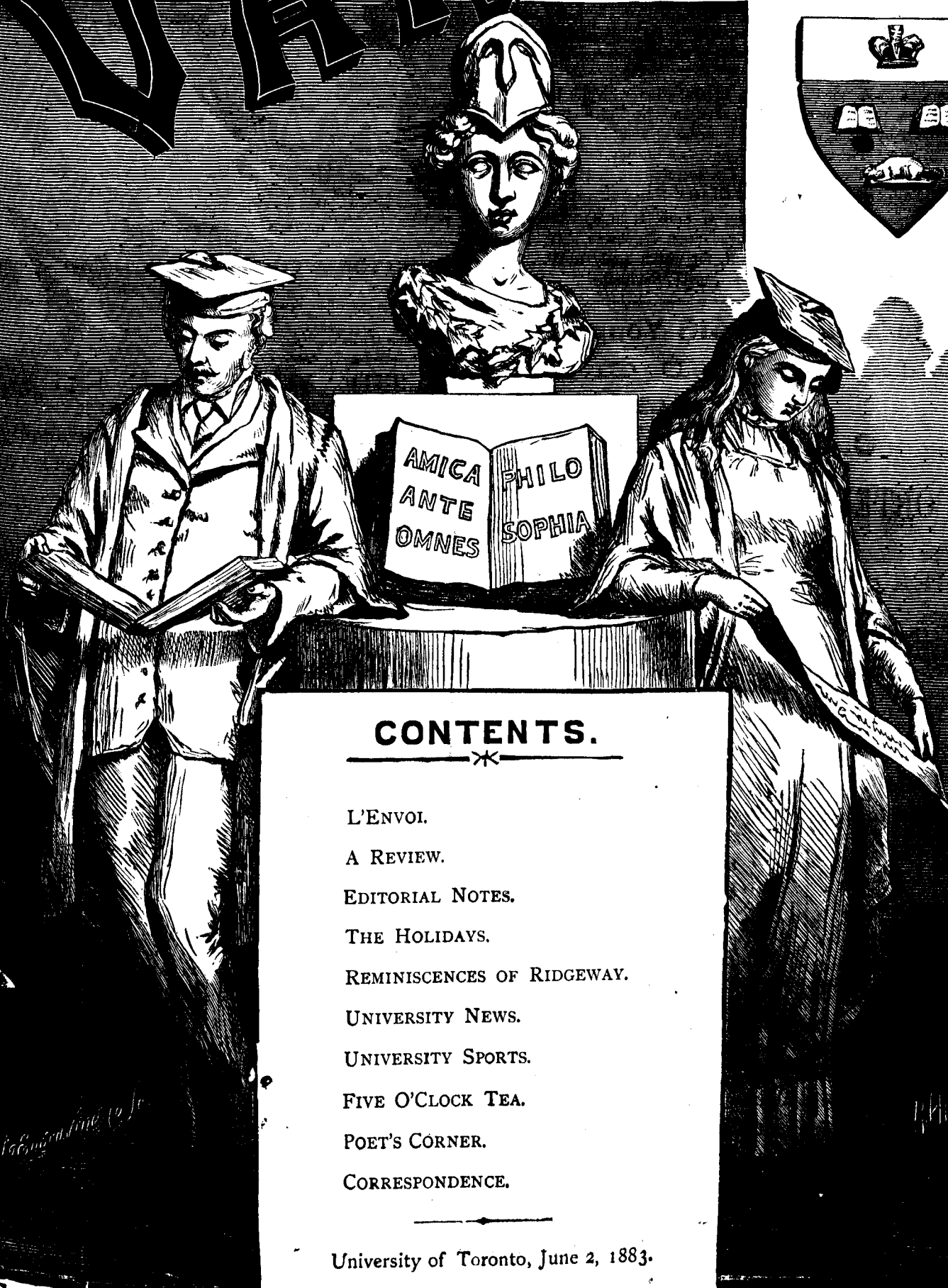


THE WARSTICKY



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University of Toronto, June 2, 1883.

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THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

VOL. III. No. 28.

June 2, 1883.

Price 5 cents.

L'ENVOI.

This present number ends the VARSITY'S third year of publication. At its commencement we indicated what our own course would be, and offered to university men its columns for the discussion of university and college matters without fear or favor. For ourselves we have honestly endeavored to advocate what we considered best for the university and college—for the former urging steadfastly a systematic appeal to the people through their representatives in the Legislative assembly. We have discussed the matter in season and out of season, and believe that our efforts have led to a more earnest consideration of the question, and to the adoption of our views by those in authority. Attention has been repeatedly called to the present feebleness of Convocation, and if our criticisms lead to an improved spirit, we shall not have written in vain.

In the present state of ignorance which has prevailed and still prevails as to what transpires in the Senate, it has been simply impossible to criticize or applaud as occasion demanded. We have had only the results to judge from and rejoice to think that the drybones are beginning to exhibit some symptoms of revivification.

With regard to college matters we have striven to pay due deference to authority, but at the same time to show where defects might be remedied or abuses corrected. When would-be iconoclasts attempted with ruthless purpose to destroy some of our most cherished and most useful associations, we have stood forth as the champion of those institutions—and successfully. We have, on the other hand, criticised the action of the Council in some matters, but never without a due sense of what was due to the college and ourselves.

Our columns have been open to graduates and undergraduates alike, and many communications have been received. Some few we have with regret been compelled to decline. If this was done, it was in no spirit of unfairness or from any desire to stifle discussion. Generally speaking, the letters and communications received have been of a high order of excellence, and our only regret has been that we have not had more of them. It is our hope that in the future as University men recognize that there is a university and college paper, fearless, independent and honest, they will come to consider it as much a duty to write to it as the traditional Englishman does to write to the *Times*.

We have to thank our contributors for their kindness and to ask them to continue their labor of love—while to our critics and opponents we wish a better frame of mind and a change of opinion. For our self-imposed and voluntary toil, which has been both onerous and exacting, we desire no better thanks than some tangible display on the part of the graduates of an active interest in the University, and in the undergraduates of a continued support of this paper on the lines on which it has been this year run.

A REVIEW.

The conclusion of another year in the annals of our University has been reached, and the hour has come in which to review its course, and note the achievements which mark our progress. And more than the achievements, the attempts also at a wider and fuller life,—baffled though they may have been, and premature perhaps as yet,—deserve an honorable mention in this record; for they more clearly reveal to the thoughtful

mind the deep, resistless currents of feeling, of which such attempts are the imperfect expressions, but which may in the fullness of time become all-important principles of action, recognized and adopted by everyone.

And what character shall we give to the year, taken in the aggregate of its activity? We cannot, indeed, boast of any gigantic fact, such as Antigone was in the previous year. Has there been stagnation? We have no hesitation in saying that the steady and all-pervading growth of this year constitutes progress, steady and satisfactory, though perhaps not of the highest kind; in every department of the University results of permanent value are recognizable, though their beginnings were accompanied by no violent upheavings which are so easily chronicled and so little deserving of historical fame.

A very important step has been taken by the powers that watch over our interests in the Institution of Fellowships. We may venture to prophesy, and certainly hope, that the basis of this highly desirable institution is destined before long to undergo much modification, but the fact that Fellowships have been established at all is a memorable one, and sure to result in great advantages to all parties. The appointment of a Demonstrator in Physics, and an additional Lecturer in English, is another notable augmentation of the instruction department. The economical principle of division of labor has also been applied to the undergraduate body in the separation of Mathematics and Physics into two distinct departments in the Fourth year, and the Natural Science branch is petitioning the Senate for a specialization of their Fourth year work, so that a thorough acquaintance with one subject may be the end of the Science course instead of the diffuseness which exists at present. Another measure, surely as important as the above, has been passed by the Senate at a recent meeting, providing for a reduction in the number of examinations for which the unfortunate student is obliged to cram up; we rejoice at the welcome intelligence, and feel assured that all real friends of University education will rejoice with us.

