

Pages Missing

THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

Vol. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MARCH 10, 1891.

No. 19.

Editorial Comments.



THE appearance of the Residence Orchestra at the Literary Society last Friday, and the very enthusiastic reception their splendid playing received at the hands of those present, leads one to ask why there should not be a University College Orchestra as well as a University Glee Club. It is certainly not for lack of material; the very fact that Residence, with its thirty or forty students, can produce such a large number of good players is very good proof that there are many other such in college, and that if an attempt towards organization were made a much larger, and consequently a correspondingly much better, orchestra could be formed. Nor is such an organization without precedent in other colleges. Every exchange has some interesting note about the Orchestras and the Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs of Yale, Harvard, Cornell and U. of M. Why should the University of Toronto not have similar clubs? It might be well to make it a part of the Glee Club, so that when the latter appears in public both instrumental and vocal music could be given. Let some one interested make a move and there is no doubt but that an excellent orchestra could be formed next fall.

We cannot let this opportunity pass without noticing the fact that Residence, as it has done on many other occasions in other lines, has made the first step in this direction. We do this, first, in order to give honor to whom honor is due, and second, to use it as an argument for the extension of Residence. It is not because the men in Residence are different from those outside that they take the lead in athletics, and then they appear to be imbued with more of the University spirit; it is simply because they are in Residence. Any other company of students under the same circumstances would go and do likewise. It has often been said that the reputation of a college, as far as the great mass of the people is concerned, depends not so much on the scholarly attainments of the professors and graduates as on the romance that surrounds the student life. The victories of the athletic clubs in the great eastern American universities do more to familiarize the people with these institutions than all the lore within their walls. Now with a big Residence the interest surrounding our student life in the eyes of the people of Canada, which, unfortunately, is at present comparatively small, would be increased ten-fold, and at the same time the reputation of our College would increase at home and extend far beyond the borders of our own country. But it is needless to detail the many advantages that we fail to obtain through the lack of that which we have only in part. Every one recognizes the necessity but no one can suggest a means of supplying the lack. There doesn't seem much

probability of the Government spending any money in this line, and the University authorities probably have no funds at present. Our hopes must rest in the friends of the University. Would that another Edward Blake would arise to confer this boon on the University of Toronto!

Complaints have reached us of the scarcity of German dictionaries at the disposal of the students who study during the day in the Reading Room. On several occasions, it is said, men have applied for these dictionaries and have been informed that they were all out, and on further investigation have learned that all were being used by the lady undergraduates. Of course the ladies have a right to all the books they require; that they happen to need and more than that to obtain the five German dictionaries that are allowed out during the day is not their fault but rather the misfortune of the men. Be that as it may, it is hard on those who have to do without books indispensable to their study. It may not be a grievance at present, but it bids fair to become one; and then what an outcry there will be! In a moment of righteous indignation at what he considers an infringement of his rights, or perhaps some morning near the first of May when, after coming up early to get in a good day's reading with the aid of a dictionary, he finds them all monopolized, some student will write a letter to THE VARSITY and without thinking will put the lady undergraduates in an awkward position, one which they should not occupy but one which the aggrieved one imagines, perhaps not unnaturally, they do. To anticipate this we call the attention of the Library authorities to the matter; we understand the difficulty under which they are working this year and do not wish to appear peremptory. But we certainly think that something should be done to remedy the present state of affairs. More dictionaries, if possible, should be obtained, and a certain number should be placed at the disposal of the ladies and the rest retained for the men.

The new directorate of THE VARSITY, whose names are published in another column, is a good one. With the exception of the fourth-year men most of the old members were re-elected for next year; the experience of the past year will enable them to do their work even more efficiently next year. The new men appointed are the right men in the right place; they are all enthusiastic for the success of THE VARSITY, and are live, energetic men. Upon the directorate rests the very important task of electing the Editor-in-Chief. It will be in the interests of all concerned if they will appoint him before the last issue of the paper, the date of which will be March 24th. The directorate can be of great service to the Business Manager in the solicitation and collection of subscriptions, and on his behalf and also on our own behalf we have to thank the individual members for the very excellent service they have rendered THE VARSITY during the past year.

OEDIPUS COLONEUS.


vv. 607-625.

O Theseus best beloved, to gods alone
 'Tis given neither to wax old nor die!
 But all else Time th' Almighty brings to naught.
 The strength of earth grows dim; man's body fails;
 Faith faints and sickens; unfaith grows apace;
 And the same spirit breathes not among friends
 Nor knits together nations: for to all,
 To some at once, to some in latter days,
 Sweet things grow bitter then are sweet again.
 And so, if now 'tis sunshine and good-will
 To you and Thebes, yet Time upon his way,
 The myriad Time, breeds countless nights and days
 Wherein for trivial cause the sword shall leap,
 And these fair seeming pledges shall be snapt.
 And then my body hidden in the grave
 Asleep and cold shall drink warm Theban blood,
 If God be God and oracles speak true.
 Yet is it ill to tell what passes cure:
 Leave me alone: let thine own pledge stand sure.

M. N.

GERMAN STUDENT LIFE.

I.

