The recital in the Grant or Letters Patent of James I. is as follows: "As in the Colleges of our University there are many statutes and constitutions; and as in past times, and especially of late, many Statutes and Acts of Parliament have been made concerning them, it therefore appears to us worth while and necessary that the said University should have Burgesses of its own in Parliament, who from time to time may make known to the Supreme Court of Parliament the true state of the University, so that no Statute or Act may offer any prejudice or injury to them, or any of them severally, without interview. without just and due notice.

Who will say that the language of that Grant may not be cited as equally applicable to the case of the University of Toronto at the present time?

In 1613 Trinity College, Dublin, obtained the privilege of sending two members to the Irish House of Commons; but by the Articles of Union which merged the Irish Legislature in the Imperial Parliament in 1800, the representation was limited to one member. By the Irish Reform Act of 1832 the representation was restored to the original number of two line with the sentation was restored to the original number of two line with the sentence of the sentence which it has since retained. The constituency is called "the borough of the University of Dublin."

The Imperial Parliament in 1867-8 recognized the political right of the other Universities to be represented in Parliament. By 31 and 32 Vic., c. 102, s. 24, it was provided that "in all future Parliaments the University of London shall return one manufacture at the member to serve in Parliament"; and the right to vote at the election of such member was conferred upon all graduates who were members of the Convocation of the University.

By c. 48 of the following session, Parliamentary representation was extended to the Universities of Scotland : the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's jointly returning one member; and the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen jointly, one member. The same Act gave the Parliamentary franchise to all members of the "General Council" of each University.

The mode of voting prescribed for Parliamentary Elections is by means of voting prescribed for ramamentary 2.000 Vic., C. 53, and 31 and 32 Vic., C. 65.

As pointed out in my previous article, Upper Canada in 1820 save legislative recognition to university representation in Parliament; and the Act recognizing that right remained on the Statute Book until the consolidation of the statutes in 1859. The Act provided for a general representation of the people of Upper Canada; and was the first Provincial enactment which estable and a state of the clause established "Representation by Population." The clause relating to the University was as follows :

"Whenever a University shall be organized and in operation as a Seminary of learning in this Province, and in conformity to the to the rules and statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to declare by Proclamation the tract of land appendant to such University, and when whereupon the same is situated, to be a town or township, by such as the same is situated, to be a town or township, by such name as to him shall seem best; and that such town or towned. township shall be represented by One Member: provided, always in the represented by One Member: provided, always in the presented to vote always, nevertheless, that no person shall be permitted to vote at any at any such election for a member to represent the said University in Parliament, who, beside the qualification now by law terminate the Convocation required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the Convocation of the of the said University.

The Legislature of Upper Canada had apparently a larger faith in the Convocation of the University in 1820 than the Legislature of the anathy Legislature of Ontario can have in 1887, because of the apathy exhibited to Ontario can have in 1887, because of the apathy exhibited by the majority of its members; so I give this paper argument is contribution to our University history, than as an argument in favor of University representation in Parliament.

THOMAS HODGINS.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF CHEMISTRY, OR THE FALL OF AN OLD LINE.

The line which fell was the old line of distinction between organic and inorganic chemistry; the date of its fall was 1828, when W_{OLL} when Wohler obtained Carbamide from Cyanate of Ammonium. To append the Wohler's discovery, and to

To appreciate the full bearing of Wohler's discovery, and to thoroughly understand its effect on Chemistry, it is necessary to first define the old distinction. Inorganic chemistry is that

portion of chemistry which treats of the elements and their compounds as found in that portion of nature unendowed with life; whereas Organic chemistry, as the name implies, deals with those compounds of the elements which are the result of the intervention of life processes. Now carbamide is the compound which results as the final oxidation of the albumenoid constituents of our food, and being a very soluble salt, is the method employed for their elimination when they have served their purpose as food and nutriment. It can therefore lay good claims to be considered an Organic compound; and if we can produce this in the laboratory, from the elements, and without the intervention of any life process whatsoever, excepting the skill and knowledge of the chemist, we break down that distinction which says that an organic compound can only be produced by the intervention of life processes ; because we have produced inorganically an organic compound.

I will now try to explain how this carbamide may be made from the elements. Of course the processes given here are not exactly commercial ones, yet they have all been carried out and may be seen in the course of the year by any one attending the lectures on chemistry, though not connectedly and for the purpose which we will now consider them. But since they can all be carried out and are carried out every year separately, it will be readily recognized that it is quite possible to carry them out in succession, as will be required in our method.

In the first place, we can obtain water by passing an electric discharge through a mixture of Oxygen and Hydrogen in the proper proportions; by acting on this water with the element Potassium we get Potassium Hydrate.

If we burn carbon in air or Oxygen, we get as a result Carbon Dioxide, which if passed into the solution of Potassium Hydrate above mentioned conbines with the Potassium to give Potassium Carbonate. If we mix the Potassium Carbonate thus obtained with Carbon or charcoal, and heat it,-at the same time passing Nitrogen over it,-we get Potassium Cyanide. By oxidizing this we obtain Potassium Cyanate.

By passing an electric discharge through a mixture of Nitrogen and Hydrogen in the proper proportions Ammonia is formed. On burning Sulphur in Oxygen, or air, we get Sulphur Dioxide; this on further oxidation gives Sulphur Trioxide. By passing Trioxide into water we obtain Sulphuric Acid ; on passing the Ammonia (obtained above) into this, Ammonium Sulphate is formed.

By acting on the Potassium Cyanate obtained in the first process with the Ammonium Sulphate of the second process, an interchange of acids and bases takes place, the Potassium with the Sulphuric Acid forming Potassium Sulphate, and the Ammonia with the Cyanic Acid forming Ammonium Cyanate. This Ammonium Cyanate, on being dissolved in water, and the water then being allowed to evaporate, has had its molecules re-arranged in such a way as to form Carbamide. This Carbamide is one of the substances which, previous to 1828, it was considered impossible to make in the laboratory. The possibility of making one organic compound in the laboratory immediately opened the way, or rather gave encouragement to investigators to endeavor to make more. Such has been the reward of the labor spent in this direction that now there are but few organic compounds which have not been made synthetically; this being the term applied to the process by which we make more com-plex compounds from simpler ones. Thus we have made Carbamide, by synthesis, from the elements.

W. B. N.

TO MY FRIENDS.

Dear friend of college days, And must we so soon part? Ah, no-for now and always You are safely in my heart !

And there you will remain Forever and forever, 'Mid the sunshine and the rain Of life's uncertain weather.

ÉTUDIANTE.