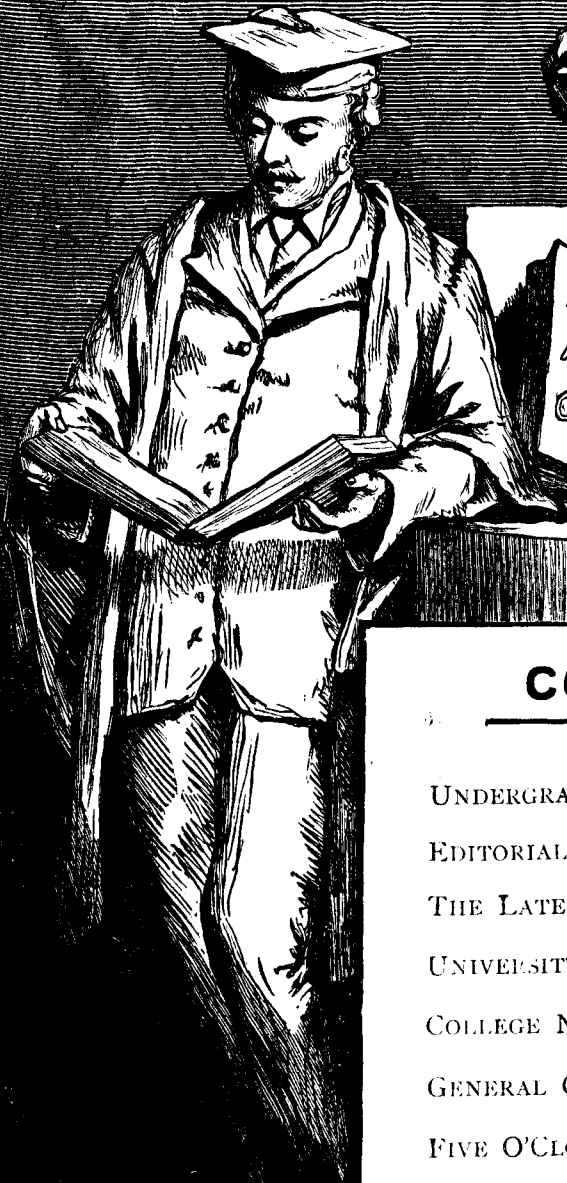
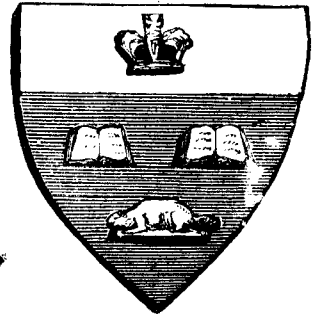


THE UNIVERSITY



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THE 'VARSITY:

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EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

VOL. III, No. 18.

March 3, 1883.

Price 5 cents.

UNDERGRADUATE FREEDOM.

What amount of freedom have we in Toronto University? What restrictions to our freedom, at present existing, ought to be removed?

In comparison with the Universities of Germany, and even of England, our freedom is a mere shadow, while in this respect we are above the other Universities of America. We might speak here of two kinds of freedom—*personal* and *intellectual*. Of want of personal freedom we have no cause to complain. Apart from our University work, we do as we like. But of intellectual freedom—that freedom which should above everything else characterize the University, we have little indeed. We are allowed to matriculate when we have made up our minds as to nothing but the consciousness of our own superior erudition. We are bound down to narrow courses of study, entered upon in ignorance and weakness, and, once undertaken, abandoned only at our peril, however unsuitable and distasteful they may have become, and however marked their inferiority may be found to be, for us, to others which we dare not think of. We are compelled to have always before us the prospect of an examination, set before us as a goal to our work, or as a terror to idleness; and in what Huxley is pleased to call 'this full-crammed and much-examined generation,' the tendency seems to be to multiply, and not to lessen, the number of examinations. We have, added to these annually-returning tortures, the prospect of obtaining, or not obtaining, a certain amount of dollars and cents as a reward for labor, which tends to encourage those successful at the commencement of their course to a wrong use of their energies, and to discourage the unsuccessful from any use of their energies whatsoever. There are other weaknesses, for such we believe they are, in our system of regulations, which are of less importance than those enumerated; and the forfeiture of these involves infinitely less loss than the loss of that freedom which is denied us by the necessity of adhering to set courses of reading, cramming for periodical examinations, and being allured or frightened by the offer of prizes, scholarships and medals. Such things have been abolished from other universities, and their abolition has been followed by invaluable benefits. They will have to be abolished from Toronto University sooner or later; and the sooner the better, before their evils have become stereotyped upon our educational system. There are signs of such advances here, but they are deceptive. The abolition of textbooks in one of our honor courses, and in one department of another, was accomplished, not through a desire for freedom, but as the easiest way out of a difficulty caused by the affiliation of a sectarian college. And if prizes and scholarships are abolished in the near future, the cause will, in all probability, be not love of freedom, but bankruptcy. But the time will come (let us hope, for the welfare of our *alma mater*, it is not far distant), when university life here will be free. Then we will not have to depend on England for our professors and tutors. Then public opinion will cease to be justified in that complaint against the dead level of intellectual mediocrity, which now tends to be the characteristic of university men here. Then our graduates will go forth as men fully equipped for any struggle, men of whom their university and their country will be proud; such men as Canada requires to fight her battles, and will still more require, when, in the near future, we are known among men as an independent and prosperous nation, and not as a weak, disunited, and dependent colony.

Our University would then form a sort of intellectual aristocracy, admission to which would be by matriculation, not by graduation, and graduates and undergraduates together would constitute a community which would cease to be ruled, and rule. Convocation would then be, not a dead-and-alive institution as it has now so long been, but the true House of Commons of University Government.

And this leads to one last consideration—Who knows the needs of University men better than they do themselves? Who knows better the needs of the undergraduate than he himself, and those who before him were undergraduates? They are the class that constitute the University, and their opinions, if rightly ascertained, should not be ignored. 'It is a fatal error,' says Sir James Mackintosh, 'in the rulers of a country to despise the people; its safety, honor and strength are best preserved by consulting their wishes and feelings.' If this is true in the government of a country, is it not as strictly true in the government of a university? Then how are the opinions of university men to be formed and ascertained? Partly, as has been indicated, in Convocation. But there is another medium—a readier medium, common to graduates and undergraduates—the *University press*. This should be looked upon as one of our most valuable possessions, as the best expression of our convictions, as our best educator, as well as our widest advertisement. Every undergraduate should feel it his special duty to strive for its improvement. But as long as it is looked upon with the apathy it has had to encounter in Toronto University, its growth is likely to be slow, and the work of a few. And the first condition of the success of the *University press*, as of the press generally, is its freedom. We have but to look at the organs of American universities and colleges, of which the best are those only which are free, and of which the indifferent majority are ruled (though not managed) by college authorities. Again, let us express the hope that in the not distant future our University may be in such a position, independent of the exigencies and fluctuations of political parties, that we may have a representative taking his seat at the councils of the Dominion Parliament the delegate of a constituency which it will be deemed an honor to represent.