 FEW weeks ago at one of the meetings of the Wycliffe College Literary Society, I gave a short address on "Student Life in a German University." Some of those who were present have told me that my address covered some practical points on which they and others desired information, and have asked me to print the substance of it in THE VARSITY. I now do this; but I wish to state that my experience of German student life is confined to one Semester in the University of Berlin. I suppose that an attendance for one term in the University of Toronto would give one a fair idea of the general system here; a longer time is however necessary to enable one to grow into the spirit of the place. This appears in a greater degree to a foreign University where the strangeness of a strange tongue adds to the student's difficulties. My remarks on German University life are thus rather those of an outsider than of a student imbued with its spirit. The position has some advantages from a critical standpoint but the views are apt to be superficial.

Before leaving Canada I decided to go to the University of Berlin, chiefly because I wished both to study and to see the life of the German capital. Had I sought the best place for study only I should have chosen a smaller University. In a great place like Berlin there are fewer opportunities of forming friendships than there would be in a smaller place, and the student receives very little personal attention on the part of his instructors. Nearly every University however small has a number of good men as professors, and it is quite possible that in special lines of study some small Universities would furnish advantages superior to those of Berlin.

On arrival in Berlin the first question to be settled was where, and with whom should I live? The great majority of German students get all their meals but breakfast at a restaurant. The foreigner who desires to see something of German family life should arrange for full board in a Pension, and take his meals with the family. I found some kind Canadian friends in Berlin who secured board and lodging for me where they were living. I had a beautiful large room, and the price for board, lodging and attendance was about twenty-six dollars a month. In Berlin, more perhaps than in other German cities, the system of living in flats prevails, and nearly all the houses are from four to six storeys in height. The only drawback to my quarters was that they were on the fourth flat. Elevators are rarely found in these immense buildings, and

when one is tired it is a weary climb up to the fourth storey. My friends (a medical student and his wife) had been in Berlin about a year, and had no difficulty in expressing themselves in German. I had studied Otto's grammar diligently but had had no experience in either reading or speaking German, and their help for the first few weeks as interpreters was most valuable.

After being a week in Berlin I began to feel that I should get to work in the University. The Semester had just begun. My friend being a medical student could not tell me very much about the Arts studies, and I blundered along by myself as best I could. The first thing was to be matriculated. I was assured that this was not a very formidable undertaking, and I found that it was not. The native German student must show that he has attended a gymnasium or *Realschule*, and has passed the final examination before he can be admitted to the university. The Germans wisely encourage the attendance of the foreigner at their universities, and make his path as smooth as possible. No certificates of examination are required from him.

For Matriculation I entered a large hall in the University building, to which I had been directed by the Portier. At one end four or five gentlemen sat around a large table. I took my place on the line of students who were working towards this table. The first gentleman, who I afterwards learned was the Rector, asked me in very bad English for my passport. I handed it to him and he dashed my name into a very formidable-looking Latin document, which, on examination, I found to be to the effect that I, a *vir juvenis ornatissimus*, having undertaken to obey the statutes of the University, was admitted to the privileges of a student and enrolled as such. The Rector handed me over to the man sitting next to him, who took down full particulars of my antecedents. He in turn sent me to the next man who gave me a book to sign (a declaration of obedience to the University statutes, I imagine). He gave me a small book containing a number of blank columns with headings and my matriculation card, having on it my number on the University roll and my name. The printed notice on the back enjoins the student to carry this card with him always, and I found it valuable both for purposes of identification and for securing entrance to places of amusement at reduced rates. A fourth man took a fee of about three dollars and a-half. I then sat down for a few minutes when some one called out, in German, something which I did not understand. All the students rose and fyled up to the Rector (his official title is *Rector magnificus*, but he did not look it), who shook hands with each man as he passed out. The matriculation ceremony thus ended, and henceforth the privileges of the University were open to me.

After matriculation the next step is to find out what lectures one wishes to attend. The student can choose for himself. There are no annual examinations, and the lectures are not arranged for different years. In a large university like Berlin three or four professors or *privat docenten* may be lecturing on the same subject, and the list of lectures is certainly a formidable one for the stranger. There is no need of hurry in deciding. One can go about and hear all the professors one wishes before deciding which to study with. I wandered about in this way, and, though I could at first understand less than half of what the lecturers said, I could still form some estimate of their abilities as teachers. The choice in any special departments—the Philosophy of Religion and Church History was limited—I soon decided whom I should hear. When this decision is reached one must enter in the proper column in the *Anmeldungs Buch*, which one gets at matriculation, the lectures one wishes to take. This book must then be taken to the office of the Treasurer of the University where the fees for the lectures are paid. These fees vary from three to five dollars for each series of lectures in one Semester, and on any important subject there are from two to four, and often more, lectures a week in

each series. An Arts student would rarely take more than three or four sets of lectures in a session, and his fees would thus be less than twenty dollars. The Treasurer signs the *Anmeldungs Buch* in the column reserved for him. The student then takes this book to the professor and he signs the book in a column reserved for him, and also dates his signature. At the end of the Semester the book must be taken again to the professor who once more signs with the date. The book thus shows when the student began to take the professor's lectures and when he ceased. The professor can refuse to sign the book at the end of the term if the student has not attended his lectures properly. In theory, therefore, the German system is one of enforced attendance at lectures. As a matter of fact, however, the signing of the book is a mere form, and the professor rarely troubles himself to inquire whether the student has attended his lectures. When a student wishes to be examined for a degree he must send in this book in which is entered all the lectures he has taken.

