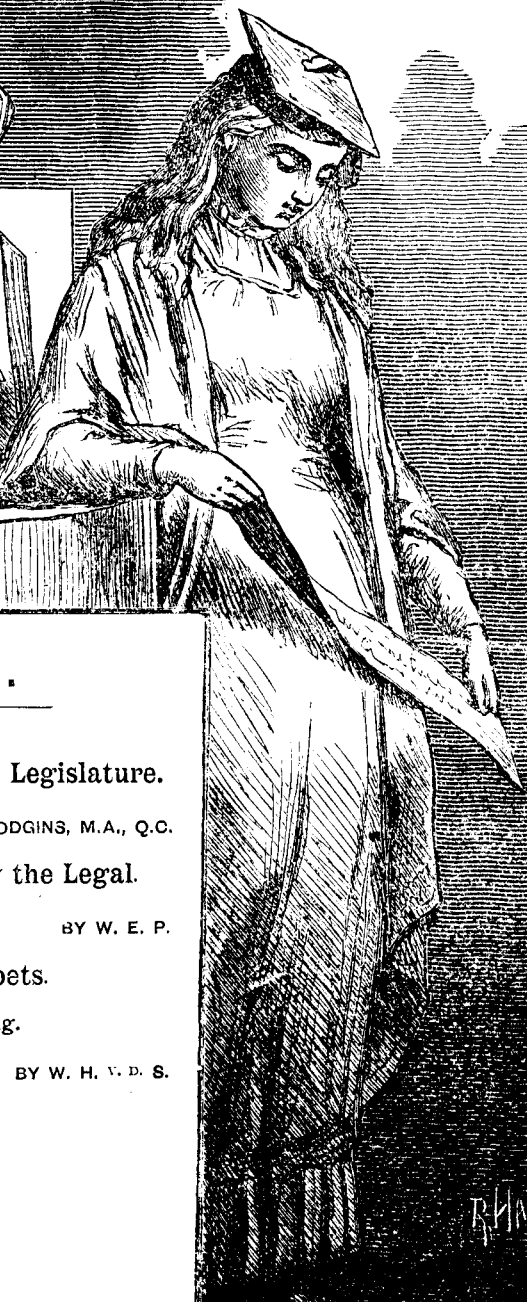
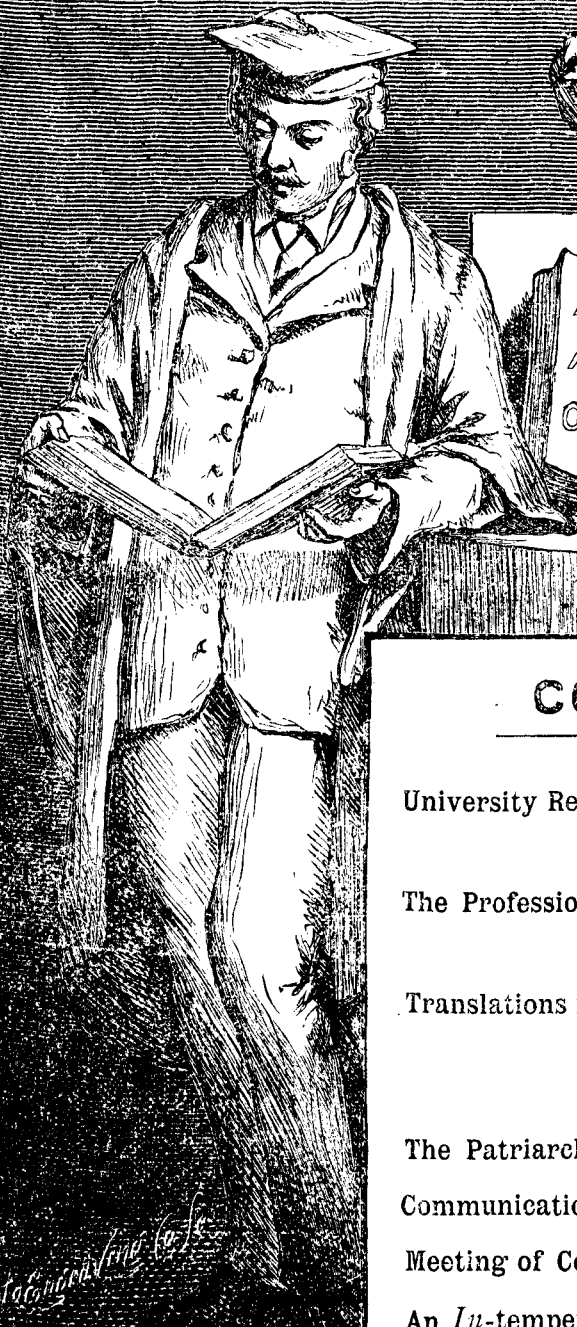
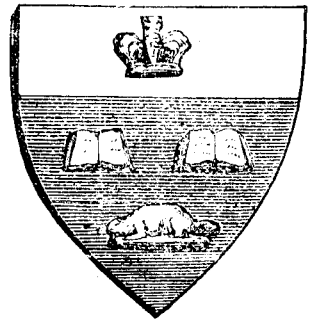


THE UNIVERSITY



CONTENTS.

University Representation in the Legislature.

BY T. HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.

The Professions, and Particularly the Legal.

BY W. E. P.

Translations from the German Poets.

VIII. To the Spring.

BY W. H. V. D. S.

The Patriarch Student.

Communications.

Meeting of Convocation.

An *In-temperance* Tale.

BY ASMODEUS.

Prize Essay on Education.

Toronto,

January 15.

T. H. Hodgins

R. H. P. S. D.

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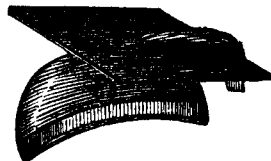
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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 13.

January 15, 1881.

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UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

My article on this question in the *'Varsity* of the 23rd October last, has called forth a rejoinder from P. V., in which the writer argues against the University having a Parliamentary representative, on the timid ground that "to give the University a representation in the Legislature would be to involve the University in political wrangles, and it might come, in some degree, to share the fate of the party which, for the time being, it espoused;" and that "from any closer connexion with politics, it would be sure to suffer."

This argument is not a novel one; but I find it difficult to apprehend what is meant by the University, or the constituency formed in it, "sharing the fate" of a political party. The two great political parties in England and Canada,—as well as their prominent individual members,—have had their experiences of the "prosperity of a victory," and the "calamity of a defeat;" but I know of no constituency, or statesman, having suffered for attachment to either of the great political parties.