Among the undergraduates themselves, we have to notice the fruitful growth of minor Societies in the various courses, intellectual clubs in which the social element is not disregarded; the only Honor course which cannot yet boast of such a society is the classical, but we may, at no distant date, have to record the proceedings of meetings which discuss socially (!) whether the primitive root in Sanscrit was 'a' or 'i,' and other absorbing topics.

The æsthetic element of education has also had its due support in the University this year. We have first to mention the series of concerts and lectures on music given at an early part of the sessions in Convocation Hall by Mr. Lauder, our young Toronto virtuoso, under the directions of a representative Committee. It is to be regretted that these admirably instructive entertainments were not more largely taken advantage of, particularly by the undergraduates; but all things must have a beginning, and the University may be proud of having led the way in forwarding the interests of high-class music of this description in Toronto. The Canadian Institute took up the cause by inserting a lecture on Wagner by the same young artist in their course of popular lectures, and now Mr. Lauder's recitals and lectures are among the most prominent musical events in this city, and the University has the honor of having introduced the system.

The *Conversazione*, too, was conducted with great enthusi-

asm, and the result was proportionately successful. As to the social enjoyment, individual opinions must always differ, but upon the question of the musical part of the entertainment all will agree; it showed that the University recognized the great advance in Toronto's musical taste, and had provided a suitable entertainment. It now becomes our duty to chronicle an unsuccessful attempt at the beginning of the year. We were promised a Grand Glee Club concert, which was to outshine the efforts of the Club in the Antigone performance of the previous year. No performance did take place, but the promise of one next year is given us, and we look for its fulfilment; an event of this character is a bond between the University and citizens of Toronto, which would help to give the University the recognition which should be an aim of all her sons.

A significant change took place this year in the Literary Society. The President of this influential body for next year has been elected, not from the graduates of the University, but from the roll of honorary members, a Professor in the University. Objections were made to this departure from the ordinary custom, but the mass of undergraduates were firm in their decision, and party strife was confined to the subordinate offices.

The movement which resulted in the formation of the 'Forum' is not without its meaning. It has been felt more and more that the Literary Society—partly by reason of defects in its constitution, partly because of the intensely Conservative spirit which has, as a rule, characterized its proceedings—did not afford an adequate practical training in the more useful modes of public speaking. A secession of a large body of undergraduates from its ranks is not, therefore, to be wondered at, and the result has been the formation of a debating society modelled on Parliamentary lines, and with the object of affording to all its members ample opportunity for extempore speaking and criticism.

The physical side of our activity has been as much cultivated as the intellectual and social. The gymnasium has been full to overflowing, and the urgent cry is now for more room, more appliances. But it is to football that the glory of our athletic achievements belongs, glory won by much endurance and self-denial as well as pleasurable exercise. In a season of more than usual activity, the Rugby Union Club was more than usually successful, and that too after passing a resolution which deprived them of some of the best players of previous years; out of nine matches, two only were lost. Unhappily one of two was the inter-University match with McGill College, Montreal. It is hoped that the suggestions with regard to training and early practice will be acted upon, and produce a more favorable result in the coming season.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We publish the full returns of the University examinations in Law, Medicine, and Arts. The reports have been unusually long in making their appearance, and, as usual, considerable inconvenience has been experienced by undergraduates—those of the fourth year especially—in being kept in suspense until two days before Convocation. It seems unreasonable that nearly two weeks should elapse before the examiners' reports are presented to the Senate, and there ought to be nothing in the way of all being ready, as we understand some are, two or three days after the close of the examinations.

No member of our Senate takes hold on questions of educational interest more firmly and liberally than Professor Loudon, and he it is who now comes forward to bring an invaluable boon to undergraduates in the shape of a curtailment of examinations. We are over examined. A University, the best authorities are agreed, can do its work best by allowing to the College the whole work of teaching, and by confining itself to examinations, and those to the narrowest limits compatible with thoroughness. Surely it is absurd and harmful to enforce thirteen examinations in a four years' course. If some of our

University examinations are done away with and College work accepted instead, we will do better work and be sufficiently and, probably, more thoroughly examined. This is the plan of the German Universities and of Oxford, and will soon be general. With us there are practical difficulties to be overcome, some of which are pointed out in a letter in another column. On one point there raised, the discouragement of independent study by the proposed change, we have already given our opinion, that that change would do more than anything else to encourage independence of thought and investigation. As to our young lady undergraduates, they will not be allowed to suffer. They will be placed on an equal footing with us, either by admission to all examinations, the building of a separate ladies' college, or by co-education. We think the beneficent character of Professor Loudon's proposition will be so generally recognized as to be carried through the Senate, and then welcomed by all University men.

The meeting of Convocation next Thursday evening promises to be a most important one. The most important questions to be discussed are, increased endowments, increased representation on the Senate, the establishment of an Executive Committee of Convocation, and the payment of an annual fee as a necessary qualification for voice in the election of Senators. All these are very important questions and will no doubt call forth much discussion; for there are, with regard to them all, strong opinions on both sides. Now, when graduates seem to be waking up to the desire to make something of Convocation, if possible, it is to be hoped that they will be present on Thursday evening in large numbers, determined to understand and establish principles and lines of action, upon whose soundness and firmness the continuation of a reasonable and useful existence of Convocation must depend.

Professor Loudon's motion for the establishment of a new degree of Ph. D. promises to fill a long felt want. Nothing could be more desirable or beneficial than a spur to post-graduate study. This our degree of M.A. has ceased to be, if it ever was such, for, having fallen so low as to be measured almost entirely by the monetary standard, it is no longer an object of graduate work or of graduate ambition. This it is intended to make the proposed degree, which, open to all courses in the University, and demanding practical proof of work performed, will at the same time furnish a stimulus to study and stand as a fair criterion of the worth of candidates. Any degree that will take the place of our effete M.A. will be welcomed; and we look to such a carrying out of Mr. Loudon's intentions as will establish a fair, practicable and reasonable post-graduate continuation of University work and University interests.

After the close of our college year we have little to record in the way of sports, while this is the season when our American exchanges seem purposely set apart for the recording of collegiate and inter-collegiate matches. Baseball is unknown among us, and a boat-club is a *desideratum* not yet realized. True, we have the annual cricket match with Trinity, and another on Convocation Day; but even in these the teams supposed to represent us are by no means representative. Tennis this year is struggling for a recognized existence, and in the fall our foot-ball propensities will make themselves emphatically felt. But so long as May is entirely taken up with examinations, and college term does not begin till October, we can never expect to be known among colleges as the headquarters of Canadian college sport.

'Reminiscences of the battle of Ridgeway' have a peculiar interest for University men, for reasons with which every recruit to K company speedily becomes acquainted, and we are therefore grateful to the chronicler of the struggle for putting us in possession of accurate facts on a subject which has been to us only a half-remembered legend, told in fragments.

THE HOLIDAYS.