Let us now attend a lecture. My quarters were only a few blocks from *Unter den Linden*, Berlin's great street, and the University and many other of the largest buildings of the city are on or near this street. In passing along it about midday one often sees the Kaiser driving at a break-neck pace and the people raising their hats to him. The little garden plot in front of the University is thronged with students for the first fifteen minutes of each hour, and the varied colors of the caps of the members of the student corps give brightness to the scene. The lectures begin from fifteen to twenty minutes after the hour strikes, and are thus never longer than three-quarters of an hour. We go to the lecture-room and wait; many bring a book to read while waiting. The students enter and take their seats quietly. There is no disorder, no scuffling, no loud talking. Presently the door opens and the professor enters. He carries his street hat with him and wears no gown, nor do the students. He walks rapidly to his desk, seats himself, and begins at once "*Meine Herren*." Some few lecturers dictate their notes—a most objectionable custom. Why not print them at once and let the student buy a copy, and thus save the labor of writing the lectures out? Others—and theirs is the best system—arrange a syllabus of the lecture. The headings of this are dictated to the student, and he can take down as much or as little of the explanatory remarks as he chooses. Still other professors take up "the thread of the discourse" where it was broken at the previous lecture and proceed rapidly without repetition. The student takes down as much as he can, and with some rapid speakers that is not much.

Sometimes the students applaud when the professor enters. Often there is perfect silence. In no case do the students rise as with us. If the professor goes too fast to be understood or does not speak loudly enough the students scrape their feet on the floor. If an unfortunate student comes in late and makes a noise he is heartily hissed. I have often admired the cat-like tread that some incorrigible late comers acquire.

GEO. M. WRONG.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

The latest edition to our exchange list is the *Acta Ridleyana*, a bright little monthly, from Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines. It will always receive a warm welcome at our sanctum, and with good reason. First, because its editor is the Rev. F. B. Hodgins, B.A., a former editor-in-chief of THE VARSITY; second, because it comes from a college thoroughly filled with the spirit of Old Varsity, and of which the Principal and several members of the staff are old Varsity boys; and third, because it is a newsy and spicy sheet. It has a decidedly classical bent, of which fact its very name bears witness; it opens its editorial columns with a quotation from Ovid, and calls its "chestnuts" *Facetiæ*. May it go on and prosper is THE VARSITY'S wish.

TO ENID.

I shall not sound in pompous phrase
Of thy dear form the usual praise,
Nor swear unending love.
I shall not fondly sing thy face,
Nor vow thou art in beauty's grace,
An angel from above.

Far deeper are my thoughts of thee,
Far sweeter charms hast thou for me,
Than those which time can mar.
Youth's loveliness will soon decay,
Its radiant brightness fade away,
As fades the morning star.

But the glory of thy own dear soul
Is free from changeful time's control,
And lives through all the years.
I know, dear friend, whate'er depart,
Thy dower is still a woman's heart,
And still a woman's tears.

These charms of thine shall e'er endure,
O maiden bright and yet demure!
Endowed with noblest power.
We ne'er shall meet, I know too well,
But may not I my fondness tell,
For such a lovely flower.

W. P. R.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

There was only a fair attendance at the regular meeting of the Modern Language Club last Monday evening. The programme was a French and German one, it having been found necessary, owing to the close proximity of examinations, to combine the programmes of two meetings. The President occupied the chair.

The first number on the programme was an essay in French, by Miss F. S. Spence, of the second year. Pascal was the subject of her essay, rather a difficult one for a second year undergraduate. But, notwithstanding, the essay was very correctly written and was well read. It consisted of a rapid review of Pascal's life, work and influence, interspersed with quotations from his "*Penseés*."

Mr. Evans, of the third year, followed with a German essay on Chamisso's "*Peter Schlemihl*." The allusions made to this story, and the quotations therefrom, were like a voice from the past, so familiar did they appear to the audience, most of whom had enjoyed the extreme pleasure of reading the story.

The subject of Mr. Leacock's essay was the "*Stummeliebe*" of Musäus. The essay consisted of a concise and admirably written epitome of the very pleasing story that Musäus has given to the world. It was written in Mr. Leacock's best style; it was simple and easily understood, while his facetious manner of handling the subject added much to the enjoyment of those who were fortunate enough to hear it. It is needless to add that the pronunciation and general style of reading was faultless.

Next Monday afternoon the last meeting of the Club will be held. The elections will take place and a large attendance of the members is desired.

Elmira College has received a gift of \$10,000 for the erection of a hall for the music school.

The annual race between Oxford and Cambridge will be held at Putney on March 21st. Both crews are now training regularly on the water.

An organized movement at the head of which is Mrs. President Harrison is on foot to secure a woman's medical branch to Johns Hopkins University.—*Ex.*

The Varsity

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BY

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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MARCH 10, 1891.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



HE Literary Society held a four-hour meeting last Friday night with an attendance of nearly two hundred members. In Mr. Gibson's absence the 1st Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Stuart, took the chair. It was Constitution night, like, and yet unlike, former Constitution nights. There was perhaps too much excitement and ill-directed enthusiasm, just enough pleasure, and not too much monotony. On the whole it was a meeting such as would have been better held in a larger hall and in a different building.

