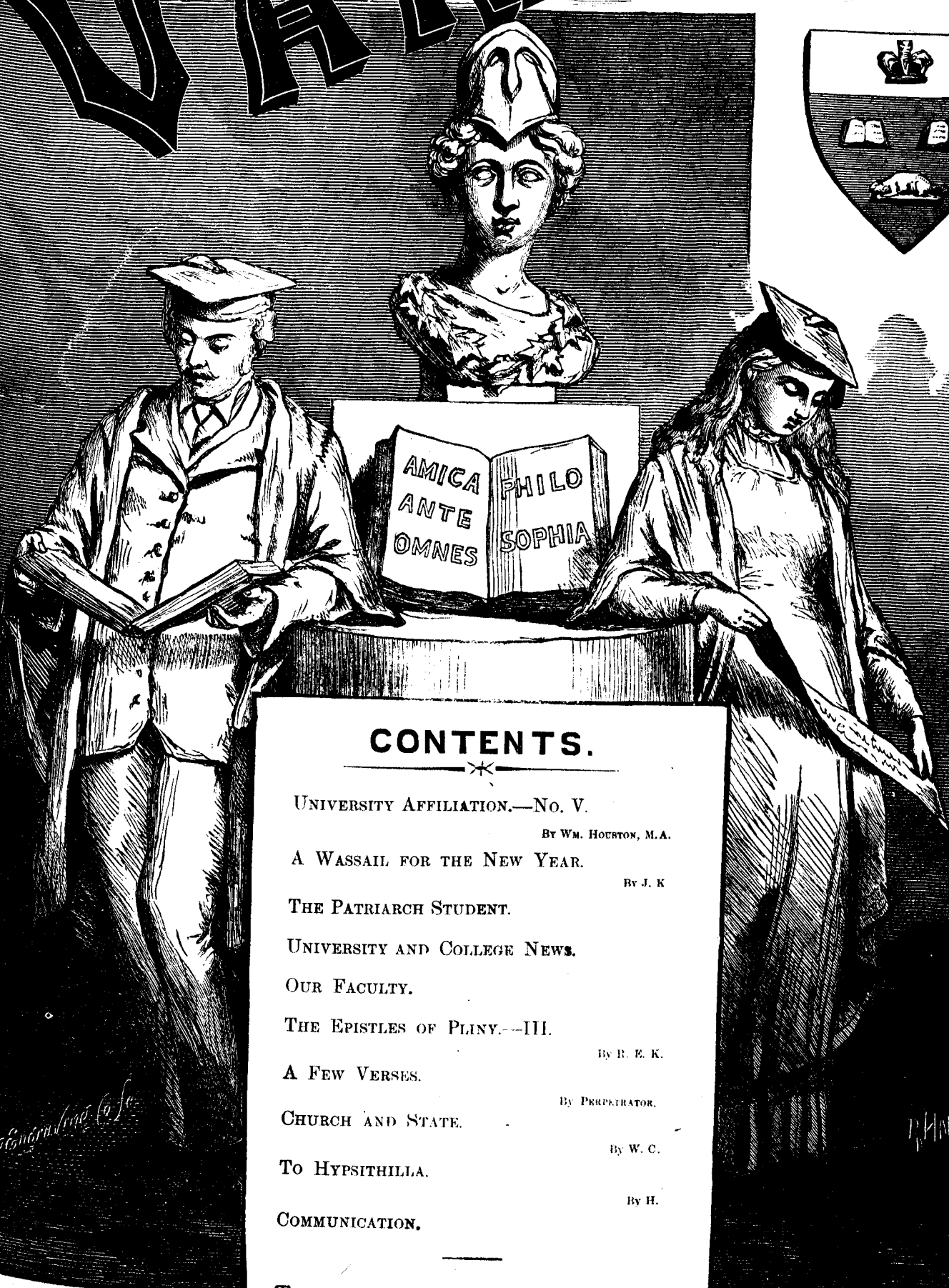


THE WARSITY



CONTENTS.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.—No. V.

By WM. HOUSTON, M.A.

A WASSAIL FOR THE NEW YEAR.

By J. K.

THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

OUR FACULTY.

THE EPISTLES OF PLINY.—III.

By R. E. K.

A FEW VERSES.

By PROPRIETOR.

CHURCH AND STATE.

By W. C.

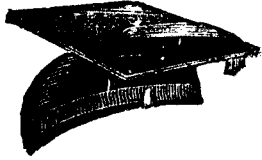
TO HYPSTHILLA.

By H.

COMMUNICATION.

Toronto,

January 13, 1882.



ESTABLISHED 1856.

B. & M. SAUNDERS,
Merchant Tailors, Robe Makers, &c.,
94 KING STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

HENRY WALTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
39 KING STREET WEST,
Toronto, Ontario.

N. URE & COMPANY.

ALL THE UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS ON HAND,
AND SUPPLIED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The New Books of the day received, as published. Periodicals, American, English and Continental, supplied promptly. A large and varied assortment of Note Papers and all other Writing Requisites constantly on hand. Note Paper with Monograms, and orders for Embossing of all kinds received.

5 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

N. URE & COMPANY,
Successors to HART & RAWLINSON.



NEW FALL STYLES.

CHRISTY'S, WOODROW'S, AND
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

SILK and FELT HATS.

COLEMAN & CO.,

55 King Street East.

JOHNSTON & LARMOUR,
TAILORS,

No. 2 ROSSIN HOUSE BLOCK.

PETLEY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED (THIS SEASON)

THREE FIRST, TWO SECOND, and ONE EXTRA PRIZE
FOR FINE ORDERED CLOTHING,

At the Toronto Industrial and Provincial Exhibition at London.

Gentlemen requiring Fine Clothing should not fail to inspect our immense stock of Winter Suitings, Trouserings and Over-coatings.

PETLEY & CO., Golden Griffin, King St. East, Toronto.

J. F. MUIR & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
51 King Street West,
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

I. & H. COOPER,
White Dress, French Cambric and Flannel Shirts
MADE TO ORDER.
Foot-Ball, Lacrosse and Camping Jerseys, all colors. "Welch Margetson's" Beautiful Scarfs and Ties. Merino and Lambs' Wool Underwear. Fine Kid and Fancy Knitted Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c.
109 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

R. HAY & CO.,
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,
19 AND 21 KING STREET WEST.

SMITH'S TORONTO DYE WORKS,
75½ KING STREET WEST.

Gentlemen's Suits Cleaned, \$1.50. | Gentlemen's Suits Dyed, \$2.00.
Orders Sent For and Returned.

FISHER'S 25 CENT EXPRESS LINE.

539 YONGE STREET,

(Just below St. Alban's Street, East Side of Yonge.)