The evil days have passed over us when Examination incarnate and steeled against mercy shrieked from her hideous throne. Like the Sphinx of old, she propounds her riddles and demands their answers, or her victims. The devoted ones wander through our halls with uncertain gait and lack-lustre eye. Like the widow in the parable, many of them bring their all; but, unlike her, some of them will still go unblest. For nearly four weeks the reign of the monster has lasted, but sleepless eyes are now rejoicing in deliverance from their bondage, and forgotten at last is the monotony of the question: "How did you do on that paper?"

To all, then, at this time, surely nothing can be more appropriate than to preach the Gospel of Rest. The Gospel itself is wide, and a few remarks must suffice. These will be offered in the hope that they may be the means of leading some to a better method of utilizing the time at their disposal. The word 'rest' would perhaps have a depth of meaning for not a few at the present time without much amplification. That, however, will last perhaps not more than a week, after which will arise the question—what to do during the rest of the summer?

This is a very important question, and unless answered soon and the answer acted upon, will leave the average student at home without aim or object, to kill time in some barbarous fashion. Vacation will be fruitful in nothing but in unfitting him for next year's work. Instead of rest, he will find doing nothing to be one of the hardest of labors. Activity and variety are worth more to him both for mind and body than years of nothingness. Let each then map out for himself some course during the summer months which will give him very few idle hours. Anything will do so long as it does not shut out fresh air and sunlight.

For instance, it is to be regretted that so few of our students engage in pedestrian tours, which are so productive of incident and amusement. It is true we have not the incentive of mountain scenery to tempt us in that direction; but if grandeur is lacking, beauty, as seen in a cultivated rolling country, with distant glimpses of lake and river, and with valleys framed in by overhanging trees, on a woodland road, is everywhere around us. These—the incidentals—are enjoyable in the extreme; the end—exercise—none the less so when the day's tramp is over, and rest has charms she never had before.

Such expeditions, so very common in Europe and also in the Eastern States, apparently need only to be tried to be appreciated here. Why could not a few be planned and carried out through the summer? An itinerary by some of our undergraduates would make a very amusing contribution to the

'VARSITY.

To those who are fortunate enough to be interested in yachts, no words are necessary to confirm them in their zeal. To them it is given to appreciate in some measure the spirit which prompted the words—

'O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless and our souls as free;
Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire and behold our home!'

Trips should be planned and the details adhered to with fidelity. Nothing gives more pleasure than the satisfaction of plans accomplished, especially when in spite of obstacles. The Thousand Islands may be an attraction to some; others more fond of

Ever climbing up the climbing wave,
might make a coasting trip of any length. To these the fresh breeze, the whistling cordage, and the spray will afford a music more charming than even that of the old composers.

But yachts are expensive and for the few—all, however, can engage in rowing. Let the oar then know no rest as long as there is muscle to be developed. The canoe on smaller waters, with its true poetry of motion, claims its place in the affections of all lovers of sport. Ample opportunity will be afforded those desirous of seeing the true merits of the canoe exhibited, at the annual meeting of the American Canoeing Association, on Stony Lake, this summer. The canoe suggests another phase of summer amusement—camping. Who has not camped out?

This method of spending the holidays seems to have taken hold of Canadians to a greater extent than any other. And naturally so, for our back country is simply covered with pretty lakes teeming with fish of every kind. Muskoka, a few years ago almost unknown, has sprung into a popular summer colony, owing allegiance to her mother city Toronto. The Trent valley is one vast camping-ground, which the people of the neighboring towns have only begun to appreciate. The Ottawa, too, has a world of wonder to those who have never explored its lofty banks and broad expanse of waters. On all these waters and many more one can enjoy to the full the contemplative man's recreation, feeling with the angler of old that

'Some better pleased with private sport
Use tennis; some a mistress court;
But these delights I neither wish
Nor envy—while I freely fish.'

The writer, who, a few years ago, made one of a party composed of University men on a camping expedition, can speak from experience of the unalloyed pleasure and amusement of which it was the occasion. Then too was most welcome the slave's remark—'Verecundari neminem apud mensam decet.' The friendships formed at college, generally the strongest of all should be promoted by every means of this kind. *Esprit de corps* is a good motto, and its application to summer amusements is too evident to need explanation.

These, then, are a few of the ways in which summer can be spent to the profit of all. Every science has its paradoxes, and that of the science of rest is that true rest consists in continual occupation of mind and body.

The amusements enumerated, as are all others, are not for the strong and healthy alone, but more especially for the delicate and overworked. With proper care the delicate student is safer and better in his tent than in his bed. The enthusiasm awakened is worth quarts of medicine and pounds of pills. We want a better acquaintance with all the beauties of nature to inspire us with poetry, patriotism, and true national spirit.

L. J. M.

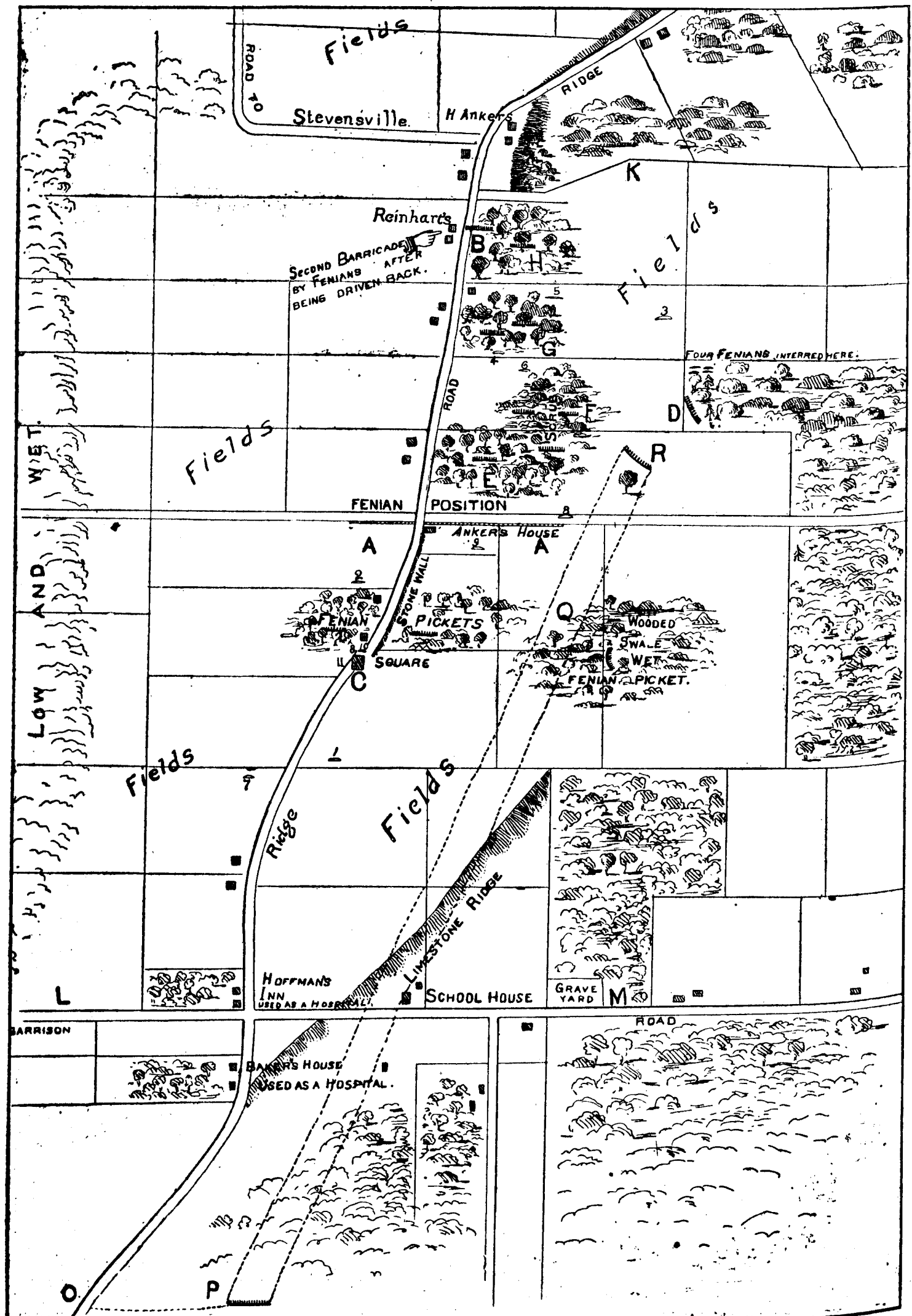
REMINISCENCES OF RIDGEWAY.