When Mr. Stringer had read the minutes a little variety was introduced into the orthodox method of adopting them by a complex attack of a peculiar kind. Mr. McNicol arose and appealed against the ruling of the President on Article II., Section 7, on the ground that it was in direct violation of the Constitution. He pointed out that the expression, "a student in actual attendance at University College," which, according to the ruling, meant a Medical student as well as an Arts student, had been explicitly defined in the amendments to the Constitution adopted in November to mean a student registered as in attendance at University College, and that this could mean only an Arts student. Mr. McKinnon objected to this appeal on the ground that it was not in order, and asked for the chairman's ruling on the point. The chairman decided that the appeal was in order. Mr. McKinnon then appealed against this ruling, but the Society approved of the decision of the chair. After some more discussion and confusion and increased complexity, Mr. McNicol's appeal was put to the Society and was sustained. In consequence of this, the motion amending Article I., Section 1, and Article II., Section 7, which was based on the President's ruling, was declared null and void. Then, on a motion by Messrs. McLay and Stewart, the minutes as amended were adopted.

The result of the motions, amendments, rulings and appeals of the last two meetings leaves the sections in the Constitution which determine the membership and the franchise in the following position: Article I., Section 1, "The Society shall consist of (a) male students in actual attendance in University College, or in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Toronto, or at the School of Practical Science; (b) male graduates or undergraduates of the

University of Toronto in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law; and the extent of class (a) shall be determined by the official lists of students registered as in attendance, and that of class (b) by the official lists of graduates and undergraduates." Article II., Section 7, "No member who is not a member of the staff or a student in actual attendance in University College, or at the School of Practical Science, and no member from whom any fee is due to his college shall be permitted to vote at the annual election for any office except that of President."

The Literary Programme was the most pleasing feature of the meeting. The Residence Orchestra was there, consisting of Messrs. Coleman, Barker, Armour, Glascoe, Moore and Cameron. They were down for two selections and each time had to respond to an enthusiastic encore. An essay was read by Mr. S. J. Robertson on "The Philosophy of Cant." A subject for debate had been set, but on Mr. Clark's motion it was omitted.

The Society then passed on to Business from Committees. Mr. Lillie introduced the report of the House Committee recommending a list of periodicals for the Reading Room next year. This report was adopted, and at once various gentlemen proceeded to add thereto periodicals to which they were partial. Mr. Thomson wished to see the *Scottish American* on file; and *United Ireland* found a strong supporter in Mr. McKinnon. However, the Society rejected both. A French review, proposed by Mr. McLay, was, however, tumultuously inserted on a vote highly complicated by the Laurier issue. Next came the report from the committee appointed on the Friday before to nominate THE VARSITY Directorate for the next academic year, and this too was adopted. The Directorate as appointed consists of Messrs. J. W. Odell, '92; G. E. McCraney, '92; J. A. McLean, '92; W. C. Clark, '93; J. W. Knox, '93; E. B. Home, '93; S. J. McLean, '94; A. S. Gregory, '94; V. Marani, School of Science, and G. M. Ferris, B.A., School of Medicine.

The remainder of the meeting was taken up with business arising out of the minutes. There was a resurrecting of the much-tortured Glee Club motion. Mr. Donald moved it, Mr. Barker seconded it, and then it went through smoothly enough.

At this point Mr. Nicol brought up a motion which he said was now before the Society because of the reversing of the decision given by the Chair a week ago. It was the motion to change Article II., Section 7, from a negative into an affirmative form. The Chairman thought it could not properly come up now, and ruled it out of order. This decision was appealed against and was reversed by the Society. A long and somewhat tangled discussion ensued on the motion itself. The Society set to work to try and find out what the effect of changing a negative sentence into an affirmative would be. Mr. McLay and Mr. McKinnon thought it had something to do with the Medical students. Mr. A. M. Stewart thought it had nothing to do with the Medical students. Mr. Thomson thought the Law students would be affected in some way. Some one else thought the Law students would be affected in no way. At last the vote was reached. The "yeas" went to one side, the "nays" to the other. The sheep all knew their shepherds and their folds and were faithful. The majority was large but did not avail against the inflexible minority. Mr. McLay moved the motion of which Mr. Ferguson had given notice, that two councillors be given to the School of Science. It was a trump card, and Mr. McKellar attempted to play a higher trump by giving one councillor and the office of Corresponding Secretary to the School. The Society objected to this, and Mr. McLay's motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Knox's dollar motion was lost, but not before the mover had made use of it to criticise the Society's lavish expenditure during the year. Mr. McLay's motion to strike out Rule of Order 6 was carried easily. Mr. Helms then proceeded to move the motion of which he had given notice, but surprised the Society and himself by suddenly withdrawing it. And then the meeting adjourned.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society was held in University College Friday afternoon, Mr. R. Henderson, Vice-President, in the chair. The programme announced had attracted a large audience. Prof. Baker read a paper on "Poetic Interpretation in Mathematics." Prof. Baker's object was to show that mathematics appeal to the imagination, to the sense of beauty, and even to the emotions, and that therefore in some of its developments it comes within the regions haunted by the Muses. The question whether the advance of science would destroy poetic feeling was discussed, to be answered in the negative. Prof. Baker proceeded to give examples from his subject to illustrate his position. The human intellect has enabled man to create for himself nothing more exquisite in its structure, or more refined in its applications than the infinitesimal calculus.

The microscope reveals to us an existence of which our senses could take no cognizance; but in a way the calculus steps in when the microscope has ceased to penetrate, and when the mind refuses to conceive the further divisibility of space this wonderful method continues indefinitely its faultless work.