We have now seen that Toronto University, while having much to be proud of, has much to do, and many evils to remove. And, standing as she does above all similar institutions in Canada, if not in America, it becomes still more strictly her duty to cease to usurp the functions of a school or a college, and to show that as a University alone she can and will supply that want which is every day becoming more and more apparent, and thus become an honored and permanent institution in our country.

We cannot better conclude than with a few sentences from the pen of Max Muller, who pre-eminently recognized the value of freedom in academic study: 'Europe erected its universities, and called them the homes of the Liberal Arts; and determined that between the slavery of the school and the routine of life every man should have at least three years of freedom. What Socrates and his great pupil Plato had done for the youth of Italy, Greece, those new academies were to do for the youth of Italy, France, England, Spain and Germany; and, though with varying success, they have done it. The mediæval and modern universities have been from century to century the homes of free thought. Here the most eminent men have spent their lives, not merely in retailing traditional knowledge, as at school, but in extending the frontiers of science in all directions. Here, in

close intercourse with their teachers, or under their immediate guidance, generation after generation of boys, fresh from school, have grown up into men during the three years of their academic life. Here, for the first time, each man has been encouraged to dare to be himself, to follow his own tastes, to depend on his own judgment, to try the wings of his mind, and lo! like young eagles thrown out of their nest, they could fly. Here the old knowledge accumulated at school was tested, and new knowledge acquired straight from the fountain-head. Here knowledge ceased to be a mere burden, and became a power invigorating the whole mind, like snow which during winter lies cold and heavy on the meadows, but when it is touched by the sun of spring melts away, and fructifies the ground for a rich harvest.

'That was the original purpose of the Universities, and the more they continue to fulfil that purpose, the more will they secure to us that real freedom from tradition, from custom, from mere opinion and superstition, which can be gained by independent study only; the more will they foster that "human development in its richest diversity," which Mill, like Humboldt, considered as the highest object of all society.

'Such academic teaching need not be confined to the old Universities. Nor is it necessary, in order to secure the real benefits of academic teaching, to have all the paraphernalia of a University, its colleges and fellowships, its caps and gowns. What is really wanted are men who have done good work in their life, and who are willing to teach others how to work for themselves, how to think for themselves, how to judge for themselves. This is the true academic stage in every man's life, when he learns to work, not to please others, be they school-masters or examiners, but to please himself; when he works from sheer love of work, and for the highest of all purposes, the conquest of truth. Those only who have passed through that stage know the real blessings of work. To the world at large they may seem mere drudges—but the world does not know the triumphant joy with which the true mountaineer, high above clouds and mountain walls that once seemed unsurpassable, drinks in the fresh air of the high Alps—and away from the fumes, the dust, and the noises of the city, revels alone, in freedom of thought, in freedom of feeling, and in the freedom of the highest faith.'

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Communications lately received on the question of University revenues, recalls to our mind the fact that nearly a year ago, a committee of convocation was chosen to examine into, and report on our revenues. That committee contained some of the most distinguished and most enthusiastic of our graduates, and its report was expected to contain much desirable information, and many valuable suggestions. But no report has ever been presented; the committee has never held a meeting. We do not know why this should be so; the importance of the matter ought to be sufficient stimulus. The easiest way to get something done would probably be by a meeting of convocation, and a demand by that body for its Committee's long-expected Report.

We are much pleased to be able to publish a letter from Professor G. P. Young, in which he expresses himself as thoroughly in sympathy with our own views on Undergraduate Freedom. Probably no man in Canada is more conversant with educational theories and systems, and their practical carrying-out, than Professor Young. To him, more than to any other, is due the high state of perfection which our Public School and High School systems have reached; his work in this connection having been, like all his work, at the same time quiet and thorough. With college lectures and the examinations of college and university, he has had long familiarity; and an unambiguous expression of his opinion, on so vital a subject as examinations, is well deserving of attention. We commend his letter to the University Senate, with a hope, that a majority of that body may soon come into harmony with Professor Young, and Pro-

fessor Loudon, on the question of the reduction of over-examination in Toronto University.

The energetic promoters of the Forum intend issuing a weekly 'Hansard' of their proceedings. We have seen the first number, which contains in very creditable shape, an account of what transpired at their last meeting. The report is somewhat long, and was received too late to be published in its entirety.

Professor Ramsay Wright has accepted the nomination to the Presidency of the Literary and Scientific Society. There seems to be no prospect of a contest for the office, and Mr. Wright's election may be considered assured. We congratulate the Society on securing so able and energetic a President for the coming year.

A letter from Don Quixote, published elsewhere, deals with the inadvisability of increasing the college fees, and proposes plans for augmenting the income of the University by private subscription, and crown land endowment. It is exceedingly improbable that an individual appeal would have any real success, and it must be remembered that what people would do for a sectarian college, they would not be likely to do for a non-sectarian government institution.

The second proposal—that of setting apart a tithe of new lands for educational purposes—is worthy of the consideration of our legislators, and if it were possible in this land of ours to consider such important questions without making them party issues, we might hope that this, or some similar measure, would be carried in Parliament in the near future. The disadvantage, however, attached to such a scheme is, that it would be many years before such lands—probably of little value at the best—would become sufficiently settled and opened up to yield any considerable revenue, and it is only with a disinterested regard for posterity that we could appreciate such a gift. In the latter part of his letter *Don Quixote* is doubtless dealing with melancholy facts, but we fail to see the relevancy of his remark with regard to 'customs borrowed from England,' and the 'waste of endowments.'

THE LATE PROFESSOR F. M. BALFOUR.

Some months have already passed since the scientific world sustained a great loss by the death of Professor Francis Maitland Balfour, and, in the interval, numerous brief biographies have been written not only in England, but throughout the continent and America; nevertheless one cannot dwell too much upon, or mention too frequently the work of any one who has created or aided in creating an era in any department of thought. During the past century many new departures in scientific thought have been inaugurated, more especially in that department with which Professor Balfour was more intimately connected, namely, Zoology, or, more correctly speaking, Zoological Morphology. Since the time when systematic work was all that was thought of and when workers based their classifications entirely upon the external characters of forms; since the time when Zoologists debated the question whether a crocodile should be considered an insect or not, basing their arguments solely on the possession by the Saurian of a hard integument similar to that of insects, and finally coming to the conclusion that it could not be incorporated in the same group with beetles, wasps, etc., only because it would be altogether 'too terrible an insect,'—since that time more attention has been paid to internal characters, as means of discovering the relationships of forms, the external characters being for the most part only subsidiary or of specific value, so much so indeed that even latterly the time-honored basis of classification of the mollusca is being thrust aside, and anatomical and histological characters taking its place.

Another digression from the ordinary and well-travelled groove of biological thought was made by such men as Oken and Goethe, who were the first to point out the relationship existing between the various parts of organizations, the former dealing with the skeleton of vertebrate animals, the latter with the floral leaves and reproductive organs of plants. Contemporary with these, Lamarck, and, even prior to him, Maillet, branching off on a narrow and indistinct foot-path, strove to build through the dense jungle of opposition, the broad road of evolution, with, however, only partial success, and it remained for the late Mr.