BAGGAGE COLLECTED AND DELIVERED AT COLLEGES, RAILWAY STATIONS, AND IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Checks given for Baggage to Stations.

MULOCK, TILT, McARTHUR & CROWTHER, Barristers and Attorneys,
Solicitors in Chancery, Proctors in the Maritime Court, Conveyancers, &c. Office—South-West Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, Ontario. W. Mulock, J. B. McArthur, J. Tilt, J. Crowther, Jr.

WILLIAM N. PONTON, Barrister, Post Office Block, Belleville.

DELAMERE, BLACK, REESOR & KEEFER, Barristers, 17 Toronto Street, Toronto. T. D. Delamere, Davidson Black, H. A. Reesor, Ralph W. Keefer.

BEATTY, CHADWICK, BIGGAR & THOMSON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Insolvency, &c. BEATTY, MILLER, BIGGAR & BLACKSTOCK, Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. Offices over Bank of Toronto, Corner of Wellington and Church Streets, Toronto. W. H. Miller, E. M. Chadwick, W. N. Miller, LL. B., C. R. W. Biggar, M.A., D. E. Thomson, T. G. Blackstock, B.A.

McARTHUR, HOSKIN, PLUMB & CREELMAN, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., John Hoskin, Q.C., Thomas Street Plumb, Adam R. Creelman, F. W. Harcourt, W. H. P. Clement. Temple Chambers, 23 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

MACDONALD, MACDONALD & MARSH, Barristers, &c., Trust and Loan Company's Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Toronto. John A. Macdonald, Q.C., Hugh J. Macdonald, Alfred H. Marsh.

BLAKE, KERR, BOYD & CASSELS, Barristers, &c., Millicamp's Buildings, Adelaide Street (opposite Victoria Street), Toronto. Edward Blake, Q.C., J. C. Kerr, Q.C., J. A. Boyd, Q.C., Walter Cassels, W. R. Mulock, C. A. Brough, C. J. Holman, H. Cassels.

LEYS, PEARSON & KINGSFORD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Freehold Buildings, Corner Court and Church Streets, Toronto, Canada. John Leys, James Pearson, R. E. Kingsford.

BETHUNE, MOSS, FALCONBRIDGE & HOYLES, Barristers, &c., North of Scotland Chambers, 18 and 20 King Street West, Toronto. James Bethune, Q.C., Charles Moss, W. G. Falconbridge, N. W. Hoyles, Walter Barwick, A. B. Aylesworth, W. J. Frank.

RUSSELL WILKINSON, Bookseller, Stationer, and News Dealer, corner Toronto and Adelaide Streets, can supply any book and paper published.

John Brimer,
MERCHANT TAILOR
202 and 204 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 2. No. 13.

January 13, 1882.

Price 5 cts.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

No. V.

The Act incorporating the Western University, and empowering it to grant degrees in arts, law, medicine, and divinity, provides that its University powers "may be withdrawn" whenever the Legislature deems it expedient to require it to become affiliated, partially or wholly, to the University of Toronto. It also enacts as follows:

"And the College with University powers hereby created, may also on its own motion become affiliated in respect of any of its faculties or departments, other than divinity, with the said University of Toronto, upon compliance with its statutes on that behalf."

It appears that the withdrawal of University powers from the Western University, was contemplated only in the event of that institution being required to affiliate, and that so far as its Act of incorporation is concerned, it may affiliate of its own motion, and yet retain its university powers. Recently published minutes of the Senate of Toronto University show that the Western University is of its own accord applying for affiliation. The application was made before the second of August last, and at a meeting of Senate held on that day it was referred to a committee which reported to a meeting held on the 15th September. The excessively meagre report of their proceedings vouchsafed by the Senate does not inform the public what the trouble was, but it makes it clear that there was a hitch of some kind, for on the 30th of September a resolution was passed which affirms the readiness of the Senate to respond to the desire of the Western University for the affiliation of its faculties of arts, law, and medicine with the Provincial University, and requests the committee to re-open communications with the Western University for the purpose of securing "renewed consideration" for the "basis originally submitted to them." Even so late as the 25th of November, at a meeting of Senate, a motion respecting the adoption of the committee's report was allowed to stand. It is currently reported that there is a diversity of opinion amongst members of Senate as to the expediency of allowing the Western University to affiliate in arts without affiliating also in law and medicine. It is not easy to see, without the reasons for the application being made public, why the authorities of the London institution should desire partial affiliation, but as it is, in so far as it is a teaching institution, an arts, and not a medical or law school, it seems absurd to refuse an arts affiliation, simply because no affiliation in law or medicine is desired.*

This brings up the whole question of the line of policy which the Senate ought to pursue with respect to affiliations. Whatever else it may be, that policy ought to be thoroughly liberal. The University of Toronto holds an exceptional position. On the one hand it is the only State-endowed institution in the Province authorized to confer degrees, and on the other it is the only

degree-conferring institution that is by its constitution debarred from the work of instruction. It is therefore not merely in a position to hold itself aloof from petty rivalries, and to rise above feelings of jealousy in its attitude towards other institutions, but is bound to do so by every consideration of self-interest. It has to depend for candidates for its examinations, not on the work of its own lecture halls, for it has none, but largely on the work done in affiliated colleges, of which the number need only be limited by the number of teaching colleges in the Dominion. For the space of 20 years Queen's, Victoria, and Trinity Colleges were affiliated by statute to the University of Toronto, and as these institutions never sought to be disaffiliated they would probably have remained so for years to come had not some influence unfavorable to the federal principle of our University succeeded in inducing the Legislature to perpetrate an unwise and uncalled for act of separation.

The recent very liberal terms granted to St. Michael's College, seem to indicate that the Senate has outgrown the narrow spirit which since 1873 has too much swayed its resolutions, and all true friends of the Provincial University should earnestly desire favorable consideration for the application of the Western University. What possible harm can result from its partial or complete affiliation? It will be entitled of course to representation on the Senate, but that is *per se* desirable on other grounds. It will be entitled to have the University examinations conducted locally, but that is not a new departure. One result of affiliation will be to secure a larger number of candidates for these examinations, but that is surely what we all desire. Another will be to induce the authorities of the London institution to hold their own degree-conferring powers in abeyance, and even if this is done in the arts department only, surely that is from one point of view a great gain for both the Western University and the University of Toronto.

But the most potent reason for desiring the affiliation of other Colleges is the effect it will have in disabusing the public mind of the impression that Toronto University and University College are one and the same institution. I am well aware that some members of the Senate have been in the past disposed to treat them as if they were, but the day for any such policy to prevail is now past. The University Act of 1853 laid down the lines on which the then magnificent endowment should be utilized in the promotion of higher education. I have no hesitation in saying that the great purpose of that Act has been to a large extent defeated, and that now, more than a quarter of a century after its passage, we are only waking up to a full sense on the one hand of our responsibilities and privileges, and on the other of the irreparable losses the Provincial University has sustained from neglected opportunities which are not now likely to return.