During the Spring of the year 1866 Canada was kept in a state of perpetual excitement by rumours of a projected invasion of the Fenian Organisation, whose leaders by this means hoped to strike a blow at the British Government through its dependency, and in addition to replenish their own pockets with the dollars of the poor Irish labourers and servant girls in the United States. The execution of this plan was made more feasible by the presence in that country of large numbers of Irishmen who had fought on both sides in the Civil War, and who, not having yet accustomed themselves to the quiet of civic life, were anxious for a little "fun," of one kind or another, and also for a little plunder. The Irish Republic was with many of them, no doubt, a minor consideration—though not with all. This narrative has been written from memory by an eye-witness, seventeen years after the event, it having been represented that such an account would be interesting to the present generation of the University Rifles.

These rumours took definite shape on the evening of the 31st of May of that year, when positive information was received of the landing at Fort Erie of a force of desperadoes, numbering about 1300, and thoroughly armed and equipped, though without cavalry or artillery.

At a concert in the Music Hall on that evening, an officer of the Queen's Own announced to all the Volunteers present that they would be required to meet at the drill shed at 6 o'clock on the following morning, for active service against the invaders. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm, the entire audience rising and singing 'God save the Queen.'

It was only at the breakfast table the next morning (Friday) that I learned the fact of the invasion; and at once announced my intention, if the news proved true, of joining the University Rifles for service at the front. This company (No. 9 of the Queen's Own) had, as I was at first informed, received orders to remain in Toronto; but inglorious ease was so little to their taste that they raised a vigorous and successful protest against such an unpleasant distinction, and demanded to be allowed to join their comrades in the hour of danger. Their officers, however, Captain Croft and Lieutenant Cherriman, were not allowed to accompany them. On receiving confirmation of the news I hastened to Professor Croft, who reluctantly gave me the last uniform, which I at once donned, and then reported myself at the Drill Shed, where I found



assembled most of the members of the company who were in town—a few having gone on with the main body of the battalion in the morning, the majority, however, had left Toronto immediately after the termination of the Examinations, so that our number was reduced to 27 men. At 2 p.m. the steamer 'City of Toronto' took us across the Lake to Port Dalhousie, whence we proceeded by the Welland Railway to St. Catharines. Here we were billeted at the Murray House, and about 9 o'clock turned in, but sleep was out of the question. At midnight we were summoned by Captain Gardiner (of the Highland Company, No. 10, Q.O.R.) to 'fall in,' and in fifteen minutes were all under arms in the Market Square. After an hour or more we were again on our way to the front, and arrived at Port Colborne, about 2 a.m., where we found the main body of the volunteers, consisting of 400 men of the Queen's Own, 300 of the 13th Battalion (Hamilton), and the York and Caledonia Rifle Companies, about 50 strong, awaiting orders to advance.

As I judged from appearances, these men had had as little sleep as ourselves. All was excitement, and anxiety to meet the enemy. Long before sunrise the troops were in the cars, ready to start for the scene of action. About half-past four o'clock the train proceeded slowly on its way to Ridgeway Station, which was reached, if I remember rightly, about six o'clock. In the village of Ridgeway we were formed in column and halted for a short time. Here poor Mewburn bought with his own money a box of biscuits, which he distributed among us, and which were the only food we of the University Rifles tasted before going into action. We then proceeded to march up the Ridge Road, expecting to form a junction with the 16th Regiment under Col. Peacocke. This gallant Regiment bore upon its banners the names of some of the most glorious actions engaged in by the British Army, but unfortunately for us, this was the Second Battalion of the Regiment which already bore the unenviable epithet of the 'too late' Battalion, having on several occasions been just 'too late' to obtain a share in memorable actions. As we afterwards learned, while we were hastening to the front, they were—sleeping; and later on, while we were fighting, they were quietly—breakfasting. Along this road we marched in a column of fours, the Queen's Own leading, Lt. Col. Booker of the 13th Battalion being in command of the whole force, Major Gillmor commanding the Queen's Own. The Highland Company (No. 10.), formed the rear Company of the latter Battalion, and was the last to extend, the University Rifles (No. 9), being immediately in front of them, and in rear of the Trinity College Company (No. 8). As we advanced along the winding road, we kept looking at every turn for our friends, the regulars, on the one hand, and our foes, the Fenians, on the other. After marching about three miles, the advance-guard signalled the enemy in sight, and the column was at once halted, and ordered to extend in skirmishing order. This spot was about a quarter of a mile south of the Garrison Road (line LM on the map). The configuration of the ground will be seen from the accompanying plan. To the right, to the left, and in front were thick woods, in which a very large force might have been lying in ambush for us; and here and there in the otherwise open space between, were patches of wood, orchards and houses.

In my account of the ensuing engagement I shall confine myself almost entirely to the fortunes, the advance, and alas! the retreat of the University Rifles, as being the only portion of the fight of which I have personal knowledge. A few remarks on the general engagement will, however, first be necessary. The Fenians had marched southward along the Ridge road, the head of their column having arrived at B (see plan), when they became aware of our approach from the south. They advanced to the cross-roads at AA, where they constructed a rude barricade (extending about 60 or 70 rods) by removing the fences on the north side of the road, and placing them, points down, over the fence opposite, and having thrown out some picquets in advance, awaited the attack. The advance companies of the Queen's Own first came into action with these picquets upon the road, distant about 400 yards in front of their position. After these had been driven in, the main body of the Fenians was dislodged with little or no difficulty from its position at AA, but made a second stand at the brick house and orchard marked in the plan, as Anker's house and E respectively. Here No. 6, the youngest company of the Regiment, and hence called the 'Babies,' won their laurels, under the command of Captain Adam and Lieutenant Campbell, the latter of whom was severely wounded. The struggle at this point was close and hard, and the fire very hot, this being, perhaps, the heaviest part of the fighting during the advance. The Fenians now fell back, firing from cover at the points DEFGH, their rear guard being in a pine scrub or thicket at K. At B was a second barricade, and from this point the charge appears to have been made which, being preceded by a mounted officer (and tradition says also by a cow) was mistaken for an advance of cavalry by the commanding officer, and led to the disastrous finale.