Darwin, by his ingenious theories based on remarkable series of facts, eliminated from a dense mass of material and grouped together with wonderful and one may say characteristic power, to thrust down the weakening barriers and widen the once narrow path into the broad road along which modern scientists travel, with more enlightenment and greater facilities for elucidating the mysteries of nature than their predecessors.

So Balfour, following at first the landmarks left by older scientists, at length succeeded in completing the survey they had commenced, and gave many facts to the scientific world inestimable for understanding the relationships of organs, and also elucidated many obscure points in the great evolution theory.

Prof. Balfour early showed those traits which were afterwards so characteristic. While still a boy at Eton he took much interest in scientific studies, and was one of the leading members of a scientific club, whose object was to give the lovers of nature an opportunity for meeting and conversing about their woodland rambles and seaside loiterings. We find him, however, while here devoting his attention chiefly to geology, and further we see him as a vehement opponent of Mr. Darwin's theories. Before concluding his studies at Eton, in the latter point he changed his opinion, for after having read Mr. Darwin's work on 'The Origin of Species' he became as strong an upholder of evolution as before he had been its opponent, and throughout his later life he maintained the position he then took, adding further evidence indeed by his works and writings to the grand plan of evolutionary creation.

On leaving Eton he took a scholarship at Cambridge, and soon became a zealous student under Dr. Michael Foster, who, noting the careful nature of the young student's work, and the wonderful aptitude he possessed for seeing the points of which the elucidation was of most importance, gave him every advantage for prosecuting his studies, and a friendship sprang up between them only dissolved by death. Along with his preceptor Balfour engaged in studies on the early stages of development of the chick, the results of which were published before his graduation, and form a text-book at present in use in University College.

Recognizing the enormous importance of a thorough study of the embryology and organogeny of the elasmobranch fishes, Balfour, after graduation, spent some time at Dr. Anton Dohrens' Zoological Station at Naples in working out this subject, and it is to these studies more than anything that Balfour owed his rapid advance and well-merited position in the scientific world. He published the results of his work originally in a series of papers in the *Quarterly Microscopical Journal*, of which, later, he and Prof. Ray Lankester were the Zoological editors, and he afterwards combined these separate papers into a volume—'A Monograph of the Elasmobranchii.'

Many are the important points discovered by Prof. Balfour, but these cannot be touched upon in a popular article like the present, being rather of a technical nature; but chief among them were the discovery of the origin of the embryonic spinal column or notochord from the innermost of the three germinal layers of the embryo, showing thereby the relation of that structure in these fish with the notochord of amphioxus as described by Kowalewsky, and, in addition, he added much to our knowledge of the development of the urogenital and nervous systems. The value of these discoveries can however be properly estimated only by one more intimately acquainted with embryological facts and theories than the majority of the readers of the 'Varsity.'

Being elected to a fellowship, Balfour continued his work at Cambridge, and so great was his love for his Alma Mater, that he refused positions both at Edinburgh and Oxford, and accordingly his University could do nothing less for so distinguished a son, than to create a professorship for him, upon the duties of which he had entered only a short time before his death. His professional duties caused no cessation or diminution of his original researches, being occupied by continued investigations on the urogenital system and on the anatomy and development of a strange and interesting Arthropod Peripatus, probably a near ally of the original form from which the Insecta and Myriapoda had their origin.

His last publication was the much-needed 'Elements of Comparative Embryology' in which his notes and criticisms form the principal and most interesting portion. His chapter on larval forms is especially remarkable for its deep insight into larval relationships and its lucid exposition. This work will be to non-scientists the best proof of the enormous amount of working power Balfour possessed, the list of papers and works read by him in compiling the various chapters being something enormous, and at the same time it must be remembered that his other work was being carried on in a most energetic manner.

The history of his death, sudden and lamentable, is well-known. A member of an Alpine club, like many of the prominent English scientists, Huxley and Tyndall for example, in endeavoring to ascend a

dangerous and almost inaccessible peak, he and his guide were hurled to the ravine below, and his remains now lie in company with those of so many young Englishmen of promise in the peaceful valley of Chamouni.

Of Balfour's personal character we have little to say here. His energy, perseverance and careful methods of research were the secrets of his wonderful success. Respected by those who knew him, esteemed by his fellow-workers, he was loved and revered by his students. Ever considerate of their wishes, and with a deep discernment of the ability of any one for a particular line of research, he succeeded in imbuing them with a deep love for their studies, and in endearing himself to them. Though almost constantly engaged in mental labor, he did not neglect physical exercise, and was a proficient in the noble game of lawn tennis. A story is told of a venerable German professor, who, having made a pilgrimage to England on purpose to see this new and brilliant luminary of science, stood lost in wonder and amazement when the object of his journey was pointed out to him as a young man, clad in flannel costume, madly rushing about after a small india-rubber ball.

A fund is now being raised by those who are acquainted with Balfour's merits as a scientist, the object of which is to endow a studentship in comparative morphology, and to aid any researches in this line with the necessary funds for its successful completion. We are glad to see that American zoologists have organized a committee, with Prof. Alex. Agassiz as chairman and Dr. Newall Martin as secretary, which is endeavoring to aid the fund with a substantial expression of the high esteem in which Prof. Balfour was held on this side of the Atlantic, and we feel sure that many science men of Toronto University will feel it a privilege to contribute to a fund so laudable in its aims, and in memorium of so distinguished a zoologist.

AUDAX.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Y. M. C. A.

The attendance at the regular meeting this week was large, many who are not regular attendants being attracted by the reputation of the gentleman who addressed the meeting—the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D. The reverend gentleman took as his theme 'Positiveness of the Divine Life,' basing it on the words of St. Paul, 'Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.' The true theory of life, he said, is the positive one; consecration to the good rather than the observance of rules to abstain from this, that, and the other form of sin. Not but what these rules of life are necessary to assist a man in forming and developing Christian character; but then the life which is built wholly or even mainly on such negations will be a cold, lifeless one, unless there be alongside of it the positive life of devotion, for which we have a model in Christ, who accounted it His meat and His drink to do His Father's will. There are many ways of exhibiting this devotion. For example, in dealing with our evil thoughts there is a two-fold method: That of a resolute determination to grapple with them with a view to displacing them, and that of so filling our minds with good thoughts that there is no room for the evil ones. The true note of life which all should strike is devotion to Christ. Every person who is worth anything has something to which he is devoted, or if not he will make for himself an ideal on which he will lavish his attentions. Devotion to one country, to the elevation of society, or to any such philanthropic object, is a grand thing. To have some one worthy ideal before the mind which is the goal of one's ambition is a right and noble thing. Now, the highest ideal which any man can place before him is to live a life of consecrated devotion to Him who devoted Himself so unreservedly for us. Such a life the Apostle calls a living sacrifice, which indicates that it is no negative thing, but a truly aggressive life in the service of Christ. The Apostle James brings out this idea of a positive Christianity when he says, 'To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin.' Many say, 'We are willing to be called Christians and to live in a becoming way, but then don't ask us to work; we can't always be on the go.' But that is just what we are to be doing. The silent sins of pride, covetousness and indifference gnaw deeper into the vitals of our Christianity than even such flagrant commissions as drunkenness, etc. The man who sees a line of life open to him in which he may be of service to his fellow-men and follows it not, to him it is sin. This indifference, or, rather, selfish indulgence, is the greatest hindrance to Christian work. It is the grossest burlesque of religion for a man to perform certain duties perfunctorily and call that religion. Religion is not a separate business; it is rather a spirit in which all our business is to be done. 'Whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all to the glory of God.' It is a hard thing for any man—it is specially hard for a student at college—to live on a higher platform than those around him. Yet if we know such a course to be right, we are bound to follow it.