The present strength of the denominational Universities is due quite as much to the past illiberal policy of the Senate as to any fondness of the people of Ontario for denominational insti-

* At a meeting held since this paper was written, the Senate has expressed an opinion favorable to affiliation with the Western University, leaving matters of detail to be agreed upon as the result of negotiation.

tutions as such. The illiberality of that policy has been shown quite as much by insisting absolutely on candidates attending lectures, in plain and unmistakable contravention of the will of the Legislature, as by failure to develop the principle of affiliation. As the University is debarred by statute from engaging in the work of teaching, and as it can test the relative or absolute qualifications of candidates only by examinations, its doors should be thrown as widely open as possible. The Senate, by appointing good examiners and keeping up a high standard, can always guard the reputation of the University, which will then become entirely independent—as it ought to be—of any one teaching institution.

WM. HOUSTON.

WE are sorry to have disappointed our subscribers in not forwarding the returns of the Michaelmas Examinations as promised, but we are not to blame. To obtain results other than those of the Arts department was impossible, as was the securing of the addresses.

EVEN the universities of the neighboring republic that are supported by the State, and are essentially State institutions, give a great deal of attention to chapel services. In some attendance at chapel is compulsory; in others, voluntary; but in all efforts are made to induce as large and as regular an attendance as possible. The system at University College forms a decided contrast to what prevails on the other side of the border. There is no chapel here; and a man may attend lectures at the College for a year or two before he learns that it is customary for one of our Professors to read a prayer every morning, so little attention is given to the matter, and so little concerned does every one seem about it. We have advanced further than the States of Michigan and Pennsylvania in the doctrine that the institutions of the State should know no religion, and favor no creed.

THE various committees in connexion with the preparation of the Greek Play will commence work at once, so that in our next issue we hope to be able to give an account of the *modus operandi* as determined on. The music has not yet arrived; but a few copies obtained here have already been put into the hands of the chorus. It has been decided, though not finally, to fix the price of seats at one and two dollars.

THE case of the student in law, arrested and fined for disorder on the night of the meeting of the Students' Union, will be appealed in March to the Court of Sessions, from the decision of the Police Magistrate. From the evidence given at the Police Court little doubt remained in the minds of any but the Magistrate and police that the prisoner would be acquitted; but it is probable that the aggravating evidence of some of the witnesses turned the case against him. It is more than likely that the decision will be reversed in March.

A WASSAIL FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Bring in the steaming bowl, my lads,
Bring in the piping bowl!
And apples in a shoal, my lads,
All hissing hot and whole!
The jolly Yule log is flaming its last
For the Year hath reach'd his goal.

The bright keen stars they gaze below,
All eager to see the ghostly show;
How the New Year will come, and the Old Year go,
O'er the wolds so white with the glimmering snow
And there's need of wood and coal, my lads,
There's need of wood and coal!

O, the bright keen stars they throng so low!
And the winds are hush'd, and breathe with woe;
For they hear a Death-bell knoll, my lads,
They hear a Death-bell knoll!

O, the winds right soon with joy shall blow,
When the New Year peals, and the cock doth crow
The news from pole to pole, my lads,
The news from pole to pole!

Vanguard of onward marching men—
We gladly pitch our tents to-night;

And reach to all our brethren
A loving hand and a guiding light,
And vast acres free to till, my lads,
Vast acres free to till!

A hand whose grasp makes all men free
And a guiding light that they may see
Our flag of care is furl'd!
And do as we, where'er they be,
And hear us drink, with three times three,
A wassail to the world!
Wassail!

Good barley wine and honest brew,
Right worthy drink, I wot.
Ay! and the world shall hear us too,
In every silent spot:

Wassail!
Wassail to every soul, my lads,
Wassail to every soul!

Wassail to Her whose crown is now
The gleaming star of hope and peace;
The blessings on her royal brow
Are many! May her joys increase!
Swiftly the moments roll, my lads,
Swiftly the moments roll!

Wassail to those whose household smiles
Have given the hearth a double glow!
Wassail to Briton's mother isles
For ever one in weal and woe!
Pass round the piping bowl, my lads,
Pass round the piping bowl.

Sad wassail to Columbia! He
To whom she owes a nation's debt;
Who dared dread Faction's clutch to free
And let the carrion eagles fret!
I hear a funeral dirge, my lads,
I hear a funeral knoll!

Wassail to France! Gambetta's star
This night outvies her empire's sheen.
Vive la belle France! May nothing mar
Thy old-time love for England's Queen!
Fill up a brimming bowl, my lads,
Fill up a brimming bowl!

Wassail to Russia! Harrowing tale!
God help her as, so cruelly torn
By goading chains, she shrieks her wail
For the sweet rest of Freedom's morn!
Wassail to patriot hearts, my lads,
Send round a bumper bowl!

Wassail to *Deutcher Vaterland!*
Meet nurse of Science—Schiller's home!
We pledge thy jovial student band
O'er wild Atlanta's wint'ry foam.
Pass round the piping bowl, my lads,
Pass round the piping bowl!

Wassail to kinsmen far in quest
Of lands spread 'neath the setting sun;
The yearning of a mother's breast
Unites us, and our hopes are one.
Swiftly the moments roll, my lads,
Swiftly the moments roll!

Wassail to *Alma Mater!* Hail
Caps and gowns! Girl Grads to be!
Ne'er may her glory wane, nor pale
The 'scutcheon of her 'Varsity!
Wassail to gownsmen all, my lads,
Wassail to gownsmen all!

J. K.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE undergraduates of California University seem to be full of skip. A writer in the *Sacramento Bee* states that property about the institution has risen ten per cent. since President Reid's accession. Previous to that time people were afraid to live in Berkeley on

account of the boys, who are also described as being 'always dead broke in a most delicate manner.' The *Berkeleyan* says the co-eds will be delighted by this outsider's opinion of their power. Against the existence in College of such power much may be said; on the other hand, it is a vast improvement upon the mooning adoration offered up in the Residence before huge photos. of Neilson and Mary Anderson.

THE following novel and valuable 'points' are from the *Sunbeam* (Whitby College). After going over them, all of us in the Firm declared ourselves much fortified:

And may we call this a really enlightened age? It is true our scientists and philosophers have made many discoveries of inestimable value, and have unravelled hundreds of the mysteries of past centuries; but we fathom one mystery only to plunge into others still more intricate and obscure.

Sooner or later we become conscious of the unanswered. Thousands have been wrecked on the hidden rocks of 'Spiritualism,' 'Fatalism,' etc.

