

ed at the meeting. A motion of reconsideration was moved by Mr. Fleet, seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried. The same gentlemen moved and seconded "that the public debate be adjourned *sine die*." Mr. L. T. Leet opposed the motion, and the Chairman thought that there ought to be a debate sometime this year. The motion was carried. The following subject was then taken up: "Should the Ontario Government grant further aid to Toronto University?" None of the originally appointed speakers were present except Mr. Leet, who had given notice of his inability to take part. Messrs. Mignault, Downie and Duffett sent no excuse. The conduct of these gentlemen is deserving of the heaviest censure, especially Mr. Downie, who had the effrontery some time ago to complain of his never having a chance to develop his oratorical powers at the meetings of the Society. Mr. Barnard, who had agreed to speak second on the negative side of the question, explained that he could not well be called upon to open the debate. Mr. Ritchie moved seconded by Mr. Smith, "that the subject be reversed so as to allow of Mr. Barnard's taking the affirmative side." Mr. Barnard then proceeded to convulse the meeting with laughter. He explained that he knew nothing about the subject, but the Secretary had informed him that Toronto University was a sectarian institution and that it wanted more, which reminded him that a great many other institutions wanted more, such as the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and so on. He presumed *a priori* that Toronto was in need of more, and as Sir John A., Mr. Blake, and all our great men had been educated in the Law Faculty of Toronto University he considered that Toronto University should get more. Mr. Smith followed with a few words for the sectarian Colleges. He called the statement that Sir John A. was educated at Toronto in question, and he would like Mr. Barnard to correct him if he was wrong. Mr. Barnard said he knew nothing at all about it. No one else being desirous of speaking, Mr. Barnard claimed his right to make a reply. He said Mr. Smith had stated that the speakers in the debate were not very strong in facts, but he wished to say that it was principles they wanted, not facts. Thus ended in a most complete fiasco what should have been one of the best debates of the season.

On 22nd February a sufficient number of members to form a quorum did not attend. After waiting until long after the regular hour for commencing, namely, 8 p.m., the Chairman took the chair, and Mr. C. S. Campbell read his essay on "Land Reform." Mr. Campbell criticized adversely Mr. George's late production, and afterwards advanced two measures which he considered would have a very great effect in remedying the evils of the present systems. These were the adoption of the Torrance system of registration, and the abolition of testamentary rights. Mr. C. J. Doherty, in opening the discussion, said that while he thought that Mr. George's arguments would impose upon no intelligent man, he thought the proposals of the essayist quite inadequate to effect a reform. He denied that there was any absolute ownership of land, and contended that the cultivator should have the first claim on the products of the land. He also referred at some length to the Irish land question, and upheld the principles of the Healy clauses of the Land Act. Mr. McGoun followed with some brief remarks taking an opposite view of the matter, and showed conclusively that ownership in land had to be recognized if private property was to be recognized at all. After an informal discussion of an animated character in which most of those present took part, the meeting adjourned.

On the invitation of the editors of the *Gazette* a number of graduates and others met on Saturday, 23rd February, to discuss the advisability of organizing a University Club in this city, such as we spoke of in our columns a short time ago. The result of the meeting was that it was decided that steps should be taken at once to carry out the proposed scheme. For this purpose two committees were appointed to see after suitable rooms and take other preliminary steps. These committees were to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on 1st March. It has not yet been decided whether undergraduates will be admitted to the advantages of the club or no.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

A LARGE number of Scientists gathered in the Seniors' classroom on the evening of the 17th inst. to hear Mr. Peterson's lecture on Bridge Construction. Mr. Peterson, who is now chief engineer of the Atlantic and North Western Railroad, has had much experience in erecting bridges, and his remarks were replete with practical knowledge and suggestions in regard to this branch of engineering, which were of interest and value to the students. He confined himself mainly to the Pratt form of truss in which Phoenixville columns were used. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of plans and tracings.

On the 23rd inst., A. T. Taylor, M.R.I., B.A., delivered an interesting lecture on "Architecture as a Study," being a glance at the origin and development of the modern styles. In well written language he traced the art from its earliest stages to the present, showing at the same time the influences which affect it and the knowledge to be gained of the character of ancient nations by a study of their forms of architecture. He then described the several styles and tried by means of drawings, photographs and black-board sketches, to give the audience clear ideas of the distinguishing features of each. Of the three sub-divisions of classic architecture the Doric was described as massive and heavy, the Ionic, more graceful and beautiful, while the Corinthian was the culmination of Grecian decorative art. The Romans were the first to make an extended use of the arch. The development of the Gothic in Northern Europe was traced. The rugged Normans were great builders, particularly of churches, which were bold and massive, such being common to their style, together with the round arch, and the zigzag, billet and lozenge ornaments. The early English began near the end of the 12th century and lasted till the close of the 13th. This style may be recognized by its clustered columns, pointed arch, undercut mouldings, traceries, stiff leaf foliage, and dog tooth ornaments. The decorative style followed, in which were introduced larger windows, flatter mouldings, and more flowing lines of tracery, the wallflower and four-leafed being the most commonly adopted ornaments. Other styles were similarly described.

At the close of the lecture considerable time was spent in examining the large collection of views and drawings, on each of which the particular style was written, thus enabling the students to make comparisons between the several forms.

GENERAL.

YALE spends \$50,000 on athletic grounds.—*The Undergraduate*.

YALE's share of the gate money at the Princeton-Yale game was \$600.

OF the 1,474 students at Oberlin, 776 are ladies.—*The Undergraduate*.

UNION COLLEGE has conferred the degree of LL. D. on President Arthur.

ENGLISH literature is the most popular of the elective courses at Williams College.

GERMAN has supplanted Latin in the last three years of the course at Williams.

STUDENTS at Cornell University exhibit an increasing liking for scientific studies.

PRINCETON'S base-ball nine received \$4,600 from their games last season.—*The Undergraduate*.

PRESIDENT PORTER, of Yale, is preparing a book on the Ethics of Kant.—*The Undergraduate*.

A PRIZE of \$3,000 is offered to the student who passes the best entrance examination at Brown.—*Ec*.

THERE are now 452 students in Cornell University, forty-five more than at this time last year.—*Herald-Crimson*.

THE tuition fees at Princeton have been raised from \$75 to \$100. The standard for admission has also been raised.—*The Undergraduate*.