Much stronger arguments against giving Parliamentary representation to the University can be found in the inexpediency of bestowing political rights and franchises upon literary and scientific corporations. Such corporations are created by the legislative power for the efficient performance of a department of the public duty of the nation; and on no intelligent ground therefore,—consistent with our present Parliamentary system,—can it be argued that such corporations are entitled to the Parliamentary franchise as a political right. Our Parliamentary system is based upon the right of each tax-payer, who possesses a certain property qualification, to be represented in the legislature which regulates his taxable liability; and while such a system prevails, exceptional representation in Parliament to Universities and kindred educational institutions would destroy the symmetry of the political system of the nation, and furnish material for the argument that other quasi-public corporations should also have representation in Parliament.

But should the Legislature in its wisdom abrogate the present political franchise, and introduce a suffrage not based upon the money value of a certain property or income, but upon the educational qualifications of the electorate, then the question might be found to be an arguable one.

In my article I avoided giving the arguments for or against University representation in the Legislature. My object was to quote the historical precedents bearing upon the question, and so to sound the views, and draw out the arguments, of my fellow graduates.

We can only indulge in conjecture as to the inaction of former Governments in dealing with the question. One reason has, I think, been rightly suggested by P. V., that "the Act was a mere fancy, based on what had no existence at the time it was passed." Another reason may have been that the Act affirmed the principle of "Representation by Population," and prescribed one thousand inhabitants as the minimum number of each constituency, and the University up to the time of the repeal of the Act (1859), had not given much promise of coming up to that number. And lastly, it may be that the reasons I have given above, influenced the Government, and left the Act, as P. V. says, "a law which wanted the breath of the executive to vitalize it."

THOMAS HODGINS.

OUR LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Last Friday night at the meeting of Convocation, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, seconded by Dr. Richardson moved the following resolution:

That this Convocation deplores the great loss which the University has sustained by the death of its Vice-Chancellor, Chief Justice Moss. In the exercise of his high office he won the respect and good-will of every one. His extensive information and his dignified politeness combined to attract to him the high esteem of all connected with the University as well as the public at large. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his widow.

On the same night at the meeting of the Debating Society the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, which was given whilst reverentially standing:

That this Society deeply deplores the loss sustained in the death of the late Vice-Chancellor Moss, one of its founders and warmest friends. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family and to the papers.

PROFESSIONS, AND PARTICULARLY THE LEGAL.

Few in this country have been born to wealth, and even these fortunate ones would not be wise in remaining idle. Every one is called upon to make the selection of a business or profession, and there are few considerations in life more important, and at the same time more embarrassing.

Canadians seem to have a strong inclination for the learned professions, and have so persistently flocked into them, that there is no longer standing room for those seeking admittance. Our system of public schools has placed a moderately good education within the reach of all. This is an excellent thing, but it must be confessed that its advantages are not wholly unalloyed. Boys in every rural school taste a little of the sweets of culture, and straightway become ambitious for a higher calling in life than that which satisfied their fathers. And so it has come to pass that while we are anxiously importing from abroad laborers, artizans, and farmers, we have thousands of native Canadians who are willing to do anything rather than follow these occupations. There is no country in the world where education is more general than in Ontario, and there is no country where young men are more averse to labor of the hands.

Of all the learned professions to which the young aspirant may turn his eyes, law is, and has always been, the favorite. The reasons for this are not hard to discover. It is supposed to yield an easy income, to confer social position, and to open the way to many rich prizes. Some facts concerning this favorite calling may not be amiss, leaving it for others to speak of the condition of the remaining professions.

It would be stating the matter very mildly to say that at the present time the legal profession is over-crowded. The plain fact is, that there is not room in Ontario for any more lawyers, and that in the natural course of events, there cannot be for some time to come. Not only has the number in practice increased to something phenomenal, but the emoluments to be derived have decreased proportionally. Every statute in the nature of law reform or re-organization of the courts, which has been passed in this country during the last thirty years, has had the effect of reducing lawyers' fees. Few fortunes have been made at law in this country during that time. Lawyers as a class are not given to complaining of the results of legislation which is so severe upon them. They framed these very statutes, and were instrumental in getting them passed, and they fully recognize the rule that the welfare of the people should be consulted, even at the expense of a class or a profession. But the fact still remains that every law reform, however beneficial to the

public, has had the effect of reducing the income of every practising lawyer.

There is a popular belief still existing as to the exorbitance of lawyers' fees. This, like other legal fictions, should be a thing of the past. It is a tradition of old times, and of an ancient state of things that has long ceased to exist. Every proceeding in the courts has been simplified to the utmost. Judges and taxing officers have done their best to reduce the tariff of fees, so that all who wish to enjoy the luxury of a law-suit can do so as cheaply as possible. The old practice, with its delays, its technicalities and its enormous cost, is completely obsolete and defunct. John Doe and Richard Roe, those genial old companions of lawyers, have long since been banished out of court.

Although the gross earnings of the profession are certainly not increasing, but are probably on the decline, the number engaged in law is constantly being augmented. As much litigation took place in 1865 as in 1880, and yet the number of practising lawyers has doubled in the last fifteen years. Now, it would be interesting, in the face of these facts, to ascertain how many students there are at the present time in University College, who purpose becoming lawyers. Almost every one you meet in any year or class, will tell you blandly, while a smile illumines his youthful face, that he intends to study law. How many of these have duly considered whether they are fitted for that profession, or what prospects they have of meeting with success? There is good reason for believing that many enter this profession blindly and thoughtlessly, without taking into consideration their own tastes and natural qualifications, not to mention the dangers of failure which every one must run.

There are many young lawyers to day in this city, and throughout the country, who, though clever and energetic enough, are at their wits' ends how to gain their daily bread. Any one who would speak a word of warning against the further overcrowding of the professions, is generally deterred by the fear of being looked on as a sour-minded man who is himself a failure, and who wishes to discourage the laudable ambition of youth. People like to say hopeful things to those commencing life, and observations like the present are often met by the cheerful remark of Daniel Webster, that "there is plenty of room up stairs." But what is to become of those who are doomed for all their lives to occupy the basement? It is well that young men should thoroughly understand what is before them when choosing a profession, and a brief statement of facts is more valuable than any amount of careless and ill-timed encouragement. Those who could succeed at law or at medicine, were the market demand for lawyers and doctors a little brisker, need have no fear but that there are other directions in which they can turn their talents to good account. Hitherto, the Canadian mind has run in grooves, out of which it is difficult to be moved. There are favorite investments, favorite professions, favorite branches of business, and these have been persistently done to death, as if no others existed. Let our intelligent and energetic young men make use of a little of their energy and sagacity at the outset, in discovering some legitimate calling, out of the common rut, to which they may devote themselves. But, above all things, let them weigh carefully their chances of success in whatever occupation they intend to pursue, instead of drifting carelessly into some profession because their friends or their college acquaintances have adopted it. If this friendly advice were followed, there would be few of those after regrets at having mistaken one's vocation, and at having spent the most precious period of life for a purpose which was doomed to disappointment.

