

THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

Vol. VIII.

University of Toronto, Feb. 4, 1888.

No. 11.

IN THE GREY OF THE MORNING.

In the still, grey hour that for dawn awaits,
Restless and sleepless I sit and think,
While vanish the street lamps, blink by blink,
And footfalls echo within the gates.

A haze veils the city, and far afield,
Folding the lake in its mantle dim;
Only here and there with an outline dim,
Familiar landmarks are faint revealed.

Save a lambent streak in the eastern bend
Of the cold grey sky, there is nought to show
That by and by 'twill be all aglow,—
Light, colour, warmth,—no stint, no end.

And I think of what last night you said
As we sat discussing man's future state;
While outside, unheeded, the moon rose late,
And planets declined and set o'erhead.

You had cast off the swaddling clothes of creeds,
You had swum through shallows, nay deeps, of doubt;
Through mazes of thoughts you had wandered out
Only to feel more the spirit's needs.

Only to see, with a hope forlorn,
Amid the dimness, around, above;
Great outlines of Justice and Truth and Love
Loom large in the grey of the coming morn;

To watch the old lamps go blinking out,
That had served full well in the passing night,
E'en the first far ray of a greater light
Bid quench their gleam by the hand of doubt;

To hear the cry, "'Tis a glow from Hell,
This dawn you welcome,—let be! let be!
The old light sufficeth for you and for me,
So we eat, drink, sleep,—be content—'tis well."

Only to stand now, divested quite
Of prejudice, ready to follow Truth,
Where'er she beckons, sans fear, sans ruth,
With eyes turned toward the growing light.

Well,—I, too, dream under those grey skies
Of a brighter sun, a more heavenly blue,
And I think I shall see them, some day, with you,
But not, ah, not, with these mortal eyes!

J. K. L.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY AND POLITICS.

The Literary Society is, or ought to be, the practical element in the University life. It has been stated before, and cannot be too often repeated, that student life is infinitely higher in its aims than mere book-reading. The book-worm is an abstract entity, who, in the end lands up with short sight and a pair of premature spectacles on his nose. True it is, that books contain the literature of all past civilization, and as geology is the history of the progressive part of the earth, so literature is the history of the progressive part of the human race. A country without a literature is without a history. When Jacques Cartier sailed up the beautiful

and mighty St. Lawrence, he found a race of Indians upon its fertile banks. Over three centuries have elapsed and their vast dominion has shrunk to a few Indian reserves. The heroic struggle of Pontiac could not check the European immigration that flowed over their country, irresistibly cruel, slowly sure. Their wigwams, their calumets, their tomahawks, their arrows, are to be seen only in the museums; their strings of wampum beads are a literature too feeble to transmit their history. Their existence is becoming a tradition, and very soon nothing will be left to mark the land they once owned, but the beautiful names of some of our Canadian cities. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that a great province and the centre of that great province bear the Indian names of Ontario and Toronto; also, that our great Confederation and its capital were called by the musical names of Canada and Ottawa. It is at the same time a matter of regret that our two oldest and most historic cities, Quebec and Montreal have renounced the beautiful and characteristic names of Stadacona and Hochelaga. In our great North-west many new cities will spring up in the course of time, and nothing could be more appropriate and characteristic than that these should have Indian names. It was a great mistake that our vast continent was not called Columbia, and it will be great neglect if we repeat old European names when so many beautiful Indian names are within our reach. Within the last centuries and in our own country, the Indians have ruled and vanished, leaving behind them nothing but traditions and a melancholy fate, which shall live only as an inspiration to a Canadian school of poetry. Thus, then, the ultimate power and life and immortality of a nation lie in its literature. If it possesses no literature the tides of true life have never risen to its shores. We read books because they contain vanished life, not for the books themselves. We observe the life around us and so reproduce it in literature which shall interpret our age to our posterity as truly and surely as the literature we read reproduces the lost life of the past to us. We read the past to understand the present, we read the present to understand the future. The two great expressions of national life are literature and oratory. A decided want of these shows a decided want of national thought and feeling. There is no reason, unless apathy and little interest in their country, why Canadian students should not direct their pens to the reproduction of the life, manners, and the scenes of nature around them; no reason why, in their endeavours to cultivate the art of speaking, they should discuss the affairs and destiny of every other nation under the sun but their own. It is vain to think of keeping one's own house in order by attending to the houses of others. The fact is, to attend to one's own business seems to be one of the most difficult tasks of human nature. If subjects are wanted for discussion, surely *none* can be more interesting, instructive and beneficial than those of one's own country. To speak on an uninteresting subject is to lose one of the main elements of oratory, to speak on subjects void of instruction or practical benefit is to waste time. Who thinks of stirring the emotions of men by dwelling on inanimate thoughts? The majority of mankind can never be reached by abstractions, but by thoughts and feelings which are common to them and to all time. One of the greatest of these national ideas is patriotism; without this there can be little oratory. All the greatest oratory of the past has emanated from this source and only lives for us because it is the expression of a great and lasting sentiment of the human race. And perhaps the noblest oratorical efforts are called forth in that period of youth and vigour when the nation, animated by a vigorous spirit of sacrifice, is building up a great destiny. The most melancholy oratory is that of national decline, when the nation has forgotten its earlier inspiration of citizenship and is lost in selfish-

ness. We have arrived, then, at the greatest era of our history as a country, when it is the duty and the honourable privilege of every Canadian to join in laying the foundations of our great Dominion. It is a great task, an irrevocable task. As we lay our foundations so shall the superstructure appear. A nation that sacrifices the interests of the many to the few, must expect great monopolies and their natural reactions. If the members of a nation do not rise to their natural rights, they must expect tyranny and military despotism if it is a monarchy; and if it is a democracy they must suffer monopolies and misrule. Only when these latter insidious evils are overcome can a democracy be called triumphant.

To have the right to vote is not freedom unless the voter is enlightened, otherwise it means machinery and great national defects. It is the boast of the United States that they are free, but no country can be free whose members are not leavened by education in its true sense, for education is the only sound basis for democracy. A nation that taxes education, the books that convey to us foreign thought, is untrue to democracy; it simply means encouragement of ignorance. That artificial restrictions of trade can create wealth is a long-lived superstition. Taxes can furnish a revenue, and, within that revenue, can keep alive our industries, which would naturally grow but for American protected competition. Natural growth in manufactures is the best growth, but when this natural growth is jeopardized by an unnaturally created American competition to the south, there is no resource for us to keep alive our industries, but to shut out, to some extent, that unnatural competition so long as it remains unnatural. To tax the people beyond the needed revenue, and thus create surpluses, is to lessen the national prosperity: for in a new country the national debt largely represents its fund of development. By paying that off, we take from the country its only means of development. A protection that produces surpluses hinders the country's development, for they can only be used as a reduction of the national debt, which has been stated to be a national development fund. The less a government is forced to do for its citizens, the more they will do for themselves, and the better it will be done. To lean on something outside oneself smacks of the swaddling clothes. The reasonable citizen asks from his government an economic protection of his national rights at home and abroad, and the economic development of his country, and is willing to be taxed to that extent and no more. Beyond that, treasury surpluses indicate individual carelessness and negligence in a willingness to give over their capital into the hands of deputies, who are less interested in investing it in the most productive way, and who are more likely to make use of it for their own selfish gains. Taxes cannot produce wealth, they are simply taken out of the hands of those who make the wealth, and these three great classes are the owners of the land, the labourers and the capitalists. Capital is the produce resulting from the cultivation of land by labour. Afterwards, capital becomes differentiated into two great classes, capital employed in agriculture and capital employed in manufactures. Agriculture precedes manufactures, and is the demand for them. Nothing shows this so plainly as a failure in harvest, the consequences of which are depressing to trade. To discourage agriculture by drawing off its capital into unnaturally formed channels of trade, is to sap the very foundations of trade. To hinder the growth of agriculture is to hinder the growth of manufacture, to lessen agricultural products is to lessen the exchange for manufactures.