This is what will make our lives pure, manly, and, what is more important still, godly.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Society last night held an open meeting, the President in the chair.

Messrs. J. M. Buchan, M.A., Prin. of Upper Canada College, R. E. Kingsford, B.A., LL.B., and D. R. Keys, B.A., Lecturer in Univ. College, were appointed a committee to examine the essays put into competition for the Society's prize.

Mr. Gordon read an essay on 'The Beauties of Nature.' He showed that nature teems with beauty; that nature is beauty itself. A clear and graceful picture was drawn of various avenues through which men of diverse disposition view the beautiful. There is, however, an extreme to which some are led, and, as in all things, there is a happy mean where reason is the guide. The essay was in every way pleasing.

Readings were voluntary, and in response to the audience R. J. Duff gave 'The Execution of Montrose.' Mr. Duff's manner is dignified and impressive. Mr. J. H. Buchanan rendered 'The Sioux Chief's Daughter.' There is a tragic power in Mr. Buchanan's style. His only fault, perhaps, was in his choice of a piece. To represent a tragic scene in which a lady is the speaker is no easy task for a gentleman. That it was done well all were agreed. Mr. J. G. Holmes recited a humorous selection. Mr. E. W. Hagarty read Macaulay's 'Virginia.' Mr. A. Henderson gave the battle-scene from 'Marmion,' in a style which is beyond criticism. In Mr. Henderson the Society has a reader to be proud of. Mr. H. Mortimer read 'The Vision of Tears.' Mr. R. W. McPherson read 'Edinburgh after Flodden,' in a manner worthy of his reputation.

The subject of the debate was the well-known words of Tennyson:

'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.'

Mr. H. H. Dewart, though laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, succeeded in making an interesting defence of the poet's thought. The developing and refining influences of love were clearly brought out. His quotations from various poets were very *apropos*. Love affects a life time; the loss of it is of temporary effect.

Mr. W. S. Ormiston maintained that the leader of the affirmative had dwelt upon the power of love without noticing the effects of its loss. The absence of love is not necessarily associated with all that is blighting, while as a rule the loss of the object of love is. The object of our love becomes a part of our being, and, the object lost, a portion of our life becomes a blank.

Mr. T. C. Robinette maintained that the power to love is not destroyed when the object is lost. Love is all-pervading—the foundation of society. Men have achieved great victories with the magic spell of love on them. The rule is true everywhere that it is better to have tried, even if failure follows, than never to have made the attempt.

Mr. J. McKay had difficulty to account for the choice of the subject, but had an idea the members of the committee desired to learn the experience of the Society generally. It seemed as though they were not likely to get it. He, however, was a living example of the truth of the negative position. The question should be limited to that love which tends to result in matrimony. Do the cases of suicide and of mental derangement, which loss of love induces, support the statement? Does not the loss of love lead to a loss of faith in human nature, to debauchery and shame?

Mr. A. Stevenson contended that the preceding speaker had limited the question unfairly. He had admitted that he who had lost may be a wiser though a sadder man. The love of nature, of home, of native country, was claimed as fairly coming within the range of the debate.

Mr. Weir thought it proper that the discussion of this question should be left to Seniors. The last speaker started with the facts of particular love, and widely generalized it. Even following his generalization, who ever heard of a man loving nature, *losing* nature; loving mathematics, and losing them. 'Where ignorance is bliss,' &c.

Mr. J. G. Holmes asked what, amid the busy days of after life, is more pleasant than the memories of our first love. What matters it if we have lost? We can live in the fields of imagination lighted up by the memories of the evenings when we talked over the garden wall. It requires no knowledge, no effort of will, to appreciate the joys of love; it is possible to the rudest person.

Mr. G. W. Holmes contended that the affirmative would be bound by the position they had taken, to prefer a widow to a young lady who had never loved at all.

Mr. Dewart closed the debate with a brief review of the arguments.

The President, relying on the experience of the members, left the decision to them. Affirmative successful.

The report was brought in from the House committee recommending papers and magazines for the use of the Society for the ensuing Academic year. Several amendments were made and the report was carried.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday evening next at 7.30 p.m.

THE FORUM.

The meeting last evening was eminently successful as regards attendance. The subject in hand was the Budget. The debate was opened by Mr. Standish, who had the floor when the house adjourned. He was followed by Mr. Chamberlain, who rather harshly denied some statements which had been advanced. Mr. Tolmie followed, also for the opposition; he brought forward some good points. Mr. Nesbitt, who defended the government, made some statements which would perhaps be hard to prove, and that in a very decided manner. The Opposition was then represented by Mr. Young in French. This is the first speech yet given in that language, and we hope not the last.

Mr. Duff (Minister of Public Works) followed in a very neat and well-delivered speech. Mr. Glassford made some clever hits at the Government. The Minister of Agriculture (Bradford) defended the wheat tax ably, and prognosticated a brilliant future for Canada. Mr. Marshall pointed out a few facts to the Government, which were not answered. Mr. Thompson (Minister of Marine and Fisheries) led off on a new line, making sport of the Opposition promises, and showing how they had acted when in power. Mr. Kerr, in a rather disjointed speech, gave reasons for the Opposition defeat. Mr. Preston, in a very pleasant manner, gave good evidence as a farmer. Mr. Edgar, who was unprepared, exposed a few inconsistencies in a way which leads us to expect better things from him.

Mr. Johnston, who had previously given notice that he would introduce a 'Temperance' Bill, criticised some remarks made by previous speakers, in a telling way. Mr. J. M. Baldwin, who carried the House with him in his excitement, criticized the Government. Mr. Short (Clerk of the House) made a few remarks. Mr. Collins (Premier) started, but in accordance with the general desire to go home, closed with a few words.

The Speaker (Mr. Mercer,) about whom I must say a word, is giving the most general satisfaction. He gives short decisive rulings, and adds greatly to the dignity of the House by his knowledge of the parliamentary rules, and kindly desires to carry them out.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

A French meeting was held on Friday the 23rd. The attendance was better than for some time, but was not so large as it should have been. Mr. Balmer read, 'with good accent and discretion,' an essay entitled 'Une Revêrie.' The essayist showed that he possessed a wide vocabulary of French. Mr. Young then gave an essay which contained a description of the life and customs of the half-breeds in Manitoba. The substance of the essay was very good, but it was not read with sufficient distinctness. A reading by Mr. D. Thompson, from Guizot, followed. The proceedings closed with an admirable selection by M. Pernet; his reading gave an excellent idea of the beauty of the French language. The next meeting will be conducted in German.

