

that his stay at the hospital is about at a close, and that soon he will be able to resume his duties.

Mr. G. W. Brown, senior matriculant of '81, who was obliged to desist from study last year from ill health, is now settled at Regina, Manitoba. In a recent letter he expresses a decided liking for his new home. Though farming, he has not given up the idea of prosecuting his University work, but intends taking the examinations at Manitoba University.

W. T. Evans, B.A., '82, and J. Gray, do, chums during their entire course at the University, seem destined to stick to one another, for they are both taking a short rest preparatory to beginning the study of law.

R. C. Levesconte (2nd year), law, Morphy, Meyer & Co.

W. Montgomery (3rd year), teaching High School, Iroquois.

R. R. Cochrane (3rd year), teaching, Caledonia.

W. L. Pratt, law, Chicago.

Neil Shaw (3rd year) returns to College after Christmas holidays.

### FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

AUTUMN.—His Joseph coat with every hue is gay.  
*D'Arcy McGee.*

PERSONAL: 'John, come back; all is forgiven. Pa kicked the wrong man. He did not know it was you. Stella.'

The age of chivalry has not yet passed away. *Lady*: 'How old do you think I am, Major?' *Polite Major*: 'Really I can't say madam, but you don't look it.'

That roystering blade of a comet is accountable for a good deal. An American student has evidently suffered:

9 A. M.

'What, dide o'clock? Well, here's a go.  
I've caught a cold, add bissed by Zoo.  
By throat is sore, by deck is labe,  
By dose is cracked and red as flabe;  
I bust with buttod tallow dob it—  
This cobes of looking for the cobet.'

Carlyle believed that a man could almost write his soul away in intense passion. He also said that many mistook a cramp for a soul. What do we think of the soul of the youth who penned the following:

My love for her exceedeth all  
That even poets sing;  
I love her bettr'n buckwheat cakes,  
Or pie, or anything.

We endorse this with pleasure: In England young gentlemen speak of their father as 'the governor,' 'the overseer,' &c.; in America they say 'dad,' 'old man,' &c. In heathen countries they say 'father,' but they are long behind the age.

Hot crumpets and grate fires will soon be in order. The winter is coming, and we think of Burns' description:

'List'ning the doors an' winnocks rattle,  
I thought me on the ourie cattle,  
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle  
O' winter war,  
And through the drift, deep-lairing sprattle  
Beneath a scaur!

'Ilk happing bird, wee, helpless thing  
That, in the merry months o' spring,  
Delighted me to hear thee sing,  
What comes o' thee?  
Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing  
An' close thy e'e?'

'The mule is a four-legged burd.'—*Josh Billings*. It is well that all legs do not move at once, as may be gathered from the following 'wild, weird, fleshly' anecdote: An Irishman who

had hitched a mule in the neighborhood of a spot where some men were engaged in blasting, was cautioned by one of them to take the animal away. 'Niver moind me,' replied Pat; 'I'm contint, if yez are.' 'Yes, but don't you know that the can by the post there contains dynamite?' 'Dynamite, is it? Well, thin, if it's got faylins yez had betther remove it where it won't be larrumed, for if that mewel gets the foorst kick, I wouldn't give much for it.'

### RULES OF DEBATE.

#### I.

The following remarks are an adaptation of portions of chapters eight to fourteen, inclusive, of May's Parliamentary Practice to the constitution and by-laws of the Literary Society. They are intended as a summary of the principal rules of debate, and are offered with the view of giving to the members of the Society some rudimentary principles to guide them in dealing with motions during their ordinary meetings.

Chapter eight of MAY deals with Motions and Questions.

Nine with Amendments to Questions, and Amendments to proposed Amendments.

Ten lays down the rule that the same Question or Bill may not be twice offered in a Session.

Eleven relates to the Rules of Debate.

Twelve to Divisions.

Thirteen to Committees of the Whole House.

Fourteen to Select Committees.

As the Society's proceedings are governed by the general rule that in the absence of express instructions on any given point in the Constitution, the rules of procedure laid down for the Ontario Legislative Assembly shall govern; and as the proceedings in that legislature are governed by English precedent, it becomes necessary for us to get an insight into the practice of English Parliamentary Law. MAY's book is the recognized authority on the subject, and we therefore follow him when necessary or convenient.

First, then, as to NOTICES OF MOTION:

Every matter is determined upon question put by the President\* (see Rules of Order 15), and resolved in the affirmative or negative as the case may be. The necessity for having the exact point in issue kept before the Society is obvious, and all rules of debate are intended to effect that object. Every member who has complied with Rule of Order 7, as to fees, an article which should be more strictly observed, is entitled to propose a question, which is called 'making a motion.' Of certain motions,† notice must be given. (See Rule of Order 21.)

The reason for requiring notice in these cases is that, as will be seen by examining them, matters brought up by these notices are of such a nature that to allow them to be sprung on the Society might lead to unfair surprises. To further prevent such surprises the President may, subject to an appeal to the Society, direct any motion made to stand as a notice. (Rule 21.) In giving a notice it should be given without comment or debate. It is not necessary that the notice should comprise all the words of the intended motion, but if the subject only to be stated in the first instance, the question, precisely as it is intended to be proposed, should if possible be given in at least by the following Monday, when it will be posted up by the secretary.

Certain motions can be brought on without being in writing.‡ (See Rule of Order 16.) With regard to one of these motions, that 'to reconsider,' Rule of Order 22 must, however, be observed. That motion must be made by a member who voted in favor of the decision it is proposed to reconsider. Questions of privilege also, and other matters suddenly arising may be considered without previous notice, and the former take precedence of all other matters. But in order to gain precedence, the question of privilege must refer to some matter which has recently arisen which directly concerns the privileges of the Society and calls for present interposition.

After a motion has been made it must be seconded—if not, it is dropped, and all further debate discontinued, as no question is before the Society. It is not even entered in the minutes. The motion must be in writing and put in the President's hands (except in cases under Rule 16), and is read by him in the words of the mover. If the motion be in contravention of the rules of the Society, the President will decline to put the question, or will call the attention of the Society to the

\* We speak of the Chairman as President, it being the President's duty to preside over all meetings; in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or an ex-President, or graduate member, at the request of the President, acts as Chairman—(Art. 3, section 4). In speaking of the President, therefore, we must be understood to include his substitutes.

† Motions (1) For appointment of committees; (2) the suspension, expulsion, re-election or censuring of a member; (3) the reconsideration or discussion of any question or resolution to amend the laws or rules of order; (4) or for a return from any officer or committee.

‡ Votes of thanks, motions to reconsider, to adjourn, to take the previous question, to close the debate, to lay on the table, to postpone the decision to some future meeting, to divide (when the sense will admit of it), and to refer.