It is to be feared that our cities are growing at the expense of the country population. The fiscal policy should interfere as little as possible with the natural relations of land, labour and capital. A tariff is a national necessity, and should weigh as lightly as possible on the labourer and the farmer. The great advantage we possess, and which is the true secret of the success of democracy, despite its great attendant evils, lies in the comparative equalization of ownership by the majority of the land and the means of living. The Continent of America has had the good fortune never to have inherited the feudalism and centralization of European politics. But if we neglect this great fundamental fact of prosperity, as has been done in the United States, we shall have to face the evils of feudalism without any of its advantage. If we unreasonably tax the many for the few, we shall find ourselves

at the mercy of a plutocracy, lacking the great elements of honour and culture which aristocracy possess. By high taxation the United States have fostered great monopolies, have increased the cost of living to consumers, the majority of whom are labourers and farmers—and what are the fruits to-day? Great labour reactions, strikes, organizations, the doctrines of anarchy, and, in 1887, the Pension Bill! Our Canadian Tariff is a necessity, for by it only can we meet the obligations we have incurred in developing the resources of our country. Great railways have been built opening up our vast possibilities to settlement, and to bind the great provinces of confederation together. The older and more populous provinces have bound themselves to a great debt for the national sentiment of confederation. The great question now is will those younger provinces make an equal sacrifice in return for that great idea of confederation? The principles of free trade are sound in the assumption that all nations are pledged to its principles, but all nations are not, and especially in Canada must tariff taxes bear a relation to those of the United States. How can unprotected manufacturers compete with protected manufacturers on the Continent of America when railway competition is becoming so great? Cease to protect American manufacturers and the necessity of protecting Canadian manufacturers largely ceases; in other words, free trade in Canada means free trade in America. Supposing the States to throw off their high duties to-morrow we should not be in a position to do the same, for, as stated before, we have incurred the payment of interest on our national debt—which is largely the fund of our development; but the States will only do this by degrees, and with an increased expansion of our trade, bearing with it an increase of revenue, our taxes may be approximated to theirs. Protection within the revenue as long as necessary, but no protection that makes surpluses, for these mean decrease of our national development fund. Continental free trade is a misnomer—it is really continental protection. Commercial union with the States at present means commercial disunion with the Empire. It is more than a commercial question, it is a constitutional question. It means one step nearer annexation, and one step further from the Empire. The last step would come with the discontent of direct taxation. To have our trade regulated from Washington against the interests of the Empire in favour of the Americans is to ask the protection and prestige of the Empire, and at the same time, to adopt a commercial policy which shall aggrandize a foreign nation and injure the trade of the Empire. To discriminate between Great Britain and the United States equally is a different thing from discriminating against Great Britain and not against the United States. The only consistent, honourable and logical position of such Americanophiles would be to ask the protection of the American Republic; for it is both selfish and irrational to ask her the natural benefits of trade in favour of the United States. When we shall consider her interests more foreign to us than those of a foreign nation, will she not justly and naturally be inclined to leave the responsibilities to those who reap the benefits? The only hope for our future as a nation is in continued adherence to our present constitution. Until the provinces are thoroughly united into a national union, our present constitution is beneficial and necessary. Out of the Empire and with insufficient cohesion of the provinces, the only destiny for us is Annexation. Of the three possibilities of Canada, Independence is the most practicable. Imperial Federation, if it is chimerical, is no more chimerical than Annexation. For he must indeed be a democratical enthusiast who cannot see the weakness of Congress, and who would entrust the interest of a vast country to a larger centralized Congress whose interests are now sufficiently various and distant.

There are many great nations in Europe, and there is room for at least two great nations on this Continent. We have a great country, countless acres of land, great mineral wealth, splendid facilities for commerce, but without a good class of citizens these are only possibilities. Not the quantity of population so much as the quality, is needed. The greatest era in English history, the Elizabethan period, was the work of about three millions of people. The greatest era of the United States had its birth amongst about the same number of people.

Great men make countries; great men preserve countries. Washington made the Great Republic; Lincoln and Grant preserved the Union. Partizans unmake countries. What a mistake the States would have made to have surrendered up the Mississippi and the Great West. They have outgrown the wildest imagination. And we will make as fatal a mistake as that would have been if we are untrue to the great principle of Confederation. The American Constitution almost failed of being realized. Ours is a splendid fact inherited from our fathers. Let us adhere to it, it is the promise of a magnificent future, which the progress of the States justifies. Our National University has nothing to do with politics, but it should inculcate a respect for, and knowledge of our Constitution. It is childish to say that we should be as great and populous as the United States. There were many difficulties which turned the immigration southwards. These difficulties have been largely overcome. From the Atlantic to the Pacific our country lies easily accessible to colonization. We are entering on our era of national expansion. If we grow more slowly than the United States, we shall have a better assimilation, a stronger consolidation, a truer nationality. Dollars and cents are not the greatness of a nation. A nation that takes wealth as an ideal is no more excusable than an individual. The highest expression of nationality is its poetry, and in a true manhood it is bound to win in the struggle with the pocket-book. Take care of the citizen and the state will take care of itself. Every province must work out its own regeneration and, in a spirit of sacrifice, the great confederation. To us who are Canadians by birth and affection, it is the germ of our nationality, and without a nationality we would lose one of the greatest motives of development. We are a party that is ever growing and ever spreading over our great North-West, and that is bound to knit all the great provinces together. Our spirit, our sympathy, our individuality, our love of country must prevail. What is built slowly and surely endures. Our hope is not in vain glory, in boastful flattery, in selfishness, it is rather in simplicity, strength, energy, patience. Our fathers chose the rougher road to be Canadians, and shall we desert the smoother road? We have a great inheritance. Our development is simply a matter of patience, energy and universal sacrifice.

PHILLIPS STEWART.

A FRAGMENT.

Must not Time's wings be weary?
Speeding so noiselessly on, ever on,
Flying thus swiftly, unheeding,
Eyes that shine now, become eyes that then shone,
All that is now, becomes that, long since gone.

Wings that are dark, here, in shadow,
Change there, to gold, in an infinite light:
Men count these waves of her pinions,
Calling each beat of her wings, day and night,
Rushing with her, till they fall, in her flight.

When shall this journey be ended?
When shall life's myst'ry be unveiled and fled?
With the last death-stricken flutter,
With the first droop of her heaven-poised head,
When in Eternity's arms, Time lies dead.

E. A. D.

INTELLECTUAL DESPOTISM.

One of the most popular political fallacies, not alone of our own day, but peculiar to the non autocratic nations of all ages, whether considered by their upholders and subjects as nominal, virtual or both, is the trite but truthless phrase: "The people rule."
Certain it is that in commonwealths, and limited monarchies the people elect the main political body, the Parliament, the Assembly, Congress, by whatever title that body be designated; but, in any case, is the election one of free-will, untrammelled by any nefarious influences? Most emphatically, no. In our own country, as in every other that is at all similarly governed, it is the politicians in power who rule.

When the Prime Minister is a man pre-eminent in dominion over men, enabled by his personal magnetism or other occult authority to sway and bend his colleagues at his will, behold a despotism. When the Premier is not such a man, when he is not possessed of any distinctive personality which might raise him above the mean of the men who are his said subordinates in the Cabinet, we have an oligarchy.

Power pretentledly lies in the hands of the many; but who are the real manipulators of the coveted treasure? The predominant political few. By their eloquence, by their affability, by their personal attraction, by their bribes; in short, by their cunning cultivation of popularity by any and by every means, they toss the feather-fickle masses whichever way the wind of their own especial fortune blows.

Words and wealth are the sinews of political warfare. These weapons of conviction and purchase are all-powerful in skilful hands. The man who will not use them will not rule, in our present state of civilization. This is evidenced in Canada. The ex-leader of the Opposition would not adopt and employ the methods of his tactician adversary, and he accordingly failed of success.

But this is not saying that the people *should* rule. "The people," as we ordinarily understand the term, denotes the lower classes, which are necessary to all well-founded constitutions, which are, in fact, the pillar upon which every state rests. Now, though this function which they exercise is essentially and assuredly important and noble, it does not follow that it should give them the prerogative of government. Should the foot rule the head, or the hand the heart? Should the body sway the indwelling soul? Should the unlearned and unthinking majority dominate the intelligent and educated minority?

Despotism of superiority of wisdom is a natural and universal law. To cite the highest example within the reach of human comprehension, man's idea of the ruling force of the universe, be it personal or casual, is despotic. It is alone (in man's conception), all-ordering while all-pervading. But what is the nature of this force which controls the whole of the existent world? According to the conception of the generality of intelligent men it is a dominant mind, reigning by virtue of its supreme wisdom. Here, then, we have, in the loftiest rule we can imagine, an intellectual despotism. Descending to the other extreme, wherever we find signs of organization among the animals, they are always in a despotic form. Among gregarious birds and beasts, in their migratory and predatory excursions, there is usually a chosen leader selected from the herd or flock for his recognized superior sagacity. Man alone deviates from this general law. Human despots reign not always by virtue of their wisdom and generous love for their people.

Patriotism and wisdom are the true qualifications for a ruler. The man who is possessed, in the highest relative degree, alike of this sublime passion, and of this sublime quality is alone fitted to be the leader of his nation. His wisdom will enable him to foresee what is best for his country; his patriotism will render him zealous to carry it into execution.

A modern novelist puts the question of suffrage strongly: "Liberty given to the selfish and grovelling mob to govern the select body of thinkers, is an oppression and a tyranny. It is a mistake altogether, and operates to the disadvantage and degradation of society. We might as well permit the votes of children in the nursery to be given in the selection of those who are to govern them for their good, as to give the privilege of voting for the statesmen and legislators who are to govern a great nation, to the hewers of wood and drawers of water, who have not an idea in their heads unconnected with their vulgarest physical necessities." But how, then, shall the selection of the fittest to rule and the determination of qualification be accomplished? Popular education is, we think, the primary remedy. When knowledge shall have become more generally diffused, the privilege of election will be justly general, and, the people being hoodwinked no more by demagogic flattery, perfect government will be no longer a mere Utopian dream, but an attainable and welcome reality.