Having thus given a brief and very perfunctory account of the general features of the engagement (which my readers may supplement for themselves by consulting Col. Denison's book, or the other account contained in the University Library), let me return to our own men, who were halted on the Ridge Road at N, in intense suspense. The Companies in advance, as already remarked, had been extended, and for what seemed an eternity, the rear Companies, still halted in close column, awaited the first shot. At last the sharp crack of a rifle was heard; we knew that it was a shot fired in anger, and that at last we were in for it. Soon we too received the order to extend to the right, Lieut. Whitney, of the Trinity College Company, commanding us in the absence of our own officers. The advance of the University Rifles is marked by the dotted line on the plan, from r to our most advanced position at R. The first halt was made after reaching the top of the limestone ridge (from which the battlefield takes its name). It was here that we first noticed the unpleasant proximity of the foe. I well remember now hearing for the first time the sharp 'ping' of a rifle-ball, and seeing the stones sent flying about a foot or two from me. Still the danger seemed to be the last thing seriously thought of, the advance the first. And in a few minutes the officer's voice was heard again, 'Ad-vance!' and on we went, passing the projecting spur of wooded swale (Q), where the comparative shelter invited us to linger, and so without faltering to the road AA. Here the fire became so hot that we lingered willingly behind the shelter of the rail-fence on the north side. Here I can plainly recall a bullet splintering a rail so very near the head of my left-hand man, that he sung out 'Go slow! I don't like that tune!' Again, and for the last time, the word to advance was given. A solitary tree stood close to the fence, between us and the enemy, and never a man failed to observe strictly and with alacrity the injunction of the Drill Book to skirmishers, to take advantage of all available cover. All else was open field, and we were now completely exposed to a sharp fire from the Fenians who were comfortably ensconced at D, and potting at us in comparative security from behind the trees. Notwithstanding this advantage, the diligent target-practice of Corporal D—and others of our men told heavily on the Fenian skirmishers, and four of their dead were found here afterwards, as indicated on the map. One of them was picked off by the Corporal as he stepped from behind a tree, animated with similar good intentions towards the latter. We advanced into the middle of this field, within fifty yards of the Fenians according to one account, and here it was, before the retreat began, as I have always understood (though I did not see the occurrence), that our first loss was sustained.

Malcolm McKenzie, whose name is first in our memorial window, was the first to fall, shot through the heart. The Fenian firing must have been very wild, or most of us must have been picked off, exposed as we were, at that short distance. Lieut. Whitney was himself, I believe, the farthest in advance, bravely showing himself to the foe, though he must have known that he, as an officer, would be singled out before the men. During the whole of this advance, the Highlanders (No. 10.), who had been ordered to support us, were firing not only on our flank, but also over our heads, mistaking us for the enemy. In order to understand what followed, let us return again to the centre of the field, and the movements of the Fenians at B. Driven back from one point after another, and seeing the red-coats moving forward—really the Hamilton Battalion, but mistaken by them for regulars—their officers felt that the only chance lay in a bold advance. In order to animate his half-beaten followers to charge, Col. O'Neill rode out from the bushes in front of his men, mounted on a white horse. I do not know whether any other mounted officers accompanied him—nor can I vouch for the cow or cows which tradition says helped to magnify these few mounted riders in the eyes of the excited officer in command of our forces into a troop of cavalry; but at all events, the order was given to 'form square to receive cavalry.' Those who heard the order obeyed it, even under the heavy fire, and formed square in the road at the point indicated in the plan. Here, of course, they formed an excellent mark for the enemy's fire; and as soon as the Fenian Commander had recovered from his surprise at this extraordinary turn of affairs, he ordered his men to charge—and on they came, with a tremendous yell. In the meanwhile the square had been thrown into great confusion by the running in of skirmishers and relieving troops in order to join the square. The doubling to the rear of relieved skirmishers behind the supports, even on parade, is a helter-skelter race, and it takes many precious minutes before they are again in rank and file. In action of course the chances of confusion, among untried troops, are still greater. What wonder then, if this compact body of men, not yet recovered from this confusion, subjected to a galling fire, and with a charge impending, were infected with a panic, especially as the order to retire was given before the square could be properly formed? Now the retreat began. Many of the officers and men still kept their presence of mind, Major (now Col.) Gillmor and Capt. (now

Lt. Col.) Arthurs particularly distinguished themselves by their attempts to rally what had developed into little better than a retreating crowd.*

After this digression, let me return to the University Rifles, whom I left standing in the centre of the field, further in advance than any other portion of the Battalion, at such a distance as to be almost isolated, and engaged in driving the Fenians from their last tenable position in the woods at D, but with their ammunition beginning to fail. Owing to our isolation we heard nothing whatever of the famous and disastrous order to form square, and the first intimation of a change in affairs was the order to retire. We retired accordingly at the double, making for the point from which we had extended, about half a mile distant, where we expected to find reserves behind whom to shelter, and wholly unaware not only of the formation of the square at the point indicated, and of the march of the reserves from the original point of extension, but also of the advance of the Fenian right and centre, which had by this time reached a point much further south than our position. We were thus obliged to retire across the whole Fenian front—and this fact explains our comparatively heavy loss, amounting to three killed, four wounded, and two prisoners.

I believe it was in crossing the first road in our retreat, and before reaching the fence on the south side of that road, that poor Tempest was shot through the head. Even I, short-sighted as I was, soon became aware that many of the enemy were already ahead of us, so late were we in retiring, and had the satisfaction of seeing at least one Fenian knocked over as he was climbing a fence. He was rendered conspicuous by his bright green jacket, and by the green flag he carried, and, struck by a righteous bullet, fell off the fence with a horrid yell. The bullets were now whistling by us from both sides—we had got between friend and foe. The left flank, whom we had all but driven from their last post at D, had now also joined in the pursuit. As I was running along I was joined by poor Mewburn, who was so much exhausted that I gave him my hand to help him along. Poor fellow! I never saw him again. His favorite phrase was 'Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!' Presently another member of the Company, who was afterwards wounded, joined us, and I continued my retreat in company with a fourth comrade, but was soon alone. In a few minutes, just as I was turning round to look after Mewburn, I was struck in the groin with a Fenian bullet, which passed completely through my leg, and through my tunic behind. I fell to the ground, and rolled over for safety into a furrow in the ploughed field.

I still had my rifle in hand, having remembered Horace's 'relicta non bene parmula,' (which I also remembered had once been rendered in the lecture-room by a fellow-undergraduate, 'having left my shield behind, *not feeling very well!*') and not desiring to imitate the poet by lightening myself in this fashion. The hot blood (I knew for the first time how hot it was,) was spouting from both openings of my wound, and I felt as though my life were ebbing away very fast. I know not how long I had lain there, when I was found by one of the Fenians—a tall, powerfully built man, in shirt, trousers, boots and slouched hat, with a water canteen over his shoulder. He was evidently an old soldier, well versed in the customs of war, and treated me very kindly, inquiring after my wound and addressing me as 'Johnny,' the name familiarly given by the Northern soldiers to their Confederate enemies in the field. He gave me a very welcome draught from his canteen, and helped me to remove out of the broiling sun into the shade of an orchard near by. He inquired after our strength, and was very incredulous when I told him we were only volunteers and not regulars, and, when forced to believe the inscription on my buttons, retired a much disgusted man.

In the shade of a tree in this orchard I lay, surrounded by Fenians, who occasionally threatened rough treatment, but finally left me alone, probably thinking me virtually a dead man. I was growing gradually weaker, and had given up the idea of living, when suddenly I heard a loud voice shouting, with an oath, 'Don't shoot that man, he's a friend of mine.' Looking up quickly to where the voice came from, I saw a Fenian officer gesticulating to some one in my rear. All my love of life returned at once, as I made out a prognathous Fenian, of the type familiar to the readers of *Punch*, with hair cropped according to the most unmistakable gaol-pattern, pointing his rifle straight at my head from behind the nearest apple-tree. I moved behind the trunk of my tree with wonderful celerity for a man in my condition, my friend keeping his rifle pointed at me, until the officer covering him with his revolver, shouted—'d—n you, if you don't come away from that man I'll shoot you.' The prognathous one then moved sullenly away, occasionally turning back to see if he could not still manage to leave me a bullet as a mark of his esteem.