W. E. P.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN POETS.

VIII. TO THE SPRING.

(Schiller.)

Fair youth, delight of nature,
I welcome thee again;
With flower-laden basket,
Right welcome to the plain.

Aha! Thou hast returned,
So lovely still, and fair,
Our hearts are filled with gladness
Once more to see thee here.

Dost yet my love remember?
Prithee, consider well!
My maiden then did love me,
My maiden loves me still

Sweet flow'rets for my maiden
I oft did beg of thee;
Again I come to beg them,
Thou'lt surely give to me.

W. H. v. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE King of Greece the other day sent the President of the French Republic a magnificent edition of the works of Homer. M. Grevy, unfortunately, is not a classical scholar, and, thinking it was a bound copy of the "Greek claims," concluded that those were too numerous for consideration. Hence the recent lukewarmness of the French Government towards the Hellenes.

* * *

THE girl who failed to get kissed under the mistletoe complained that all the good old English customs are dying out.

* * *

The 'æsthetes' of the University are going to give us a conversation this month. If the entertainment depends for success on active co-operation and well-sub-divided management, the success will be, to borrow from the modest vocabulary of the New York *Herald*, colossal. The number of committees is almost sufficient to admit of classification, whilst the names of committee-men occupy in writing a page of foolscap paper. The money-bag for the occasion is well filled, and it only remains for the gentlemen who are in charge of the 'needful' to see that the expenditure is applied in the most effective manner possible. The Glee Club, along with Mr. Torrington, are, of course, in the programme, and I hope that college songs will be the chief feature of their performance.

* * *

Few of us have escaped the persuasive powers of women. At bazaars and picnics and at that acme of hypocrisy—a charitable fête charmed up by the leaders of society—their importunities (said to be also charming) are vigorous and unrelaxing. I feel inclined to add a few more epithets, for my feelings are strong on the subject, but I withhold them out of fear of tarnishing the gallantry which a political professor and one or two country papers have attributed to the undergraduates. What has set my thoughts running on the theme of feminine extortion is the last number of the *Sibyl* from Elmira College. The young ladies took a trip to the coal mines of McIntyre. "Much of the day's pleasure was owing to the kindness of Mr. Benedict, who secured for us reduced rates by rail; to Mr. Platt, whose office at McIntyre was thrown open for our use, and also to those who furnished conveyances free of charge. . . ." It would be far-fetched, if not malicious, to pretend to see in the concessions of Mr. Benedict and Mr. Platt anything beyond an obliging and amiable spirit; at the same time to the young ladies who obtained these concessions I say bravo! You are made of the material which will before long be turned to the successful selling of church concert tickets and to the whipping up of a large attendance at tea-meetings. Proficiency is already insured judging from the description given of a canvass for advertisements:—"The ecstatic vision of well-filled purses, and consequent advantages to our societies; dreams of fame attained in the near future through positive necessity—our skill in writing up these "ads"—as we go up and down our ceaseless tramp, tramp, the excitement of marking, as our victims, the respective and respected enterprising business people; the ill-omened askant looks with which they regard us, and the unconcerned way in which they cross the street as they see us approaching; . . ." The occupation, in the carrying on of which the male amateur considers himself a martyr, is here described as "the excitement of marking, as our victims," etc. In a higher sphere of social life the excitement appears to become morbid. The "Professional Beauties" at the Leicester Square Bazaar, not satisfied with a modest shilling for a cup of tea or a cigar, imprinted a kiss thereon, and the price rose to a sovereign. And sovereigns rained on the tastefully-arranged counters until the bright heaps reminded one of the tables of Monaco. It was a great feminine triumph; but even feminine triumphs will sometimes meet an annoying reverse. A very respectable-looking old gentleman asked for a cup of tea; the cup was kissed deftly and audibly by the P. B., who on the strength of such graciousness demanded the extra nineteen shillings. The old gentleman laid down a sovereign and quietly remarked: "I wish for a clean cup, if you please."

* * *

'SPOR,' when he does a thing he does it well, and when he goes to sleep he pays attention to it. Otherwise, how did the top get burnt out of a beautiful new hat he was wearing?

ONCE, for a wonder, the General counted his money as he placed it on the mantel-piece, then left the room for a moment, and returning, mechanically recounted it while giving some instructions to the servant.

There was a shilling missing.
"Well," said the General, with a sigh, "considering that it is the first time I ever counted my money, I can't say it pays."—*Sporting Times*

* * *

THE Administration has decided to vindicate Whitaker, the colored cadet, if it is possible to accomplish that purpose under the forms of military law. It has been decided to give Whitaker a court-martial, and is also agreed that a majority of the members of the court shall be officers who are not graduates of the Military Academy. Ever since the finding of the board of inquiry at West Point, last spring, that Whitaker mutilated himself, the friends of the colored cadet have been clamoring for a court-martial. They claim that the board of inquiry was hostile to him and denied him a fair hearing. Whitaker was given leave of absence during the campaign last fall, in order that his case might not disturb the public mind while other questions of more importance to the Republican party were pending. After the court-martial the Secretary of War will have to determine whether Whitaker is to be dismissed or placed back one class. His friends favor the latter course.—*Kansas Star*.

* * *

THE 11th of the present month is called Founder's Day at Cornell, as it is the anniversary of the birth of Ezra Cornell.

* * *

A MAN who employed a doctor without a diploma for his wife was questioned at the police station:

"How comes it that you placed confidence in this man? Where did you become acquainted with him?"

"I took him because he treated the wife of one of my neighbors."

"Did he cure her?"

"No. She died."

* * *

SYRACUSE, according to the *School Bulletin*, has been favored by a visit from the "McGibeny family," which "consists of father, mother, and eleven children, the dates of whose births are given with ostentatious precision. As these dates begin October 12, 1862, and occur at regular intervals to December 5, 1879, they suggest a problem in arithmetical progression, where, several terms being given and the common difference being easily deduced, it is required to find the next term. But Mrs. McGibeny sang a solo. The four youngest children did not appear, but the seven sang, and played from one to three instruments apiece. The concert was about what might be inferred, though such troupes usually have some one musician of comparative excellence, and this hadn't. Perhaps the best thing offered was Dodworth's 'Echoes from the White Mountains,' which were, as they should be, confused, and a trifle flat. The only thing really enjoyable was to see the mites of girls yawn toward the close of the performance. That touch of nature made the whole audience kin." To these remarks I have only to add that it is a striking instance of ingratitude to notice these McGibneys without mentioning the Moriarty to whom they bear such resemblance. Did not Mrs. Moriarty also have eleven bairns? I say this is a very great and very substantial resemblance in spite of the facts that Mrs. Moriarty is now dead, that she left her children only a bottle of whiskey, that these same children do not troupe it round the country, but stop at home and with native simplicity go through the same performance every night.—Hot Scotch.