FREDERICK DAVIDSON.

THE VARSITY.

THE VARSITY is published in the University of Toronto every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$2.00, payable before the end of January, and may be forwarded to THE TREASURER, J. S. JOHNSTON, University College. Applications respecting advertisements should be made to W. PRENDERGAST, Business Manager.

Subscribers are requested to notify the Treasurer immediately, in writing, of any irregularity in delivery.

Copies of THE VARSITY may be obtained every Saturday at McAlinsh & Ellis's, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets; at J. P. McKenna's, 80 Yonge Street; and at Alex. Brown's, cor. Yonge and Carlton Sts.

All communications should be addressed to THE EDITORS, University College, Toronto, and must be in on Wednesday of each week.

Contributions when not accepted will be returned if accompanied with stamp for that purpose.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A reference to our advertising columns will disclose the fact that the long-wished-for chair in Political Economy is to be established and filled almost immediately. A few words, therefore, as to the peculiar importance of the new Professorship and the qualifications of the man required for it will not, we presume, be out of place. First, as regards the position: It is almost sure to be one of the most important, and certainly will be one of the most difficult in the whole Faculty of Arts. The subjects of economics has rapidly come to the front as a department of modern study, and a grounding in its principles is now looked upon as essential to a liberal education. In a young and democratic country like ours—for after all we are democratic in spirit—it is very necessary that the fundamental truths of Political Economy should be understood, and that they should be scientifically and systematically taught in our universities. Indeed, a knowledge of them is particularly necessary in this country, where the whole national fabric is built up, and is dependent upon, commercial success, which means a right understanding of economics. Now, as to the man: It is here that the authorities will find some difficulty, and it is the sincere wish, we are sure, of every friend of the University, that the Government will exercise its wisest discretion and most careful discrimination in the appointment of a Professor to this most important position. We might almost say that the Professor of Political Economy, unless he be a parrot, or a mere retailer of other men's views, will give a character, for good or ill, to the Provincial University which is not, and cannot be given to it, from the nature of things, by the occupant of any other Chair. No other branch of study is so closely connected with politics, and unfortunately the different trade theories have, in Canada, divided political parties for a long time into hostile camps, and have engendered a feeling of so much bitterness, that an expression of opinion, one way or the other, is almost certain to be construed into a confession of political faith, and evidence of complete adherence to the entire political principles of one party or the other. Unless, therefore, the new Professor of Political Economy be a man of the greatest sincerity, prudence and tact, he will be sure to give offence, and his shortcomings will be charged to the account of the University. Furthermore, he should be a man whose political antecedents are beyond reproach, whose personal freedom is not entailed and encumbered; in a word, who has not been mixed up in contemporary party politics in Canada. But such a list of requirements, while it could be much more definite, is searching enough to rule out so many probable candidates, that we are forced to stop and ask: Where can we find a man who will satisfy such exacting requirements? And, indeed, we are, at present, unable to answer the question, and can only hope and trust that the testimonials of those who apply for the position will disclose to the Government satisfactory evidence of the existence of a fit and proper person to fill this most responsible Chair in the University of Toronto, and also that no suspicion of political favouritism will cause the Government to fail in its manifest duty to the University and the public in this matter, viz.: to appoint the best and only the best man who applies.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Public opinion in England in reference to universities and university education is rapidly broadening. Now-a-days when we

speak of the universities of England we do not mean merely Oxford and Cambridge, but must be understood to refer, in addition to these, to London, Durham, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield and Southampton. Oxford and Cambridge have always been, and perhaps always will be, associated with cloistered repose. They will always attract scholars and investigators, and their libraries and laboratories rather than their class-rooms will be the special retreats of men of letters and men of science. But although we may think, naturally and correctly enough, of Oxford and Cambridge in this way, yet even these venerable and conservative institutions have adopted changes of a somewhat radical nature which have been made recently, not without strenuous opposition on the part of the upholders of the old school. For instance, "under a new statute," as Professor Garnett tells us, "the University of Cambridge has now the power of granting to a student who passes an elementary examination and attends eight courses of university extension lectures on prescribed subjects, the title of 'affiliated student', and the privilege of obtaining a B.A. degree with two years' residence instead of three."

To understand what is meant by the phrase "university extension lectures," it will be necessary to quote again from Professor Garnett. He says:—"Nearly fifteen years ago, mainly through the exertions of Professor Stuart, the 'University Extension Scheme' was inaugurated. Commencing with three courses of lectures and nearly 1,000 students, it provided last winter 109 courses of lectures in sixty-nine towns, besides sixty courses in London, and at these lectures there was an attendance of about 20,000, probably representing 15,000 individuals of all classes. In this way the universities are doing a great missionary work, and showing that they are, to some extent at least, alive to their responsibilities to the nation at large. The extended sphere of work reacts beneficially upon the universities themselves, not only in widening their sympathies, but in providing a start in life for many of their students."

As long ago as 1885, THE VARSITY proposed a somewhat similar scheme for the Province of Ontario, of course upon a limited scale, and not exactly on the same lines as that of the English "University Extension Scheme." In its issue for October 31, of the year mentioned, THE VARSITY said, editorially:—"It is within the power of the Professors of University College to perform a gracious and beneficial service to the Province other than the duty which is discharged in their college lecture rooms. They might become the apostles and missionaries of culture and the higher intellectual life to the people. During the winter months they might occasionally visit the towns and larger villages of our Province, and deliver well-prepared addresses there on intellectual topics in the public halls. The benefits which might result from such a course are inestimable. The intellectual level of the whole body of their listeners would be elevated. Indirectly the strongest possible influence would be brought to bear in favour of university education, and the increased growth of such a sentiment means increased attendance and life and progress at our colleges. But the benign influences would not fall alone upon the people. A share would come to the professors. Their intellectual horizon would be widened and their sympathies deepened by such a course. In some cases race prejudices might be eliminated. Altogether then the outcome of such a movement could only be good, and we should much like to see it in some measure adopted."

At the time the above appeared, the idea was scouted, those who favoured it were sneered at, and we were told that it was a piece of gratuitous impertinence on the part of THE VARSITY to make suggestions of this kind. We have never had occasion to change our opinion as we then expressed it on this subject, and it is gratifying to receive the valuable corroborative testimony in favour of such a more elaborate scheme as Professor Garnett offers; and that, too, when he tells us plainly that "the universities have not yet been able to contribute directly to any considerable extent towards the funds requisite for carrying on the extension lectures, so that no portion of their endowments is employed at present in this wider and rational scheme of education."

Professor Garnett is an ardent supporter of college life in College residences. "Nothing can be regarded," he says, "as quite equivalent to life at Oxford and Cambridge." In saying this he lays his finger upon the present weak spot in the University Ex-

tension Scheme. Further on he says:—"Attendance at one lecture and one class per week during the winter months offers but a poor substitute for life at the universities. . . . Students' associations may, to some extent, replace the social life of the College, but if the University Extension Scheme is to do the highest work open to it, it must before long lead to the formation of permanent institutions in the great towns, to serve as centres for the further development of its work; in other words, university training must be brought within reach of the populations of large towns through local university colleges." Here we must take leave of this interesting subject for the present. In our next issue we shall return to it, and endeavour to follow Professor Garnett more into the details of the improvements which he suggests as calculated to improve the working of the University Extension Scheme.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PROFESSIONS.

The editors of THE VARSITY are pleased to be able to make the announcement that they have arranged for the publication of a series of articles on the subject of the University in relation to the Professions. The co-operation of gentlemen eminent in each one of the professions has been secured, and readers of THE VARSITY may be assured of a most interesting and valuable series of articles on this important question. To members of the outgoing Fourth year it is expected that these articles will be peculiarly attractive, and it is hoped that they may be of some practical value to many who are at present somewhat undecided as to their choice of a calling. The series will include articles on the following Professions: Law, Medicine, Theology, Journalism, Teaching and Engineering. We hope to be in a position next week to furnish a complete list of the writers who are to furnish these papers. It is expected that the series will touch on the following amongst other points: The proper relation that should exist between the University and the Professions; the proper and special course which should be pursued by a student who may afterwards devote himself to any one of the callings above named; general hints and advice as to the practice of the different professions, their difficulties and rewards.

LITERARY NOTES.