There are, however, fewer atheists than sceptics.

We cannot pierce the thick clouds lying between us and futurity.

No analysis of the soul, however subtle, can contradict our consciousness.

The idealist in philosophy never acted upon his principles.

Whatever man may have reasoned himself into, his consciousness, like an Ithuriel spear, can put to flight the whole paraphernalia of doubt that touches his actual position and relations in life.

Strangers in visiting a college or school, are very apt to form their opinion of its general tone by the one or two heedless girls who may perhaps place themselves in a conspicuous position, or who may even so far forget themselves as to endeavor to attract attention.

And now *Acta Victor* and *Queen's College Journal*, you are not going to bully over us any longer. Next time you are hard upon us, we'll throw one of the above things at you; and then where will you be?

Spot has an idea. He wants to know why, if, as usually conceded, the fast undergraduate does not deserve much credit, he gets it.

THE Dean visiting a student's room, and seeing a beer-keg in a corner, was enraged, and demanded why it was there, with the evident intention of dispensing with both student and beer-keg; and on being informed that the young man got it to exercise with, and that when he first began to use it he couldn't lift it, but now could carry it all round the room, he went his way in peace.

THEY say a pretty girl never graduates at Cornell. Then why don't the Toronto boys brace up and insist that the College Council accede, or else —?

I MUST not forget to mention the fact that in an American College exchange, I lately came across an item of news, in which figured a young gentleman whose name is Canada. He is no doubt a son of Old Canada, and in the natural course of events the young man will leave the paternal roof and set up an independent establishment of his own. Or if he continue in partnership with the old man, it is probable Young Canada will soon be demanding a voice in the direction of their common business. The young man may prove to have an elastic and intensely utilitarian disposition, and form a partnership with aliens. There is no telling what a young man will do who is just getting out of college.

A WESLEYAN Female College lass wrote the other day, to announce her father's death, "At the last poor pa's gout flew to his shoulders; there it formed itself into wings, and flew away with him." After this don't—no, don't—insinuate in my hearing that poetry has faded from the face of the earth.

"THE soft soothing sound of the far distant mill," quoted Miss Dimpsey. And Spot (who can't bear any poetry but his own being quoted) wanted to know if she referred to the mill's tone.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

BROWN UNIVERSITY. The freshmen of Brown University, in Providence, ordered their annual dinner of a caterer, and prepared to have an elaborately good time, including speeches and songs. At the time appointed, they marched in procession to the dining hall, with banners flying and appetites sharp. They found the tables littered with scant remnants of the feast, which had been eaten by the sophomores, who had imposed themselves on the caterer, and induced him to get the dinner ready an hour earlier.

PRINCETON. There are 537 students at this University. The number has increased one-half since 1868.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE. Four Egyptian students have matriculated here this year, and at Roanoke, are four Choctaws.

YALE. At Yale are 1,042 students, and the largest college orchestra in the world.

HARVARD. Greek readings are popular at Harvard.

MCGILL COLLEGE. The Christmas examinations at McGill came to a close on Wednesday, 21st ult., when many of the students left town, not to return until the 4th January. A fortnight is too short a time to allow for Christmas vacation, for one is only commencing to recuperate when he has to return to the dreariest and most difficult work of the whole session; so that I think we shall have to follow the example of our friends in Kingston, and strike for another week. Such a movement would afford, too, a valuable opportunity for practice in the new science of Boycotting.

The last meeting of the Undergraduates Literary Society before Christmas, held on Friday, 25th November—Mr. T. C. Wright, Vice-President, in the chair—was the worst attended of the whole season. The question discussed was that of Imperial Confederation, Mr. J. R. Murray leading the supporters of the scheme and Mr. Turner the negative. The subject was treated in an original and eloquent style, the decision being for the negative by the casting vote of the chairman. It may not be inappropriate here to give you a short history of this Society and to explain to you briefly its *raison d'être*. It was founded in September, 1880, by the Class of '82 in Arts and Applied Science under the name of the "Literary Society of the Class of '82." The students in the previous year had felt the want of some such society, in which they might meet together at certain times in order to become better acquainted with one another, and at the same time practise the noble art of speaking. This is more especially necessary in McGill, where the students do not live together nor even dine together. True, the University Literary Society existed, but how many of the students attended the meetings, or how many of them cared or knew about them at all? But I shall not tire your readers with a discussion on points which cannot interest them. At all events, whether it was the fault of the students or not that the University Literary Society was managed and attended exclusively by lawyers, the fact remains that the students did not attend the meetings, nor indeed could we expect that freshmen would have the nerve to confront our learned friends of the bar on some delicate question culled from the criminal code. Besides, something of the nature of Home Rule was desired, a society which would hold its meetings in the College, and in every point be distinctively of a college character. To return, the Class of '83 soon joined the Society, the name being changed to suit the addition. A month or so afterwards a motion was carried that the Society be opened to all students in Arts and Applied Science, and that it take the name "McGill College Undergraduates Literary Society." During the present session the meetings have been well attended by the students in Arts excepting those of the Senior Year. The organization of the Society is perfect, and the way in which it is being carried out is steadily improving. The originators of the idea and those that carried it out deserve great credit, and will have their reward in seeing permanently established an institution, which, in the words of one of our dailies, "is rapidly becoming a recognized part of the Arts course."

The auction of periodicals in the Reading Room came off last month, and was a tolerable success. On the whole, the condition of the institution this year is very good, the number of subscribers being unusually large, a fact which is owing in no small degree to the excellent administrative ability exhibited by the officers of the committee.

There is a rumor afloat that a University Lawn Tennis Club is to be formed here in the spring. Indeed I have reason to believe that the ground has already been granted by the Governors on the request of a prominent student in Arts, who takes a great interest in the game. The scheme is one which ought certainly to be supported, and the only wonder is that a club was not started before. At the Universities in the Old Country the lawn tennis court is a favorite resort, and is not found in any way to interfere with the older games. Perhaps next year an inter-University tournament might be brought about.

The portrait of Cardinal Newman, by Mr. Niless, has been presented to Oriel College.

The past and present boys of Bradford College, near Reading, propose to produce the *Alkestis* early this year.

It is said that Prince Albert Edward of Wales will in time join the Military College at Sandhurst, and that Prince George will remain in the navy. The latter is much attached to seafaring life, and is better qualified for it, physically, than his brother.

The first college paper was published in 1800, in Dartmouth, and called the *Gazette*, and contained in 1802 articles by Daniel Webster, signed "Icarus."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Lectures re-commenced on the ninth.