A German meeting was held last evening. The attendance was moderately good, but it is evident that modern language men hardly appreciate the advantages to be derived from these meetings. Two essays were read, and two readings given. Mr. Vandermissen was present, and criticized briefly the style of the essays and readings.

QUICQUID AGUNT.

The Fourth Year Science Class will be photographed on Saturday morning.

The Society, in appreciation of the services of the Glee Club, has granted \$50.00 towards wiping out the annual deficit.

The growing attractiveness of the front of the building for an after-dinner stroll points to the advent of the grasshopper.

The Third Year Science men last Saturday evening held the first of a proposed series of meetings for mutual improvement.

Although the President of the Literary Society has received a unanimous nomination, we may anticipate an exciting contest for the undergraduate offices.

On Tuesday evening a fair share of the crowd in front of the Telegram building was composed of University students, which fact led the facetious *Grip* to while away the intervals between returns by caricaturing some of the best known of them.

The *Forum Reports*, No. 1, is occupied with an elaborate report of the speeches on the Budget. The interesting questions touched on

brought a large number of members to their feet; the discussion was conducted in a lively and interesting fashion, and the points were well brought out and ably treated of.

The attendance of the members of the Glee Club has fallen off most lamentably at the practices since the *Conversazione*. On Monday last there was not a sufficient number present to make it worth while holding a practice at all. The musical season is not yet over; there is a Public Debate on the 16th of this month, and it will never do for the Glee Club to end the year's labors with scanty attendance and ill-prepared songs on that occasion. Let all the members make an effort to be at the last two practices of the year—on Monday next and on Monday week. The part songs chosen for the 16th are bright and melodious and if properly executed will score a success.

PERSONALS.

H. St. Q. Cayley, '81—well known as a writer on the *Canadian Monthly*—is at present on the staff of the *New York Tribune*.

A. D. Creasor will return to town shortly. He left College some months ago with the virtuous intention of doing some work.

We regret to state that Mr. G. M. Wrong has been indisposed for the last week or so. Mr. Wrong has doubtless taken too much work this year, combining, as he does, a heavy course in Divinity with his University labors.

FOOTBALL.

The annual general meeting of the Toronto University Football Club was held on Thursday afternoon at Moss Hall. There was a large proportion of the members of the Club present.

In the absence of the President, Mr. A. D. Creasor, who is at present out of town, Mr. A. H. Campbell, the captain, took the chair.

Mr. Vickers, who was appointed pro-Secretary in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Duggan, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of \$5.00 after paying all accounts including \$35.00 used to defray the expenses incurred by the McGill match. The Club had a membership of between sixty and seventy, about forty of whom were players.

After this report had been adopted the Chairman proposed that the meeting should discuss the advisability of adopting some definite colors for the Club. He pointed out the fact that at present the Club had, in reality, no colors of their own. The original dress of the Club had been purple and white, which had gradually changed into blue and white for the simple reason, that that was the easiest color to be had. He thought that it would be much better for the Club to have some definite uniform of its own, which no other club had, and which no other individual: who might happen to play against the Club, would have; and that it was a matter of the highest importance in a match that one could distinguish the members of his own side from that of his opponents at a glance; and that this would never be the case as long as the Club continued to play in blue and white, since there would always be a stray blue jersey against them whatever club they played against, in addition to the fact that several other clubs had blue and white as their uniforms. After various uniforms and combinations had been proposed, it was finally moved by Mr. G. Gordon, seconded by Mr. A. M. Macdonell, and carried—'That this meeting recommends that the Club next year use for their uniform, seal brown jersey, white knickerbockers, and seal brown stockings.'

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the year 1883. The ballot declared the following elected:—

- President—Mr. E. S. Wigle.
 - Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. W. W. Vickers.
 - Committee—3rd year, Mr. A. F. May, Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. J. F. Brown; 2nd year, Mr. E. C. Coleman, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mr. R. Baldwin, Jr.; 1st year, Mr. A. McLaren, Mr. A. H. Scott, Mr. A. M. Macdonnell.
- The Captain then gave a short account of the deeds and darings of the team during the past year, which will not be altogether uninteresting to reproduce here.

His account was much as follows:—About this time last year a great commotion was created in the Club, caused by a number of members who wished to amend the constitution so as to exclude all so-called 'perpetual' undergraduates from a place on the team and only allow those who were *bona fide* undergraduates to be eligible for a place on it. After much opposition this clause was passed by a narrow majority. The results of it are clear to every one who has seen this year's team and last year's. Last year the team had some of the best individual players in Canada, for instance, Messrs. Morphy, McKay, Blake, etc.; this year, while not having nearly such good individual players, it had a much better team, taken as a whole. The reason for this was evident; last year the team consisted for the greater part of men who were in business down

town, and could not get up to practice; this year, on the contrary, all the members of the team were in the College, and consequently they had a good chance to practise together, which they certainly took advantage of, with great profit to themselves. The combined play of the forwards was, considering the fact that some of them had never played before this year, certainly a marvel. All this team-play was undoubtedly the direct result of this clause of the constitution. It reads as follows:—'Only *bona fide* undergraduates of Toronto University and registered students of University College and The School of Practical Science, who, in the judgment of the Committee, properly attend practice, shall be eligible for a place on the team. A *bona fide* undergraduate is one who is actively pursuing some course to a degree.'

The Club has this year played nine matches, which is more than has been played in any two other years by it since its formation. In addition to this, two other matches had to be postponed. This large number was due chiefly to the ceaseless and untiring labors of the Secretary.

Of these nine matches two were lost and seven won. Of the two matches which were lost the first was the first match of the season against the Torontos. The match was lost by a goal—a drop-kick from the twenty-five yard flag—to two tries. Counting by points, this would have been a victory for the University by two points. Three days after this disastrous defeat our team beat the same club by two tries to nothing. The second match which was lost, was that against McGill. This match was a clear defeat for the University, who, although they appeared to have the best of the game for the most of the time, let their opponents get behind their goal-line twice, from one of which tries a goal was kicked.

To sum up the result of the whole of the matches in a word, there were

	Lost	Won	Total
Matches	2	7	9
Goals	2	15	17
Tries	2	17	19

or, counting by the new method, *i.e.*, of points:

	Lost	Won	Total
Points	22	162	184

The prospects for the Club next year with regard to a good team are certainly very bright. Last year there were only three men who played on the McGill match who were eligible to play this year; this year there are six or seven men notable, both our full-backs, both our half-backs and our 'big-centre-forward.' If last year, with only three men to begin with, the Club could turn out such a good team, how much better ought it to be this year with seven old players for a backbone.

The subject of the annual match with McGill College was then discussed.

The Chairman said that while he would be the last to advocate that the match should be dropped, he considered it to be now an open question whether or not it was advisable to continue the game. Each club had now paid a visit to their opponents and the match would have to be either dropped this year or two years hence. Apart from the consideration of the expense, all of which had to be raised by voluntary contributions, the committee would also have to take into consideration the fact that an Ontario Union had been formed, that a championship of the Province would be established, and that the University team might have to travel some distance to play a tie match; from previous experience it could be easily shown that the team could not be persuaded to play two matches both of which were far from home. It therefore came to be a question whether we were to spoil our chances of either beating McGill or winning the championship, by attempting both. It was pretty certain both could not be accomplished. The difficulty, however, might be avoided if pay matches could be got up, to defray the travelling expenses of the team.