Amongst certain of the ancient mathematical truth had been invested with a certain elevated symbolism. In illustration of this point an extract was read from Kingsley's Hypatia, where the circle is invested with a curious significance. Professor Baker undertook to restore after the fashion of Kingsley what might have formed a page of Hypatia's lost treatises in the conics. Such symbolism may be applied in other cases. The infinite branches of curves typify the immortality of man, and asymptotes may be considered to symbolize divine perfection. And just as the curve continually gets nearer and approximates to the asymptote but yet through infinite space never attains it, so the soul of man in a future state may continually approach divine perfection but yet in the endless roll of eternal years never absolutely attain it.

Such applications may be regarded as little better than an amusing conceit, but yet have as much to recommend them as certain interpretations applied to nature.

The Pythagoreans and Platonists conjectured that the great secret of the universe was to be found in number and form. Only poets could have had such an inspiration, for it was an anticipation of some of the grandest discoveries of Modern Science. What the Greeks divined we prove, and see how nature hymns her numbers through innumerable variations. The Lecturer gave illustrations how the imagination was cultivated in Geometry, especially in curve tracing. He enlarged on the wonderful meanings of the general equations of the second degree, which contains all the properties of the conics. In the lunar theory the longitude of the moon is expressed in a series of terms. Thus the great orb of night as she rolls through space has told her story for ages in a single district; and in the quiet intellectuality of its terms there rests a beauty that equals that of the moonlight itself as it slumbers on a summer sea.

An account was given of the discovery of the planet Neptune by Adams and LeVerrier. It was a triumph of the mathematicians. While the men were at work, at the meeting of the British Association in 1846, Sir John Herschel said: "The past year has given us the probable prospect of the discovery of another planet. We see it as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain. Its movements have been felt trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis." The planet appeared on the night of Sept. 24th, 1846, in the place predicted.

The greatest of German writers has presented to us a scholar tired of life and weary of his knowledge summoning to his assistance from the spirit world an uncanny helper. When divested of the garb which genius clothes all it conceives, has this creation of Goethe anything of the poetry and beauty and measure that suggest themselves to us as we think of those mathematicians summon-

ing up their Neptune from the depth of the ocean of infinite space?

It is difficult to overestimate the debt the scientific faculty in general owes to mathematics in the past; in the present also. Mathematical laws in their perfection and simplicity appeal to the aesthete faculty.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The engineering Society met on Tuesday, 24th ult., in the School of Science, the President in the chair. Considerable business was disposed of; a report of progress coming from the committee appointed to publish the Society's "Pamphlet."

The business part of the meeting being over, the President called upon Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, for the paper on "The Disposal of Sewage by 'Sewage Farms,'" which he had promised the Society and which had been looked forward to with much interest. He dealt with the subject under four heads, viz.: (1) The soil of the farm; (2) the sewage itself; (3) the water and air of the soil, and (4) the temperature. He showed the different methods of arranging the drains, etc., of the farms, according to the character of the soil and the configuration of the surface. As a good example of a sewage farm, in our own province, he described the one at London in connection with the lunatic asylum. These sewage farms, though just recently introduced, have proved satisfactory in every particular, even in cold climates like our own, where it was thought the scheme would be impracticable. On the whole the lecture was very valuable, as the question of sewage disposal is the most important which, at present, the engineer has to deal with. To say that the lecture was highly appreciated is putting it mildly, and the Engineering Society tendered its sincere thanks to the Doctor for his splendid lecture. At the lecture and discussion afterwards the Society was honored by the presence of Mr. Allan McDougall, who gave valuable advice on the subject.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Sir Daniel Wilson spoke to the Y.M.C.A. last Thursday week on "The Supernatural in Religion." The hall was well filled; the parlor, too, was open and many of the ladies accepted the opportunity of hearing the address.

The speaker said that there was a period of doubt in the minds of most men, especially of those who were pursuing an educational course. He himself had passed through it, and his advice to young men in the midst of the perplexing problems of science was that they should lay hold firmly of the element of faith which is implanted in every man's nature. Prof. Huxley, at one time a friend of the speaker's, had lost sight of this principle in his researches in Natural Science, had denied the supernatural and become the great apostle of agnosticism. The sneering tones in which Prof Huxley couches his criticisms of the Christian religion are unworthy of a gentleman and a man of science, and perhaps indicate secret misgivings at the bottom of his own heart. If our religion comes from God, and God is above nature, how is it possible to conceive that there should be no element of the supernatural in religion? The speaker, as a careful student of historical criticism for over forty years, added his testimony to the authenticity of the New Testament record. Our faith hangs on the resurrection of Christ. "If Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain and your faith is also vain." But the resurrection of Christ has been as clearly proven as any fact in history. The address was listened to with interest and appreciation throughout; and the advice of the scholarly President, who had struggled with the problems of religion and had come out victorious, was welcome to many who are perhaps now passing through the stage of doubts and questionings.

WHO AND WHAT WE ARE.

The following is the report which was presented by the Committee appointed by the Literary Society to procure accurate information as to the meaning and extent of certain terms employed in the Constitution, or in proposed amendments to it.

Undergraduates of the University of Toronto in Arts, Medicine or Law.—This term includes all students who, having passed a matriculation examination or some examination taken as an equivalent therefor, have been admitted by the University to one of these Faculties, and been enrolled as belonging to it, but have not yet graduated in that Faculty.