* * *

THAT it pays to look under the bed before you retire, if you are a woman, received fresh evidence in Godalming recently. A young lady there, took a peep and was rewarded with the view of a man's boots. She immediately called her father, who promptly responded with a gun and stick, and, catching hold of the rascal's feet, brought his own boots to light. His daughter had worn them in the garden, and had thrown them there on getting home.

* * *

THE poor blind man asked for charity. He was venerable in his appearance, and clearly an object for sympathy. A passer-by gave him a penny, but doing it in a fumbling manner, the penny dropped, and rolled only as coins will roll. Away darted the blind man after the money, and secured it. The passer-by became pensive. He became active and called a policeman, and ran the blind man in. His defence was that the wrong board had been given him, and that he ought to have been deaf and dumb.

* * *

"No man dances," says Cicero, "unless he happens to be drunk." Recent experience on the part of another great philosopher goes to prove that when a man is drunk he can't dance at all.

"ONE-SIDED views are sometimes best," a man began; and they did not contradict him because they remembered that his wife squinted.

* * *

GOD took his softest clay and his purest colors, and made a fragile jewel, mysterious and caressing—the finger of a woman. The devil awoke, and at the end of that rosy finger put—a nail.

* * *

MR. DODGSON in his burlesque on Southey's "Father William" suggests a remedy for the woes of Epicurean Residents who have been foiled in their Samsonian encounters with the "India-rubber patent" employed by the steward in his preparation of Resident viands. If the hint is taken a great economy in anathemas and verbal vitriol will be gained.

"You are old," said the youth, "and your jaws are too weak
For anything tougher than suet;
Yet you finished the goose, with the bones and the beak—
Pray, how did you manage to do it?"

"In my youth," said his father, "I took to the law
And argued each case with my wife:
And the muscular strength that it gave to my jaw
Has lasted the rest of my life."

* * *

AN Irish student in a medical college, undergoing examination, was asked: "What would you give a patient who had taken a heavy dose of arsenic?"

"I think," said the student, scratching his head thoughtfully, "that I should give him extreme unction."

* * *

Apropos of the recent widely-read article of Professor Tyndall on the Sabbath, we picked up a few verses of Lord Neaves the *persifleur*, on a Scotch Sunday:

"Abroad we forbid folks to roam
For fear they get social and frisky;
But of course they can sit still at home,
And get dismally drunk upon whiskey.
Then though we can't certainly tell
What mirth may molest us on Monday,
At least, to begin the week well,
Let us all be unhappy on Sunday."

Residents! *verbum sap sat.*

* * *

THE *San Francisco* barbers, we beg their pardons, we meant perequiers, call their razor and lathering shops "shaving parlors," and, like our own transpontine Figaros, will show regular customers the elephant, the baby, or the scarlet runners during prohibited hours, after the easy shave is completed.

"Will you walk into my parlor?" says the barber to the dry.

And it is astonishing how many men have rough chins on Sunday mornings.

* * *

"WHAT do you mean, playing marbles on the Sabbath, you young rascal?" exclaimed a father. "Oh! this is a sacred game, pa." That boy remembered that the old "rascal" attended a "sacred concert" the previous Sunday, whereat the "Fatinitza March" and the "Turkish Patrol" were the sacredest hymns.

* * *

HAS the Canadian Institute in its many recent discussions as to the "Origin of Language" ever considered with its critical acumen the negative suggestion embodied in the following:—

Who knows if what Adam might speak
Was mono- or poly-syllabic?
Was Gothic, or Gaelic, or Greek,
Tartaric, Chinese, or Arabic?
It may have been Sanskrit or Zend,
It must have been something or other;
But thus far I'll stoutly contend,
It wasn't the tongue of his mother.

WE may also submit to the tender mercies of the Institute the solution of the following problem:—If a Bedouin should lose his teeth, would he talk gum Arabic?

A BELLEVILLE Sunday school scholar has recently promulgated the astounding gastronomic gospel narrative that the food of John the Baptist consisted of grasshoppers and locomotives. He is on a par with the personified precocity who said that *an average* is what a hen lays on. Why? Because mother said a hen lays on an average 65 eggs a year.

* *

HAS the author of "Misconceived Ideas of Evolution," which appeared in these columns a few weeks ago, ever inwardly digested the Origin of Species as elaborated in the following shrewd parody:

The original Monad, our great-great-grandsire,
To little or nothing at first did aspire;
But at last to have offspring it took a desire,
Which nobody can deny.
This Monad becoming a father or mother,
By budding or bursting produced such another;
And shortly there followed a sister or brother,
Which nobody can deny.

But alas:—
Their lofty position our children may lose,
And, reduced to all fours, must then narrow their views,
Which would wholly unfit them for filling our shoes,
Which nobody can deny.

* *

IT has been suggested as a remedy for Ireland—where Pat-riotism, not patriotism, is now rampant—that the Green Isle be temporarily submerged. It would be ineffectual however, for Cork would float.

* *

IT all came from educating his daughter at a seminary. She reproved her father for wiping his mouth on the table cloth, and he went to the barn and hung himself.

* *

YONDER was much surprised when, in an early stage of his career of crime, he found himself convicted of assault with violence for throwing an armchair out of the window. How could he possibly have known that his mother-in-law was sitting on that chair?

* *

Latest from Oxford. Who was *Esau*? "Esau was a man who wrote fables and sold his copyright for a mess of potash." Who was *Joseph*? "Joseph was a remarkable man who had a coat of many colors; thus we may see how even in that remote epoch Fashion had her votaries." The moralising victim who gave those answers will be disappointed at finding that in the Revised Translation of the Scriptures, "Coat of many colors" is rendered, "*tunic with long sleeves.*" He was probably

—that young man of Trinity,
Who was always ploughed in Divinity;
The Judges and Kings were the troublesome things
That stumped that young man of Trinity.

* *

"HIGH ART" is generally deemed to be a modern fungus. But surely Shakespeare's artistic eye was educated to a full appreciation of its nondescript mysteries when, as *Viola*, he speaks of "*green and yellow melancholy smiling at grief.*"

The devotees of high art still shout "excelsior! Up higher!" and a plebeian correspondent—one who is not a connoisseur in articles of "*bigotry and virtue*"—suggests that high art is analogous to high game. It swells to Heaven, and nature is nauseous.