Mr. Gordon said it was quite certain they would have to drop the match this year, or two years hence. He would be very sorry to see the match dropped, as it was the only good inter-University match we had, in addition to which it was a means, although not very great, of drawing the two sister Universities into closer union; there were, however, many strong arguments to be used against the continuance of the match, notably that of the expense.

Mr. Vickers said he felt very strongly on the subject, and that on no account would he like to see the match dropped, as it was the chief incentive to induce men to come out and practice. He thought that the whole of the difficulty might be got over by having some pay matches, the receipts of which would go towards the expenses of the teams when they played any match away from home.

The unanimous feeling of the meeting seemed to be that if it were possible, by any means to keep up the match, to do so. The matter was left entirely in the hands of the committee, who will have to exer-

cise great discretion in accepting or refusing the challenge from McGill when it comes.

It was then moved by Mr. Cane, seconded by Mr. Cameron, and carried: 'That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the retiring committee in general, and to Messrs. Duggan and Creasor in particular, for the way in which they have managed the Club during the past year.' He thought that the Club and the team were a great credit to the University.

Mr. Gordon, in moving a vote of thanks to the retiring Captain, said that he did not know any adjective strong enough to express his feeling on the matter. It was largely owing to his efforts that a comparatively fresh team was coached up to the excellence which ours had attained. Mr. Wigle, in seconding the motion, also referred in laudatory terms to the care which the Captain had taken in the selection and positions of his team. As this concluded the business, the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the team was held immediately after, at which it was unanimously agreed to have a photograph taken. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wigle, Vickers, and Campbell, was appointed to make the final arrangements.

Below is given a detailed account of the matches played this year. It is worthy of note, that on only three occasions—McGill twice and Victoria once—this year, has the University allowed its opponents to get behind its goal-line, and that only one of those tries was converted into a goal.

DATE.	AGAINST.	WHERE PLAYED.	RESULT
Oct. 1.	Toronto	University lawn	Lost by one goal to two tries.
" 13.	Toronto	"	Won by two tries.
" 16.	Upper Canada Coll.	"	Won by one goal.
" 19.	Victoria	"	Won by two goals and one try.
" 27.	Trinity College . .	Trinity College	Won by two goals and two tries.
Nov. 3.	Trinity Coll. School	Port Hope	Won by three goals and four tries.
" 4.	McGill University .	Montreal	Lost by one goal and one try.
" 9.	Ontario Agricultural College	University lawn	Won by two goals and four tries.
" 11.	Victoria	"	Won by three goals and two tries to one try.

COLLEGE NEWS.

KNOX COLLEGE.

The forty-eighth public meeting of the Knox College Metaphysical and Literary Society was held on Friday evening, the 23rd ult. The programme consisted of a couple of musical selections, 'Sleigh-Riders' Serenade,' and 'War Song,' by the Glee Club. An essay by Mr. W. S. McTavish, on the subject of 'The Testimony of the Catacombs of Rome,' a reading, 'The Maiden Martyr,' by Mr. J. J. Elliott, and a debate on the subject, Resolved, 'That Trial by Jury should be abolished.' The debaters on the affirmative were Messrs. T. Davidson, M.A., and R. S. McNair; those on the negative, Messrs. W. Robertson, B.A., and W. A. Duncan, B.A. Decision for the negative. The whole programme proved most interesting and agreeable to the large assembly present. Dr. Caven occupied the chair with much acceptance.

The Glee Club gave their annual entertainment to the inmates of the Asylum on Wednesday evening. They were cordially received by the superintendent, Dr. Clark.

Three weeks more and the 'theologs' will be in the midst of examinations—a warning to University students of the fast approach of their day of trial.

'Mihi est noverca.'—'What dative is here used?' asked Prof. Ramsay. 'Dative of disadvantage,' replied a far-seeing student.

(Lady visitor to student.) I suppose you are one of the professors sir? (Student, quickly and freely), Oh, no, madame, I am the principal.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The regular meeting of the Medical Society was held on Friday evening, 16th inst., the President, Dr. Adam Wright, in the chair. On motion it was decided to keep the reading room open during the summer session. Nomination of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and as usual every office is contested except that of Presi-

dent, for which Dr. Graham only was nominated. At the conclusion of business Mr. C. M. Foster read an interesting and carefully prepared paper on 'Vivisection,' dealing with the question in all its phases, and advocating unrestrained license for scientists such as we now have on this continent. After the discussion of the paper the society adjourned.

Events are strongly reminding the students of the near approach of the examinations and the closing of the winter session. The sessional committee is called together to prepare its annual report. The treasurer has sent out his annual valentines, and the boys stare as they see their fees mount up to three figures. Lectures are being thinly attended, many of the students having gone home for their final review, even betting on the provincial elections is not so keen as it was a week or two ago.

TRINITY.

A number of our students have been absent from classes for the past few days, having gone home to vote on the past elections.

Quite an interest was taken in the elections at Trinity on Tuesday, and a little betting as to the result was indulged in. In the interval between two of the lectures someone suggested that a vote be taken to show the political stripe of the school. The result showed a very large majority of Grits. It must be a great relief to the 'little Premier' to know that Trinity has decided, like the rest of the country, that he must not go.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, 4th Jan., 1883.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY

SIR,—The result of the theological tripos was made known on Thursday last. Harmer, of King's, and Murray, of Trinity, were the only two men in the first class, and they divided the prizes between them.

The University Eight are still in practice on the Adelaide course, at Ely. Mr. Woodgate, an old Oxford blue, has been coaching them lately, still assisted by Mr. Heape, of Trinity Hall. Mr. Woodgate has made many violent changes in the placing of the men, and has been strongly censured for it in the papers. Atkin, of Jesus, who was rowing stroke, has been changed to 2, while his place is taken by Meyrick; a very violent change, and very hard to justify. The crew, as usual, go into strict training on Ash Wednesday. It is to be hoped they will not be as much over-trained as they are some years.

Before going any further, may I correct a couple of errors; one appearing in my own letter, the other in the 'selected news' of the 'VARSITY. The cost of the Ajax performances, turns out to have been nothing like £2,000, but only just upon £1,000. While I have also considerably overstated the takings in tickets, I can only plead as my excuse that my informant was an actor in the chorus, and that the accounts had not been made out when I wrote. The second error I wish to correct is the statement that Greek has been excluded from the curriculum of the university. This is very misleading. The real fact is that Sanscrit has been allowed as an alternative subject in the 'little go' or previous examination; the motion in the senate to exclude Greek altogether having been thrown out by a large majority.

At the Union on Tuesday, Beck, of Trinity, failed to convince the house that the Crimes Act in Ireland was disgracefully administered, and found himself at the close of the debate in the minority of 48 to 113.