A deputation of students from Toronto attended the annual convention of the Zeta Psi fraternity, at Syracuse, last week.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The lectures at the Toronto School of Medicine for the Christmas term closed on Wednesday, 21st ult. they were continued last year later than usual owing to the fact that there were no terminal examinations. These examinations were dispensed with this year in answer to a petition from the students—another evidence of the freedom and liberality which the Faculty are wont to exercise toward the students. It would be well if the governing bodies of other institutions would take example from the Faculty of the T. S. M.

School opened after the holidays on January 4th, but few of the lecturers resumed their work until the 9th. The opening of the term brings an increase to the teaching staff in the person of John Ferguson B.A., M.B., '80.

The Reading Room in connection with the Medical Society has been neatly furnished during the holidays, and is now open.

Toronto School of Medicine has been singularly fortunate in training men who have become superintendents of our various lunatic asylums; but the fame of her students as experts on insanity is not confined to our own country. In the pending Guiteau trial one of the medical experts examined was Dr. A. P. Macdonald, who studied at the T. S. M. from 1861 to 1865.

McMASTER HALL. Rooms at the McMaster hall may be had (1) by students who have the ministry in view, (2) by Baptists attending University College, (3) by others, as far as the remaining rooms will go.

At McMaster hall they have breakfast at 8, dinner at 2, supper at 6.30. The food is said to be first-class. After breakfast a short service is held in the chapel, where there is a small organ.

'VARSITY MEN. Mr. Maurice Hutton, Professor of Classics at University College, was elected to an open scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford, in 1874, and his whole subsequent career has been one of uninterrupted success. He obtained a First-Class in the first public examination, and took the same rank in the Final Honor School of Literæ Humaniores. Soon after taking his degree he was elected to an open Fellowship at Merton College, Oxford; and on the authorities of Firth College, Sheffield, referring the choice of a Professor of Classics to the heads of colleges at Oxford, he was selected from a list of candidates of high academic distinction to fill the chair.

Mr. Vines, the Dean, is a Balliol man, and gained a scholarship at Pembroke and an open exhibition at Balliol, but owing to ill health he broke down during his undergraduate course at Oxford, so that, to quote the Vice-Provost of St. Mary's, "his academic ranking very inadequately represents his qualifications."

Mr. W. B. McMurrich, M.A., '64, Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences, has been re-elected by acclamation Mayor of the City of Toronto. This is only the second time that any one has been chosen for the second term without opposition.

Rev. F. W. Kerr, B.A., '75, Gold Medallist in Classics, is Professor of Classics at Helmuth College, London.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell, has been appointed president of the economical and trade department in the Social Science Congress to be held at Dublin.

OUR FACULTY.

(Song sung by the students of Toronto School of Medicine at their recent Annual Banquet.)

The men who manage the T. S. M.,
We think it proper to parody them.

With Dr. T. Aikens we'll head the list,
A knife in one hand, and a leg in his fist.

Next Dr. H. Wright, who is so energetic,
That he lectures at daylight on Chylo-poietic.

That dear old man, Dr. Richardson, he
Does faithfully teach us anatomy.

Dr. Ogden draws mountains and vales on a map,
And warns us when travelling beware of mishap.

Then Dr. James Thorburn, who Headland's division
Imparts unto us with the greatest precision.

Dr. Barrett comes in, and the boys are all present,
But when he starts grinding they're suddenly absent.

Dr. W. Ogden now takes the floor,
And Gussie she listens behind the door.

Dr. Moses Aikens, so far from home,
Grows eloquent over an old dry bone.

When Dr. Oldright gets on his feet,
He soon has sewers and traps complete.

Then Dr. McFarlane, without much palaver,
Gets excellent work from us on the cadaver.

But Dr. George Wright, with his large tender heart,
Will carefully certify every one's part.

And now Dr. Graham, with very much vim,
Describes the affections and ills of the skin.

If anything happens your eye or your ear,
To Dr. R. Reeve you may go without fear.

Now comes Mr. Keys, who as fast as we like,
Will teach us to catch University pike.

Mr. Henry Montgomery, scholarly man,
Can show you distinctly the head of a clam.

Dr. Adam H. Wright, after taking our fees,
Don't leave us enough to get on a breeze.

Then Christmas times we hail with joy,
When Pickering sings us the Butcher Boy.

And now if our parody hasn't made rhyme,
We'll promise to do it much better next time.

THE EPISTLES OF PLINY.

III.

One of the institutions of the Romans which we find it hard to reconcile to our modern ideas, is the existence of slavery. To pass a life surrounded by men and women whose whole demeanor could only be a protest against their compulsory presence in the household, must have had great effect in demoralizing the homelier instincts. In some cases the slave's protest would be silent, tearful, sad—in others, violent, outrageous, only to be repressed by the lash or the black hole. In our time we have been very near to the miseries of such a system. That stain on the escutcheon of the Confederate States lost them in their brave struggle the moral and physical support of the world, and from that cause that contest will ever be handed down as an instance where well-deserved retribution followed terrible wrong. But it was to be said, that in the South the negro was, rightly or wrongly, considered as scarcely a man. He was looked upon more as a beast of burden without human feelings, almost without a soul. He was a mere chattel. Among the Romans there was a different feeling. The slave was at all events considered legally a man, and he had certain rights prescribed by law. Moreover, instead of belonging solely to the negro, and hence to an inferior race, Roman slaves were Greeks, Italians, Gauls, Britons, Germans—races superior in many points to the Romans who held them in bondage. Besides, the positions held by slaves in Roman families were different to those in the Southern States. Factors, overseers, secretaries, tutors in families were generally slaves. Again, the Roman slave had always before him the prospect of becoming a freedman—a dream which rarely cheered the wretched African. Notwithstanding these more favorable circumstances, the essential conditions of slavery were as intolerable under the Romans as in the South. The wonder is, that when there were so many of them, that the system lasted as long as it did. But how many wrongs are endured even now when the people have the remedy in their own hands.