Undergraduates of the University of Toronto.—Strictly speaking, this includes at present only those complying with the above conditions in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine or Law, together with some students in Dentistry. In other words, it is only in these departments that the above conditions can be fulfilled, the University not requiring an entrance qualification in any other department.

Graduates of the University of Toronto in Arts, Medicine or Law.—All who have received degrees from the University in these Faculties.

Graduates of the University of Toronto.—This includes all who have received degrees of any kind from the University. The degrees conferred by the University of Toronto are the following; B.A., M.A., M.B., M.D., LL.B., LL.D., B.C.L., D.C.L., Mus. B., Mus. D., C.E., B.S.A., D.D.S.

Students registered as in attendance at University College.—Every student in attendance in Arts must register in some College. At present this term practically includes all Arts men, but this is not necessarily the case. Even at present there are instances to be found of Arts undergraduates of the University of Toronto registering in Knox or Wycliffe, and when Victoria comes in there will be a large class of Arts men registering in Victoria.

Students registered as in attendance in the Faculty of Arts, University of Toronto.—Every student taking University Lectures in Arts must register in the University of Toronto. At present this term practically includes all Arts men, but this is not necessarily the case. It is possible for a man to be an undergraduate in Arts and proceeding to a degree in Arts, and still, if he happens to be, say a Fourth Year Oriental man, to register only in University College. Such cases would probably, however, be extremely rare.

The prevalent confusion with regard to these two last terms is due to the fact that at present (University College and the Faculty of Arts being practically coincident) one registration is accepted for both. It is, however, in theory, and, after this year, will probably be in practise, necessary for every man to register himself in his College, and also, if (as ninety-nine per cent. do) he is taking University Lectures, to register himself in the University. Mr. Langton is Registrar for both College and University.

Students in actual attendance at University College.—This term cannot be taken to mean anything but students who have so registered themselves. A student who has not so registered himself has no right to attend, and would have to be regarded as a visitor or as an intruder.

Non-matriculated students.—Students not having passed a matriculation examination nor having been admitted to the Faculty by the University (hence not undergraduates), but registered as in attendance at lectures.

Students registered as in attendance at the University of Toronto.—This will include all men attending University lectures. That is to say, it will include all students in attendance in the Faculty of Medicine, all students in attendance in the Faculty of Law (these being for the most part Arts men anyway as the candidates for LL.B. have no lectures to attend), and, with the limitation mentioned above under "Registered in the Faculty of Arts," all Arts men in attendance at lectures.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—I have been asked to write for your readers a short sketch of the recent convention of student volunteers in the city of Cleveland. As it was the largest representative gathering of students ever met in this or any other land, and significant in many respects, a few points may not be uninteresting to them. Since 1886 there has been a movement for missions throughout the American and Canadian colleges, and a systematic effort put forth to draft volunteers in them for this great work. To preserve and perpetuate the movement now embracing the phenomenal number of 6,000 pledged volunteers, and reaching to over 200 colleges, the present convention was designed.

Between 500 and 600 delegates from 160 institutions met for four days in the city Y. M. C. A., which, by the way, is a magnificent structure recently erected at a cost of over a quarter of a million dollars, a monument to the Christian enterprise and liberality of that rapidly rising city. These students came up from all over the land, from Acadia across to Russia, and from Manitoba away down to Tennessee. Men were there from all the great institutions you hear of, from Yale and Union, from Princeton and Oberlin, from Michigan and McCormick, not forgetting our own 'Varsity, which had several representatives.

The gathering was at once international, intercollegiate and interdenominational, and was itself an illustration of the great truth it had met to teach—the solidarity of our race and religion. We raised no national flag and sang no national anthem (nor college song). We recognized no distinctions of color or creed, although all the sects from Wycliffe to Wesley were there, and not Englishmen merely, but Jew and Japanese, and Indians and negroes, and a local Californian was heard to say, "half-breeds from Upper Canada." We thought only of the Life that was lavished for all and the love that makes every man a brother.

But the delegates were the least interesting element in the convention. They were only the audience. The speakers were from every point of the compass. We heard from Korea and China, and India and the Isles of the Sea, from France and Turkey, and South Africa and South America. There were some 40 returned missionaries from these and other lands, and several natives besides. They spoke encouragingly of the progress of the Gospel in their different fields, advocating, in addition to regular evangelistic work, the establishment of institutional missions, including educational, industrial and Y. M. C. A. work.

We heard all these and as many more Americans besides. Dr. Talmage says "that every American is a born orator," and it may seem improbable that all these delivered themselves in the short space of four days, but we were a democracy and worked the *closure* on the long speeches. We got every man's best, the essence of his experience. It was the privilege of a life-time to see and hear so many of the leaders and heroes of the missionary cause, and to come into contact with the rising tide of unselfish devotion to Christ and the race.

The Americans are, no doubt, an enterprising people and they show it in their religion as in everything else. The Executive Committee of this missionary movement intends, during this year, to extend it to Great Britain and Scandinavia and other Trans-Atlantic countries. Their motto is the "Evangelization of the world in this generation," or, in the words of the Welsh preacher, according to one of themselves: 1st, The world is upside down. and. It must be put right side up, and 3rd, We are the chaps to do it.

But we Canadians are in it, too, only not in the talk to any great extent. However, it turns out that we have sent proportionate to our numbers, twice as many men to the foreign field as the American colleges. No doubt pure religion thrives better where a man walks to church and gets a rest from politics one day in the week. However,

the Americans are a hospitable people and generous to a fault, and even a few lines about this convention in a Canadian paper would be wanting if no reference were made to the kind treatment we received at their hands.

