

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

All reports from Societies must reach us by noon on Thursday to secure insertion.

SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1887-8.

Legal.—The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Patterson, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Moss.

Medical.—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Oldright and Dr. Adam Wright.

Arts.—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Principal Caven, Prof. Loudon, Prof. Galbraith, Prof. Ramsay Wright and Mr. Embree.

Faculty of Medicine.—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Principal Caven, Hon. Chancellor Boyd, Mr. Justice Patterson, Hon. John Macdonald, Mr. Falconbridge and Dr. O'Sullivan.

Library.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President, Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. Dr. Castle, Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Rev. Father Vincent.

Museum.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President, the Professors of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology and English Literature, Mr. King and Dr. Ellis.

Applications and Memorials.—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Mr. Falconbridge, Dr. O'Sullivan.

Examinations.—The Minister of Education, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Prof. Loudon, Rev. Father Vincent, Prof. Galbraith and Dr. McFarlane.

THE VACANT TRUSTEESHIPS.

On motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Falconbridge, John Hoskin, Q.C., and Mr. Wm. Christie were appointed to fill the vacancies on the Board of Trustees caused by the death of Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron and Hon. Wm. McMaster.

CHANGE IN THE REQUIREMENTS.

The following statute was read a second time and passed on motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Moss:—Be it enacted that the following requirements shall be substituted for those set forth in the programme of studies and requirements for examination in the respective years and subject of study in pass and honours herein specified:—

1. For the Pass course.—1. That ancient history, which has heretofore formed part of the work of the second year, be transferred to the first year, and be imperative on all undergraduates of the year. That mediæval history alone be required of those of the second year. 2. Each undergraduate must take one of the natural sciences, chemistry, or biology or geology, and this must be taken in his first year. Mineralogy shall be assigned exclusively for honour work. 3. Undergraduates in the second year shall be allowed an option between mental philosophy and logic, instead of being required as heretofore to take logic, metaphysics and ethics.

II. For the Honour courses.—1. That in the department of mental and moral science the history of the first, second and third year shall be taken, and the pass work in French and German of the first and second year shall be required of all irrespective of any work taken in the Oriental languages. 2. That in the department of classics, mathematics, physics, modern languages and mental and moral sciences the same rule shall apply in reference to the natural science as in the pass course. 3. That in the department of Modern Languages, in the fourth year, an option shall be allowed, the undergraduates being required either to take both Italian and Spanish or ethnology. 4. That in the department of Natural Sciences undergraduates of the second year shall take mechanics and hydrostatics, and in addition a special paper on physics, the scope of which shall not exceed the limits of Professor Stewart's "Elementary Lessons in Physics." That after the present year undergraduates of the third year shall not be required to take optics and electricity, and that inductive logic shall be taken in the fourth year instead of the third. That it shall be a further recommendation to all undergraduates entering on the natural science course that they shall take the French and German of the first year. 5. That all the requirements of this statute shall come into force during the current academic year; but that ancient history shall not be required to be taken by the undergraduates of the first year at the examinations in May, 1888, and that in the department of Mental and Moral Sciences the French and German of the first and second year shall not be required at the examination in May, 1888, but that at the examination in May, 1889, the undergraduates in this department shall, in their second year, take the French and German of that year, and that the undergraduates of the third year shall, in 1889, take the French and German papers of the second year.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY held its usual weekly meeting in Moss Hall on the 11th inst., the Second Vice-President in the chair. A recommendation from the general committee, to the effect that the appointments made by the intercollegiate committee