Every now and then in Roman history the slave question comes up. It does not seem to have been difficult to grapple with until about the time of the Gracchi. At that date a general influx of foreign wealth, and a rapid succession of foreign conquests, especially in the East, had corrupted the national life, and while previously to that time slaves had been chiefly kept for the purposes of tillage, the change in manners then led to their being employed to an immensely greater extent in private households. The supply was kept up by conquest, purchase and piratical raids. Slave markets were established, and slaves became just as essential in a gentleman's establishment as domestics are now. Another class of slaves grew up—those born on the place—and a feeling arose of an acceptance of the situation on the part of the slave, combined even with a sense of pride in the "family," just as we read of the same feeling in the negroes in Mrs. Stowe's book. Two dreadful wars were the direct consequence of the system—and all the horrors of such a war were only equalled by the severity of the punishments inflicted. It is within the recollection of this generation, what a feeling of terror was caused by the proclamation of Lincoln, authorizing the embodying of negro troops to fight the South. It is not quite so well known that Lord Dunmore, the last English Governor of Virginia, when he took refuge on board one of his Majesty's ships of war, carrying with him the only printing press in the Old Dominion, issued a proclamation, calling on the slaves to rise against their rebellious masters. He only imitated, probably ignorantly, the practice of successive troublers of the Roman Commonwealth. Catiline, when he proposed to arm the slaves, was considered to have achieved his most atrocious action—but even with him it seems to have needed the promptings of Lentulus, who

asked him why he hesitated to employ the slaves, seeing that he had been declared a public enemy by the Senate. The last desperate rising of the slaves as a body, under Spartacus, was crushed by Crassus and Pompey about seventy years before Christ, and the lesson taught then by the conquerors may not inaptly be compared in its effects to the fear still upon the races in Hindostan, caused by the stern punishment dealt out by the English troops after the Indian mutiny. There were no more organized servile risings. The recollection of six thousand dead bodies impaled on each side of the Appian Way, between Rome and Capua, was too clear a proof of the temper of their Roman masters to be mistaken. We hear of no more servile wars. But it is evident that there was always an uneasy feeling about the matter. When it was proposed to give the slaves a distinctive dress, the proposition was rejected, because it would show them how many they were. Their treatment depended entirely upon the disposition of their master. Examples of cruel treatment, unhappily, are not wanting. Augustus, although he crucified many slaves himself, had to reprove his courtiers for barbarous treatment of their slaves. Vedius Pollio fed his lampreys with human flesh. Once, at a dinner given by him to Augustus, a slave dropped a dish and broke it, when the master ordered the poor wretch to be thrown to the fish. The Emperor requested his pardon, but Pollio refused it, and thereupon Augustus ordered every dish in the house to be broken before his eyes and the fish ponds to be filled up, and left the banquet never to revisit the house. Instances such as these were not often met with, but the master had the legal power of life or death, just as the father over the son. Public opinion restrained the exercise of these rights, but there was no legal restraint over them until the time of the Antonines. What wonder was it then that slaves lost to all hope should sometimes take revenge into their own hands. In the following letter, such an incident is recorded (Ep. III., 14):

"Largius Macedo, a man of praetorian rank, has been cruelly handled by his slaves, and the event is worthy of some more permanent record than a letter. He was a haughty and harsh master, one who should have remembered, at any rate a little, that his own father had been a slave. He was bathing at his Formian villa. Suddenly his slaves surround him. One seizes him by the throat, one slaps his mouth, another pounds his chest and stomach and other parts of his body; and when they consider him dead, they throw him on the hot pavement to see if he were still alive. He, either because he was insensible or because he feigned insensibility, motionless and limp, perfectly performed the part of a dead body. Then, after some time, as if finally put an end to by the heat, he is carried out. Slaves who were more faithful receive him; his concubines rush to the spot, crying and weeping. Then, recalled to his senses by the noise, and refreshed by the cold of the place, opening his eyes and moving his body, he confesses, as it was safe to do, that he is alive. The slaves take to flight; most of them have been captured, the others are being hunted down. He himself revived with difficulty for a few days and then died, not without the consolation of revenge, being avenged while living, as slaves are on such occasions always killed. You see to what perils, to what outrages, to what insults we are exposed. The only way a man can be safe is to be easy and mild, for we are put out of the way, not by legal trial, but by murder. But so much for this topic. What else do I know. What else? Nothing. And yet I must add something—for I have not filled my paper, and a holiday gives me a chance of saying something more. I will add something which just occurs to me about that same Macedo. When he was going to the public bath at Rome, a curious, and, as it turned out, an ominous event befell him. A Roman Knight, lightly touched by one of Macedo's slaves, so that he might give way, turned and struck, not the slave by whom he had been touched, but Macedo himself so heavily with his fist, that the latter almost fell. Thus his bath was, as it were, by successive stages, first, a cause of insult to him, and then of death. Farewell."

We complain a good deal of the insolence, laziness, pilfering, smashing, and general imbecility we have to meet with in our domestics, and surely they are bad enough, but fortunately for us we have not to face such very unpleasant combinations as that entered into against Macedo.

Pliny seems to have been a kind master to his slaves. They are mentioned several times. In a letter to his mother-in-law, he says he hopes she will pay them a visit—one object to be gained thereby being that the slaves will bestir themselves a little. "For with mild masters even fear itself by custom grows weak in slaves. They are stirred up by new comers, and labor to earn their masters' favor through other persons rather than through the masters themselves." In another place we find him successfully interceding with a friend for a freedman who had displeased him. Again he writes how Eucolpius, his reader, overcome by the heat of a journey, had taken seriously ill. He says: "How sad for him, how uncomfortable for me, if he who was a pleasure to me in my studies should be unfit for study. Who then will read my books to me so well? Who will take such delight in it? Whom will my ears so eagerly follow? But the gods promise better things. The blood has ceased, the disease has diminished. Besides, he is tem-

perate; we are anxious; the doctors are attentive. Then the salubrity of the climate—the retirement—the rest promise as much health to him as ease." But it is quite evident that Pliny saw on what a volcano he and other Roman gentlemen were living, and probably with some compunction gave his adhesion to a system which his philosophic mind must have felt to be cruel, heartless, and unwise.

How other Romans regarded slavery may be seen in the pages of Terence, Plautus, Martial, and Juvenal. From them we learn, among other facts, that even Roman ladies seem to have made fierce use of their power—to the disgust even of their admirers. Says Ovid:

"Odi, quæ sauciat ora
Unguis, et rapta bruchia, f. fit acu."

But as a matter of state policy, stern repression was always practised. In the time of Nero it was decided that all the slaves of the household of Pedanius Secundus, the Praefect of the city, who had been murdered by one of them, should, in accordance with ancient custom, be put to death. The populace tried to save the slaves, but C. Cassius argued the matter before the Senate, and that body decided that all the slaves, four hundred in number, should be put to death for the crime of one of them. The popular opposition grew almost to a tumult, but Nero issued a proclamation, and lined the road to the place of execution with troops. The three hundred and ninety-nine men, women and children, undoubtedly innocent of the crime, were put to death, to establish the principle that a Roman slaveholder should be protected. Even this horrid public crime did not fill the cup of Roman public iniquity. We have said nothing about the slaves who were gladiators, "butchered to make a Roman holiday." What shall we say of the poor human beings set to fight to the death with one another, or, what was worse, to fight naked with hungry beasts? What shall we say, finally, of those who died for their faith, who—above the arena, from amid the jeers and execrations of the crowd—the roar of the lion waiting for his prey, lookidg heavenward—from among the mangled remains of the victims who had preceded them—saw, in the clouds of glory, the empyrean host, and had confidence and hope to say: "*In manus tuas Domine.*" The punishment which befell the mistress of the world, her degradation, her ruin, may be traced to the time when wealth corrupted her ancient simplicity; when slavery sapped her vital energy; when, satiated with ordinary pleasure, she turned her eyes to feast on scenes of blood, and then closed her career of earthly power by persecuting heavenly faith.