* *

An article in the *College Message* (from Cape Girardeau, Mis.) appearing under the title SKETCHES OF ENGLISH RULE is worth looking at for its startling statements. After a short and eloquent passage on that favorite subject for declamation, the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, we are given a 'sketch' of Elizabeth. It appears that she "repeatedly provoked the resentment of the King of Spain. She had abetted the rebels to the Government." The Armada is not only made to return to Spain, but also its overthrow was the result of boisterous weather. The naval encounters between England and Spain are picturesquely described as "the massacre of his (Philip's) subjects on the high seas." After noticing the defeat of the Spanish fleet, the incisive remark is made that the "Fortune of war smiled on Elizabeth, and her proud armies and navies, while misfortune frowned down upon a nobler crown. That settled it." The student of history in University College should be grateful to me for the last quotation. He can for the future unravel per-

plexities with magical ease by the simple and comprehensive formula: Fortune smiled on the victorious side; Misfortune frowned on the vanquished—And that settled it. This is one indication at any rate that the overlooking of 'exchanges' is a highly intellectual occupation. Again, we are told of a "nobler crown" which inspired the policy of the Duke of Alva and sanctioned *autos da fe*, and thus we are enlightened in this age of toleration. Such a view, however, must convey a shock to the American who entertains reverence for the characters of the great men in the history of this continent. The example of Lord Baltimore may be cited appropriately as showing an attractive contrast to the traits of Philip. From him Maryland received a constitution which, save in one particular, is a monumental expression of noble and eclectic charity. There is no breathing hot and cold in this matter; an admiration open or implied of a bigoted despot involves an unfavorable opinion regarding the character of an opposite type and *vice versa*. If the text books of history at Cape Girardeau are chosen with the intention of holding up men of the stamp of Philip II. to the admiration of young minds, the choice betrays a spirit of antagonism to the notions of liberty which prevail on Amerinan soil. It is highly improbable that such a choice was made, and hence it may be taken for granted that the writer of this precious 'sketch' is alone responsible for its narrowminded tone. The paper which inserts such a contribution is not worth the printers' ink used in its publication and its name should be promptly expunged from the 'exchange' list.

* *

"I WAS poor and miserable once," said our silent friend, warming up with his thirteenth tumbler of hot grog. "Also I was married. But one happy *coup* set me on my legs again." "What was it?" we all—that is, all the married ones among us—chorused. "Well, I insured my house against fire and my wife against accidents. Then I set a light to the one with the other inside it. Lots of innocent people were imprisoned, and very nearly hanged, before matters were finally arranged, but in the end the insurance offices had to pay all round. I've done a few bold strokes of business in my time, but none, I think, quite equal to that. Not that I wish to boast. But ever since my private life has been happy, and my public career prosperous."

* *

DR. JOPE told a man the other day that for every mince pie he ate before Christmas he would have a piece of luck. That man immediately qualified himself to back every big winner of next year. . . . And after the funeral that man's sorrowing relations hung around with brickbats waiting for Jope, and refused, and still refuse, alleging a put-up job, to weigh in with one farthing of the medical fees.

* *

THE *Euphilonian* utters the following lamentation: "He (*Niagara Index, N. Y.*) sets himself up as a critic, and does not criticise in a kindly manner, but seems to try how harsh and disagreeable he can be. Never before in our acquaintance with college exchanges have we seen so much malice and hard feeling displayed by any paper. He never says a thing favorable about any paper, no matter how good it may be."

This is a very bad account I get of you, *Index*. You should, like the rest of us in the beginning of the new year, turn over a new leaf. The best way to set about reforming yourself is to start by explaining to us what a truly excellent and remarkable paper is the *Euphilonian*. Expatriate on its beautiful and pathetic language, the wide grasp of its criticisms, and the variety and importance of the subjects to which it contributes much original thought. You ought then to tell us something about yourself. So much knowledge of the world is betrayed in what you say, and such high social breeding, not to speak of literary culture, is evinced in your style, that I (and doubtless all your other exchanges) am curious to get at some details. Are you not a model of a college paper? And should not models be minutely studied?

* *

BARNEY was once an actor, and essayed the part of Hamlet. Every thing went well till the Ghost appeared, when Barney forgot his words, gave one wild shriek, and with "I never had 'em that way before," fled off the stage, and never pulled up till reaching a public-house.

* *

THEY don't seem to get hold of new dance music very quickly down at Belleville. There were sounds of revelry one night this week, denoting that the fashionable *élite* of the village were gathered for saltatory purposes in the Assembly Rooms. Two way-farers, each of whom had seen some seventy summers (and probably at least as many winters), stopped to hear the soul-stirring strains. At length one spoke, "Them toons goes straight to my heart, Jim," said he, as with his hard, rough hand he wiped a tear-drop from his eye. "They's the same as mother used to sing when I were a little lad."

A DUTCH farmer recently said:—"Dot horse vos sick last night. I shtood ub mid him all night, oond ven he lay down den I sthand ub mid him, to."

* * *

MOTTOES FOR "THE EVENING TELEGRAM." *De rebus omnibus et quibusdam aliis.* "The truth, the whole truth and a little more than the truth."

'VARSITY MEN. Rev. O. G. Dobbs, M. A., of Kingston, last week cast off the bare brow of bachelorhood. Mr. F. P. Betts, B. A., brother of the bride, and Mr. W. N. Ponton, M. A., supported the groom through the not very trying ordeal. The epidemic of matrimony is abroad. Two other young university men are next month to prove that young ladies no longer believe in the popular fallacy—

"Where singleness is bliss, 'twere folly to be wives."

'VARSITY WOMEN Caroline E. Hastings has been appointed to the Chair of Anatomy at Boston University.

MISS TODD has lately obtained a fellowship in Johns Hopkins University.