be accepted, was received and adopted. Messrs. G. A. N. Fraser and W. J. Fenton were elected speakers to take part in the debate with Trinity College on the 2nd of December. The literary part of the programme was opened with a song by A. T. Thompson, which received a deserved *encore*. Mr. N. P. Buckingham then read a selection from the "Pickwick Papers." Mr. J. N. Dales followed with an essay, in which he graphically sketched the short and ill-fated career of the Indian chief Tecumseh. Mr. Boulton then read an answer to one of the arguments adduced two weeks previous against capital punishment. The subject for debate was, "Resolved: That a High License system is more advisable in the interests of Temperance than Prohibition." Mr. Witton opened for the affirmative. He held that it was unjust to prevent men drinking in moderation; and that Prohibition does not prohibit, but it is the cause of a great deal of perjury. He dwelt also upon the financial aspect of the question, asserting that the loss of the license fees would be a serious matter to the State. Drunkenness was the effect, rather than the cause, of moral ruin. If, therefore, a man was properly influenced, there would be no danger of his becoming a drunkard. Mr. Fenton opened for the negative. He contended that if High License came into force, the low grogeries would be destroyed and not the fashionable saloons, and it was the latter that did the greater harm. It was objected to Prohibition, that it interfered with personal liberty; does not all legislation interfere with personal liberty? The speaker contended that we were justified in asking Parliament to interfere in this matter. Mr. Fenton quoted statistics, showing that in the provinces of Canada where Prohibition was in force, a local option partially prevailed, and the consumption *per capita* was less than where no such law was on the statute books. Mr. F. C. Snider was the second speaker for the affirmative. He said the arguments which Prohibitionists bring forward, which are entitled to most respect, are: first, that all drinking is wrong, and secondly, that the abuse of the few should regulate the conduct of all; both of these he held to be invalid. Mr. Snider believed that Prohibition did not prohibit. In Maine the druggists do an enormous business. He also blamed Prohibition for a great deal of perjury. The speaker maintained that it was not true that the fashionable saloons did the harm; the low grogeries were responsible for it. In places where Prohibition had been enacted it was whiskey which was drunk, not beer and light wines. The government has a right to license the sale of liquor, because drinking is not of itself wrong. The evils which to-day arise from intemperance are largely due to the adulteration of the liquor. Where High License is in force the hotel keepers do the part of detectives in putting down all unlicensed trade. Mr. Buchanan followed for the negative. Every drunkard has always been a moderate drinker. Prohibition is the occasion of no more perjury than High License. It is true that the country would lose the license fees where prohibition was enacted, but the indirect financial gain in the decrease of crime and insanity would more than compensate for this loss. Dose High License decrease drinking? Manufactories are shut up by Prohibition, but not by High License. If a large amount is manufactured, it must be consumed. There is no educative force in High License. In the past it has not advanced temperance sentiment. Neither Prohibition nor High License have ever been strictly enforced, but Prohibition has the best chance of honest enforcement. The other speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. J. B. Pyke and C. S. Coatsworth, the latter making a humorous speech. For the negative, Messrs. Wilson McCann, W. A. Bradley and J. A. Giffin followed. Mr. Giffin quoted statistics to show that in Nebraska and Chicago, where High License has been tried, it had proved a perfect failure. The late Hon. J. B. Finch, who was instrumental in introducing it in the former place, afterwards declared it to be a fraud and a failure. The decision of the question was left to the meeting, which decided in favour of the negative by a large majority.

DINNER COMMITTEE.—The dinner committee met in Moss Hall at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th inst. The date for the dinner was fixed for Thursday evening, the 1st of December, subject to change at the discretion of the committee. F. McLeay was appointed permanent Secretary, G. C. Biggar, Treasurer for the Arts students, and Mr. Reid, Treasurer for the Medical students. The following sub-committees were appointed, the first named in each to be convener:

Dinner.—T. B. P. Stewart (A.), C. B. Langford (M.), E. P. Gordon (M.), W. A. Merkeley (A.).
Printing.—W. Wright (M.), — McLeod (M.), G. C. Biggar (A.), L. Boyd (A.), H. M. Wood (A.).
Music.—Reid (M.), — Holliday (M.), — Mayberry (M.), C. Stuart (A.), F. H. Moss (A.).
Invitations.—Kitchen (M.), — Campbell (M.), F. McLeay (A.), F. B. Hodgins (A.), — McBride (M.).
Toasts.—W. Bell (M.), W. McGillivray (M.), F. B. Hodgins (A.), R. J. Gibson (A.).
Finance.—The committee as a whole.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.—KNOX VS. WYCLIFFE.—The first Intercollegiate Debate for the season of 1887-8 took place on Friday evening at Knox College. The following was the pro-