A FEW VERSES.

A three star course young man,
A quite *eye-glass-ic* young man,
A somewhat speechistical, quite atheistical,
Very hard crowd young man.

Approach me if you can,
A model, nice, young man;
A quite ephemeral, not very clerical,
Down-on-the-peelers young man.

A U. C. College young man,
A *vickerous*, sharp, young man,
A somewhat aesthetical, very athletical,
"It's the dawn cwoud" young man.

A never *wrong* young man,
A shining-light young man,
A sometimes quite musical, often, too, hoosical
"Won't go'me mor'n" young man.

A very ill-used young man,
A quite holmesic young man,
Of the seniors a radical, dipt in the Tadd-ical
A too, too fresh young man.

A never-come-early young man,
A high-button-coat young man,
A heavy mustachical, want-of-a-dashical,
"Where is your gown?" young man.

PERPETRATOR.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The late Government seizure of books, and the discussions to which it gave rise, seem to have drawn attention again to the question of the separation or identity of the spheres of civil and Church government. It is now conceded, at least in all highly-developed commonwealths, that State interference with the concerns of religion is both inexpedient and unjust; and that, in

order that the work of both may be as perfect, and the mutual aid as full as possible, the two should occupy entirely distinct fields of action. Religion deals primarily with the beliefs, civil authority with the acts, of men. We are accustomed to believe that men now are not punished (in this world) for their thoughts, independently of actions, but for their actions; and to maintain any other view is to introduce into religious power that intolerance which true religion ought to, and which now the most opposite creeds do, repudiate.

But, on the other hand, the theory is not without its exponents, that Church should predominate—that civil government is but the instrument of religion, and has no jurisdiction apart from religious sanctions and promptings. And the other day the leading organ of a powerful political party expressed the view that “any national polity, any national morality, and any social order, are upheld by religion,” and that “there are no two spheres at all, except in the agnostic imagination.” If by this were merely meant that every civil law or act should be such as to deserve the sanction of religious sentiment, no objection would be urged. But in the connection in which this statement was made, it surely meant more. If it urges the view that State actions should depend on Church sanctions, it upholds a vicious theory, fraught with appalling practical difficulties.

A prominent daily journal lately pointed to the great difficulty, in asking, “Of what religion shall our nation be?” Ay, here's the rub. The beautiful in theory may become the impossible in practice. Of what creed shall the civil rulers follow the teachings? This would become the practical question, to be differently answered in different countries and at different times. The character of legislation would depend on the religious views of the legislators, which could not but be exceedingly various. The development of jurisprudence would be arrested, and the rising tide of law would gradually flow back into the barbaric darkness of a social chaos.

Here the application of the historical method of inquiry becomes indispensable. What does history tell us of the effects of Church predominance in State affairs? It tells of the Spanish Inquisition, and its Albigensian and Jewish victims. It reminds us of St. Bartholomew. It tells us of religious persecutions, in England, of Roman Catholics by Protestants, and of Protestants by Roman Catholic powers. It tells us emphatically that when the Church attempts to rule the State, or interfere with civil authority, the result is that both suffer; that the predominant creed sinks more and more into impotence and disgrace; and that throughout the whole frame of society are generated discord, suspicion and distrust. It teaches us that religious sects would fight for civil power more bitterly and more disgracedly than any political parties, and would drag the boasted purity of religious sentiment in the dust of the political arena, and that the collapse of popular creeds (which is periodical) would draw along with it the curse of social disruption or annihilation. And when the journal before quoted asks in this connection, “Are we any longer Christians?” history answers that the inquiry is irrelevant, that even the disciples of Christianity have not been able to “dwell together in unity;” and that

“Christians have burned each other, quite persuaded
That all the Apostles would have done as they did.”

Christianity has done and is destined to do a great work. But in the upward progress society has made, Christian sentiment, or religious sentiment generally, has not worked alone. And in order that religion may attain its aim, let it keep to its own sphere, and while legitimately influencing, not attempt to dictate in State affairs. It will have its due consideration and its due reward, and the result will be the better for the State and for itself.

Would religion spurn the aid of men like the Mills, Hume, Gibbon, Paine, and Herbert Spencer, whom it disowns, but whose benefits to society have been greater than those of religious sects which have lived for ages and perished? This and similar considerations force themselves upon us, and give additional force to the above conclusions. One observation alone shall be added: that it mirrors illegitimate interference of religious bodies in secular affairs, and betrays the depravity to which party politics can fall, for a party organ to attempt to turn religious influence into political capital.

W. C.

CATULLUS, ODE XXXII.

TO HYPsITHILLA.

I must love you, my sweet Hypsithilla; do tell me to come to you soon,
And give me, my pet, my own pleasure, yourself for this afternoon.

If you can, don't forget I implore you, to open the door; without doubt
I shall try to be there long before you take it into your head to go out.

But do stay at home and get ready to enjoy no end of fun;
Fun varied, continuous, steady; uninterrupted fun.

Consent and bid me be with you at once; I've finished my dinner,
Am taking it easy and, assure you, feel—putting it mildly—no thinner!
H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

“K” COMPANY, Q.O.R.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—While I have to thank you for your frequent kind notices in recent issues relative to “K”—as having been productive of much good to the Company, and extremely gratifying to its friends—allow me to assure you that I feel quite certain you have been misinformed when you say that lately there was dissatisfaction among the members on account of the manner in which the prizes were distributed. I myself have always encouraged a public presentation, and regret that this year circumstances beyond our control prevented it. The question as to when the prize-winners should receive their awards was for a time involved in that of the Company Dinner, which we (officers and non-commissioned officers) found ourselves quite unable to settle until the men had become engrossed with their Christmas examinations, and it was vain to hope for a numerous gathering to witness the distribution; while the postponement until after the holidays was very undesirable, as the men were evidently anxious to exhibit their trophies to their friends at home. However, all the prizes could not be purchased before Christmas—two of the rifles to which you particularly refer will not be in Toronto until February or March—and it seems too bad to keep the owners of the other prizes waiting until the arrival of these.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED BAKER,

Capt. “K” Company.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—A few years ago a little band of American students landing in Toronto, and staying a few weeks here, left behind them a lasting memento of their visit in the shape of a chapter of a secret society, one of the largest and most flourishing of the numerous ones that exist in the United States. It is not proposed to enter into the question as to whether secret societies are beneficial or not—it is a disputed point, one which will probably never be finally decided—but I cannot understand how Canadian Students can allow themselves to be drawn into societies that are essentially American. The University of Toronto is Canadian, not American; the students of the University are, with few exceptions, Canadians, not Americans. If Canadian students wish to form a secret society, let them do so by all means, and let it be one in which Canadian Universities will be represented. This would tend in some degree to unite them all. But let Canadians have independence enough to form these societies for themselves, and to control them themselves. The University of Toronto is, I believe, the only one that belongs to the great Secret Society instituted in the States, and however great the advantage of belonging to it, I believe that it is more than counterbalanced by the state of isolation into which our University puts itself in regard to other Canadian Universities in this matter.