After some time, I was carried into a farmhouse on the other side

* The Adjutant of the 13th Battalion (I believe his name was Kenny) should also be honorably mentioned in this connection.

of the road, where I was laid on the floor. The Fenians then helped themselves to the contents of the larder, and fried some eggs, offering me a share of the food, which I was, however, unable to take. They then adjourned into another room to hold a council of war, and presently left the house. I was lying on the floor of the principal room in the house, with a basket as a pillow, containing some Good Templars' regalia, with which I endeavored to staunch the blood flowing from my wound. I believed myself alone, but presently heard sounds as of some one breathing with difficulty, and occasionally choking. On looking round, I could see nothing; but after a few minutes a man, in the uniform of the Queen's Own, who presented a most ghastly spectacle, dragged himself towards me from behind a door, where he had been lying. His upper jaw had been shot away just below the nose; the bullet, as was afterwards discovered, was lodged back of the palate at the base of the brain. The blood was running down his throat and choking him. He was, of course, unable to speak, but by gestures most piteously besought me to wipe away the blood. I did so as well as I could, but was of course unable to give him any relief. This was Corporal Lackey, of No. 2 Company, who died about a week later. A short while after there arrived at the house a noble old man, who had courageously ventured within the Fenian lines with the object of doing what he could to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. In order to effect his design, he represented himself as a medical man, and immediately on entering the house where we lay, he had poor Lackey and myself put to bed, and our wounds washed and dressed.

Soon others came in, the Fenians having retired; and in the afternoon and all night there was a constant stream of visitors and medical men passing through my room. The owners of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Teal, who had returned in the afternoon, were unremitting in their attentions to us. I was partly unconscious during this time, but had quite recovered my love of life. In the morning, those of the wounded who were able to be moved were taken to Port Dalhousie, and reached Toronto, along with the bodies of their slain comrades, on the same (Sunday) evening, where an immense and excited crowd awaited them. I shall never forget that ride on a stretcher, borne by soldiers of the 47th regiment, from Yonge-street wharf to my home. The bearers marched all the way through a dense crowd, which filled the whole street from side to side, and on reaching the house crowded in with expressions of sympathy and offers of assistance.

That Sunday was one such as Toronto had never seen before. The most contradictory rumors were afloat in the city; the churches presented a most extraordinary spectacle. Instead of the usual attendance of quiet worshippers—of the hymn of praise, the calm discourse—the attendant throng was assembled in deep humiliation and earnest prayer. I doubt whether a single sermon was preached in Toronto that day. Excited people came rushing into the churches and announcing the latest news from the front, then a prayer would be offered up by the pastor, or the congregation would bow their heads in silent supplication. The merchants, on word being received that the volunteers were suffering from want of food, ransacked their warehouses for supplies to send to the front by the steamer that was to go to Port Dalhousie that afternoon for the dead and wounded; and all the young men were hastening to the front. May our good city long be spared the repetition of such scenes!

After the first excitement in Toronto was over, in which the Queen's Own were exalted into heroes, it became much the fashion, owing perhaps partly to the self-depreciation of the 'heroes' themselves, to speak slightly of the action in which they had been engaged, and of their conduct in that action. People felt that what had been magnified into a battle was merely a skirmish, insignificant in comparison with one of the great pitched battles of the American war, free from the terrible carnage caused by shells and cannon-balls, and with no cavalry charges. After the removal of the fear of Fenian invasion, the disgrace of the defeat and panic began to be felt, the creditable part of the transaction began to be forgotten, and it became the fashion, and is still the fashion, even among those who participated in the engagement, to speak slightly of the behavior of the men. It was forgotten that these men had advanced against an equal, if not a superior number of enemies, who had more than one immense advantage over them. The Fenians were men who had been often under fire, and whom custom had familiarized, not only with military movements and their meaning, but also with the noises and sights of war, and of death in many forms. They were, of course, desperate men, whose every existence, as a body, depended on their success in this engagement; they were commanded by efficient and experienced officers; and finally, they fired from good cover, our men being in the open field. And yet our men, when ordered to extend and advance, executed these movements as steadily and expeditiously as when on parade. The advance was so determined that their experienced adversaries retreated from the first barricade at A A without making any

stand worth mentioning; they worsted the Fenian centre in the severe struggle at the brick house (Anker's) and the orchard at E, and drove them back a second time, and were on the point of driving them from their last position, when the disastrous order to form square was given. The right wing, consisting of the University Rifles, supported by the Highlanders, advanced, as already indicated, to the point indicated at R, considerably ahead of the advance of the centre, driving the enemy before them all the way, *i.e.*, about half a mile, and experiencing but little resistance, until the Fenians made a stand in the comparative shelter of the woods at D. When on the point of dislodging them from this last post, we were recalled. We now had to cross the whole Fenian front under heavy fire; and now the feeling that 'some one had blundered,' and that there was no one capable of any longer guiding their movements, began to infect us as it had already infected the main body before us. We had turned our backs on the danger, and now first seemed to be sensible of it. What wonder, then, if the commanding officer bungled, that the men, massed together, subjected to a galling fire, and thrown into confusion by contradictory orders, became panic-stricken?

In my narrative of this memorable event—which occurred, by the way, just 17 years ago this very day, on Saturday the 2nd of June, 1866,—corresponding even with the day of the week—I have confined myself almost entirely to personal reminiscences.

My reminiscences proper are now concluded: but there is one point I should like still to touch upon; I refer to the conduct of the regular officer under whose orders we advanced, and who failed to meet us at the time he had himself appointed. To enable my readers to judge of that conduct, I shall quote from his own report of operations, written for the information of Major-General Napier, who was in command of the forces in this district. This officer had managed to get as far as Chippewa by dark, on the Friday the 1st of June, the Volunteers under Col. Booker being then at Port Colborne. 'I resolved,' says he in his report, 'on effecting a junction with the force at Port Colborne. . . . With this object in view, I selected Stevensville as the point of junction, and having explained to Captain Akers . . . what my object was . . . I despatched that officer at 12 o'clock [midnight] to communicate with the officer commanding at Port Colborne, to make him conversant with my views and to make him meet me at Stevensville between 10 and 11 o'clock next [Saturday] morning, *informing him that I should start at six o'clock.*' (The Italics are my own). Col. Peacocke here names 'between 10 and 11' as the hour for meeting him at Stevensville; but both Col. Booker and Capt. Akers (the latter being a regular officer despatched to aid Col. Booker with his advice) state that the hour appointed by Col. Peacocke was 9.30, or one hour earlier. The despatch then goes on to state, that, 'about 4.30' the same morning, Col. Peacocke's command was augmented by a considerable force of both Regulars and Volunteers. The latter, however, had no provisions. 'I saw,' continues the gallant Colonel, 'that the absolute necessity of furnishing them with some would cause delay, and I telegraphed to Port Colborne that I should be *one hour later in starting.*' The gallant Colonel is careful not to inform us of the hour at which this telegram was sent; but it was certainly after 5 o'clock, when Col. Booker and the Volunteers were already on their way to Ridgeway Station. They had been waiting in the cars ready and eager to advance, since before 2 o'clock, and Col. Booker, not knowing what delays might happen, had started in good time.