The Rugby team had a very bitter pill to swallow on Saturday. The Old Leysians beat them by 2 goals, and 2 tries to nil. The 'Varsity team was a 'scratch' one, only two of the regular backs being able to play. All the same, their defeat was a terribly decisive one, and the most ardent supporter of the Cambridge team must own that Cambridge's chance against Oxford is very infinitesimal.

I hear that W. W. Hough is coming up to run for us again this term. If this is so our chances for the sports are certainly very rosy, as all the longer distances ought to fall to us. The great want seems to be a man who can do the hurdles in anything like decent time.

I am glad to see that the Hon. Jos. Bligh's team, which contains four captains of the Cambridge team, has inflicted three decisive defeats on the Australian Eleven out there.

I am, yours truly,
A. J. G.

GENERAL COLLEGE NOTES.

One-fifth of the graduates of Princeton have entered the ministry. Ex—

Cornell students are rejoicing at the completion of a fine gymnasium.

There are above 160 college papers published in the United States.—Ex.

The students of Georgetown College are talking of holding an annual regatta.

Girard College now has 1,110 members, with 432 applicants for admission.—*Ex.*

Queens' is agitating to have the weekly holiday changed from Saturday to Monday.

Ohio has just the same number of Universities as France and Germany together.—*Ex.*

Hazing still continues at Bowdoin College, though the faculty are doing their best to put a stop to it.

American colleges derive two-fifths of their income from students, while English universities only get one-tenth from that source.

The New York Democratic Legislature has saved \$2,500,000 on current State expenditures by reducing the school appropriation \$2,350,000.

Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, Cornell and Amherst now have gymnasiums arranged according to the plans of Dr. Sargent, of Harvard.—*Ex.*

Cornell undergraduates propose to don the cap and gown, and wear them in doors and out of doors. Many of the undergraduates dislike the idea.

The yearly income of the Johns Hopkins University is now \$210,000, the endowment being \$3,500,000. There are 132 students in attendance.—*Ex.*

President Arthur and Whittier, both hold strong views in favor of co-education. It is the expressed opinion of Whittier that both common justice and public opinion demand the admission of women to Universities.

The Crimson congratulates Harvard on the thoroughness of its course in Political Economy, but deplors the lack of instructors in this department. Much to our surprise it reports that the present staff is to be decreased.

President Porter of Yale testifies emphatically in favor of college athletics, stating that the students are benefited not only physically, but he believed that they are improved morally. It is only in rare instances that athletics are pursued to the neglect of regular studies.—*Ex.*

At the recent baccalaureate examination at Calcutta University, two young Bengali ladies came forward as candidates and passed. This is the first appearance of the 'annex' in the native form among the graduates of the university. The two ladies are named Kadambini Bose and Chandramukhi Bose.

At the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of London, seventy-five per cent. of the female candidates were successful, against forty-two per cent. of the male candidates. Only twenty-seven per cent. of the men were placed in the first division, while sixty-eight per cent. of the women obtained this honor.—*Ex.*

London *Truth* contains most unflattering comments on the new *Oxford Magazine*, it says—'Reprints of 'Varsity sermons, extracts from the *Oxford Gazette*, reviews, and notices, &c., are not what is required in an undergraduates' journal, and unless considerable attention be made in the compilation of matter, I fancy the *Oxford Magazine* will not be much longer-lived than its predecessors.'

Oxford has never been very great in the mathematical line, but it seems to be in a worse plight than ever just now. Five Colleges (University, Merton, Exeter, New, and Corpus) held a combined examination at the beginning of term for Mathematical Scholarships; but the candidates were so deficient both in quantity and quality, that only Corpus was able to make an election at all.—*Truth.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

MY DEAR SIR,—Some views which you have recently expressed in the 'Varsity, are, in my opinion, so important, that every one who agrees with you should use his influence, be it great or small, to effect the object you desire. I refer to what you have stated regarding University examinations. I have long been convinced that the interests of education in Ontario are grievously suffering from over examination. The whole tendency of our University and College system is to raise examinations to the first place, and to make teaching quite a subordinate thing. This is a dreadful evil. The greatest advantage that students can have is a teacher of originality and strong individuality of mind; but, if the professors in University College are to be turned into machines to grind up students for University examinations, originality

and individuality of mind will be out of place in our College chairs. Having this conviction, I looked on the amendments that Professor Loudon some time ago proposed to introduce into the scheme of University examinations as a step in the right direction; and I have the strongest sympathy with you when you say: 'let there then be two examinations,—for admission and for degree—and no more; and let it be determined that between the slavery of the school and the dull routine of practical life there shall be at least a few years of freedom. *Intermediate examinations are the burden and curse of University existence!*'

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG.

University College,
27th Feb., 1883.

THE REVENUE OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

SIR,—We quite agree with the 'Varsity that R's proposal to augment the revenue of our college by increasing the yearly fees to \$70, is decidedly objectionable. The proposed increase would most certainly be very seriously felt by many students. The inevitable result of such a measure would be to retard in their course, for a year or more, several of that class of students who have to depend on their own exertions for means to push themselves through college, to drive others to the free colleges of the United States, and to put a college education entirely out of the reach of others, and thus deprive a large number of Canadian youth of those glorious privileges which were bequeathed to them by the charter and originally ample endowment of the University.

If the Legislature continues to refuse assistance, we see no plan of meeting the present necessities of the college unless that so successfully pursued by Principal Grant, of Queen's College, namely, that the President of the college, or some other competent person, should make a tour through the province and lay the case plainly before the people in public addresses. If this were earnestly and properly done, the result would not fail to be highly gratifying. The truth is there is a sort of prejudice throughout the province against the college, for, on account of its name and for other reasons, it is generally considered to be rather a Torontonian than a provincial institution. But if some enthusiastic individual were to press on the people of Ontario the fact that University College is *their* college, depending on *them* for support, and the past and present source of inestimable benefits to them and their children, their interest would be immediately aroused, and their patriotic feelings excited, and the revenue of the college would undoubtedly be very materially increased. It cannot be objected that such a course of procedure as this would be an undignified one for the president of our college to pursue. We have never heard that Principal Grant compromised his dignity in any respect, and yet he secured a very valuable endowment for the college over which he presides.

If by this the present difficulties could be tidied over, we have a plan to propose by which the necessity of any future appeals to the liberality of the people would be obviated. The plan we propose is that adopted by the legislatures of Nebraska, Dakota, and others of the western states and territories (and we believe in the Canadian North-West also), where, as soon as every county is surveyed, a definite fraction, one eighteenth, is at once set apart for an educational endowment. We have still large tracts of unoccupied lands lying to the north of Lakes Huron and Superior, which in a very short time will become exceedingly valuable. We think our local legislature would readily grant a portion of these lands to the provincial college if its claims were urgently pressed upon them. And a grant of this kind is always much more easily obtained than a money grant, for the former does not directly affect anybody's pocket. Furthermore, if the grants were made in sections of an area of only one square mile in a locality, as is done in the West, it could not be objected that this measure would delay the settlement of the country.