The convention was a good one in every respect, and will do much to strengthen the influences that, to-day, are making the kingdoms of this world the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ. A full report of the meeting will be printed in a couple of months. W. R. M.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution for an athletic association submit the following:—

1. That the name of this association shall be "University of Toronto Athletic Association."

2. That it shall have control of the annual games; the management of the grounds; the furtherance of the gymnasium scheme until completion, and thereafter the management of the gymnasium as far as management is granted to the student body; the aiding of the various clubs upon certain definite lines laid down by the Association; and, generally, the promotion and supervision of University athletics.

3. That the Association shall consist of five representatives from the Literary Society and two representatives from each of the following clubs: Association Football, Rugby Football, Cricket, Hockey and the Baseball Clubs. Applications from other clubs desiring representation must be made to this Association.

4. The Literary Society representatives shall be chosen in the following manner: At last meeting in February in each year a nominating committee of nine members nominated singly, and elected by ballot if necessary, shall be appointed to nominate these and to report to the Society for approval.

5. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The President shall be elected from among the five representatives of the Literary Society, and these officers shall be elected by the members of the Association.

6. This Association shall have control of the one dollar fee collected annually by the Registrar from each student; any gate receipts or any moneys collected from the different clubs according to a basis agreed upon by the Association itself.

7. That the Association appointed in February shall assume office in the Fall term except the first, which shall assume office immediately.

8. An annual report shall be handed in by the Association to the Literary Society.

9. The Society does not consider itself bound to make up any deficits that shall arise in finances of the Association.

The young ladies of Colony University have adopted the following yell which beautifully illustrates the superior nimbleness of the feminine tongue: "Co-ordination, ha, ha, ha, tessaras kai enenekonta dux femina facta! rah! rah! rah!"

DANGEROUS.

Ph. Lunk—Man badly hurt in recitation this morning.

G. Rind—How so?

P. L.—Sat down on the spur of the moment.—*Ex.*

The poet wrote: "I send you my latest poem fused in the crucible of thought." The editor wrote: "I beg to refuse it."—*Free Press.*

A western man who was touring through the East, in passing a meadow heard the driver say: "Abandon the direct progression to the straight thitherward, and deviate by inclinatory and aberrant dextrogyration into a dextral incidence." It was an amateur Boston farmer saying, "Gee Buck," to his yoke of oxen.—*Ex.*

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

There are 190 college papers in the United States.

Yale's college physician has advised the discontinuing of the tug-of-war.

Longfellow was only nineteen when he was made a professor at Bowdoin.

King, '89, and Keefe of the New Yorks will coach the Princeton nine this year.

The trustees of Cornell have voted \$20,000 to build an annex to the gymnasium.

Out of 867 graduates of the Vassar College, 315, or a little more than 36 per cent., have married.

Prof. Sloane, of Princeton, will prepare the article on "George Bancroft," for Appleton's Encyclopædia.

P. T. Barnum has presented the Barnum Museum at Tufts with the body of a tiger valued at \$10,000 when alive.

A "chair of the English Bible" has been established at Dickinson College, Prof. A. W. Rogers, of Philadelphia, occupying it.

New York University has a department of "Comparative Religion," which is largely patronized by the theological students and the clergy of New York.

The "House of Commons" at Johns Hopkins University is to be reorganized. It was started in 1884 and was modeled after the English Parliament.

The Sophomores of Princeton recently took a number of members of the Freshman class with no other covering than darkness, and compelled them to climb a tree and sing: "Nearer My God to Thee."—*Ex.*

The hours of instruction per week in the various colleges are: Harvard, 70; Yale, 119; Vassar, 118; Columbia, 110; University of Michigan, 104; Cornell, 84; Princeton, 75; Amherst, 72; Trinity, 65.—*Ex.*

A club-house for American students in Paris has been inaugurated by the American Students' Association. The object of the association is to provide a homelike and cheerful resort for English-speaking students.—*Ex.*

Of Yale's athletes, 64 per cent. have attained to distinguished grades of scholarship, and so far from lowering the average or making no impression one way or the other upon it, they raise the whole standard of the University.

The faculty of Boston University have voted to allow work on the college paper, *The University Beacon*, to count as hours in the course, allowing four hours per week to the managing editor, and two hours per week to each of his assistants.—*Ex.*

AN EXCEPTION.

Logicians say that no phrase means
At once both "yes" and "no."
But they are not correct, it seems,
As one short phrase will show.

(Where it meant "yes.")
I sat one eve with Maud, a miss
Who's pretty, sweet, and coy;
Said I, "Maude, dare I steal a kiss?"
She said, "You silly boy."

(Where it meant "no.")
And in a little while I said,
"Art angry, dear, at me?"
She smiled, and laughed, and shook her head,
"You silly boy," said she.

—*Cornell Era.*

NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

The annual meeting of the Rugby Football Club will be held in the Residence Dining Hall, on Thursday next at 4.30.

The south elevation of the University building has now been completely recovered, and once more looks like what Old 'Varsity was before the fire.

At a meeting of the class of '91, held in the Y.M.C.A., last Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to include the lecturers in Arts in the class photo.

Our Business Manager is out of the city; he went home to make sure of his father's election. That his efforts were successful can be seen by consulting the election returns.