It seems never to have occurred to the *professional* soldier, however, that the *amateur* soldier would be prompt in obeying orders, or

eager to fight, and that this message might be too late in reaching Col. Booker—as indeed it was. 'When about three miles from Stevensville [*i.e.*—six from Lime Ridge—at most two hours' march], at about 11 o'clock, I received a few words from Lieut.-Col Booker, written at 7.30 o'clock, to the effect that he had just received my telegram, but that he was attacked in force by the enemy at a place three miles south of Stevensville. At the same time, I received information that he had retired on Ridgeway.' And what did this gallant and courageous officer do then? Of course he pushed on to Ridgeway to help the comrades whom he had been instrumental in sending under fire! 'I encamped *one* mile further on, at a place called New Germany,'—even Stevensville being uncomfortably near danger. But no—I ask the gallant officer's pardon. 'At *four* o'clock, *having gathered information that the enemy was falling back,* . . . I left everything behind which would encumber the men, and started to follow them.' Oh! wonderful alacrity! And by dark he halted two and a half miles from Fort Erie, where the men slept on their arms. The next morning he was 'about to move' (true to the sobriquet of his Battalion) when he was informed that the Fenians really had escaped. 'The intelligence caused great mortification in my little force'—How naïve! Really this precious document makes one's blood boil by its revelation of such disgraceful and unsoldierly conduct, and one is impelled to ask why there was no inquiry made into the circumstances. Col. Booker, when his honour was aspersed, demanded and obtained a court-martial, which absolved him from blame—rightly, I think, except that he undoubtedly did make a terrible blunder in the matter of that square. Nor was the Major-General in command much less to blame. The Volunteers were despatched by him at 5 o'clock on Friday morning; his beloved regulars not till 2 o'clock, although the 16th Regiment was at Hamilton, so much nearer the front. The Volunteers were sent forward into the very teeth of danger, with the greatest despatch, the regulars with the most cautious slowness; and Col. Peacocke, taking pattern by his General, was careful to let the Volunteers rush into the post of danger, and to spare his men, whose business it was to fight.

I am aware that Col. Denison, in his little work on the Fenian raid, excuses Col. Peacocke's tardiness on the ground of the want of cavalry, and the consequent deficiency of scouts. But we hear constantly in Col. Peacocke's report of information brought in by scouts, and in the eyes of the people nothing would excuse his failure to keep his appointment, and his delay in advancing to the assistance of his comrades. It was indeed unfortunate that this officer was chosen to command the forces in place of Col. Lowry, of the 47th, who had had experience in action, and whose style of work was so different from that of his comrade, that although he left Toronto 24 hours later than Col. Peacocke left Hamilton, yet he actually arrived at Fort Erie before the latter. Had he been in command, there would indeed have been a different tale to tell.

Not content with putting the volunteers in this post of danger, he despatched them without a regular officer to command them, or at least to share the fearful responsibility with their own officers—and this too when a soldier of such large experience and consummate ability as Col. (now General Lord) Wolseley was available.

I feel, however, that my indignation has carried me too far—that is, for my readers' patience, but not at all beyond the limits of truth and justice. I am conscious that these reminiscences are but ill arranged and sadly lacking in descriptive power, but trust that my comrades, past and present, of the University Rifles may be able to find some interest in my tale for its own sake, though it were told with even a poorer pen.

UNIVERSITY NEWS:

RESULTS OF THE MAY EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS, LAW AND MEDICINE.

- Medals.**
Classics.
 Gold—J. C. Robertson, Goderich.
 Silver—A. Crichton, St. Catharines.
Physics.
 Gold—T. G. Campbell, Michigan.
 Silver—G. I. Riddell, Toronto.
Mathematics.
 Gold—J. W. Reid, Toronto.
 Silver—G. Ross, Hamilton.
Mental Science.
 Gold—A. S. Johnson, L'Orignal.

- Silver, J. S. Campbell, St. Catharines.
Modern Languages.
 Gold—J. Squair, Orono.
 Silver—R. Balmer, Toronto
Natural Science.
 Gold—A. C. Lawson, H'm'l'n
 Silver—D. O. Cameron, Lucknow.

Scholarships.

- THIRD YEAR.
Classics.
 W. J. J. Twohey, Toronto.
 R. A. Little, Hamilton, equal.

- Physics and Mathematics.*
 M. Haight, Hamilton,
 T. G. Mulvey, Toronto,
 equal.
Modern Languages.
 W. H. Smith, Toronto,
Mental Science.
 J. McG. Young, East Northumberland.
 Lorne Gold medal—
 T. C. Robinette, Toronto.
 Blake scholarship—
 W. G. Milligan, Toronto.

- SECOND YEAR.
Classics.
 1 H. B. Witton, Hamilton.
 2 W. M. Logan, Hamilton.
Mathematics.
 A. C. Mackay.
 2 R. A. Thompson, Granton.
Modern Languages.
 J. G. Holmes, St. Marys.
Mental Science.
 D. Mackay, Embro.
 Lorne Silver medal—
 G. Hunter, Toronto.

- General Proficiency.*
 1 G. Hunter, Toronto.
 2 D. Mackay, Embro.
 H. J. Hamilton, Collingwood.
 FIRST YEAR.
Classics.
 1 W. P. Mustard, Uxbridge.
 2 W. McBrady.
Mathematics.
 1 I. Martin, St Catharines.
 2 L. H. Bowerman, Hamilton.
Modern Languages.
 Miss E. Balmer, Toronto.

General Proficiency.

- 1 R. Gourlay, Toronto.
- 2 Miss E. Balmer, Toronto.
- 3 G. A. Cameron, Woodstock.

Prizes.*French Prose.*

J. Squair.

German Prose.

J. Squair.

Oriental Languages.

FOURTH YEAR.

Denovan, A. M. Toronto.

THIRD YEAR.

Cline, W. H. Boston.

SECOND YEAR.

McKenzie, D.

FIRST YEAR.

Doherty, A. E. Markham.

ARTS EXAMINATIONS.

Graduates, M. A.

Acheson, G.

Duncan, W. A.

McBride, J.

McGillivray, D.

Michell, F. L.

Teows, P.

Campbell, John

Dayfoot, P. K.

Mackay, J. S.

McGillivray, C. F.

Webber, F. W.

Blackadar, A. K.

Graduates, B.A.

Alexander, L. H., Toronto.

Balmer, R., Toronto.

Boulbee, B. F., Toronto.

Bristol, E. J., Napanee.

Burnham, J. H., Peterboro'

Cameron, A. B., Toronto.

Cameron, D. O., Lucknow.

Campbell, A. H., Toronto.

Campbell, A. U., Chatham.

Campbell, John L., Cheltenham.

Campbell, John Lachlan, Uxbridge.

Campbell, J. S., St. Cath.

Campbell, T. G., North Branch, (Mich).

Cline, W. H. Boston.

Cody, W. S., Newmarket.

Crassweller, C. L., Pickering.

Creasor, A. D., Owen Sound.

Crichton, A., St. Catharines.

Davidson, J. A., Stratford.

DeGuerre, A., Queensville.

Denovan, A. M., Toronto.

Dewart, H. H., Toronto.

Donald, R. C., Toronto.

Fairclough, H. R., Hamilton.

Farquharson, W., Tilbury East.

Fotheringham, J. T., St. Mary's.

Francis, D., Mitchell.

Fraser, A., Thorold.

Gordon, C. W., Harrington.

Gordon, G., Harrington.