But unfortunately it is not enough that such a grant should be made by our legislature; a sad experience has taught the country that it is necessary in addition to secure that this bequest should not be squandered by the irresponsible corporation to which it is intrusted. Whatever attempts are made to conceal it, the fact remains that the present poverty of our college is directly due to the careless, wasteful, and exceedingly foolish policy of that corporation in the past, and we have no guarantee that without some check were imposed on it the same policy would not be pursued in the future if the country is liberal enough to entrust another endowment to it. This waste and perversion of educational endowments and foundations is another of the many 'customs' which we have borrowed from England and the old countries, and of which our young country is now feeling the bitter effects.

I remain, Sir, very truly yours,

DON QUIXOTE.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

'I did but dream. I never knew
What charms our sternest season wore;
Was never yet the sky so blue,
Was never earth so white before.
Till now I never saw the glow
Of sunset on yon hills of snow;
And never learned the bough's designs
Of beauty in its leafless lines.' —Whittier.

* * *
'For I have learned
To look on Nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth, but hearing oftentimes
The still, sad music of humanity.' —Wordsworth.

* * *
'Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her—'tis her privilege
Through all the years of this our life, to lead
From joy to joy.'

THE CLYPPE.

Ther be in these now new-fangled dayes, certaine maides whiche do not lack corage, nay, whiche do delight in showing to their companions such wytte as they do possesse. And certaine it is, that oftentimes their wytte be very brilliaunt.

How to define the kynde of maiden, I knowe not; as sayeth Sainte Anselm, when I trie not to explaine then I knowe, but endeavouryng to tellen what I do know, then I know not. Ye clyppe is filled with poesie, for to hire nothyng shalle be ever dulle or commonplace. The melancholie humours she dothe contemn, for because she hireself is lighte and blythesom.

Unto any deepe or useful knowledge she pretendeth not to aspire. Yet, altho' true it is that she teacheth not such thynges as nourishe or sustaine, yet ther shall alway mo be learnyd when that she is present than if ther be only suche as in these daies men do callen blue-hose.

Ye clyppe is very like to the cruet-stand. How brilliaunt so ever be the reste of the persounages, she is always the centre, and yet, not for any greate usefulness she hath, but contrarie, because she can to adde a relishe to such toughe and uncouth thynges as the other persounages do offer. Verily ther is moche spicy and peppery matter in hire nature, and if some shoulde saye ther is vinaigre also, methinks this be smalle in quantitie, and that contra-actyd upon by the smoothe and comfortyng oile of salade.

This maiden cruet-stand should not be too moche usyd. For that yf it bin the case that vij or viij tymes runnyng the relish be toomuche lauded, then it commeth to passen that sober and lastyng thynges do pall ypon us.

It hath been said, and that with truthe, that beneathe the brilliaunt exterieure there lyeth goulden rychesse. Very like; yet sith that this dothe not oft appeare it shall be a piece of worke interestyng and perchance profitable to discover it. If any doubteth lette him trye.

H.

* * *
'When does school commence again?' The Freshman turns up his nose, and says he does not know. The Sophomore laughs uproariously, and does not answer at all. The Junior smiles politely, and explains that we generally say 'college' here; but the Senior answers promptly, 'Next Thursday.'—*Record.*

* * *
FRIEND—(*pulling long face*), 'Hullo, Wagstaff, how are you old man!' So grieved to hear of your troubles! I hope you're all right again. I assure you I fully symp—'

WAGSTAFF—(*with surprise*) 'Eh? Thanks but I've been all right—never better in my life! Troubles; Must be some mistake.'

FRIEND—'Well—I heard you had been seriously embarrassed—'n fact that you had been through the court?'

WAGSTAFF—(*enlightened*) 'Oh! I see, you mean my credit-

ors! L'or, yes, poor fellows! they have had a hard time of it! (*Exeunt Laughing.*)—*Punch.*

SYNTHETA.

* * *
Ὅσπερ δ' Ὀλυμπίασιν οὐχ οἱ καλλίστοι καὶ ἰσχυρότατοι στιφανοῦνται ἀλλ' οἱ ἀγωνιζόμενοι (τούτων γὰρ τινες νικῶσιν) οὕτω καὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ βίῳ καλῶν ἀγαθῶν οἱ πράττοντες ὀρθῶς ἐπιβόλοι γίνονται.—*Aristotle.*

* * *
Who does the best his circumstances allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more. —*Young,*

* * *
I care not what a man's condition in life may have been; if he has proved himself superior to that condition he is a hero. —*Henry Shaw.*

* * *
Strive, endeavor; it profits more
To fight and e'en fail, than on Time's dull shore
To sit and idle ever;
But to him who bares his arm to the strife,
Firm at his post in the battle of life,
The victory faileth never. —*Anon.*

* * *
The Ideal is in thyself, the impediment, too, is in thyself; thy condition is but the stuff thou art to shape that same Ideal out of: what matters whether such stuff is of this sort or that, so the Form thou give it be heroic, be poetic?—*Carlyle.*

* * *
Better than self-indulgent years,
The outflung heart of youth;
Than pleasant songs in idle ears
The tumult of the truth.
Rest for the weary hands is good,
And love for hearts that pine,
But let the manly habitude
Of upright souls be mine. —*Whittier.*

* * *
Τὸν γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἔμφορον πάσας οἰόμεθα τὰς τυχαῖ εὐδαιμονίας φρεῖν, καὶ ἐν τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀεὶ τὰ κάλλιστα πράττειν, καθάπερ καὶ στρατηγὸν ἀγαθὸν τῷ παρόντι στρατοπέδῳ χρησθῆαι πολεμικώτατα καὶ ρυτοτόμον ἐν τῶν δοθέντων δυνάμεων κάλλιστον ὑπόδημα ποιεῖν.—*Aristotle.*

* * *
In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part,
For the Gods see everywhere.
Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house, where Gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean. —*Longfellow.*

* * *
Toiling,—rejoicing,—sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees its close;
Something attempted, something done
Has earned a night's repose. —*Longfellow.*

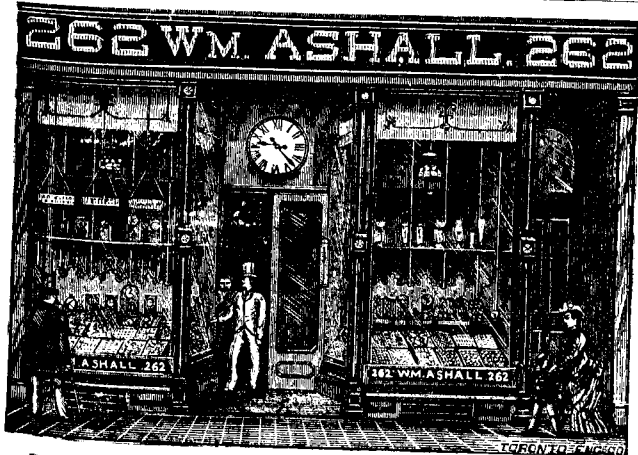
* * *
We have not wings, we cannot soar—
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees—by more and more—
The cloudy summits of our time.
The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night. —*Longfellow.*

* * *
Rough it out, toil it out, other way of making a man have
I not seen.—*Carlyle.*

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