

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The hopes and expectations of the Freshmen have been dashed to the ground! Their eager desire to see and participate in a "genuine Literary Society election"—of which they had all heard so much and so often, has been cruelly frustrated. We deeply sympathize with the members of '88. With one exception—that of Recording Secretary, in which the valiant leader of the Independent party, Mr. J. M. Baldwin, is pitted against Mr. Ivan E. Martin—the officers of the Society for the coming year were elected by acclamation, or, as one member of the Society remarked:

"The outside went in
One by one."

Rev. Father Teefy, M.A., the retiring President, was nominated by Mr. J. G. Holmes.

The following are the officers of the Society for 1885-6:—

President, Mr. William Houston, M.A.
1st Vice-President, Mr. James Ross.
2nd Vice-President, Mr. C. J. Hardie.
3rd Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Hodges.
Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. McD. Duncan.
Secretary of Committee, Mr. T. A. Gibson.
Curator, Mr. T. Marshall.
Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Duff.
Councillors—Mr. R. Ross, Mr. N. Kent, Mr. E. S. Hogarth.

After a few impromptu songs and speeches by the elect, the meeting broke up.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The Association held its regular meeting in the School of Practical Science on Tuesday evening, March 17th, the President, Prof. R. Ramsay Wright, occupying the chair. A scheme was discussed which, if adopted, will insure the reporting of original papers in Natural Sciences, by members of the association. This abstracting will be of great service and value to those engaged in the work, and benefit the same time the association at large. It is hoped that this recommendation will be followed out in the ensuing year. The nominations for 1885-6 were then made. The literary programme, as follows, was then entered upon. Dr. W. Hodgson Ellis, in a lecture on the Law of Growth in Fishes, showed that there was a very simple relation between the length and weight of fishes. From a large number of observations made by him on Black Bass and Trout he clearly demonstrated that from the length the weight could be accurately calculated. "Theories concerning the origin of Segmentation in Animals," was the title of a paper by Mr. A. B. McCallum, B.A., the Fellow in Biology. It was illustrated by diagrams drawn by him, and was listened to throughout with great pleasure by those present. A contribution from Mr. C. Brent, an undergraduate now resident in Trinidad, on the Mud Volcanoes of that country was read by Mr. J. J. McKenzie. The author had visited these natural phenomena, and had given the society the benefit of his observations. The annual meeting for the election of officers, &c., will be held on March 31st.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The fourth public meeting of the League was held in Moss Hall on Wednesday last, and, considering the proximity of examinations, was fairly attended, some seventy being present. The chair was taken by Dr. Wilson, President of University College, who, after making a few preliminary remarks stating the benefits to be derived by all, but especially by students, from total abstinence, introduced Mr. Cameron, of *The Globe*.

Mr. Cameron expressed his pleasure at being invited to address an Association with whose principles he was so thoroughly in sympathy. The fact that over two hundred of the choice spirits of the land had voluntarily bound themselves to abstain from intoxicating liquors he thought was very significant of the great advance of temperance sentiment, and would be inevitably productive of much good to the country at large. He expressed his sense of the wisdom of the League in having the temperate or non-treating pledge as well as the total abstinence one, since he considered the habit of treating to be the one most productive of intemperance. He was an advocate of legislative repression of the liquor traffic. "Lessening the number of dram shops lessens the amount of liquor sold, and, as is well known, lessening the amount of liquor sold lessens intemperance."

The President of the League then read a report, showing the number of members. The total number is 240, 224 of whom are total abstainers.

The chairman then introduced the Rev. Dr. Wild, who urged on all the necessity of total abstinence as a requisite for success in life, as he had found from his own personal experience. Prohibition, he said, is only a question of time, and of no very

distant time either. He expected to see the day when all public sale of liquor in Canada would be forbidden. The cry of infringement of liberty is baseless; we cannot have perfect liberty unless we prevent men from getting liquor and so acting in an irresponsible manner. The main incentives to drinking are laziness, cowardice and a wish to drown care by any means however reprehensible. The rev. doctor mentioned the wide-spread feeling in favour of prohibition even among those who were not total abstainers themselves. Many business men will not employ in positions of trust those who use intoxicants to any extent whatever; they know that it is risky to place confidence in them. He was glad to see the temperance spirit so strong in Toronto University, an institution of which he had always been proud and which he would use his utmost endeavours to assist in making the grand focus of intellectual activity, not only for Ontario, but for the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Wilson thanked the speakers in the name of the League, and was glad to see temperance schemes and University College matters generally had such ardent supporters in the prominent members of the pulpit and press present on the occasion. After a hearty vote of thanks had been given to Dr. Wilson for his kindness in acting as chairman, the meeting broke up.

The annual meeting of the League will be held on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at which officers will be elected for the ensuing year and amendments made to the constitution. All nominations for officers must be sent in to the Secretary-Treasurer, signed by the proposer, at least one week before the annual meeting.

Editor's Table.

MR. T. A. HAULTAIN ON THE ILLATIVE SENSE.

MR. Haultain approaches the consideration of Cardinal Newman's Illative Sense with a presentiment similar to that of the German philosopher, who, on the publication of an attempted elucidation of the Law of Nature as understood by Professor Lorimer, called it a "ghost." It is a presentiment probably experienced by all who for the first time seriously read the *Grammar of Assent*, and find this doctrine so cleverly and subtly interwoven with the general plan of the whole work. Mr. Haultain undertakes a justification of his suspicions of the "apparition," examines its "credentials," and finds it a delusion, an "image of the mind." The plan of his criticism is ingenious, and at the same time fair; for, following the Cardinal along his own line of thought, and allowing him to speak for himself on every point, he step by step presents his reasons for disbelieving in the ghost's real existence.

Newman, recognizing at the same time the impossibility of arriving, by the exercise of the reasoning powers alone, at any certitude with regard to our metaphysical ideas, and the unreasonable denial of any right on the part of reason to investigate into the truth of things hypo-phenomenal, eternal or divine, attempts a compromise in the postulation of a faculty of the mind, by whose exercise, and by that alone, such certitude is made possible. This was a bold and original conception. Let us see if we can find in the result any justification of the ingenuity shown in its construction.

If the discoverer of the Illative Sense had desired to conceal the true character of his discovery, he could have done so in no more effectual way than by surrounding it with all the logomachic subtlety which characterizes the exposition of the doctrine to be found in the eighth and ninth chapters of the *Grammar of Assent*. It does not much illumine our darkness to learn that "certitude is the result of arguments which, taken in the letter, and not in their full implicit sense, are but probabilities;" that "inference comes short of proof in concrete matters;" that "for genuine proof in concrete matter we require an *organon* more delicate, versatile, and elastic than verbal argumentation;" and that "methodical processes of inference, useful as they are, as far as they go, are only instruments of the mind, and need, in order to their due exercise, that real ratiocination and present imagination which gives them a sense beyond their letter, and which, while acting through them, reaches to conclusions above and beyond them." "Such a living *organon* is a personal gift. It is the Illative Sense. A grand faculty! If this sense can be substantiated, man is a nobler, more perfect being than the