J. H. B.

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. A. F. LOBB, University College, Toronto, to whom applications respecting Advertisements should likewise be made.

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.

Subscribers to the 'Varsity will kindly send in their subscriptions to the Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Lobb, University, before the end of the present month. Persons subscribing to the 'Varsity now, can have it sent regularly from January 1st for the rest of the year, for one dollar.

ELDRIDGE STANTON,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
134 YONGE STREET.
FIRST-CLASS WORK. - PRICES REASONABLE.

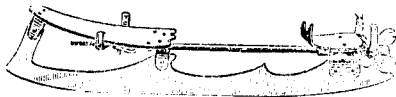
All the Negatives by late firm of Stanton & Vicars in stock

Stovel & Armstrong,
TAILORS,
69 KING ST. WEST.

TREBLE'S GREAT SHIRT HOUSE.
53 KING ST. WEST, COR. BAY ST.
HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
NECK WEAR, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, CUFFS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
Treble's Perfect-Fitting French Yoke Shirts, with reinforced bosoms, made to order.
RULES FOR MEASUREMENT FREE

GEORGE COLEMAN,
LADIES AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT ROOMS
111 KING STREET WEST.

WILLIAM DACK,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
120 KING STREET WEST,
(OPPOSITE ROSSIN-HOUSE)

CLIMAX  **SKATE.**
RAWBONE'S PATENT.
The Very Latest and Best, constructed on Scientific Principles, together with Sound Work and Material.
FULL PARTICULARS and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR on APPLICATION.
J. L. RAWBONE, Manufacturing Gunmaker,
TORONTO.

P. JAMIESON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.
TORONTO.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co's various departments of design connected with the different branches of their business, enable them to produce original and successful drawings for Prizes, Class Cups, Society Badges, Medals and other articles.

In their Stationery Department the facilities for designing forms for Commencement and other invitations, and executing the work in the most elegant manner, are unequalled in this country. Correspondence invited. Union Square, New York.

J. BRANSTON WILLMOTT, D.D.S., Phil., M.D.S., N.Y., L.D.S., Ont.,
DENTIST,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING, TORONTO.

GO TO THE
ROSSIN HOUSE CIGAR STORE,
FOR ALL THE
FINEST IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, TOBACCOS,
PIPES AND TOBACCONIST'S SUNDRIES.

OSHAWA CABINET COMPY
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
97 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
FACTORY: AT OSHAWA, ONT.

W. R. STEWARD
Chemist and Druggist,
COR. COLLEGE ST. and SPADINA AVE.

GEORGE ROGERS
HAS REMOVED HIS
GENTS' FURNISHING BUSINESS,
FROM 339 YONGE STREET (OPPOSITE GOULD), TO
346 YONGE STREET, CORNER ELM.

HIPKINS & ESCHELMAN,
Dentists,
OFFICE: 3 WILTON AVENUE.

W. S. ROBINSON,
DISPENSING CHEMIST
35 Yonge Street, Yorkville.

THE YORKVILLE LAUNDRY,
695 YONGE STREET.
All kinds of Laundry Work well and promptly executed.
H. D. PALSER, - - Proprietor.

Parcels sent for and delivered to any part of the City.

THE EDUCATIONAL BOOK ROOM OF CANADA.

Salmon's Higher Algebra.	Annotated text of "De Symmoriis."	Gegenbauer's Comparative Anatomy.
Salmon's Conic Sections.	Jewitt's "Thucydides."	Nicholson's Palæontology.
Routh's Rigid Dynamics.	Stein's Dialects of Herodotus.	Ueberweg's History of Philosophy.
Minchin's Statics.	Poetæ Scenici Græci.	Carpenter's English of XIV. Century.
Wolstenholme's Problems.	Trans. of Ovid's Heroides.	Hudson's Richard II.
Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc.

CLASSIFIED CATALOGUES OF BOOKS USED IN ARTS, LAW, MEDICINE, THEOLOGY AND GENERAL LITERATURE, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

WILLING & WILLIAMSON,

7 and 9 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STUDENTS!

W. A. MURRAY & CO.,

17, 19, 21, 25 and 27 KING STREET,

Have, in connection with their General Dry Goods, a FIRST CLASS TAILORING DEPARTMENT, where Students will always find an immense stock of Tweeds, Coatings and Overcoatings, and not relying on the direct profits of this Department, our prices are very much below those of Special Tailoring Houses. We also carry the Finest Stock in Toronto of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

Students will not only save money, but get a Magnificent Assortment of Goods to choose from at

W. A. MURRAY & CO.'S.

GEO. HARCOURT & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS AND ROBE MAKERS

Awarded SILVER MEDAL and DIPLOMA, Toronto Exhibition, 1881.

CAPS, ROBES and HOODS of every description always on hand, or Made to order on the Shortest Notice.

65 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

SAMUEL B. WINDRUM,

(Late of London and Paris House) Agent and Dealer in

Watches, Jewellery, and all kinds of Silver Plate, Cricketing Material, Foot-Balls and Boxing Gloves. Stock New. Watch and Jewellery Repairing a specialty. Jewellery of all kinds made to order.

ROOM 4, No. 31 KING STREET EAST (Over Potter's).

ROLPH, SMITH & CO.,

36 WELLINGTON STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

Copper-plate Engravers, Wood Engravers, Lithographic Printers by Steam Power, Die-Sinkers and Embossers.

VISITING CARDS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, NOTARIAL SEALS, CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON,

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, IMPORTERS OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Have constantly in stock the books required for the

Universities, Public and Private Schools.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY AD

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON, 76 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

THE "CLUB"

416 Yonge Street. Billiards, Cigars.

GEORGE COOLEY.

NOTMAN & FRASER,

'APISTON

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN.

Students will do well to consult us on the Portrait Question.

OPPOSITE THE GLOBE OFFICE, KING ST. EAST.

J. BRUCE, PHOTOGRAPHER,

118 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Special inducements offered to Students attending University and other Colleges. Our work is guaranteed the finest in the City.

McCORMACK BROS.,

431 YONGE STREET,

GROCERS, WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS.