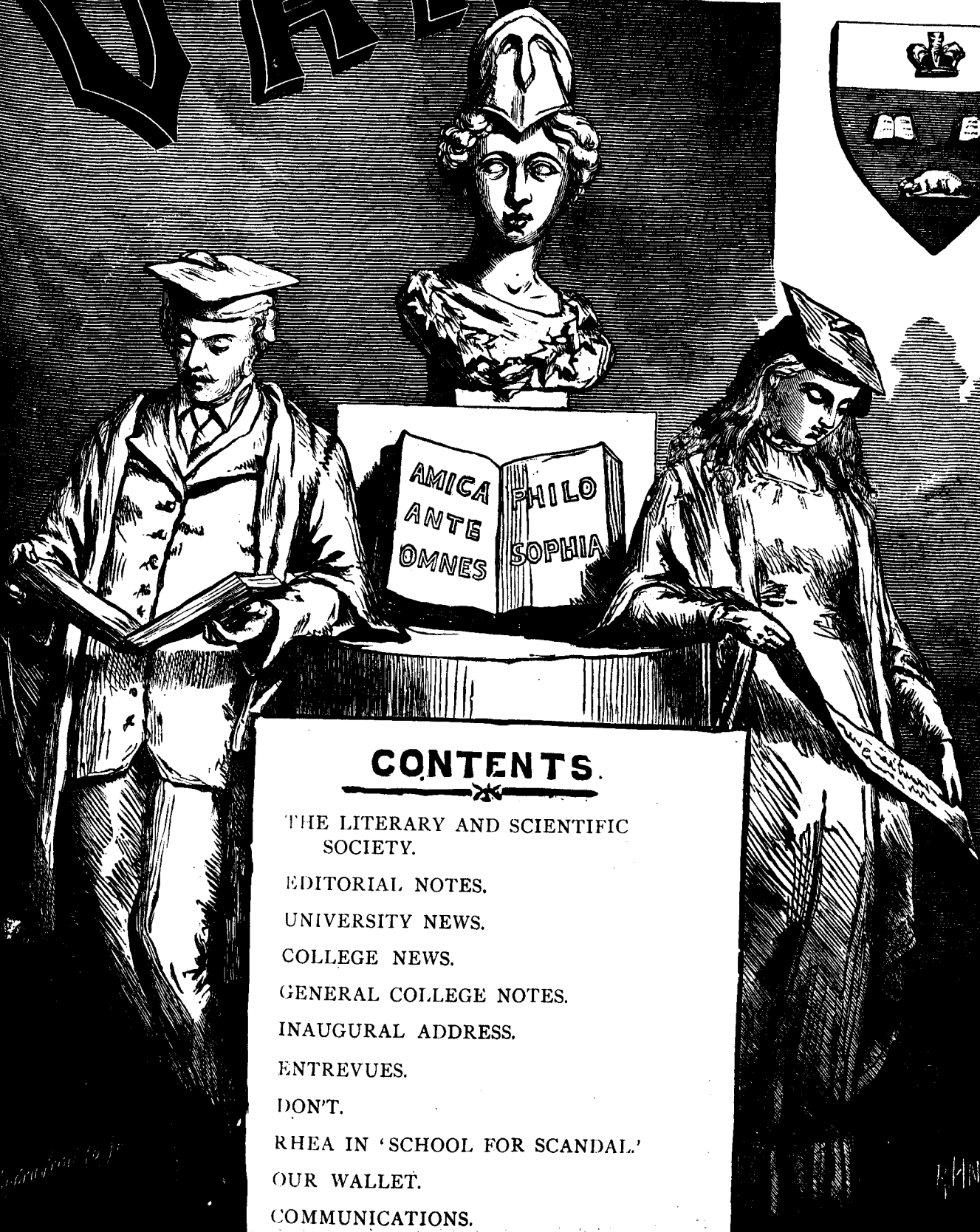


# THE UNIVERSITY



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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, NOVEMBER 24, 1883.

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# THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

VOL. IV. No. 8.

Nov. 24, 1883.

Price 10 cents.

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The most casual acquaintance with the attendance and proceedings of the Literary and Scientific Society will reveal the fact that, as compared with former years, a great want of interest is manifested. First, there has been a falling off in attendance, and next, among those who put in an appearance there is a 'plentiful lack' of energy, animation and self-assertion. That this lamentable state of things is in part due to the small turn-out at the meetings, no one will deny. It has become a trite saying that men speak better to large than to small audiences; unconsciously more energy is thrown into the speech, words flow more freely, and the speaker sees his way more clearly to the connected points of the discourse. The audience co-operate to produce this effect by larger sympathy and louder applause. Is it not rather strange that out of four hundred undergraduates a reasonable number cannot be found to take an active, living interest in the doings of the Debating Society. The prospect of empty benches is not a pleasant one for the intending debaters and essayists. Three weeks ago the number present from all the years was forty, a week later it was sixty; there being sixteen from the first, thirty-two from the second and third, and *twelve* from the fourth year!

But it is not alone on the poor attendance that the present stagnation of the Society is to be charged; its forms of procedure, and subjects of discussion are important elements. Unfortunately many of the best speakers in the College are not regular attendants of the Society, and thus partially have themselves to blame for a state of affairs they cannot but deplore. No matter how effete the present form of the Society, we are persuaded that there is sufficient talent among our men to reinvigorate it through sheer force.

As to the form of procedure and character of subjects of discussion, much has already been said. The proposal to break the deadening monotony of the meetings, by introducing politics, or by giving them the form of a mock parliament, was a good one, and the refusal of the Council to allow us to follow the example of the best English and American Colleges is certainly to be lamented. Contrast the animated and instructive debates of the Forum, the crossfire of questions and ready retorts, with the set and stereotyped manner in which the Literary Society drags slowly along. One of the most valuable acquisitions a would-be speaker can make, and one most difficult of attainment, is the ability to 'think on his legs.' For this purpose our Society makes no provision; and we cannot but think that the Forum, as at present constituted, performs that function admirably. That the success of this institution is not detrimental to our Society, is shown by the fact that those who take most interest in the Forum, are precisely those whose faces are seen most constantly in the latter. Why, then, if there be not something radically wrong, do the debaters who speak so vivaciously in the Forum fall into an intellectual coma when they come within the chilling precincts of Moss Hall? The reasons are not far to seek. One of the most palpable is that they are obliged to ignore a wide range of subjects in which young men usually take an intense interest. Then there is the formality, the monotony (we had almost said the complete stupidity) of the entire proceedings. Things have gone on in this same old time-honored way year after year. Enthusiasm there is none. Novelty (which everybody craves) there is none. Nobody feels that *he* is responsible for success. Had we a Govern-

ment with its ministers—an Opposition with its would-be ministers, we would incorporate all the elements of success—enthusiasm, novelty, responsibility,

There being, however, no immediate prospect of such a change, we ought to make the best of what we have. Much might be done, first by apt selections from our restricted range of subjects, next by exercise of care in selecting men likely to be acquainted with and interested in the particular questions they are asked to discuss; and last by additional care on the part of those chosen to provide the programme. It is surely time the undergraduates took the matter seriously in hand. A literary society is a most important adjunct to University College. We cannot let the one fall into disrepute without permanently injuring the other. A little organizing and some of the old-time enthusiasm would speedily bring the Society up to the standard of a few years ago. The material is there, without doubt, and, with such numbers and talent in the back-ground, the case is by no means desperate.

## Editorial Notes.

The 'VARSITY acknowledges with many thanks the courteous invitation extended to its Editor to be present at the Annual Banquet of Trinity Medical School, held on Thursday evening last, at the Queen's Hotel. This is the first time the 'VARSITY has been accorded a complimentary seat at the festive medical board, and we assure our Trinity friends that we duly appreciate not only the honor done us on this occasion, but the very generous reception accorded the 'VARSITY by the Trinity students, as evidenced by the number of names from that institution on our subscription list this year.

We publish in this issue a letter from Mr. Samuel Woods, M.A., of Ottawa, in reply to an editorial on the University endowment question which appeared recently in that paper. The thanks of the University are due to Mr. Woods for putting the matter so ably and so fairly before the people in the eastern section of the Province. We hope graduates in other parts of the country will follow the example of Mr. Woods, let no misrepresentation pass unchallenged, and omit no opportunity, through the medium of the papers, of their places of residence, of placing squarely and fairly before the people the question at issue.

We desire to draw attention to a notice in another column calling a meeting of graduates interested in the formation of an University Club. Considerable space has already been devoted to the subject in these pages, and the opinions expressed from several sources have been universally favorable. The feasibility of the project can only be decided by the numbers present, and the feeling manifested at the meeting this day week. Those who have already given the matter careful consideration and arrived at the conclusion that there is room for a Club and means to carry it on, have rested their calculations on the supposition that it will be taken up heartily by a large number of graduates, and it is therefore especially necessary that the initial meeting be largely attended. There will be little use in endeavoring to proceed further unless a widespread and deep inte-

rest among graduates of all Universities and departments is evidenced by a satisfactory attendance.

It seems to us a pity that the committee which was appointed for the carrying out of the Inter-Collegiate sports has not followed up the matter to some definite understanding, especially as our Inter-Collegiate Football Match will be played in Montreal next season. Now is the time for making the necessary arrangements, for if they be left until the commencement of Michaelmas term next year, there will be no chance of discussing at length those items which, from their importance, render discussion imperatively necessary. We would, in consequence, strongly advise that the committee re-open their correspondence with McGill, and by this means have the particulars of the programme, trophies, medals, and in fact all necessary preparations finally settled at least before April. If this be done the undergraduates will have timely warning, and, taking advantage of it, they will come back next season in good trim, and with the laudable intention of upholding the honor of their University in this line of College athletics.

The Correspondence University sends out this month an 'announcement,' indicating the method after which its labors will be conducted during the coming year, and giving the names of the Professors who have promised to lend their assistance to this valuable aid to education. The scheme of its operation has already been cursorily mentioned in 'VARSITY,' we however quote a few paragraphs from the circular in order to give some further idea of its working:—'The Correspondence University is an association of experienced instructors, who have been carefully selected, not only for their knowledge of the subjects assigned to them, but for their skill and ability in teaching. Its purpose is to enable students to receive at their homes systematic instruction, at a moderate expense, in all subjects which can be taught by means of correspondence; whether the studies be collegiate, graduate, or professional, or preparatory for the higher institutions of learning.' 'It is not to be conducted for or against the interests of any other organization, but its members desire to be helpful to all.' 'Informal examinations by correspondence will be held at intervals by each instructor, at his discretion; they will involve no extra expense and will be required of every student.' 'Applications for instruction are now received, and must be addressed to the Secretary, *Lucien A. Wait, Ithaca, N. Y.*'

In another column will be found a communication from Mr. Wigle, answering questions asked in the last number of the *McGill College Gazette*, about some points which happened in the last University Match. We hope the McGill men will be satisfied with Mr. Wigle's reply. Some other points in the report we cannot, however, pass unnoticed. One thing we feel certain of is, that the report was not written by one of the players, as in one or two cases it does not coincide with the facts of the case. Speaking of the wounded, the *Gazette* says, 'Judging from the manner in which the battered and disabled veterans could rush around and cheer for their side, we doubt if even they could, in every instance, tell where the sore spot was.' As a matter of fact, two of the players have been forbidden to play in the match to-day—three weeks since they were disabled,—the other plays for the first time. The attack upon the Toronto umpire is unjust and untrue. The writer again displays an ignorance of the facts. The following is the case as stated by the *Gazette*:—'Smith obtained a fine kick, which Hamilton failed to convert into a goal. McGill rushed in after the ball, which was muffed by the 'Varsity men in their attempts to rouse it, and Worthington secured a touch for McGill. Again our men had to suffer for the 'Varsity umpire's decision, sanctioned by the Referee, which was that time had been called while Hamilton was taking the kick. And this, in spite of the fact that they stated that there was one minute more when Hamilton went to take his kick, and the rule which says that time cannot be called until the ball is dead.' The McGill correspondent mistakes the facts when he says that the Toronto umpire, sanctioned by the Referee, ruled against McGill.

Before Hamilton took his kick, the two umpires, who were standing together, agreed that time was up, and informed the 'Varsity men round them to that effect, who consequently did not attempt to rouse the ball. The Referee was never appealed to at all in the case, as the McGill umpire himself called time, but in vain tried to persuade the McGill Captain that it was according to the law of the game, which states that 'time shall not be called till the ball is dead, but in case of a try at goal or free kick, the kick *only* shall be allowed.' We regret exceedingly that these points were misunderstood by the McGill correspondent; we feel, however, compelled to answer his strictures, and to state the facts as they occurred.

We mentioned a few numbers ago the receipt of the check list and the label list of Canadian insects recently issued by the Natural History Society of Toronto. We refer to them again in the belief that, from their importance and value to entomologists, they require a more extended notice at our hands. The compilers, Mr. Brodie and Dr. White, have sought materials from every available source to make the list as complete as possible, and will issue supplements from time to time. The nomenclature and arrangement are based on the highest authorities, and the list will no doubt soon be regarded as a standard one. The confusion arising from the multiplication of names for the same insect is not the least of the difficulties to be met in such a work. The preference has been given to the name supported by the best authority, and all others have been omitted. This effort to eliminate all synonyms is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but we think it would have been accomplished effectually by the label list alone, while the usefulness of the check list would be increased by the addition of the common synonyms. It would then serve as a key to the label list, and avoid the difficulty of recognizing familiar friends under unfamiliar titles.

Hitherto, in American lists, insects whose habitat is as far apart as the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, have been simply marked 'Canada'. Already Dr. White and Mr. Brodie have been requested to mark their list of the Lepidoptera so that in an American list about to be issued they may be assigned to their respective provinces. This check list has already reached different countries in Europe, marked for exchanges. Those who do not wish a list to mark for exchanges will find the label list sufficient, and of very great assistance in arranging their collections. A list of Canadian insects has been expected for a long time from the Canadian Entomological Society of Canada, and it is greatly to the credit of the Natural History Society, and especially the compilers, that they have completed their work with so little delay.

## University News.

### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The attendance last evening was good, considering the attraction at the Grand—Mrs. Langtry—and the special arrangement made with the Manager by the students.

W. H. Smith read an essay on 'The Tempest.' He first gave a rapid but clear sketch of the various acts of the play, and then pointed out the qualities that peculiarly mark some of the characters, paying special attention to the wondrous production, 'Caliban.'

After some discussion, it was decided that the years should not be divided as customary. None of the readers appeared, and, what is more indefensible, failed to procure substitutes.

The subject of debate, 'That a lawyer is justified in pleading for a man whom he knows to be guilty,' was opened on the affirmative by H. Davidson with considerable skill.

J. C. Field led the negative. Rapidity of utterance was the main defect of his style.

R. J. Leslie followed in support of the affirmative in his usual plain and fluent manner.

S. W. Broad spoke in a style that was too conversational. His gestures require attention also.

C. A. Webster quoted several excellent examples in support of the affirmative, and was followed by J. C. Tolmie, who spoke with vigor and fluency.

A. Weir being called upon, materially strengthened the affirmative. Distinctness of expression marked the speech of H. J. Hamilton.

C. Fraser volunteered a few arguments for the affirmative.

T. Marshall shewed that he had studied the question, and set an example worthy of imitation.

The debate, which was rather prolonged on account of the number of speakers, was closed by the leader of the affirmative.

After a brief summary of the arguments, the 1st Vice-President, T. C. Robinette, decided in favor of the affirmative.

Members should bring their gowns, or amend the constitution on this point.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the above society was held on Tuesday evening. After the usual routine of business was gone through the following interesting programme was presented.

A detailed account of vegetable and animal organisms found in city tap water, as secured in School of Science, was given by Mr. Geo. Acheson, M.A. The subject was dealt with more in a morphological than physiological point of view. It was observed that the forms contained in the water were not of an injurious nature, as they are mostly vegetable in character, while the animal forms do not depend on decayed matter for support and hence are not hurtful. The peculiar structure of many of these interesting microscopic species was explained.

The subject of 'Fish Culture in Canada' was taken up by Mr. T. M. Hardie, after attention being called to the origin of fish culture and its progress in other countries, the Sandwich and Newcastle hatcheries of our own Dominion were described. It was pointed out that our fish-producing capacity is equal to that of the United States. To make the supply sufficient proper attention must be paid to the habits and characteristics of the fish, and also to the protection of the young until mature.

#### MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society was held at the University on Tuesday evening. The attendance was up to the average, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

Mr. Martin was elected to represent the second year. After the nomination of new members, J. MacDougall, B. A., read a paper on 'Trussing of beams,' in which he brought forward some original ideas, and demonstrated his subject very clearly.

J. M. Clark, B. A., then read an excellent paper on the 'Conservation of Energy.' Mr. Clark presented his subject so as to be understood by all present. His paper showed deep thought and careful study. A discussion of the above subjects then followed, in which Prof. J. Galbraith, President of the society, introduced some new principles which had come under his observation.

Mr. R. A. Thomson gave a neat solution of a Mathematical problem on the 'Summation of Series.' The meeting then adjourned.

#### THE MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

This society held its regular English meeting on Tuesday evening, the chair being occupied by the Vice-President.

After business had been disposed of, Mr. Fére read an essay entitled, 'A Student's Summer Trip,' which was very well received. He was followed by Mr. T. R. Shearer with a reading—The ruined Cottage—a beautiful selection, and excellently rendered. Mr. F. B. Hodgins then favored the club with Fra Jacome, and although he seemed rather constrained at first, towards the close he did the piece full justice. As one of the essayists and readers did not put in an appearance, a discussion of Longfellow and his works was then entered upon. On the whole it was interesting and instructive, though, as was remarked by the chairman, members were too much inclined to touch upon all his works rather than take up any one in particular. With a view to remedying this, and making our English meetings more profitable, it was suggested that some work, such as a play of Shakespeare, be taken up, and one character assigned to one gentleman, another to another, etc. It is hoped the committee will adopt this suggestion.

The next meeting will be conducted in French, when all members, who can possibly manage to do so, should be present, and try to carry on a spirited conversation, instead of adhering to the old and tiresome plan of making speeches in which questionable words and phrases are used without correction, and syntax becomes hopelessly mixed.

#### THE GLEE CLUB.

HOW THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF THIS ORGANIZATION FARED AT STREETSVILLE.

For a week or ten days previous to last Friday, McKim, our vigilant Bedel, has been called upon daily, by irate professors, to investi-

gate the causes of the strange, though harmonious sounds, which have proceeded during prohibited hours through the key-hole of the door leading from the western corridor to the mathematical lecture rooms, wherein the College Glee Club is wont to practice once weekly. However, despite these interruptions, the chosen thirteen managed to practice together and with such good results that the leader sent word to the manager of the Streetsville Mechanics' Institute that the Sweet Collegiate Singers would be on hand for their concert on Friday Evening, Nov. 16. That thirteen reached the above-mentioned hamlet is a matter of history, but this does not betray the anxiety experienced by twelve, when the disciple of Orpheus who was to complete the unlucky number, had not turned up at the engine's first whistle. However, he arrived as the C. V. R. train pulled out from the station, the elegant arrangement of his hirsute development testifying that more than ordinary attention from his barber was the cause of his delay. Seats were gotten in a forward coach and an impromptu concert was entered on, which, whilst amusing the passengers, displayed the wonderful versatility of the thirteen. No collection was taken up, though there is no doubt a goodly sum would have been realized, especially if the college 'Slade' had taken around the hat. Streetsville was reached about six o'clock and the Glee men were met at the depot by Mr. W. C. Barber, by whom the invitation had been extended to the visiting artists. A bee-line was then made under his direction for the hall, where the good ladies of Streetsville had laid in a large supply of bread-and-butter and cake, of which Dolly-Varden seemed to be the most favored kind. Liquid nourishment was not forgotten, and the very cockles of our hearts were warmed by hot libations of tea. After partaking of a sumptuous repast and having half an hour to spare, the city was explored in Diogenesian fashion. The hall was well filled at eight o'clock, and, after an address from the chairman, Dr. Thom, an old graduate, the concert was commenced with a selection, which was admirably played by the Streetsville Brass Band. The University representatives then gave 'The moonlight on the Lake' in good style, and later on, during the first part, 'Cheer up Companions.' Mr. Henderson gave a recitation, taking for his selection 'The Death of Marston.' This brought down the house, but as he was to appear later on he did not respond to the encore. Mr. Frost sang 'Good-bye Sweet-heart,' and Misses Webster and Ecclestone gave vocal selections of high merit. In the second part a regular ovation greeted the Glee men, and they obtained a single and double encore for their contributions of college and other songs. Mr. Henderson recited 'The Battle of Inkerman,' and again commanded the applause of the audience. Mr. Frost gave some character sketches, and being accorded a triple encore, he finished with an imitation of the bag-pipes. The Ecclestone family rendered a jubilee song in fine style, and the performance was concluded by the band playing 'God save the Queen,' before which, however, a vote of thanks was passed by the audience to the University men for their able assistance.

On Saturday morning the majority of the undergraduates, compelled by pressure of engagements in the city for the afternoon, departed by the nine o'clock train. The remaining representatives, five in number, again repaired to the hall, the arena of their successes, musically, socially and gastronomically, and assisted in removing the fragments of the cake and the parson's stove.

After dinner the party was shown by Mr. R. B. Barber through the extensive woollen manufactory, owned by the Barber Bros. After a thorough inspection of the various processes required to convert wool into Canadian tweed, and an experience of Mr. Barber's hospitality, we were driven by that gentleman to the depot, where a goodly number of Streetsville's maidens was assembled to listen to the braying of horns and ringing of cowbells that announced our departure from the scene of one of the pleasantest experiences in 'this college life of ours.'

The following gentlemen composed the thirteen: 1st tenors, Frost, Wigle, Hughes and Cane; 2nd tenors, Young and White; 1st basses, McWhinney and Vickers; 2nd basses, Brown, Henderson, Morphy and Leslie, McKeown accompanist.

#### QUICQUID AGUNT.

The Glee Club practised a new song, 'The Mermaid' at their regular meeting last Thursday afternoon.

Several University men attended the Trinity dinner Thursday evening and spent a most enjoyable time.

Those who were late for breakfast on Monday morning are positive that the first bell was rung according to old time, and the second to new.

The Rugby Club had a large turn-out last Thursday afternoon, as practice for the team that goes to Guelph to-day to play the Agricultural College there.

Miss Rhea was well patronized by the students in the early part



of the week, but last night they turned out in full force to see Mrs. Langtry in the 'School for Scandal.' Nearly all the Colleges in the city were represented.

The science men vigorously object to being called S. O. P. S. for some inexplicable reason. They do look very much like it, however, when ploughing through the mud, etc., taking their angles and surveying the grounds.

The lawn upon Wednesday last was the scene of a race upon rather novel conditions. A Residence man undertook to run 100 yards while a well-known fourth-house athlete with 200 pounds of Celtic mankind on his back was to run 50. The athlete with his load won the race by almost ten yards.

The following is the team to represent the University at Guelph to day:—Full back, L. Owen; half backs, E. N. Hughes, G. Gordon, E. S. Wigg; quarter backs, A. MacLaren, A. Henderson; forwards, J. F. Brown, H. B. Bruce, H. B. Cronyn, H. Davidson, J. Elliott, MacLaren H., MacLaren J. S., Smith A. G., and another.

A meeting of the 'House Committee,' was held last Wednesday afternoon, when, besides the transaction of several unimportant matters, the following gentlemen were appointed censors for the next public debate which is to take place on Dec. 14th. 4th year, Messrs. Bradley & Cuthbert; 3rd year, Messrs. Hamilton H. J. & Henderson S. A.; 1st year, Mr. J. S. MacLean.

A public meeting of the Temperance League will be held in Moss Hall at 4.30 on Wednesday next, the 28th inst. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to give short addresses,—Hon. S. H. Blake, Rev. H. M. Parsons, Mr. John Macdonald, and Dr. Geikie. We are sure, from this array of names of well-known advocates of Temperance, that its doctrines will be ably expounded. We very much desire a large attendance of students, and can see no reason why there should not be, as all, whether members of the League or not, are cordially invited to attend.

## College News.

### THE FORUM.

A well-attended meeting of the Forum was held last Saturday evening, there being about forty members present. This society seems to be gaining continual favor with the students, as new members are joining nightly.

Mr. G. Hunter, a member of the Cabinet, moved the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the Senate, and post of Governor-General, upholding his resolutions in an able and exhaustive speech. His chief arguments were the manifest decrease in expense, which would attend the removal of these institutions, and their utter uselessness, as now they exist. Mr. A. J. Chamberlain in a few words seconded the motion, and was followed by Mr. J. Hodgins, who very ably combated some of the former speakers' arguments.

Mr. A. Hamilton, next spoke for the Government; he entered more minutely into the several points which had been advanced by the mover, as did also Mr. P. Ross, who spoke afterwards in support of the bill.

Mr. A. Ferguson, for the opposition, said a few words, and Mr. Witton, who followed, skilfully picked out the weak points in his opponents' arguments, and showed that the bill was but the first of a series of stones to pave the way to independence or annexation.

Mr. G. A. B. Aylesworth spoke also against the bill (his maiden speech, by the way), earnestly and eloquently beseeching the loyalty of his hearers, and pointing out the dangers of passing such a resolution.

Mr. I. P. Duff, the Ministerial leader, in a forcible though short speech gave his opinions on the question, occupying most of his time in answering the objections and questions of the opposition. The debate was then adjourned till the next meeting.

A motion was carried, limiting each speaker's time to twenty minutes, and, after the calling of the roll, the House rose.

### TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Ere this week's issue reaches your readers your much-talked-of annual dinner will be a thing of the past. Present indications point to a most successful and enjoyable gathering, attended not only by the students and Faculty, *en masse*, but by many prominent personages. A short time ago the songs to be used on the occasion were printed and distributed amongst the students, and ever since they have been practising most assiduously the selections, which include 'Old Trinity,' 'Three Medicals,' 'I Came an Emerald Freshman,' &c. All the other arrangements are complete, and the committee who have the matter in hand deserve credit for their energy.

The Trinity boys turned out in force at the Convocation of their Alma Mater, on Thursday last, and although not allowed the privilege of occupying the gallery on the occasion, as in former years, yet they displayed a lively interest in the proceedings, especially when members of the school were called upon to receive marks of distinction at the hands of the Chancellor.

On the return home from the convocation the citizens were treated to some choice College songs, to the evident discomfort of the 'men in blue.'

### TORONTO MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The long, anxious, and emaciated features so prominent on the freshman's countenance over a week ago, is now no more seen, but a full, round physique replaces it almost pathognomonic of a recent festival, we presume it must have been the annual dinner which was the cause of all this.

The tenth Annual Banquet of the Toronto School of Medicine, was held on Thursday ev'g., the 22nd inst., at the Queen's Hotel, and proved to be the grandest ever held by the above-named institution.

Representatives from all the leading Medical, Theological, and Legal institutions, as well as political statesmen and other prominent men of the day, filled the seats of honor at the tables, while not less than two hundred students formed a solid complement in the remainder of the dining-hall. Shortly after nine o'clock the Chairman of the dinner arose, amid loud applause, and delivered an address in accordance with the dignity of his position.

A long programme of toasts followed by interesting and instructive replies intermingled with choice selections from the Glee Club, formed a most pleasant and acceptable after-dinner recreation. It would be useless and impossible to attempt here a delineation of the pleasant hours which rapidly passed away, and which give the dinners held by this school so much interest and popularity.

A number of lady friends filled the balcony of the dining-hall. This is the first time that we have had the honor of having at our table representatives from McGill, Kingston, and the Western University Medical Colleges. They received a grand ovation, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the kindness shown towards them by their fellow-students at the Toronto School.

An invitation was received on Tuesday, the 20th, from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston, for a representative from the Toronto School of Medicine to attend their banquet on the 22nd.

Mr. A. F. McKenzie was unanimously elected. He is a person, whom we feel sure will represent this college with honor both to himself and every party concerned.

A photo group has been taken by Frazer & Co., of the third year class, and we believe the College Hall will be decorated by one of the copies.

We are sorry to learn that Dr. Patterson, House Surgeon is at present indisposed, and hope that he will soon be able to fulfil his duties once more.

A notice of a public meeting was posted on the bulletin board for 3.30, at the Toronto General Hospital on Saturday last, but on arriving there we found some persons had decamped with the subject of the desired interesting proceedings.

## General College Notes.

The *Collegian* offers a prize for the best article published in it during the year.

There is some talk at Harvard of changing the four years' course to three.

The *Dartmouth* is anxious to see fellowships established at its College.

The University of Mississippi has opened all its departments to women.

The Co-operative Society at the University of Washington is flourishing.

The Political Science Club at the University of California has proved a success.

Hale's new athletic grounds contain twenty-nine acres, costing nearly \$21,500.

The Wesleyan University was beaten by three goals to one in the late match with Harvard.

The *Vassar Miscellany* advocates having a set of tennis in the gymnasium during the winter.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by Prof. R. Ramsay Wright before the Literary Society.

(Concluded from last week.)

Let me now briefly point out what I believe to be necessary to promote Biological teaching in our educational system. Many of you are aware that the question of introducing Biology in some form or other into the schools has been frequently raised. I do not propose to touch upon this subject as regards primary education, for the object lessons in Natural History which alone ought to be employed at this stage, although of great value in cultivating the faculties of observation, and in awakening interest in the study of Nature, do not share the special features which render Biology valuable in University training.

Here it is the object of the teacher to inculcate general principles, and to cultivate power of generalization and induction. The question now arises, at what point may the introduction of this method be safely attempted? I believe that an Introductory Text Book to Biology, embodying the general principles of the science, illustrated as far as possible with familiar concrete examples, and by good figures, might be with advantage introduced into the High Schools. In some American High Schools a plan has been adopted somewhat similar, although more elementary than the Elementary Practical Course in University College, in which certain types of plants and animals are selected for practical study.

I have formerly held and expressed the opinion that something of the sort might be done in the High Schools of Ontario, but I now incline to the opinion expressed above that a simple but at the same time scientific exposition of the more important principles of Biology would form the best stepping-stone to the practical part of University training. Thoroughness is the first requisite, and we expect beneficial results from the first practical work of the student: this requires much expenditure of time on the part of both teacher and pupil, as well as natural aptitude and acquired skill on the part of the teacher, which could not always be expected. Prof. Bain has stated with much force the danger of devoting too much time to practical teaching, when the object is intellectual training, but the danger would be removed entirely if the student before entering on his practical work were provided with knowledge of that general character which would guide him at every step. There are two proposals under consideration by the Senate of the University, which, if they receive the sanction of that body, will I think be productive of much service in furthering Biological Education. One of these advocates the establishment of the degree of Ph.D. with the view of stimulating post-graduate study and research; the other urges the preparation of the way for such research as regards the natural sciences, by suggesting further requirements in the knowledge of the French and German languages, and by allowing students to confine themselves during the fourth year of their course to the special science which they propose to pursue. Such differentiation is now carried to a much greater extent in most Universities than is now proposed for ours, but we must await the increase of the teaching power of Univ. Coll. before venturing so far as they have done. That such an increase of the teaching power in the subject I represent is very desirable, has been already urged in public by the Chancellor of the University, who not only advised the establishment of a separate professorship of Botany, but also one of Animal Physiology. The latter appears to me the most pressing want, for the difference between physiological as compared with morphological study renders it difficult to combine the two in the person of one teacher. The physiologist must be an expert in physical and chemical methods of investigation, and his training is therefore wholly different from that of the zoologist, or botanist, who concern themselves primarily with investigations into structure. It is extremely desirable that the experimental side of Biology should not only be represented on our teaching staff, but in our Arts curriculum.

The encouragement of research aimed at, however, will be rendered inoperative if funds are not forthcoming for the improvement of the University Library. I can only speak confidently of my own department, of course, but the incompleteness of our Library in that is a serious embarrassment in the prosecution of original work. Several graduates who have been anxious to work up special subjects have been met with this difficulty, and I hope that in the schemes which are now before the public to aid the University, the Library question will not be forgotten. No chemist, or physicist or biologist ought to enter on a research without having access to the important literature on the subject. This is one of the chief arguments for the compulsory acquisition of the French and German languages as part of a scientific education; for science is now cosmopolitan, and the tendency of the interfering an orderly division of labor. The duty of the scientific man is to know not only what has been done but what is being done, and one of the most notable features of the scientific literature of the present day is the publication of preliminary notices indicating the nature of researches in progress, and thus saving time and dividing labor in the

search after truth. So a periodical literature has to a large extent succeeded to the publication of monographs, and it is the completeness of such periodical literature that we ought to be specially anxious to secure for those who are pursuing original researches.

Not only must our library be improved, but our facilities for research in the way of further apparatus, increased accommodation, and enlarged collections must be arranged for,

And now I think I can point out a method in which the Government may extend substantial aid to the University, while receiving quite as much as it gives. A Provincial Museum is much required for Ontario. Hardly a state in the Union but is possessed of such an institution, in which the natural products of the state are exhibited, and its arts and manufactures illustrated. Such a Provincial museum, as an important educational instrument, would fill a gap in the educational system of the Province. To fulfil such a function, however, the museum would require to be arranged on very different lines from our University collection. They have been formed to meet the wants of students, who study the contents under the guidance of their professors. In a museum, on the other hand, which is primarily intended to instruct the visitors, every object should as far as possible form an object lesson. The arrangement of a collection on such lines, however, means the expenditure of both money and time, and the funds of our University neither admit of expensive additions, nor of the employment of officials to supervise such re-arrangement.

A Provincial Museum, however, of the kind indicated might readily be established by the Government in connection with the Ontario School of Practical Science. The present buildings could, at a small cost, be extended so as not only to receive the University collections and exhibit them to much greater advantage than at present, but to permit of that growth of the collections which would take place under curators specially appointed to look after them. After the first cost of fitting up such additions, a moderate sum for maintenance would suffice to create in a short time a museum of which Ontario might be proud.

Here the natural products of the Province might be exhibited, and especially the practical bearings of Biological study illustrated. It would be well *e.g.*, to arrange for a Department of economic Entomology, such as we find in connection with similar institutions in the United States. The great practical importance of this branch of Natural History has been recognised by the appointment of State Entomologists, who have turned out an immense amount of useful work. Much has also been done in Canada in the same direction by private individuals, and the Government might very properly recognise these services by creating a position of the nature indicated where such work might be carried on under the most favorable circumstances.

In the Geological department the Geological structure of the Province might be illustrated by maps, models, &c., and special attention paid to its mineral resources. The development of these would be sure to ensue, if the public had access to the kind of information which might this way be afforded.

The School of Practical Science was originally instituted as a College of Technology and it appears to me that the sort of training which is contemplated in that expression could in a large measure be made available to the public by making the Provincial Museum also a Museum of Technology. The professor of Chemistry and of Engineering would thus have departments under their care, which would be of the highest educational value. The combination I have suggested has been effected with the highest possible success in Edinburgh, where an arrangement of a similar character was carried out between the University authorities and the British Government, the University collections being transferred to Government control, and suitable sums provided for additions to them and for their maintenance, while money was provided by the Government—the technological part of the result is one of the most extensive museums of Science and Art in the world.

In conclusion let me urge upon the members of the Society, not to allow the *esprit de corps* which is largely fostered by societies like this, to be extinguished in the struggle for existence which takes place when they leave their Alma Mater. Rather let them combine, whether in convocation or in other methods, to press the claims of the Provincial University upon the Government.

The scheme which I have suggested in the foregoing remarks is one I think in which the University authorities and the Government might co-operate not only to the advantage of the Scientific education of the country, but to the material prosperity of the Province at large.

## ENTREVUES.

The French have decidedly the advantage of us in subtlety and exactness of expression. Here is a word expressing a provokingly elusive and evanescent, but at the same time universal, phase of mental experience, of soul-life, and the closest English equivalent we have is some such clumsy periphrasis as 'catching a glimpse of.' It irresistibly suggests the thought of valley-mists, in which we walk, rifting for

an instant, and through the rent permitting us to see the dazzling snow on the distant mountain-top, against a blue and sunny sky. So there are seasons of spiritual exaltation, and moments of intuition, when the soul seems lifted above and out of itself, and discerns truths higher than the cold processes of reason ever show: and then with what heart-longings do we yearn upwards to those pure heights we see so clearly. We would walk for ever in that clear, unclouded day. Sometimes these permitted glances are serene and holy visions, and then again, blinding and bright revelations, as of a whole landscape lit up by a vivid flash of lightning. But alas! it is for a moment, and for a moment only, that they last; in one case and in the other we feel our *inadequateness* to express them; baffled, inarticulate, helpless, we sink back to our old level of impotence, and the mists close around us once more. E.C.

## DON'T.\*

Books of etiquette are generally full of absurdities. 'Don't,' while noticing the common mistakes in speech and conduct, manages to avoid giving uncalled-for advice on matters known to everyone, and is certainly the most amusing and useful little book of etiquette that has come under our notice. We believe that gentlemen, like poets, are born not made; that it is the gentle nature and not the outward polish that makes the gentleman. One cardinal rule of etiquette is '*Be natural*,' and we infinitely prefer the man who has some little eccentricities of manner and speech, to the priggishness of him who has had to educate himself into an external imitation of a gentleman's language and behaviour.

However, occasionally some little point of etiquette crops up, where our cardinal rule of behaviour is useless, and in many such cases 'Don't' will be found valuable. It is evidently written by a man of innate gentleness and good taste, though there are a few points on which we differ from one another.

'*Don't be late at the domestic table*' strikes home and re-echoes the maternal complaint, but though perhaps worthy to be observed, it is a hard saying, particularly when it is applied to one's own *breakfast table*. We quite agree that in the case of a visitor it is unpardonable to be late for meals, but this a man's natural common sense ought to warn him.

'Don't leave your knife and fork on your plate when you send it for a second helping' we hardly think will be generally received as etiquette in most houses in Canada, though it appears to have been the rule in our fathers' day, and has some show of reason to support it.

We heartily endorse the author's remarks on the absence of napkins at an English breakfast table, and agree that the custom is little short of disgusting; but we fail to see the object of his advice not to decorate your shirt front with egg, or your coat with grease, etc., as we do not suppose the book is particularly addressed to fools, and such remarks smack of a labored attempt at facetiousness.

In his remarks on dress, etc., some excellent advice is given to the male reader, particularly where he advises them to wear nothing *pretty*. 'What have men to do with pretty things?' 'Don't,' he adds, 'wear trinkets, shirt-pins, finger-rings, or anything that is *solely ornamental*.' (Italics are our own.)

We do not agree, however, with his injunction not to blow your nose, cough, gape, hiccough, or sneeze in company. We say, 'be natural,' cough or blow your nose, sneeze, if you find it necessary, and even gape in preference to making the obvious and desperate endeavors to avoid doing so, which are too often forced on one's notice. Again (see p. 38), we don't agree that it is bad taste to 'dwell on the beauty of women not present; on the success of other people's entertainments, on the superiority of anybody.' We again say 'Be natural,' and there can be little chance of hurting your hostess' feelings by discussing such subjects, unless she is vain and frivolous, and even then your remarks will do her no harm.

'Don't make obvious puns—a ceaseless flow of puns is maddening.' Hear! hear! It may be the rule in New York not to address a young lady as 'Miss Mary,' or 'Miss Susan,' but here you would be looked upon as a fit subject for a commission *de lunatico* if you addressed her, as our author suggests, as 'Miss Mary Smith,' or 'Miss Susan Brown.' We are glad to see attention drawn to a very common and slightly priggish mistake made by many young ladies who use 'drank,' and 'ran,' for the past participles, 'drunk,' and 'run.' We must say, however, that if our American cousins are to revise their entire vocabulary with the aid of 'Don't,' we shall lose a great deal of racy idiom that we have always considered characteristic and charming in the Yankee girl.

Under the head of 'In General,' our author has such a number of 'Don'ts,' that one begins to doubt if there is anything that one can do or say without being guilty of a social solecism. We hope few University men require the admonition 'don't cultivate an ornamental

style of writing. A lady's or gentleman's hand-writing should be perfectly plain, and wholly free from affectations of all kinds.' Classical and Mathematical men, at least, almost invariably write neat hands, and one can hardly imagine any University man who would 'imitate the flourishes of a writing master.'

But in conclusion, let us make one more quotation which we trust will sink deep into the hearts of all our readers—

'Don't borrow books, unless you return them promptly. If you do borrow books, don't mar them in any way, don't bend or break the backs, don't fold down the leaves, don't write on the margins, don't stain them with grease-spots. Read them; but treat them as friends that must not be abused.'

McC.

## RHEA IN SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Every lover of true art, every student of English literature who failed to witness the *School for Scandal* as presented by M'lle. Rhea and Company last week at the Grand Opera House, missed a rare intellectual treat.

The play, which must be familiar to all, is one of the most evenly balanced that is presented on the modern stage: there are no weak scenes, and the dialogue throughout is racy and natural, full of the most brilliant repartee. It will be remembered that after the decay of Congreve and his school, with their strong and somewhat coarse comedies, there was a sudden revolution in taste, and a distinct tendency appears in our dramatic literature towards *sentimentalism*. Of the sentimental school, Sterne, Colman, and Cumberland may be taken as examples. In the comedies produced by these authors refined satire and sparkling wit is replaced by mawkish sentiment and gross caricature, after which it is indeed refreshing to turn to the clever dramas of that phenomenal Irishman, Richard Brinsley Sheridan. We apologize for these didactic remarks, but the spectator who is unacquainted with the sentimental school misses the force of a great deal of the satire in the *School for Scandal* directed at this tedious *sentiment*. *Joseph Surface* can be taken as typifying the sentimental school, while *Sir Peter* stands out as the representative of the old school of Congreve, damning in vigorous English Joseph and his '*sentiments*.' The performance was admirable throughout; of course there were weak spots, but on the whole the characters were remarkably evenly acted. The palm must be given to the delineator of *Sir Peter*, and M'lle. Rhea, as *Lady Teazle*. The *Sir Peter* of the former was one of the most admirably sustained characters we have had the pleasure of seeing on the Toronto stage. Anything more inimitably funny, and displaying more finished acting, than the celebrated 'French milliner' scene between *Sir Peter* and *Charles Surface* cannot be imagined. Even *Oliver Cromwell* himself might have relaxed his puritan sternness, and indulged in a hearty laugh at the ludicrousness of the situation and the genuine *nature* of the actors.

M'lle. Rhea, as *Lady Teazle*, was very charming, thoroughly refined and lady-like, and we hardly think her foreign accent, tho' very noticeable, detracted seriously from the merit of her performance. When she smiles one cannot fail to be struck with her resemblance to poor little Neilson, who, though probably known only by repute to the majority of the undergraduates of to-day, was the worshipped idol of half the college a few years ago. M'lle. Rhea's representation of the leading *role* can fairly be described as thoroughly successful. She was, however, a little stagey in her representation of anger in the tiff with *Sir Peter*, and we were surprised to see the old tricks of rapidly beating the foot (even if it was a pretty foot) and the tapping of the fan. Of the other characters it is perhaps enough to say that, on the whole, they were far above the average performance of minor characters we see in the Grand Opera House. The weak spots were *Maria*, who was stiff and gawky, and *Rowley*, who was very mild. *Sir Oliver* labored under the disadvantage of a naturally ludicrous expression, which made one inclined to laugh at his most serious speech. *Charles Surface* was good, particularly in the scene where he sells his ancestors to pay his debts, but we cannot say we consider him graceful or handsome, and his face, with its pink and white cheeks, was execrably made up.

*Joseph Surface* was fair on the whole, but in places his acting was weak. The costumes throughout were carefully designed, and the representation of the manners of the time of George the Third excellent, so far as our recollection of these jolly old days serves us. GRAD.

## Our Wallet.

## THE LAY OF THE AMOROUS UNDERGRAD.

The electric light  
Is the skater's delight;  
This, and a maiden fair,  
Frequently make



The student forsake  
 The triangle and the square.  
 He goes to the rink,  
 Though he dare not think  
 How he at the exams. may fare ;  
 But when a fellow  
 Is getting mellow,  
 He doesn't generally care.  
 The very next day  
 He writes away  
 To his home and his parents there ;  
 His funds are low,  
 His shekels go,  
 For charity he has none to spare.  
 But the electric light,  
 On a frosty night,  
 The rink and a maiden fair,  
 Frequently make  
 The student forsake  
 The triangle and the square.

Nov. 19th, 1883.

NEMO.

THIRTEEN SELECTED VOICES.

*Dedicated to the Belle of the Ball.*

'Thirteen selected voices from University College visited Streetsville on Friday night, under the leadership of Mr. W. A. Frost. \* \* \* After the concert they were entertained by the citizens of Streetsville.'—*Toronto Mail.*

'Thirteen selected voices,' sweet,  
 Marked like oyster cans, 'selected'—  
 Perhaps because their voices had  
 Been most frightfully neglected,  
 Invaded Streetsville Friday night,  
 Did the homeless College Dudes,  
 To sing for cake and coffee,  
 And strike stage attitudes.  
 And when they gave that tragic song,  
 That oft within our halls  
 Doth terrify the freshman's heart,  
 And the populace appals,  
 They saw they'd got the audience,  
 And the audience 'got it' too,  
 For they sang 'selected' music,  
 No, 'twas everything they knew.

Encouragement's an awful thing,  
 When once 'tis well begun,  
 And the Glee Club never drew a breath  
 Till their repertoire was done.

The last piece was the 'supper,'  
 Far the greatest hit of all,  
 But the wonder was the singers  
 'Took the cake' too at the ball.

Then till morn the youths and maidens  
 Lightly tripped it o'er the floor,  
 And the boys the 'No, sir,' maiden  
 Shall eternally adore.

For the singers told the maidens  
 That with them they'd ne'er complain,  
 And the maidens thought the singers  
 Were as sweet as sugar Cane.

Yes, it was the grandest tour  
 That the Glee Club ever made,  
 And we trust when they left Streetsville  
 Their hotel bills had been paid.

NEMO.

'What do you think of Fielding?' asked a Boston girl of a Harvard graduate 'Oh, it's important, of course, but it don't amount to anything without good batting!'

The shortest letter ever written consisted of a single letter.

A French poet wrote to Piron, the dramatist, simply 'Eo rus' (Latin for 'I am going into the country'). Piron, not to be beaten in brevity, wrote back 'I' ('Go').

An exchange says: 'A dozen women ride now where one woman rode a few years ago.' This arrangement must be hard on the old horse.

The cost of stopping a train of cars is said to be from 40 to 60 cents. When the train is stopped by another train, these prices become somewhat inflated.

Communications.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

DEAR SIR,—I should very much like to see a column of the 'VARSITY' devoted to criticism of the various theatrical performances in Toronto; particularly when anything of a high standard is presented. I think University men are more likely to display a cultivated taste and better able to write an appreciative criticism than the average city reporter. Besides, the column might help to cultivate that taste among our students if it is wanting.

I am one who thoroughly believes in the advantages of the theatre, and think that every man, and particularly the students of English Literature, can improve his mind by attending the performances of the better class of plays; and it can hardly fail to prove of great assistance to such students to write a careful criticism of the performance, showing where the actors succeeded and where they failed in bringing out the author's meaning.

Yours truly,

Toronto, 20th Nov., 1883.

C. C. McCaul.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Editor of the Citizen.

SIR,—As you have opened your columns to certain remarks and figures regarding the University of Toronto, and as these are of such a nature as to convey an erroneous impression to the minds of your readers, I ask, as a graduate of that institution, space for a few facts and figures by way of reply.

You quote a writer in the *Mail* as giving 1,270 for the total number of graduates in arts (B.A.) who had been educated in the Province up to 1880; and of these 467, or 37 per cent., were Graduates of the University of Toronto.

Now, I know not where this writer obtained his figures; but I have before me the returns of the University of Toronto for 1882, and there are 823 graduates of the standing of B.A. on that list. Will the writer and those who are attempting to reduce the University of Toronto to the limits of a local institution, account for the remarkable increase of 356 graduates in two years, assuming their figures to be correct? But I am not prepared to grant this. I have also the University list for 1880, and the names of 697 graduates in Arts, of the standing of B.A. are there recorded.

"In 1881," the writer again says, "there were 900 students enrolled in the Arts classes of the various colleges, of whom 351 were in the University." Again appealing to the same lists, I find in 1881 no less than 848 names enrolled.

But the mere mention of these numbers does not bring out the enormous amount of work done by the University College. The Professors of that institution give lectures to many who never appear as B.A.'s, or even as undergraduates in Arts. There is a school of Civil Engineering, having in 1882 twenty-one students in attendance, all of whom are almost entirely students of University College.

And it must never be forgotten that while in other Universities degrees in Law and Medicine are conferred without any evidence of literary training, no undergraduate in Toronto can come forward for these distinctions without passing examinations of such a character as prove that mere mechanical knowledge of particular subjects will not suffice to secure them the literary warrant of an educational degree.

So that the number of graduates in Arts of the standing of B.A. neither now nor at any period of its history, can be taken as the measure of the literary work of University College, and the attempt to so limit it is merely an *ab captandum* argument, assumed for the purpose of making comparisons in one department of work, omitting entirely all allusion to or mention of other facts which would invalidate the position assumed by interested partizans anxious to appeal to the general ignorance of the people.

Again, I fear the public needs some little enlightenment on the position of University College at the present time. I am not aware

that any graduate or undergraduate of that institution has any desire to see the denominational colleges crippled in the least. They are doing a very noble work with very inadequate means, and instead of being regarded with envy by the Toronto College are hailed as handmaidens in the good work. What, then, are the real facts of the case? University College has more students than it can accommodate. Men are crowding in from every quarter of the Dominion asking for education in science, in literature, and in technical knowledge of various kinds. So long as the old degree of B.A. was sufficient, the staff of professors was ample to meet its requirements. But now this can no longer be done. Men will not in this new country spend four years in a literary course pure and simple, and then two or three more in special studies. And the authorities of University College have been trying to meet the demand, and to give a training partly literary and partly scientific. This entails vast work, and the college, with its present staff, cannot efficiently perform the duties expected from it. The staff does not, and the authorities of the College do not, expect lighter work in future, but any one can see that while the staff has remained nearly permanent, and the students have increased within the last decade nearly 200 per cent., something must be done to provide additional teaching facilities.

This is the plain, unvarnished statement of the position and wants of University College, and the authorities of it are casting about them for means to meet the demands yearly increasing. Why this should cause dread to denominational colleges; why any cry should be raised for university consolidation, or a reduction of the colleges, or why the mere fact that the pressing needs of the college should be the signal for concentrated attacks upon her, and efforts to belittle her usefulness are questions which the promoters of such attacks can best answer. A discerning public needs only to know the facts; the remedy will come in due time.

It is somewhat remarkable that the agitation against any additional state aid to University College should have been inaugurated by the President of one of the denominational colleges, and actively taken up in succession by the Presidents and governing bodies of the others. Their great argument is in these words: the denominational colleges received endowments from their friends and graduates, and it is unjust to call upon these men to contribute indirectly to the further endowment of University College. Follow this argument to its legitimate conclusion, and the higher education of the country is to depend upon the voluntary contributions of the few. Will the friends of the denominational colleges assert that the Presbyterians, or Methodists, or Anglicans as a body contributed the noble, yet quite inadequate, endowment they now have? Will they assert that one family out of ten in their connections appears as a contributor to their endowment funds? Will they even assert that of the endowment they have, small though it is, 50 per cent. was contributed by their own graduates? And will they claim with any justice that 50 per cent. of the endowment, outside of the locality of the college, was contributed by other denominations? And will they assure us that any single man came voluntarily forward and gave them money from the sole and only desire of advancing higher education? They had a constituency to whom to appeal, and their stock argument was that the existence of their colleges was a church necessity; and on that ground the Allans, and Dows, and Gilmors, and Michies, and Carrutherses, and Moores, and Macdonalds, and Streets, and Strachans, paid down willingly their thousands, and galvanized life and health into the colleges which else would have perished most unfortunately.

But University College has no such *clientele*. The philanthropist in Canada is one of the coming race. Men now place their church in the foreground and support it; and if the graduates of denominational colleges have not contributed one half of their endowment, how is it that the friends of the denominational colleges so magnanimously throw the support of University College upon its graduates?

But what is a denominational college? The answer is, one whose governing body is composed of members of a single church, working in the interests of that church, and to gain credit with the general public, they declare that they are undenominational and will grant degrees to anybody. But does the practical working of the colleges bear this out, and to what extent? Will these colleges openly publish how many outside the locality in which they are situated, belong to other denominations than their own? Facts are stubborn things, and the class rolls of University College have shown in the past, and I cannot say whether they do not now show more Presbyterians than Queen's, more Methodists than Victoria, and more Anglicans than Trinity. The fact is the denominational colleges have adopted the very cry of the National College, and just as Disraeli sarcastically reminded the Peelites in 1845, 'they have stolen the clothes' of the National College men, and wearing them on public occasions appeal to everybody to witness their liberality, while privately the church has been the talisman which yielded them their richest returns.

Let the advocates of the non-denominational colleges then fully

understand that what they now gain of general support in students from other denominations has been the normal condition of University College since 1852; that the governing body of that college is wedded to no creed and no party shibboleth, and that it claims support from all because it is the representative of all.

The advocates of the denominational colleges pay but a poor compliment to the liberality of their patrons when they use the argument that having once contributed voluntarily they are unwilling to do so again. Rather will it be found the truth, that these men, rising above the mere narrow view of sectarianism, will welcome the efficient carrying out of a system of public instruction where all will contribute a little and the burden thus be the more lightly borne.

But, say the advocates of sectarianism, 'increase your fees, charge as much as we do, and you will have money enough.' An institution for the benefit of all and supported by the taxes of all should exact no fees. And the authorities of University College have recognized this fact, and not until absolute necessity compelled them did they exact one cent of fees.

But do the denominational colleges exact fees? I do not know it all do, but one in theory has a large fee charged, in practice not one cent is paid by anyone who can get a nomination on the endowment, and what is more, by the terms of the endowment this must continue forever, and this very feature has poured thousands of dollars into the hands of the managers of that institution.

Through you, then, I would ask a discriminating public to consider well the position of our only national college, and while wishing well to all the denominational colleges, let them not forget the position of another, which with very inadequate equipment and very arduous work to do, has claims upon their regard of the very highest kind.

SAMUEL WOODS.

Ottawa, Nov. 19th, 1883.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

In the last number of the *McGill University Gazette*, is published a report of our annual football match, in which information is asked regarding some of our players.

First:—The McGill men wish to know how it is that we allowed Duggan and Boyd to play with Toronto against us, Saturday, Oct. 27, when we suffered defeat. According to the rules of the Ontario Rugby Union, these men were not eligible for a position on our team, as they had played with the Torontos in the matches against Peterboro and Upper Canada College before our match with Toronto came on.

Second:—They ask how we reconcile our attempt to put on a fresh player in the middle of the game, and how we justify our refusal to put on the man we had agreed to a few minutes before. After our man got hurt nothing was said by either Hamilton or myself about putting on anyone until our spare man appeared on the field; then I asked Hamilton if he objected to our putting on a man instead of their putting off one. He said he did not. The game was proceeded with for a short time when Hamilton objected to our spare man, as he had not been playing before. Then, as the player he wished us to put on again had changed his clothes, I thought it better for him to put off a player in order to avoid further delay in the game. This he agreed to. After play was resumed two more of our men were compelled to retire on account of misfortunes which cannot be avoided on the football field, as the McGill men should know. Our opponents should have been pleased, rather than put out, about this, for they certainly would have had to lie down under a worse defeat than they received, had not these men been hurt. Those players (Duggan, McLaren and Vickers) are considered to be three of the best players in Toronto, and our team was very much weakened by their retiring, as was quite evident from the change the game took afterwards.

None of these three have been able to appear on the football field since.

Hoping this will satisfy our worthy opponents, I am yours,  
E. S. WIGLE, Capt. T.U.F.B.C.

## A MEETING

Of GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITIES will be held at the MEDICAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS, cor. BAY & RICHMOND STS.,  
On Saturday, December 1st, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

For the purpose of considering the advisability of  
FORMING A UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Graduates in all departments are invited to be present.  
It is hoped that there will be a large representation from all Universities of Graduates interested in the scheme.

THE first regular meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COVOCATION will be held in MOSS HALL, on the 6th of DECEMBER NEXT, at 7.30 p.m. Delegates from County Associations are particularly requested to attend.

By order, W. F. W. CREELMAN, Secretary.

NOTICES.

Several copies of the issue of February 5th, 1881, are in demand. Any person having copies of this date to dispose of will find ready sale by communicating with MR. G. F. CANE, Business Manager, University College.

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

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