THE GYMNASIUM. The meeting of undergraduates, called on Friday last to elect a committee to take charge of the new gymnasium, was well attended. Mr. Ruttan was called to the chair, and briefly laid before the meeting the position of affairs with regard to the gymnasium. He reported the result of the canvass of the committee elected last October, stating that about 145 dollars had been paid in to the committee by subscription from the undergraduates alone, and the whole of the 200 dollars necessary had been subscribed. The professors had also given liberally. The cost of fitting the gymnasium, exclusive of attendance, fuel, and light, would be about 350 dollars, and with the liberal grant from the Council, there would be in all about 450 dollars to meet the expenses of fitting and carrying on the gymnasium for the rest of the year. Mr. Colin Campbell was elected secretary of the meeting. Mr. Laidlaw moved, seconded by Mr. Baird, that a provisional committee be appointed to draw up a constitution. It was moved in amendment that the election of the committee of management be proceeded with at once. The amendment carried. It was then carried, on motion, that the committee of management should consist of: an Honorary President, President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two members elected from each year. The following officers were then elected:—Professor Hutton, Honorary President; Messrs. R. F. Ruttan, President; W. Laidlaw, Vice-President; C. G. Campbell, Secretary; W. H. Blake, Treasurer. Committee: Messrs. J. McAndrews and E. W. H. Blake, of the fourth year; L. J. Clark and J. Cavan, of the third year; H. H. Campbell and E. Hughes, of the second year; E. Wagle and I. J. Smith, of the first year. The meeting then adjourned.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Thursday night Mr. Ruttan read a paper on "The effect of Forest Fires," in which he explained the successive races of vegetation resulting from the destruction of the primeval forest, and pointed out the effects of animal habitation in these forests. Mr. A. V. Scott read a paper on the "Diseases of Plants caused by Parasitic Fungi," of which interesting illustrations were given in the form of microscopical specimens.

Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils;
For grant they be so, while they rest unknown,
Why need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid?
Or, if they be but false alarms of fear,
How bitter is such self-delusion!
I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that goodness bosoms ever,
As that the single want of light and noise,
(Not being in danger, as I trust she is not)
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,
And put them into misbecoming plight.

Milton, Comus.

Idem Grace redditum.

οὐ σὶγ' ἀνέξει, μηδὲ νῦν ἔσει λέγειν
λίαν ἀκριβῆς σχῆμα τῶν κρυπτῶν κακῶν;
εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἔστι ταῦτ' ἀδιηλα παντελῶς,
τί δεῖ ποτ' ἀνδρα τῶνδε τῶν κακῶν χρόνον

προλαμβάνειν, ἢ πρὸς τὸδε σπεύδειν ποτε,
ὅπερ μάλιστα φυγγάνειν αἰεὶ θέλει.
εἰ δ' ἔστι μόνον ταῦτα τοῦ κενοῦ φόβου,
ὡς πικρὸν εἰσιν ἠπατημένοι φρένες.
οὐ δὴ νομίζω τὴν ἐμὴν ὀμάρμονα
φαυλὴν γεγῶσαν, ἢ ταῦν ὠδ' ἐνδεῶ
ἀρετῆς ἐκείνης, καὶ φρενῶν εὐτολμίας,
ἥπερ μάλιστ' ἐν τοῖς καλοῖς εὐρίσκειται,
ὥστε σπάνιν φάους τε καὶ ψόφου μόνου,
ἦν μὴ προσῆ κίνδυνος, ὡς μηδεὶς μολοι,
κορῆς δύνασθαι συγκεκῶν τὴν φροντίδα,
αὐτῇ τε δοῦναι δυσπρεπῆ ταραγάματα.

F. A. V.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ALPHABETICAL ORDER IN CLASS LISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'Varsity :

SIR, The fact that the 'Varsity has from its first issue been the exponent of University interests, and the knowledge that its columns are always open to those desirous of calling attention to any grievance, induces me to direct your notice to a resolution lately passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto by which they have decided to instruct the examiners in Arts, when drawing up the class-lists, to arrange the names of the pass men in alphabetical order.

Such a course cannot fail to affect injuriously the interests of the University, since it puts all pass undergraduates on the same unfair footing of equality, no matter whether they have done well or badly at their examinations, and bestows as much honor on the student who has barely escaped being "plucked" as it does on him who has devoted as much time and energy to the work as the average honor man.

The inevitable result of the resolution will be to encourage the idle in their idleness and to deter the diligent in their studies.

Two reasons only can have influenced the Senate in making such an enactment. They must have desired either to render the work of the examiners lighter, or to discourage students from taking the pass course. The former purpose would have been better accomplished by the appointment of additional examiners, who will, even as it is, soon have to be engaged on account of the increasing magnitude of their work; the latter end would have been easily attained by removing the pass course from the curriculum altogether.

Why should the names of those taking the pass course in medicine be published in order of merit, while those of the students in arts are arranged without distinction? Perhaps it may be that the Senate desire to make a discrimination in favor of the course in medicine. Their course at least seems to indicate this.

The members of the Senate ought also to know that it is of the utmost importance to many of the pass candidates to possess some record of their University standing, and that it is especially so to those who intend devoting themselves to the profession of teaching, and who have taken the pass course, either unwillingly through force of some adverse circumstances, or of their own accord because they consider it of greater practical utility than any of the honor departments.

For some time past it has been generally stated that it is the intention of the Senate to put down that class of men who waste most of their time, and who begin to study for their examinations a very short time before their commencement; the course taken by the Senate must, however, have the very opposite effect. The class of students referred to will display still greater want of diligence, undeserving men will obtain degrees, the value of University degrees will decrease in public estimation, and the attainments of all our graduates will be questioned whether they have pursued the pass or honor course.

PASS STUDENT IN ARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *White and Blue*.

SIR, In the *White and Blue* a long-felt want has been removed. I trust the roll of subscribers has greatly increased, that the students are devoting a portion of their time to supply it with useful material, and that the graduates have seen it to be their duty to fall into rank and file. It is a common means by which they can hold communication with each other, and discuss many of those educational reforms so keenly contested at the present day, and none more so than those affecting Canadian Universities. Students soon become graduates, and graduates soon find their way into almost every education board in the country. Of how much importance it is then that they be fully alive to their duties. In the face of these facts it cannot be denied but that there has

been too great a falling away in spirit during the past. Heretofore, Arts, Law, and Medical graduates have not sufficiently regarded themselves as having a common interest, as they hail from a common University. I purpose making a few remarks upon the mode of conducting Medical Examinations. I need scarcely say that they are entirely written. Well, I am satisfied this is not enough. Often have I heard students, yes, and graduates, boast that they never read such and such diseases because they felt sure they would not be on the paper. What folly! Just as if a man was not studying his profession for his own gain in after life. It is possible for one to know the work well and not be the most successful physician; but it is quite impossible for him to be a good physician and not know the work thoroughly. One of the great evils attending the written examinations is the habit of "cribbing," and "telling." No amount of vigilance on the part of either examiners or bedels can overcome this. There is a remedy, however, which, were it only made use of, would prove a complete cure. I mean "oral" and "clinical" examinations, as well as written. The above are not the only evils existing in the present system. There is a wonderful tendency among students to get up a few of the "big diseases," and leave all the "small ones" alone. Whereas the latter are the more important in many respects, first, because they are the more frequent; this change would, therefore, make more careful, and much more extensive, readers. If the candidate for the degree of M. B. knew that, after his six or seven printed questions, on as many different diseases, he had to stand an "oral," in which he might have fifty additional ones proposed, and these too on his supposed weak points, it is easy to foresee the effects. The "clinical" examination would effect a still greater purpose. It would compel students to attend to hospital and practical work, at present sadly neglected. If a candidate realized that his M. B. depended upon a bed-side examination of patients, he would see to it during the winter sessions that his eyes would be educated to notice abnormal shapes and movements; that his fingers would be trained to detect the difference between healthy and unhealthy parts; and that his ears would be instructed to know the natural sounds of the thoracic viscera, and in what consisted a pleuritic friction sound, or amital regurgitant murmur, when heard in the patient, and not read or read from the pages of some elaborate manual on practice. I do not underrate reading, the very reverse, but in so practical a science as medicine, it must be combined with practical work on the part of the student; and the only way to attain this, generally, is to make the "oral" and the "clinical" portions of the entire examination.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Newcastle, England, Dec. 20th, 1880.

THE MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

Although some time was lost last night waiting for a quorum, the meeting of Convocation in Prof. Loudon's lecture-room was one of the best yet held. The first order of business was the adoption of a resolution respecting the death of Chief Justice Moss, which will be found in another part of this issue.

On motion of W. Houston, M. A., seconded by J. B. Browning, M. A., the following resolution was carried:—

"That a committee be appointed to consider the question whether the bequest of the late Richard Noble Starr, M.D., for the encouragement of the study of the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology has heretofore been applied by the Senate in the manner best calculated to give effect to the deviser's intention, and promote the study of the subjects above specified, the committee to consist of Drs. Graham, Fulton, Zimmerman, and Ellis, and Messrs. Alexander McNab, J. S. Robinson, and the mover."

The following motion by Mr. Browning was, after a spirited discussion held over for future discussion, the debate being adjourned on motion of D. Black, B. A.:—

"That the University degrees, scholarships, prizes and certificates of honor be open to all persons without distinction of sex, and that attendance at any school or college be not required hereafter of any person as a condition of receiving or holding any degree, scholarship, prize or certificate of honor in this University."

On motion of W. Macdonald, M. A., seconded by R. E. Kingsford, M. A., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draw up a report on the condition of University Finances:—The Chancellor, the Chairman of Convocation, Messrs. A. J. Cattanaich, J. H. Hunter, Wm. Johnston, Geo. E. Casey, M. P., Geo. H. Robinson, Geo. Kennedy, Dr. Richardson and the mover and seconder.

On motion of Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Black, the Legislature was requested to amend one of the University Acts so as to make it incumbent on the Bursar to transmit to the Senate and to Convocation copies of his annual report.

On motion of Mr. Kingsford, his proposal to amend the constitution of Convocation by appointing an Executive Committee, was referred to a Committee.

The following resolution was then carried, on motion of Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Black:

"That the Senate of the University be, and are hereby respectfully requested to change the date of the election of members of Senate by Convocation from the second Thursday in May to a day not later than the first of July in each year, under the authority conferred upon them by the University Act."

J. G. Robinson, M. D., gave notice of a motion to abolish all scholarships paid out of University funds.

AN IV-TEMPERANCE TALE, OR THE LOVES OF JONES AND GENEVIEVE.

A Publican within this town not long ago resided,
The teachings of our moral law he sneered at and derided,
Without a qualm of conscience he'd dispense his liquors vile,
And all teetotal fellows he'd consistently revile.

He had an only daughter, sweet Genevieve De Rye,
I cannot half describe her charms, no matter how I try;
Her charms of body and of mind so sad, and yet so sweet,
Brought half the fellows in the town, as lovers, to her feet.

They'd swagger in the gorgeous bar and smoke the paltry pipe,
With gorgeous pocket handkerchiefs their paltry mouths they'd wipe;
They'd ogle most ferociously and languishingly leer,
And muddle up their brilliant brains with floods of bilious beer.

One day old John De Rye spoke up, addressing Genevieve,
(Who was employed in darning a *hiatus* in her sleeve),
"No blarsted son of temperance, no matter who he is,
Need ever hope to marry you or ever call you his."

Poor Genevieve looked softly down and swabbed a briny tear
Which down her small retrousse nose so sadly did career;
For Genevieve not long before had vowed to give her hand
To Jones, who played the cornet in a big Good Templar band.

Yes, Jones had won the maiden, and love's alphabet had taught her,
And also had instilled in her a deep respect for water;
And thus she answered John De Rye. "I'd rather give you up
Than marry any gentleman addicted to the cup."

Her father fumed and frothed and swore, and fell into a fit,
Which was a foolish move of his I think you will admit,
And Genny took a water-jug intending for to try
The virtues of the element on prostrate John De Rye.

She splashed it on him plenteously till John De Rye awoke,
And went into his sitting-room to dry himself and smoke.
He told his daughter quick to fetch some old Jamaica rum,
For he was soaking to the skin and desperately numb.

She did as she was ordered, the Jamaica rum was brought,
Some lemon peel was added and some water, boiling hot,
And John De Rye consumed it in a second or a trice,
Remarking "that Jamaica rum is exquisitely nice."

Now none would think that that one jug of pure and sparkling water,
Delivered at him from the hand of Genevieve his daughter,
Could cause the death of John De Rye, yet virulent catarrh
Sent John *before* and not *behind* another kind of bar.

The funeral was very fine and very well attended,
The hearse was very gorgeous and the coffin simply splendid;
The handles solid silver and the lining purple satin,
And the name *electra* on the lid in elegaic Latin.

The lovers wept in harmony, commingling their groans,
I rather think the louder were from Genevieve, not Jones.
"Oh *Jonesy*, dear," sobbed Genevieve, "That nasty, horrid water,
Methinks me was the only cause of my poor father's slaughter."

"I cannot bear the sight of it, what's more, this bar is mine,
And what is mine of course you know can also soon be thine.
Oh *Jonesy* be persuaded to adjure that fatal water,
Oh do, my darling *Jonesy*, for I really think you oughter."

Well, "*Jonesy*" was persuaded, and from water he swore off,
And all the hateful principles of Mister John B. Gough;
And now he dishes out the drink from morn till dewy eve,
For he is now the husband of the lovely Genevieve.

You see from this how easily our principles and lives
May be capsized beyond repair by our intended wives;
A mind made up should never bend, no matter how it blows,
And men should never let themselves be guided by the nose.

MORAL.

Scalded dogs, with strong accord, avoid a blazing fire,
Little minds to giddy heights most frequently aspire;
Little sticks may light a fire but great ones quench the spark,
And I believe a woman's bite is better than her bark.

ASMODEUS.

PRIZE ESSAY ON EDUCATION.

BY OUR OWN PRINTER'S DEVIL.

Eddication is a science required mainly for the killing o' common sense. It is practised by Perfessors who as a rule is elected to their positions by wirtue o' their want o' knowledge o' what they pertends to teach. You can be eddicated for the Church, or the Medical Perfession, or the Army. The Navy is expected to eddicate itself—and sarves it right.

To be eddicated for the Church it requires that you should be fool enough to swaller a great deal o' nonsense and a greater deal o' whisky. You must make pertence o' being werry good while you is thunderin' bad—o' prayin' when you is cussin'—o' bein' very solem' when you is as jolly as a sandboy. Which when you gets out o' nights you lets quiet persons have it by makin' wuss noises than cats.

To be eddicated for the Medical Perfession you must walk the horspitals and the Criterion. At night you goes to the Criterion, takes as much whisky as you can pay for, and a great deal more as you doesn't pay for. Then you goes out into Piccadilly, and, with a nicely loaded stick, you smashes everybody you meets, 'specially if they is weak people. This is what is called "making patients." In the morning you walks to the horspital, where you finds your patients as you made the night before. Which in course you knows how to cure 'em, seein' as how you did the damage yourself.

To be eddicated for the army you goes to a man who knows nothink about the Army, and he a-crams of you. Which when you gets to the Army you finds that you had better a-crammed of yourself with roast beef and plum puddin'. Then you goes to the East Ingies, where you finds some feller a-neglectin' of his wife, which you runs away with her. Or p'raps 'tis 'tother way. You neglects your own wife, which she runs away with the other feller.

Schools is places which boys is sent to, to teach the teachers, which the teachers returns the compliment, and whips the boys orful. Small boys is eddicated by big boys a strikin' of 'em.

Teachers is important pussons. Their words is very big, their spellin' is very small, and their punctivashun is what they calls *nil*. All teachers knows more than any other teachers. Every school is better nor every other school, and a great deal more so; and so is all teachers. All great men, when they is boys, gets their first lessons from their mothers—which their mother licks them dreadful. Fathers is nobody. They can't teach anythink. They never kicks us when we fell; they never whips the part to make it well; they never infernal stories tell. But mothers does.

School Boards is pussons who frightens little boys, and wont permit of 'em to work for their hard-up parients. "You must be eddicated," says the School Boards; which the boys is often more eddicated than them. All great geniuses was highly eddicated when they was boys—such as William Shakespeare, Robert Burns, and George Stephenson.

When boys is all being eddicated where will we get barber's boys, and boys as cleans the streets, and printers' devils?

What do Mr. Pope, the great poet, say? He says,—

"'Tis eddication forms the common mind,
For just as twigs is bent is trees inclined."

When I gets to be a man and a poet I means to write sommut like this—

Just take a look o' parsons' sons,
What scamps they does become;
They has lots o' eddication,
Yet they likes a lot o' rum.

Which my eddication was very much neglected when I was young. My respected father allus said, says he, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will drink Scotch whisky." Which there is a Fleet Street boy as begs his hard-earned bread by the sweat of his boyish brow, and says, "I'm a horphan; I 'ave neither father nor mother, nor never had." And I believes him, 'cos he looks so happy and contented and dishonest.

In conclusion, I only wishes we could all say the same.—*Sporting Times*.

NOTICE.

The 'VARSITY is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$1.50, in advance, and may be forwarded to MR. G. G. S. LINDSEY, University College, Toronto, to whom Applications, respecting Advertisements, should likewise be maae.

Copies of the 'VARSITY may be obtained every Saturday of MR. WILKINSON, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

All communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

SALVINI.

Next week an event of unusual interest will be the visit to Toronto of the greatest of all living artists, the illustrious Italian tragedian Salvini, who will appear at the Grand Opera House for one night only, Friday, January 21st, in the role of "Othello"; a part in which he is universally acknowledged as the superior of any artist that has come forward in our day. The *New York "Truth"* writes as follows of Salvini's first appearance at Booth's Theatre on his return to America.

It is quite impossible for us, and at a very late hour, to give anything like adequate expression to the remarkable performance of Salvini last night at Booth's Theatre. No written tribute can do proper justice to the wonderful life and vigor with which this great actor imbues the part. It needs more analysis than can be given in a hastily written judgement, to do anything like justice.

The almost uncountable beauties and strong points of this performance call for calm and deliberate survey, not an easy task while under the influence of the enthusiasm of a large audience, and ourselves impressed beyond expression by one of those pieces of acting which never fade out of the mind. Great is a word which fails to do justice to Salvini's *Othello*. It is magnificent.

None but genius could overcome the natural difficulties that reside in a foreign performance by one man, all the other people in the cast speaking English. But this is found to rather facilitate than obstruct the comprehension of the play. At first the effect is curious and strange, but the hearer soon grows accustomed to it.

"Othello" seems to be even a more comprehensible performance in the Italian than in the English, for the fury of the man, when once jealousy enters his heart, is facilitated by the quick utterance and the wealth of gesture which accompanies the words. Our own Shakesperian blank verse rather impedes the suddenness of the Moor's tempestuous anger.

In the first two acts Salvini is simply picturesque and pleasing, but from the time that *Iago* poisons his mind against *Desdemona* he grows in power and expressiveness with wonderful strides. We might find this fault, that the grandeur and dignity which we associate with the Moor are somewhat wanting.

He is rather instinct with that bitterness that finds vent in cat-like motion. He twists, he crouches, he springs. He is not a lion but tiger like in his rage, and the sudden changes of expression in eye and the mind are alike constantly engaged. But no portraiture will do him justice.

It is perhaps enough to say here that in the three last acts of the play it is an apotheosis of the horrible, we see *Othello* as such a man must have been. He communicates his emotion to his hearers, the eye dilates, the heart beats quicker as *Othello* moves on resistlessly to his final discomfiture.

We shall say more at a future time. Enough now that New York has never witnessed such a piece of acting of its kind.

The sale of seats for Salvini's performance in Toronto will commence on Tuesday, Jan. 18th. The prices will be fixed as follows for this extraordinary occasion:

Boxes, \$10 and \$8; admission to lower floor \$1.50, reserved seats \$2.00; admission to balcony, \$1.00, reserved seats \$1.50; admission to gallery 50cts.

TIFFANY & Co., Union Square, New York, invite an inspection of their stock of Diamonds and other precious stones, Household Silverware, Artistic Bronzes and Pottery, fine Stationery, Watches, General Jewelry, and bric-a-brac. Correspondence also invited.

CLASSES IN CHEMISTRY.

Classes in Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, with special reference to the work appointed for the different

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS,

Will commence

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE XMAS VACATION.

TERMS, &c., on application to the undersigned.

A. MCGILL, B.A.,
Lecturer Ass't in Chemistry,
School of Science.

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