The annual meeting of the Association Football Club will be held Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This will be a very important meeting, and Captain Thomson desires a large attendance.

J. S. Scott, '91, and J. McIntosh, '91, returned last week from Cleveland, Ohio, whither they had gone to attend the conference of missionary volunteers. They report a very pleasant trip and speak very highly of the hospitable manner in which they were entertained.

We are pleased to notice the names of Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Ferguson, G. R. R. Cockburn and J. D. Edgar in the list of successful candidates at the general elections last Thursday. These gentlemen are the proud parents of four of our well-known undergraduates.

The Residence Hockey Club defeated Upper Canada College on Friday last by 4 goals to 3. Upper Canada is one of the crack clubs of the city, and their defeat at the hands of the Residence men, who began late in the season, and who are without proper facilities for practice, is the more noticeable. The Beauts are to be congratulated at their success.

A business meeting of the Y.M.C.A. was held last Thursday afternoon. A report from the Executive Committee was submitted, recommending the Association to take steps to get itself incorporated. After a thorough discussion a sub-committee was appointed to take the necessary steps. After this the regular meeting was led by J. McNicol. On Sunday morning a meeting was held, at which Dr. Potts delivered an interesting and practical address.

Mr. Fraser, lecturer in Spanish and Italian, was indisposed last week and was unable to meet his classes.

Premier J. M. Godfrey of the Mock Parliament is happy, not so much at the general result of the elections, at which of course he is rejoiced, but at the returns in North Grey, where the candidate for whom his oratory did flow was elected by an increased majority.

At the annual meeting of the Glee Club, last Friday afternoon, the following nominations were made for the ensuing year: Hon. Pres., A. T. Thompson, B.A., acc.; Pres., R. K. Barker, acc.; Treas., L. A. Moore, A. F. Edwards; Sec., J. F. Ross, H. A. Moore, K. D. McMillan; Leader, P. Parker, acc.; Councillors, '92, J. McIntosh, A. E. McLaughlin, J. H. Lamont; '93, F. Crosby, A. McMillan, H. A. Little, C. A. Mitchell, C. W. McPherson, J. L. McDougall; '94, Gillis, Trounce, McAllister, W. Carroll, H. Carroll, Boyd, Farrar, Goodwillie, Bigelow, Pease, Millichamp, Blythe. The elections will take place in the Y.M.C.A. Hall next Friday afternoon.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—

A regular meeting of this Society was held in the Biological Department on Friday last, Dr. G. Chambers in the chair. An exceedingly interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. John McCrae, '92, on the subject of Parthenogenesis. After a short historical sketch, he deduced the scope of the subject from the various definitions laid down by its chief modern exponents. He described fully, and cited many examples illustrating the various phases of Parthenogenesis as studied from the Protozoa to the Arthropoda—the bee being the highest individual in which this phenomena has been observed. Mr. A. F. Hunter, '91, moved a vote of thanks (which was carried with applause) to the essayist, and opened a discussion in which Parthenogenesis, vote of thanks, communications, papers, Isis (glacial) periods, recreation grounds, parks, butts, Wellingtons, Fergusons, presidents, vice-presidents and reporters were inextricably intermingled. One pleasing feature of this Society is the increasing attendance of the lady undergraduates. After the announcement that the next meeting would be devoted to nominations for offices and the discussion of the constitution, the meeting adjourned.

Unto a little negro

A swimming in the Nile,
Appeared quite unexpectedly

A hungry crocodile,
Who, with the chill politeness

That makes the warm blood freeze,
Remarked, "I'll take some dark meat,
Without dressing, if you please."

—Bema.

DI-VARSITIES.

While Southern was playing Lord
Cholmondeley
A lady sat watching me dolmondeley
'She surveyed from her box,
The sheyed of his lox
And softly remarked ain't they col-
mondeley.

NO WONDER.

"No wonder me darlin' is cross-eyed,"
Said love-sick young Pat to his
mother,
"For both of her eyes are so pretty.
That each wants to look at the
other."

—Brunonian.

On a rugged rock they sat;
He held her hand, she held his hat;
I held my breath, and lay quite flat,
And no one thought I knew it.

He held that kissing was no crime,
She held her lips up every time,
I held my breath and wrote this
rhyme,

And no one saw me do it.

—Bicycle World.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

We all went riding on Christmas eve,
My Bessie and I, and Minnie and
Steve.

We called for the girls at half-past
eight,
And found they weren't a minute late,
They came down smiling and sweet,
and lo!

Their hats were trimmed with mistle-
toe.

Now Steve and I haven't hearts of
flint.

Of course we both of us took the hint.

—Brunonian.

Rushing the growler—a bear hunt.
O, my dear Mississippi, do you dance
the Rush(ia)?

Naw, Missouri, but Arkansaw wood
though.

Why is a miser like a hypochon-
driac?

One is always tight and the other is
generally full of "sham-pain."

Sam Johnsing: "I'se all right now.
I'se gwinter get up." Mrs. Johnsing:
"Fool niggah. Jess you stay in bed
until you has tuck the rest ob de
medicine in dat bottle what I paid a
dollar for."—Siftings.



STUDENTS ATTENTION!

This is a fac-simile of our pink
made from the metal from the
College bell, which we are selling
at a moderate price. Every
student should have one, as they make an
interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,
Cor. King and Yonge St.