O'SULLIVAN'S GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.*

During the eight years which have elapsed since his publication of an unpretentious "Manual of Government in Canada," Mr. O'Sullivan has evidently profited much by the criticisms and suggestions which his little work has called forth. The work now before us, which is called a second edition, though the name "manual," is sensibly dropped as no longer inappropriate, will occupy a position for which the edition of 1879 was only a preparation. The first edition was considered as worth a place on the Law Curriculum of this Province; the second is worth a place in every library. Its place, moreover, can be filled by no other book. In the author's first preface he spoke of himself as "preceded by no writer on the subject;" and in the systematic treatment of "the principles and institutions of our federal and provincial constitutions," he is still almost unaided, except by the growth of available "raw material." This should not be lost sight of in considering the magnitude of the task which a writer imposes on himself who enters upon a full exposition of the principles of a constitution, the material throwing light upon which must be gathered from thousands of volumes of parliamentary reports, sessions papers, statutes, law reports, and historical documents of all kinds and of all degrees of relevancy. Mr. O'Sullivan has taken the British North America Act of 1867,—our "written constitution,"—as his text, and his object is to explain the working of that Act by a critical consideration of its various divisions and clauses, and by a clear historical retrospect of the various Canadian forms of government, in so far as these prepared the way for the form under which our present Confederation exists. It is a high recommendation of a book that such a vast

work has been well and faithfully done. The author adds, in an appendix, the full texts of the British North America Act and of the United States Constitution, each of which can best be understood and appreciated in comparison with the other. The work has grown, under Mr. O'Sullivan's hands, into a volume of 340 pages, which contains so much that it may now be said to be, in the study of the Canadian Constitution, almost a necessity. Its value, too, will be greatly increased by the appearance of a work upon the History of the Law of Canada, which it is understood the author has now in course of preparation.

The *University Monthly* from Fredericton, New Brunswick, has a good article on "Patriotism and the Press" in its December number. The writer very sensibly says: "Our future is in our own hands. However much we may abuse our political opponents, let us leave the country alone. Canada should not be slandered. Give her only a fair chance, have a strong faith in her glorious future, and a firm resolve to do the best we can to work out her manifest destiny, and all will be well." An editorial in the same issue advocates the formation of a College Club, and in its desire in this respect has our hearty sympathy. This sentence expresses what we believe to be a profound truth: "The blow, fatal to liberty, which, more than all other influences combined, tended to destroy *esprit de corps*, was the abolition of college residency." We have, so far, successfully resisted the iconoclastic and levelling spirit which desired the overthrow of the college residence here, and can appreciate the situation of our friends in New Brunswick.

The *Niagara Index* almost deserves to be called a journalistic Ishmaelite, for its hand appears to be against everybody, and, as we can judge from our exchanges, everybody's hand or pen is against it. The exchange man of the *Index*, though he hails from the seminary of Our Lady of Angels, evidently does not invoke his patron saint very often, for his criticisms of his journalistic brethren exhibit anything but an angelic spirit. We have not much to complain of regarding his distinguished consideration for THE VARSITY—though we confess we do not understand his reference to our Christmas number—but we have noticed remarks of his about some of our exchanges, and especially those from ladies' Colleges—which have been written in such a needlessly spiteful spirit that it makes us think that it is notoriety that he is after. If so, he certainly has achieved it. He should read the article in his own paper (Dec. 15th) on "Criticism." The *Index* is well-edited and usually contains some interesting papers on current topics. It is a pity, therefore, that the irrepressible exchange man could not veil his criticisms under a more friendly guise, and sheathe his "scissors" for a while and cease to "paste" his contemporaries for a season at least.

Our old friend, *The Queen's College Journal*, is by far the best Canadian exchange which comes to us. Though we have often had occasion to differ from the opinions expressed in the editorial columns of the *Journal* we cordially recognize the ability with which it is conducted and the worth of its literary contributions. It was in the *Journal*, if we mistake not, that many of the poems of the late George Frederick Cameron first appeared. We are glad to see that the work of this gifted young singer is being preserved in a permanent form.

The current number of the *Illustrated London News* contains a vast deal of excellently illustrated matter. They are three full-page engravings, as follows: Life at San Remo, With the British in Burmah, and Lost in London. The other illustrations are: The Christmas Pantomime, "Puss in Boots," at Drury Lane; Turkish Artillery Experiments with Dynamite Shells; Cossack Artillery, and In the Dog Days. William Black's story: "The Strange Adventures of a House-Boat," goes along smoothly and swimmingly, and is charmingly illustrated by J. Bernard Partridge. "Penshurst," the historic home of the Sidneys, now the residence of Lord De Lisle and Dudley, is described and very fully illustrated.

* "Government in Canada," by D. A. O'Sullivan, M.A., D.C.L. Second edition. Toronto: Carswell & Co.

ROUND THE TABLE.

Among the curiosities of literature surely this is entitled to a place. It is a letter from the editor of a paper called *The Earth*, which is the organ of what are termed "flat-earth men." It was received some little while ago by a prominent Canadian educationist, who has kindly placed it at our disposal. The writer says: "I cannot suppose that all the educational professors in Canada and America generally are wilfully adhering to what they know to be false; but is it not rather a slur on their intelligence that such a baseless fraud as the globular theory of Newton should be deemed incapable of being tested as to the truth or falsehood of its principles? Do you not know that it is as easily decided as the size and shape of any field in the Dominion? America above all countries in the world ought to be free from such whimsical delusions, such pernicious frauds. You are surely not justified in teaching all your youthful students what you cannot explain or demonstrate to be true! Why do you allow it to be said year after year that you are afraid to risk an appeal to facts? With the great display that you have made in collegiate establishments, you ought surely to be free from the charge of teaching superstition and falsehood! It is worse than useless to be raising these imposing structures if you cannot openly defend the system of instruction pursued within! It would be far better to raze all these buildings to the ground than make them the nurseries of falsehood and fraud and denial of all Scriptural authority! Do bear with my earnest appeal for your attention to this subject. You have a railway of 3,000 miles in length. Is it too much to ask that you insist upon knowing the surface shape of this line of rails? If the engineers cannot show any approach to a curve upon it your belief in a spherical earth must be a strain upon your credulity." Some men want the earth, and they want it flat, too!

There is a phrase much used by Canadian journalists in reviewing Canadian literary productions of which the Round Table is heartily tired. It is this: "Mr. _____'s work is a *distinct addition to Canadian literature*." Is Canadian literature that which is the work, no matter of what kind, of a Canadian? Is it that contributed by a native Canadian, or a resident, on Canadian life or scenery? Or is it literary work done in Canada, no regard being had either to the specific character of the work or the nationality of the author? The Round Table would be very glad to hear some literary reviewers, who are so fond of using this cant phrase—"Canadian literature," define it once for all. The Table does not deny that there is such a thing—far from it indeed—but confesses to being in a maze as to what it, really, truly, and definitely is. In answering these questions it will be well for those who attempt the task to bear in mind one or two things which a hasty judgment will probably overlook. The fact is that we are very cosmopolitan in our population; there are, when we come down to hard pan, very few native Canadians who can trace back their *Canadian* ancestry more than one generation. There are, moreover, very few Canadians, pure and simple, who are in the ranks of Canadian journalism and literature, whose work is of any great renown as yet. Most of the literary population in Canada to-day are *émigrés* who, having taken up their residence here, have given a character to Canadian letters. But they are not pure Canadians. They are English, Scotch, Irish, French, or a combination of any one or more of these with a Canadian strain. And, again, if Canadian literature be that concerning itself with descriptions of the physical peculiarities of Canada and the characteristic life of its inhabitants, then the reply is that such work can be, and is, done by any visiting journalist as well, if not better, than by a native?

A consideration of the above topics was forcibly brought to the notice of the Scribe of the Table by reading a short review of a poem which was recently reviewed in the columns of THE VARSITY. After enumerating the beauties

of the work, the reviewer used the words which we have taken as a text, "*A distinct addition to Canadian literature*." Now, what are the facts in the case? The author, though long resident in Canada, is not a Canadian at all; the poem deals with a phase of English society life; and the places described are all in England and the United States. The only Canadian feature about the whole thing is that it happened that it was written somewhere in Ontario and printed in Toronto! Where does the "*distinct addition to Canadian literature*" come in? Will the Montreal Gazette man please rise and explain.

The poet of the Table is indictable for the following libel on the fair sex:

"I could listen all night,"
Said Brown to Jones,
As they heard Mrs J.
Sing in ravishing tones.

"You wouldn't say that,"
Said Jones, with a frown,
"If you had to, like me,
All night long, my dear Brown!"

More than usual interest is taken in the present discussion on hazing: the undergraduates who are in revolt against the Mufti do not content themselves, as in former years, with expressions of disapproval, but are forming a defence league. It is now conceded by those whom the authors of the circular are pleased to call the more respectable adherents of an old college custom, that future hazings, supposing them to take place at all, must be quite different in the personnel of the tribunal, in the character of the proceedings, and in the reputed object of the ceremony. University College is in the somewhat singular position among the older colleges, that the student body have no traditions (except, perhaps, hazing) and no authoritative customs. In many of the Eastern colleges, each year elects, at the outset of its career, class officers; and at once imbibe a strong class spirit, which seems, after life, to be a bond between graduates and their *Alma Mater*.

In Toronto we are too much in danger of treating our college as one would an hotel. We have spent four years there, been well treated, but we have the proprietor's receipt in full. It is noticeable that men who have survived the cloister regimen of residence, seem thereafter to exhibit a personal loyalty and enthusiasm for the University that is not shared by many graduates who have passed their University life altogether in preparing for examinations. It is unfortunate that men should come to look upon the University merely as an examining body, of which it may be decent to speak with respect, but for which they can have no affection. While the student body are in Council, it may be fruitful for them to consider how best to excite an interest in their college life, that may prove a source of continual strength to the University, besides interspersing some play with the sober exercises of the class room.

It is a frequent experience for the critic who has spoken honestly of the unworthiness of some effort to be met with the reproach, "But it is Canadian!" Of course he tries to excuse himself, but usually in vain, by pointing out that so long as what is and what is not worthy of place and mention are confused by indiscriminate praise, the reading public are misled and actual injustice done, the really sincere work. It is time that Canadian literature escaped from its swaddling clothes. We can read and understand what others are doing; and to equal, or rather surpass these, should be our aim and standard, not provincialism.

One is tempted to ask what have Canadians ever done to Oliver Wendell Holmes, to merit his caustic eulogy, that a little volume of very indifferent verse, would no doubt, be very acceptable to Canadians! This is unkind. HH.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

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

EXCHANGE NOTES.

There is a sort of unintentional grim humour about the following note in the *Chironian*. Speaking of an operation for the removal of a "Pulsating tumor of the Dura Mater," the chronicler says:—"The students are very glad to learn that the diagnosis rendered by Dr. Helmuth in the unique case of Mr. Banfill was a correct one, having been verified by a post-mortem examination. Great credit is due Dr. Helmuth, as the case was extremely difficult to diagnose."

The *Dartmouth* is an exceptionally well-conducted paper. Its editorials, if somewhat too local in character, are, however, bright and readable, and its literary department usually filled with short articles of a high class.

The Christmas number of the *Swarthmore Phoenix* contains a very pretty story called "The Little Gold Tea Kettle."

The *Chronicle*, of Ann Arbor, usually contains a remarkable quantity of local and general college news, but is rather weak in its literary department. "Tom's Letter Home" in the number for December 10th, is stupid to a degree.

The *Illini* does not go in much for literature pure and simple. It devotes itself, with considerable success, to a judicious mixture of the "literature of knowledge" and the "literature of power." Its editorials are good.

The *King's College Record* for December contains a full, discriminating and kindly review of Phillips Stewart's poems, written by C. S. Martin.

The following circular explains itself:—

HAZING.

To the Students in Arts and of Practical Science.

Gentlemen,—The hazing for the year is past; its effects have been carefully studied; the general opinion of the undergraduates has been obtained both directly and indirectly; and we now feel that, as undergraduates having the interest and honour of our College at heart, it is advisable for us to bring before you some facts and opinions bearing on this matter, with a view to taking decided action.

We believe:

1. That the hazing in this college is not what its most respectable advocates claim it should be, but is seriously objectionable.
2. That hazing tends to lower the moral tone of undergraduate life, and render difficult all true attempts at social union.
3. That hazing tends to increase the lack of respect towards undergraduates in the city.
4. That through hazing personal ill feeling is aroused, that endures throughout a whole college course.
5. That hazing is too often accepted by the first year as an intimation to refrain from active interest in the affairs of college life.
6. That the college authorities earnestly desire the discontinuance of hazing.

Believing, therefore, in view of these facts and opinions, that the majority of the undergraduates will be found to favour the discontinuance of hazing, we, the undersigned, venture to call a meeting of all undergraduates in favour of a movement in that direction, in Moss Hall, on Wednesday, February 1st, 1888, at four o'clock p.m. J. A. Duff, J. E. Jones, H. C. Boulbee, E. A. Pearson, H. J. Cody, F. Tracy, J. McNichol, A. T. DeLury, C. A. Stuart, H. J. Crawford, T. R. Roseburgh, E. C. Jeffrey, J. G. Harkness, W. M. Allen, W. H. B. Spotton, W. C. Ferguson, F. C. Armstrong, W. H. Graham, F. J. Steen, J. N. Dales, H. A. McCullough, E. S. Hogarth, H. B. Fraser, W. J. Fenton, T. C. DesBarres, J. J. Ferguson, T. D. Dockray, J. McGowan, W. A. Bradley, J. A. Giffin, W. A. Lampport, G. W. McFarlane, J. Gill, G. Logie, J. Bredner, W. C. Gemmill, A. P. Northwood.

In response to the above circular about 120 students assembled in Moss Hall on Wednesday last. The meeting was organized by Mr. H. C. Boulbee taking the chair. Speeches were made by the chairman, Messrs. H. J. Crawford, J. J. Ferguson, F. R. Macnamara, and Alex. Smith. The reasons given by these gentlemen

for the formation of an Anti-Hazing Society were in substance those given in the circular calling the meeting together. After the speeches had been made the society was formally organized and the following officers were elected to serve as committee for 1888-9. President, H. J. Cody; Vice-President, T. R. Roseburgh, B. A.; Secretary, A. T. De Lury; Committee, T. C. Des Barres, H. B. Fraser, A. Smith, J. J. Ferguson, G. Logie, J. Bredner, W. C. Gemmill, C. A. Stuart, T. D. Dockray, J. A. Duff, B. A., and T. Wickett.

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY held their usual meeting on Tuesday last in the School of Science. Mr. Haultain read a most interesting paper upon Photography, and for the time being the society was absorbed in the unravelling of the mysteries of the wet and dry processes, developing, fixing and printing, but perhaps the remarks of the essayist upon the applications of photography excited the greatest interest. The story of the photograph which was made of the London *Times* and sent into Paris by pigeon post during the siege may be familiar to some, but it is only of late years that the plates and mechanical devices have been so wonderfully improved that an express train, travelling at 60 miles per hour, or one foot in 1-88th of a second, could be photographed so instantaneously that the spokes of the car wheels were not even blurred. A bullet, too, has recently been photographed in its flight, it having been fired so that it made the necessary connections of the electrical currents by which the camera was operated. It also seems as though photography were destined to play a very important part in microscopical science, as well as in spectroscopy and astronomy, while its services are already invaluable for art illustrations, and composite photography, although but lately introduced, has already shewn that a man's nature may usually be read in his face. Mr. Haultain's paper was very heartily received, and was followed by a long and interesting discussion upon the chemical changes which take place during the exposure and development of the plates. The subject for discussion, The Heating and Ventilation of Buildings, was taken up by Messrs. Rose and Wilkie, who discussed thoroughly the relative values of hot air, hot water and steam as heating agents, and also the best position for the inlets and outlets for fresh and foul air. The conclusion arrived at was that, generally speaking, heating by hot water would be the most advantageous system, while, if hot air were used, the inlets should be placed near the ceiling, and the outlets near the floor line. The meeting was one of the most successful the Society has yet held, both subjects being particularly interesting to the members.

Professor Chapman is lecturing on the pass work in Geology of the second year.

C. C. McCaul, '84, and Mrs. McCaul spent the Christmas vacation in Toronto.

F. A. Drake, '84, passed his Barrister and Solicitor examinations this week successfully.

T. A. Rowan, '86, late Modern Language Master at Peterborough, is in the city studying law.

F. A. C. Redden, '87, is in residence at King's College, Cambridge. He is going in for the Law Tripos examination.

T. J. Mulvey, '84, has been appointed on the Collegiate Institute Board as the representative of the Separate School Board.

The greatest satisfaction is expressed on all sides with the engagement of Mrs. Agnes Thomson to sing at the conversazione on the 10th instant. It is likely that Miss Jessie Alexander, the elocutionist, will recite.

The VARSITY was in error in stating that Commercial Union was debated by the Literary Society on Friday, the 27th of January. The question came up for discussion last night, but too late for a report to be inserted in this week's issue.

The VARSITY tenders its respectful sympathy to Mr. N. Miller of whose youngest son, H. de S. Miller, died somewhat suddenly of typhoid fever on Sunday morning last. The deceased was in his eighteenth year, matriculated last June, and was pursuing a course in Arts up to the time of his death. He was a brother of W. L. Miller, B.A., '87, who is now studying in Germany.

A most successful "At Home" was given at Upper Canada College last night by the president and members of the Literary and Debating Society. Dancing was commenced about nine o'clock in the large public hall, and continued until a late hour. The College building was thrown open to the guests, who appeared to enjoy the evening thoroughly. If the College "At Home" becomes an annual fixture it may rival the conversazione in popularity.

Mr. Justice Street, in single court on the 31st of January, gave judgment on the statement of claim in the suit of the Attorney-

General against the City of Toronto. There was no defence. By this judgment the city forfeits the lease of Queen's Park and the avenues leading thereto by reason of a contravention of the terms of the lease from the Senate of the University of Toronto which stipulates that they shall be used for none other than park purposes. Mr. W. Macdonald, Solicitor for the University, appeared for the Attorney-General. City Solicitor McWilliams' application to have the proceedings enlarged was denied, but it was decided to allow the judgment to stand for a time. Much litigation will arise out of this judgment if it is made final, as by it the city has no rights either to the park or the avenues, which revert to the University as private property. All the residents whose properties face on the avenues would be required to make new covenants with the Senate of the University for ingress and egress to their places. A conference between the Senate and the civic authorities will probably be arranged, and the matter will then be discussed with a view to an amicable settlement.

THE UNIVERSITY Y. M. C. A.

In the valley between ranges of mountains which run almost parallel through the State of Massachusetts, by the side of the Connecticut river, nestles the rather quaint but very beautiful little village of Northfield. Probably few New England villages are so pretty or so finely situated as this. Its principal feature is its one long wide street, beautifully set out with maples and elms, two rows of each, in such a way that the sidewalk on either side is skirted by a row of large maples, while in the centre the carriage drive runs between two rows of lofty elms making as pleasant a place either to walk or drive as one can well imagine. The houses are principally wooden, well-built but rather old-fashioned and painted white, their whiteness forming a lovely contrast to the rich green foliage which surrounds them. In fact, Northfield is altogether a pretty fair type of a good old Puritan village. But with its beautiful scenery and its facilities, both for pleasure and recreation, it seems to be just the place for the student to spend a few weeks during the summer for to wear out the remembrance of the toils of his last college year, and to breathe in new life and vigour for the next. It was here, during last July, that the Y.M.C.A. convention, presided over by Mr. Moody, met. The building of the Ladies' Seminary, instituted here by that gentleman a few years ago, was used for that purpose. The convention, made up of students from the different colleges of Canada, United States, West Indies, England, Japan and Siam was a very interesting one indeed. Stirring addresses, Bible study and discussions on all departments of Y.M.C.A. work filled up the time and the days passed very pleasantly.

It was proposed, however, to devote one afternoon, before the convention closed, to athletic sports, and the last Saturday afternoon was chosen for that purpose. A committee was chosen and a programme of sports arranged. The afternoon was beautiful and by one o'clock a large crowd of students, dressed in college colours, had congregated on the flat in front of Marquand Hall ready for action, while the hillside, which rises somewhat steep toward the hall, was thronged with spectators. The Yale men wore light blue and white, those of Harvard crimson and navy blue, and those of Princeton orange and black. Prof. B. D. Towner, who visited Toronto last October, was chosen umpire and the sports began. First there was a sharply contested baseball match between Yale and Princeton; the men of both colleges are excellent players and some good work was done. When a Yale man made a good strike or a lucky catch the other men of that college, by way of approval, gave their college call, which is: Yah-yah-yah-yah-yah-yah. If it were a Princeton man, he, in like manner was greeted with his college call which is: Sis-s—boom—ha-h—Prince-to-on. The Princetons, being the better players, won the game. After this races of all kinds took place, and though many of the colleges took part, yet the greatest share of honours fell to Princeton.

The last and most exciting thing, however, was a tug of war between Old England, with her Colonies, and New England. Prof. Drummond was chosen captain of the former team, and Mr. Moody of the latter. A selection of the strongest and heaviest men was then made on both sides. On our team were men from Glasgow, Oxford (Eng.), Jamaica, Montreal, Kingston, Winnipeg and Toronto. The other side did not confine themselves strictly to the New England States, but arrayed against us one or two large hoosiers from the west. Both sides took hold of the rope. We saw that our opponents had by far the greatest number of pounds avoirdupois, and that only "a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether" would save us from defeat. Both sides got ready. A pistol shot was the signal to begin. The Yankees, with characteristic sharpness, got the start, dropped immediately on the rope and drew it from us a foot and a half. Then earnest pulling began. The excitement became intense. The crowd of spectators rushed down from the hill side, and thronged around. "Pull, Yank, pull, Briton," was the word. Prof. Drummond cheered us

on at the top of his voice. Both sides pulled with a determination not less than was shown when old England once before grappled with these colonies, but in much less peaceful relations. Of that foot and a half, however, which we lost at the start we only recovered six inches, so that when time was called, we found we had lost the day. This finished the sports, and we had just time to dress for supper when the bell rang. The pleasant afternoon was followed by an equally enjoyable evening. After supper, we congregated on the stone steps at the entrance of Marquand Hall, to sing college songs, and they were sung as only students can sing them. As the songs were those so familiar to students at University College, we forgot for a time that we were in a foreign land.

A proposal was made, as the evening wore on, to go *en foule* and serenade Prof. D., who, during his stay at Northfield, was the guest of Mr. Moody. A procession was formed, and we marched up to Mr. Moody's residence. He and Prof. D. were seated on the front "stoop," enjoying the evening. We gathered round, struck up "Bring back my bonnie," and sang it with great heartiness. This was followed by others, among which were "God save the Queen" and "America." The Prof. was asked for a speech, and he made a most appropriate one, full of compliments to American students. Mr. Moody was next called on, but he absolutely refused to comply. "No, boys," said he, "I won't speak to-night. I'm agoin' to talk to you to-morrow, and you'll find that enough, so you had better go home now and get well rested for Sunday." It was thought best by all to take Mr. Moody's advice, so, the procession being reformed again, we passed down the hill, crossed the little bridge over the pond, and went up to Marquand Hall, thus bringing to a close one of the happiest days spent during the convention at Northfield. W. H. HARVEY.

Over 170,000 books are available for the use of the students in the various departments at Yale.

PROFESSOR WANTED.

WANTED—in the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, for the opening of the University Year 1888-9 in October—a PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. His special sub-department would be POLITICAL ECONOMY, COMPARATIVE POLITICS, HISTORY and INTERNATIONAL LAW. Salary \$2,500 per annum.

Address,
GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education (Ontario),
Toronto.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE VARSITY is conducted by undergraduates of the University of Toronto, and will appear every Saturday of the academic year. It aims at being the exponent of the views of the University public, and will always seek the highest interests of our University. The Literary Department will, as heretofore, be a main feature. The news columns are full and accurate, containing reports of all meetings of interest to its readers.

CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

- In the Grey of the Morning. J. K. L.
- The Literary Society and Politics. PHILLIPS STEWART.
- A Fragment. E. A. D.
- Intellectual Despotism. FREDK. DAVIDSON.
- Topics of the Hour.
- The Professorship of Political Economy.
- University Education for the People.
- The University and the Professions.
- O'Sullivan's "Government in Canada."
- Round the Table.
- University and College News.
- Exchange Notes. College News. Y. M. C. A. News.
- Di-Varsities.

TREBLE'S Perfect-Fitting French Yoke Shirts are the Best. 53 KING STREET WEST.
TREBLE'S for Gloves, Umbrellas, Collars, Jerseys, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs.



Owing to the persistent attempt of numerous cigarette manufacturers to cope in part the Brand Name of the "Richmond Straight Cut." Now in the eleventh year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to warn the public against base imitations and call their attention to the fact that the original Sraight Cut Brand is the Richmond Straight Cut No. 1, introduced by us in 1875, and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the Genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

ALLEN & GINTER,
Richmond, Va.

L. & J. SIEVERT
TOBACCONISTS
Mail Building, 54 King Street West
TORONTO.

Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars

Prof. Loissette's Memory Discovery.
Prof. Loissette's new system of memory training, taught by correspondence at 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, seems to supply a general want. He has had two classes at Yale of 200 each, 350 at Oberlin College, 800 at Norwich, 100 Columbia law students, Penn., &c. Such patronage and the endorsement of such men as Mark Twain, Dr. Buckley, Prof. Wm. R. Harper, of Yale, &c., place the claim of Prof. Loissette upon the highest ground.

ELLIS, MOORE & BANGS,
Printers
and
Publishers

89 : & : 41 : MELINDA : STREET
(Office of the EVANGELICAL CHURCHMAN)
TORONTO.

All kinds of Printing executed with taste and promptness, and at moderate prices.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

DI-VARSITIES.

"No, my son, a mouse does not grow into a rat any more than a dude ever becomes a man. Quite a different race in either case."

There are a few things in this world which are particularly hard to do, and one of them is to pay for a suit of clothes after it is worn out.

THE CONCISE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

"Although the etymological part is not the most important thing in a dictionary for popular use, it is naturally the first point which attracts the critic's attention, because it is in this department that the ordinary English dictionaries are most conspicuously wanting. A very hasty examination of THE CONCISE IMPERIAL is sufficient to show that it is at any rate far superior in this respect to all its rivals. Of course the book must be judged by the standard of the present state of philological knowledge, and the author's etymological remarks for the most part give evidence of sound scientific judgment and careful study of the most trustworthy authorities. Nearly all those of his derivations, which we should ourselves dispute, have been sanctioned by scholars of deserved repute, such as Professor Skeat, Eduard Muller, and Littré, in whose company it is pardonable to err. The "Hints on English Etymology," prefixed to the work, deserve very high praise. In the compass of only three pages the author manages to give a lucid and accurate summary of the mutual relationship of the Aryan tongues, and of the leading phonetic laws affecting the etymology of English words. Not only is Grimm's law described in some detail, with well-chosen examples, but wonderful to say, even Verner's law receives a passing mention, and in terms which are quite correct as far as they go."—Extract from a review in the London Academy, by Henry Bradley, the eminent philologist.

To be had from all booksellers; in cloth, at \$3.25; in half morocco, at \$4.50.
J. E. BRYANT & Co., Publishers,
64 Bay St., Toronto.

VARSAITY BOOK.

THE VARSITY BOOK is a selection of the best prose and verse compositions which have appeared in THE VARSITY during past years.

There are now only about
50 COPIES
unsold.

Those who wish to possess a copy of THE VARSITY BOOK before the edition is exhausted should apply at once.

W. PRENDERGAST,
Business Manager,
PRICE 50 CENTS. VARSITY Office.

The Students' Corner.
ANDREW JEFFREY,
Dispensing Chemist,
Corner Yonge and Carlton Streets.
A full assortment of Toilet Requisites, Sponges, Soaps, Combs, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Perfumery, etc.
A Liberal Discount to Students.

H. ABEL & CO.,
Fashionable Tailors,

432 Yonge Street, - - Toronto.

Nearly opposite Carlton street.

Select stock of Fine Tweeds, Fancy Worsteds, New Paintings, Etc., on hand.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

N.B.—An early call is respectfully solicited,
Near Yonge Street Avenue.

ALLEX BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Students' Supplies, Note Books, Pencils, Rubbers, Drawing Paper, Arkansas Oil Stones, India Ink, Nests of Saucers, &c., &c.
445 YONGE STREET. 445

ELOCUTION.
MRS. WM. J. HOWARD, LL.B.,
Author of "The Canadian Elocutionist,"
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION.
For classes or private lessons apply.
225 ONTARIO STREET, - - TORONTO.

THE COSIEST BARBER SHOP
ON YONGE STREET.
489 Yonge Street, - - Opposite Fire Hall
H. BELL, late foreman of the Rossin House Barber Shop. Special attention to Students.
Razors ground and set.

Will be Issued Shortly.
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
STUDENTS' SONG BOOK

This work has been compiled by a Committee of Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Toronto, and forms the most complete and generally useful work of its class in existence. The selections comprise the best of National Songs, Part Songs, etc., of all countries. Students' choruses, original, grave and gay, in great variety. Miscellaneous and general selections, in which are many original and valuable numbers, making a total of 100 pages. Artistically designed and handsomely bound in cloth and gilt. Typography, paper, etc., the best obtainable. Price, \$1.25. Prospectus and full information mailed by publishers.

I. SUCKLING & SON
Music Publishers, 107 Yonge Str.

GEO. HARCOURT & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS & ROBE MAKERS
Have always on hand a large stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS, TIES, COLLARS, ETC., in endless variety.
Call and see them,
43 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
to STUDENTS in
Boots and Shoes

—AT—
S. R. HANNA'S,
428 and 430 YONGE STREET,
South of College Ave.

STUDENTS, ATTENTION!
Shaving and Hair-Cutting Parlours
353 SPADINA AVENUE,
(just below College).
RANNEY BROS.

ELDRIDGE STANTON,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has removed to 116 Yonge, cor. Adelaide.
Sunbeams, \$1.00 per doz Cabinets \$3
per dozen.
*Old Pictures Copied, Enlarged and finished in
colors, Ink or Crayon. Orders filled from
any Negatives made by the firm of Stanton &
Vicars.*

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,
Importers,
21, 23, 25 27 Front, 28, 30 32, 34 Wellington St.
TORONTO.
And 31 Major Street, Manchester, Eng.

JAFFRAY & RYAN,
244 Yonge Street,
IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES AND
LIQUORS,
—: Labatt's and other Ales. :—
Old Rye, 5 & 7 years Port & Sherry Wines, 30 yrs. old

J. BRUCE
118 King St. Wes
ART - PHOTOGRAPHER.
Guarantees the finest and most artistic work
that can be produced, and allows a liberal dis-
count to Professors and Students connected
with Toronto University and other colleges.

First city sportsman: "Just back from
a hunting trip, I see. Get any game?"
Second city sportsman (who did consider-
able unintentional killing): "No—o, I
had to come home, ran out of dogs."—
Tid-bits.

Husband—"The photographer is ready
to take your picture, I guess." Photo-
grapher—"Yes, all ready. Now, look
pleasant." Wife (before the camera)—
"My dear, I think you'd better go into
the other room."

A country minister who had been over-
whelmed by a donation party chose for
his text on the following Sunday: "It is
more blessed to give than to receive;"
and the amount of pathos he threw into
that sermon moved even the choir to
tears.

"Mr. Editor, did you read that article
I handed you yesterday?" "Yes, sir."
"What would you think after reading that
if I told you that I had but one year's
schooling in my life?" "I would think
that you must have wasted your time most
abominally."

Dawny Campbell went to build a small
out-house of brick. Aferer the usual
fashion of bricklayers, he wrought from
the inside, and, having the material close
beside him, the walls were rising fast when
dinner-time arrived, and with it his son
Jock, who brought his father's dinner.
With honest pride in his eye, Dawny
looked at Jock over the wall on which he
was engaged, and asked: "Hoo d'ye
think I'm getting on?" "Famous, fether;
but hoo dae ye get oot? ye've forgot the
door." One look around showed Dawny
that his son was right; but, looking kindly
at him, he said, "Man, Jock, you've got
a gran' heid on ye; ye'll be an architect
yet, as shure's yer father's a mason.—
Glasgow Evening Times.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

The authorities of the University intend
giving a building suitable for the purposes of
athletic exercises, and no doubt it will be
extensively patronized by the students. At
the same time Trowern, the town jeweller, is
preparing a new book of designs of medals
for the same purposes. He has also every-
thing in the jewellery line that a first-class
manufacturing house requires.

NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS
Sent to any address in Canada at Pub-
lishers' closest rates.
McAINSH & ELLIS,
TORONTO
Opposite Post Office.


GUNS RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
ALL LATEST MODELS.
Full stock of Bullard, Colt and Winchester Rifles
at Rock Bottom Cash Prices. English Breech-load-
ing Double Guns for \$13. Sole Canadian agent for
best gun makers in England.
W. M. COOPER, 69 Bay St., Toronto.
Large illustrated catalogue full of information.

JAMES ALISON
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND IMPORTER OF WOOLLENS, &c.,
264 YONGE STREET, TORONTO
(A liberal discount to students.)

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.
Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.
Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROO-
TOR, the scientist, HONS. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P.
BENJAMIN, Dr. MINOR, &c. Class of 100 Columbia
law students: two classes of 200 each at Yale; 400
at University of Penn., Phila.; 400 at Wellesley Col-
lege, and three large classes at Chautauqua Univer-
sity, &c. Prospectus post free from
PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

COX & CO.
Stock Brokers,
Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.
26 TORONTO ST
Continuous market quotations from New
York, Chicago and by private wire.

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON

Importers of Books and Stationery,  Publishers, Printers, and Bookbinders
Have constantly in Stock the Books required for the Universities, Public and Private Schools.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. 76 KING STREET EAST, TORONT

GOETHE.—Select poems, with notes by Sonnenschein. 75c.
GOETHE.—Faust. Translated in the original metres. By Bay-
ard Taylor. With explanatory notes. 70c.
BERKELEY (GEO.)—Principles of Human Knowledge. \$3.50
SMITH (ADAM).—Wealth of Nations. \$1.25.
GRAY (A.)—New Manual of Botany. \$2.50.

LOUNSBURG (T. R.)—History of the English Language. \$1.25.
WHITE (R. G.)—Words and their Uses. \$1.25.
KILLICK (Rev. A. H.)—Students' Handbook to Mill's Logic.
\$1.25.
SULLY (J.)—Outlines of Psychology. \$3.25.
SIDGWICKS (H.)—History of Ethics. \$1.75.
Full Supplies of University College Text Books

WILLIAMSON & CO., 5 King St. West (Next Dominion Bank) TORONTO.



Horsford's

ACID PHOSPHATE.

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid, in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

Universally recommended and prescribed by the physicians of all schools.
Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.
It is the best tonic known, furnishing sustenance to both brain and body.
It makes a delicious drink with water and sugar only.

As a Brain and Nerve Tonic.

DR. E. W. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, O., says: "From my experience, can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic, especially in nervous debility, nervous dyspepsia, etc., etc."

For Wakefulness.

DR. WILLIAM P. CLOTHIER, Buffalo, N.Y., says: "I prescribed it for a Catholic priest, who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc., and he reports it has been of great benefit to him."

In Nervous Debility.

DR. EDWIN F. VOSE, Portland, Me., says: "I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility and it has never failed to do good."

For the Ill Effects of Tobacco.

DR. C. A. FERNALD, Boston, says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function, with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the tonic action of tobacco."

Invigorating, - Strengthening, - Healthful, - Refreshing.

Prices reasonable. Pamphlet giving further particulars mailed free.

Manufactured by the RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R.I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Professional Cards.

Legal	Legal.	Medical.
<p>BLAKE, LASH, CASSELS & HOLMAN, Barristers, &c., Dominion Chambers, over Dominion Bank, cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.</p> <p>Edward Blake, Q.C., S. A. Lash, Q.C., C. J. Holman, H. S. Cassels, H. W. Mickie.</p> <p>S. H. Blake, Q.C., Walter Cassels, Q.C., H. Cassels, Alex. Mackenzie, W. H. Blake</p>	<p>DELAMERE, REESOR, ENGLISH & ROSS, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices, No. 17 Toronto Street, Consumer's Gas Company's Buildings.</p> <p>T. D. Delamere. H. A. Reesor. E. Taylour English. C. C. Ross.</p> <p>COYNE & MANN, Barristers, Solicitors, &c Office, Talbot Street, Risdon Block, opposite the Market, St. Thomas, Ont.</p> <p>James H. Coyne. Jehiel Mann.</p>	<p>DR. PETER H. BRYCE, M.A., (L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., &c., &c.) Office and residence, N. W. Corner College and Spadina Avenue.</p>
<p>KINGSFORD, EVANS & BOULTON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Money to lend. No. 10 Manning Arcade, Toronto.</p> <p>R. E. Kingsford. E. Evans. A. C. F. Boulton.</p>	<p>R. W. WILSON, LL.B., BARRISTER, Solicitor Conveyancer, &c. McCallum's Block—King Street, Cobourg. Money to Loan.</p>	<p>DR. W. B. NESBITT, B.A. 253 COLLEGE AVENUE, COR. McCAUL. Office Hours—8 to 10 a.m., 12 to 2 and 5 to 7 p.m.</p>
<p>MOSS, HOYLES & AYLESWORTH, and MOSS, BARWICK & FRANKS, Barristers, &c. North of Scotland Chambers, 18 and 20 King Street west, Toronto.</p> <p>H. W. Hoyles Charles Moss, Q.C. A. B. Aylesworth Walter Barwick, Douglas Armour. W. J. Franks, H. J. Wright.</p>	<p>WILLIAM F. W. CREELMAN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. 17 York Chambers, Toronto street, Toronto.</p>	<p>W. NATTRESS, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Eng. COR. YONGE AND CARLTON STREETS.</p>
<p>MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & BIGGAR, MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & LANGRISH, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto.</p> <p>Oliver Mowat, Q.C., James Maclellan, Q.C., John Downey, C. R. W. Biggar, Thomas Langton, C. W. Thompson.</p>	<p>[Late Mr. H. Sandfield Macdonald.] MACDONALD & MACINTOSH, BARRISTERS. CORNWALL</p>	<p>Dental</p> <p>R. HASLITT SURGEON DENTIST 429, YONGE ST., CORNER OF ANNE STREET.</p>
<p>MCCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Temple Chambers Toronto Street, Toronto.</p> <p>Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., B. B. Osler, Q.C., John Hoskin, Q.C., Adam R. Creelman, F. W. Harcourt, W. H. P. Clement, Wallace Nesbitt, W. B. Raymond. W. M. Douglas.</p>	<p>G. G. S. LINDSEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR ETC. 28 YORK CHAMBERS, TORONTO STREET, Toronto.</p>	<p>THOMAS HENDERSON, SURGEON DENTIST. (Gold Medallist and Honor Graduate of R. C. D. S.) Office—761 Yonge Street, Toronto</p>

STUDENTS

will derive satisfaction by purchasing at

ROGERS'
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE

Shirts Made to Order.

Students Special Discounts.

346 YONGE STREET (corner Elm
TORONTO.

DOES YOUR WATCH STOP?

Take it to T. H. ROBINSON,
510 Yonge Street,
(corner Breadalbane-street.)

Repairing a Specialty.

ROBERT M. WILLIAMS,
Law Stationer,
Engrosser, Lithographer, and Illuminator,
Designer of Addresses, Resolutions
of Condolence, &c.

6 Leader Building, Toronto.

S. B. WINDRUM
THE JEWELLER.

For Gold and Silver Watches,
For Engagement Rings.
For Plain Gold Wedding Rings.
For Silver-Plated Ware.
For A 1 Spoons and Forks.
For Rodger's Table Cutlery.
For Watch Repairing.
For Manufacturing Jewellery.
For Footballs and Boxing Gloves.
For Cricketing and Tennis Goods.

SEE S. B. WINDRUM,

For the Best Value and Lowest
Prices in the Trade.

GOODS ON APPROVAL.

S. B. WINDRUM,
31 KING STREET EAST,
UPSTAIRS.

STUDENTS, when you require any-
thing in

Gents' Furnishings.

Remember the place to get well suited at right
prices is at

McMILLAN'S,

413 Yonge Street, New Y. M. C. A. Buildings.
Shirts to order. Discount to students.

A stronghold—the bull-dog's.—*Puck.*

"Yes," said a young Philadelphian ;
"we have a fine little theatre in our city
solely for the use of amateurs." "That's
fortunate for the public," observed his
friend.

Julian Hawthorne's new story is called
"The Fatal Letter." It is supposed she
discovered it in her husband's coat pocket
six weeks after she had placed it in his
hands to mail.

Ismail Pacha, the ex-Khedive, left
Naples and went to Constantinople to
live, because he was unable to keep the
young men of Naples from making love
to the members of his harem.

"Why is it," asked a man of a fruit
dealer, "that Malaga grapes all come by
the way of Ireland?" "I never heard
that they did," answered the fruit dealer.
"They're raised in Malaga." "Yes, but
they're packed in Cork, aren't they?"

The rector had been preaching on
"The Brand of Cain," and, at the close,
pointed his finger impressively at a drowsy
sailor in the gallery, and howled, "What
are your brands, my friend?" "Nigger-
heel f' chewin' and cut plug fer smokin',"
was the willing and polite reply.

Husband (playfully, in the presence of
several guests): "I should never know
that I was getting old if my wife did not
continually remind me of the fact."
Wife: "Why, my dear, I never do."
Husband: "Oh, yes, my pet; you remind
me of it every time I look at you."

"I never saw anything in the way of
wood as large as the trees in the Yose-
mite," said Flip. "No," snapped Mme.
Flip, "you never saw anything in the way
of wood, anyway." It was her stress on
the "saw" that made Flip look uncom-
fortable.—*Binghampton Republican.*

"I don't see why you should sneer at
my engagement ring," said the fair girl,
with a flush of indignation on her cheek,
as she faced the belle of the opposition
town; "it's a great deal prettier than the
one you wore three years ago, and haven't
worn since!" No, dear," replied her
friend, with a cool far-away look in her
voice; "not prettier, but quite as pretty.
It is the same ring."—*Puck.*

WESLEY R. HOAR,

(Successor to G. B. Smith & Co.)

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, 356 YONGE ST
Have a large assortment of Hair Brushes,
Combs, Sponges, Fancy Soaps, &c.
A special Discount to Students.

Students' Furnishings.

SCARFS, **SHIRTS** COLLARS,

Gloves, Underwear, Jerseys, &c., for
all college games.

Special Discounts.

COOPER'S, 109 Yonge St.

JOHN MELLON, SIGN of THE BIG BOOT.

Ten per Cent Discount to Students in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gents' Boots made in latest styles and at
lowest prices.

Repairing neatly and promptly done

JOHN MELLON - 308 SPADINA AVENUE

Corner of Clyde Street.
Only ten minutes' walk from University.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

E. THEO. TYNDALL, B.O.—

Honor Graduate of the National School of Elocu-
tion and Oratory, Philadelphia.

Private and class instruction given for a moder-
ate fee.

Engagements for addresses on the above sub-
jects. Apply 238 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

591 Broadway N.Y.
Manufacturers and Im-
porters of

**PHOTOGRAPHIC
INSTRUMENTS.**

Apparatus and Supplies
of every description.

Sole proprietors of the Patent
Detective, Fairy, Novel, and
Bicycle Cameras, and the Ce-
lebrated Stanley Dry Plate
Amateur Outfits in great
variety from \$3.00 upwards.
Send for catalogue or call and
examine.

More than 40 years estab-
lished in this line of business



**VANNEVAR & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,**

Thank the students of University College for their very liberal patronage. It will be our aim in the future, as it has been in
the past, to cater for their interests, as to make a continuance of such favours mutually advantageous.

VANNEVAR & CO., Booksellers and Stationers.
OPPOSITE CARLTON STREET.

440 Yonge Street
TORONTO, ONT.

Published in the University of Toronto by THE VARSITY PUBLISHING CO. Secretary, J. D. M. SPENCE

Printed by ELLIS, MOORE & BANGS, 39 and 41 Melinda St., Toronto.