.
Varsity Editorial Staff.—Varsity Office, 7.15 p.m.
Ladies' Glee Club.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 1 p.m.
College Glee Club.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p.m.
Literary Society.—"Constitution Night." Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8 p.m.
Mathematical and Physical Society.—"Relation of Algebra to Geometry," F. D. Davis. "Lissajou's Curves," Messrs. Gowanlock and McQueen. West End Lecture Room, 3.30.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6TH.

Regular University Lecture.—"Robert Browning," Prof. Alexander, M.A. University Hall, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7TH.

Bible Class.—"The Letters of St. Paul," 2 Thess. iii. 1-18, Rev. J. P. Sheraton, D.D. Wycliffe College, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 8TH.

S.P.S. Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p.m.
Class of '92 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 9.40 a.m.
Modern Language Club.—"Lamartine." Essays, Life; Jocelyn; Les Confidences. Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9TH.

Natural Science Association.—"Relation between Crystallization and the Periodic Law," W. L. T. Addison, '92. Biological Lecture Room, 4 p.m.
Classical Association.—Open meeting, addresses by Mr. Dale and Mr. Wicher. Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p.m.
Political Science Club of '93.—Debate: Resolved, "That the Services of List to Economic Science were greater than those of Adam Smith." Affirmative—T. S. Fairclough, W. Davidson; Negative—L. V. O'Connor, C. B. Pratt. Room No. 5, 3 p.m.

MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Glee Club Concert, February 19th.
Omnes eant.

Gus Williams—at the Grand this week. Students' night—any night.

Mr. A. H. Gibbard, B.A., '87, is re-appointed Principal of Georgetown High School.

Mr. W. F. Bald, B.A., '90, holds the Classical Mastership of Ridgeway Collegiate Institute.

Prof. Hutton delivered a lecture on "Phases of Athenian Politics" in the University Hall on Saturday at 3 p.m.

A letter of condolence was sent by the Literary and Scientific Society to the parents of the late John A. Sparling, B.A.

The annual meeting of the Baseball Club will be held next week, a definite notice of which will be given in next issue.

Mr. R. S. Hamilton, B.A., is teaching Natural Sciences at Whitby Collegiate Institute. He paid us a visit on Saturday last.

At a meeting of the Oriental Seminary, Rabbi Elzas read a very interesting paper on the History of Israel. The paper showed an excellent acquaintance with the period. The Seminary meets again Feb. 11.

Mr. J. A. McMurchy, '92, is acting Mathematical Substitute in Strathroy Coll. Inst. Singular success has always attended the efforts of Mr. McMurchy as teacher in the past at Hamilton and elsewhere, and we are certain he will meet with like success in Strathroy.

We are sorry to be compelled again to draw attention to the fact that there is still a very large number of delinquent subscribers. A College paper cannot be run without funds, and the outcome of this remissness on the part of a great many will be the non-appearance of an issue some week shortly.

Mr. A. T. De Lury, B.A., '90, who now holds the position of Mathematical Master in Harbord Street Collegiate Institute, gave us a friendly call on Friday last. Mr. De Lury will long be remembered by the students as one of the most prominent members of the Outside party during his undergraduate course.

The attention of our readers should be carefully given to the notice of motion given by Mr. Hellems at the Literary Society meeting. It involves a complete revolution of the system of debates at present, by making our meetings the scene of inter-year, inter-faculty, inter-society and inter-collegiate debates. It means that champions of the respective bodies should contend for supremacy in our arena. For instance, one night we should have a '93-'95 debate, next night a Medical-Arts debate, etc. Our limited space pre-

vents a discussion of the question, but we may be permitted to say that in our belief the scheme is thoroughly broad-based, and likely to produce debates and debaters far superior to the present system, and that it will unquestionably evoke an interest in our society in quarters never moved before. It is to be hoped every one will consider the motion coolly and deliberately, for, as we said at the beginning, it involves a radical change in our society.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—A very successful and interesting meeting of the Classical Association was held in Y.M.C.A. Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 26, Prof. Hutton occupying the chair. The Classical Staff was further represented by Mr. Dale and Mr. Fairclough. The programme was one of unusual interest, especially to the students of the third year, who are at present deeply steeped in the philosophical tenets of Socrates. The programme was introduced by Mr. Glassey, who read an excellent essay on "Socrates as represented by Plato." Mr. Wicher followed with an essay on "The Trial and Death of Socrates." The usual discussion after the reading of the essays was carried on by Prof. Hutton, Mr. Dale and Mr. Hellems. The *δαιμόνιον* of Socrates was explained (*π*) in a way, to the apparent satisfaction of Mr. Hellems. The next meeting will be an open one, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, in Y.M.C.A. at 4 p.m., to which all the students and their friends are cordially invited. The meeting promises to be very attractive. There will be addresses from Mr. Dale and Mr. Milner, together with instrumental and vocal music by the members of the Association and others.

DI-VARSITIES.

LITORIA.

As it is soon to be sung.

Ye blooming freshman's gowned in silk,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum ;
He lives on richest bovine milk,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.
On sophs and dons he works ye bluff,
Swe-de-le-we-tchu-hi-ra-sa ;
He's earned matriculation stuff,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.

Chorus: Litoria, Litoria, etc.

Ed Blake gave him ye reins and whip,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum ;
And made him drunk with scholarship;
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.
His cheeks so vast it hides the sun,
Swe-de-le-we-tchu-hi-ra-sa ;
Mackim! Mackim! O where's your
gun ?

Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.

Chorus: Litoria, Litoria, etc.

Ye ancient Mufti now is gone,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum ;
Nor guards ye honor of ye lawn,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.

Ye freshman spits and carries canes,
Swe-de-le-we-tchu-hi-ra sa ;
Within L'Inferno's hall he reigns,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.

Chorus: Litoria, Litoria, etc.

He is ye Maharaja now,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum ;
To's Cræsus wealth ye pigmies bow,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.
Ye Chancellor in vain we beg,
Swe-de-le-we-tchu-hi-ra-sa,
To lay us just ONE golden egg,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.

Chorus: Litoria, Litoria, etc.

This baby despot we despise,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum ;
We'll elevate him to ye skies,
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.
Deep in ye mud we'll stick his nose,
Swe-de-le-we-tchu-hi-ra-sa ;
"Ad evertendos tyrannos,"
Swe-de-le-we-dum-bum.

Chorus: Litoria, Litoria, etc.

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