Grant, D. W., Strathroy.
Greer, A. E. K., Colborne.
Hagarty, E. W., Toronto.
Haig, A. M., Baltimore.
Hudson, A. B., Ottawa.
James, N. C., Collingwood.
Jardine, W. W. Little Current.

Johnson, A. S., L'Orignal.
Kilmer, G. H., Walkerton.
Langton, H. H., Toronto.
Lawson, A. C., Hemilton.
Lee, L., Woodburn.
Lobb, A. F., Toronto.
Mackay, A. G., Toronto.
Mackay, J., Embro.
McCull, T. S., Toronto.
McGillivray, D. J., Paisley.
McIntyre, E. J., Galt.
McPherson, R. U., Langside.

O'Flynn, F. E., Madoc.
Osler, H. S., Toronto.
Oriniston, W. S., Whitby.
Park, H. G., Vachell.
Raines, F. N., Port Perry.
Reid, J. W., Toronto.
Riddell, G. I., Toronto.
Robertson, J. C., Goderich.
Ross, G., Hamilton.
Scott, W., Peterboro'.
Skinner, D., St. Mary's.
Smith, C. P., Parkdale.
Squair, J., Orono.
Stevenson, Andrew, Woburn.

Stiwell, J. R., Cheapside.
Stoddard, J., Thorndale.
Thompson, W. E., Ottawa.
Tibb, R. C., Toronto.
Walsh, J. J. Highland Creek.

Watt, J. Ingersoll.
Weld, O., London.
Wilgress, G. S., Cobourg.
Willoughby, W. B., Charlestown.
Wright, A. W., Bradford.
Wrong, G. M. Toronto.

THIRD YEAR.

Passed.

Balderson, J. M.
Bartlett, A. R.
Beatty, A.
Boville, T. C.
Bowes, J. H.
Bradley, W. I.
Broad, S. W.
Brown, J. F.
Burt, A. W.
Cane, G. F.
Cosgrove, H. J.
Cowan, G. H.
Cuthbert, J.
Davidson, H.
Drake, F. A.
Durand, C. F.
Fields, J. C.
Fraser, H. R.
Frost, W. A.
Gamble, J.
Gray, R.
Haight, M.
Hardy, J. M.
Henderson, A.
Holmes, G. W.
Kemp, C. C.
Leslie, R. J.
Little, J. G.
Little, R. A.

MacMechan, A. M.
May, A. F.
Mackenzie, W. P.
McQueen, D. G.
McWhinney, J. M.
Milligan, W. G.
Mulvey, T. G.
Page, J. A.
Passmore, A. W.
Potter, C.
Robinette, T. C.
Roswell, J. W.
Sale, G.
Smith, W. H.
Stevenson, Arthur.
Twohey, W. J. J.
Waterhouse, E. F.
Weir, W. C.
Wigle, E. S. (ægrotat)
Wood, H. R.
Young, J. McG.

To take subject of 3rd examination over:

English.

Broad, S. W.
Pape, J. A.
Potter, C.

SECOND YEAR.

Adams, A. A.
Bain, A.
Barron, A. R.
Bell, J. J.
Blackstock, J.
Cameron, D.
Chisholm, W. C.
Collins, A.
Collins, J. A.
Creasor, J. A.
Doherty, A. E.
Dougan, R. P.
Duff, L. P.
Duff, R. J.
Eliot, J. J.
Evans, J. W.
Forward, A. J.
Gardiner, Miss E.
Gilmore, J. L.
Hamilton, H. J.
Haviland, H. J.
Henderson, S. A.
Hogarth, G. H.
Holmes, J. G.
Hunter, G.

Irving, W. H.
Irwin, H. E.
Johnston, E. H.
Kennedy, J. B.
Kenrick, E. B.
Kyles, J.
Langley, Miss M.
Lennox, T. H.
Logan, W. M.
Macdonald, R. G.
Mackay, D.
Martin, S.
McCulloch, R. O.
McGeary, J. H.
McGeer, V. C.
Mackay, A. C.
Mackenzie, D.
McLeod, A. G.
Mercer, M. S.
Mickle, G.
Morphy, G. E.
Pool, J. I.
Peston, J. A. V.
Riddell, F. P.
Sanderson, W.
Short, J. S.
Short, F. T.

Sisley, E. A.
Smith, W. A.
Stafford, J.
Standish, W. I.
Sykes, F. H.
Thompson, A. B.
Thompson, R. A.
Tolmie, J. C.
Vickers, E. W.
Walker, W. H.
Walker, W. M.
Walmsley, T.
Webster, C. A.
Weir, A.
Wilson, G. D.
Witton, H. B.
Brown, Miss C. E.
Brown, Miss M. N.

To take subjects of second examination over:

Classics.

Adams, A. A.
Dougan, R. P.
Kennedy, J. B.
Tolmie, J. C.
Vickers, W. W.
Walmsley, T.

Latin.

Langley, M.
Short, F. J.
Stafford, J.

Mathematics.

Hardie, T. M.
MacMechan, A. M.

History.

Bell, J. J.

French.

Henderson, A.

Chemistry.

Pool, J. I.

Mental Science.

Thompson, A. B.

Logic.

Bain, A.
Blackstock, J.
Duff, R. J.
Sanderson, W.

FIRST YEAR.

Anderson, F. B.
Bell, G.
Garside, R.
Hird, W.
Hughson, L. S.
Mackay, R. R.
McLaughlin, R. J.
McLean, D. R.
Metcalf, I. J.
Mitchell, A. J.
Morgan, S. A.
Morris, J. W.
Perfect, A. E. A. H.
Smith, A. A.
Thompson, B.
Crozier, A.
Moore, D. B.
Robinson, W. F.
Almas, J. S.
Balmer, Miss E.
Bowerman, L. H.
Bradford, S. H.
Braithwaite, E. E.
Burkholder, E. C.
Cameron, G. A.
Chamberlain, A. F.
Clement, R. V.
Coates, D. H.
Cochrane, D. I.
Duke, W. A.
Edgar, J. F.

Elliot, A.
Elliott, F.
Elliot, T.
Fair, Miss C.
Fife, J. A.
Fitzgerald, E. G.
Flach, W. G.
Fraser, C.
Ganton, J. B.
Gourlay, R.
Graham, J. D.
Hamilton, J. R.
Carvey, H.
Hutton, J. P.
Hislop, T.
Huddleston, Miss M. E.
Jameson, D. U.
Johnston, D.
King, R.

Knox, Miss A.
Lane, R. T.
Mackenzie, J. J.
MacMurphy, D. J.
McPherson, F. F.
Marshall, T.
Martin, J. E.
McBrady, W.
McKeown, P. W. H.
MacMurchie, W.
Milburn, E. C.
Moore, A. H.
Moore, W.
Morphy, A. J.
Moyer, H. H.
Mustard, W. F.
Needler, G. H.
Richmond, E.
Roche, F. J.
Ross, R.
Rowan, T. A.
Sanderson, F.
Scott, J.
Shaw, J. P.
Shearer, T. R.
Shiell, R.
Siefert, J. A.
Simpson, N.
Spence, Miss N.
Stephen, W.
Walks, R.
Young, A. H.
McMaster, J.

To take subjects of first examination over:

Mathematics.

Duke W.
Hislop T.

English.

Edgar, J. F.
Johnston, G.
Lane, R. T.
McKeown, P.

Classics.

McMurchie, W.
Moore, W.

HONOR LISTS—
ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Classics.

CLASS I.

Mustard, W. P.
Johnston, G.
McBrady, W.
Shiell, R.
Ross, R.

CLASS II.

Gourlay, R.
Hughson, L. S.

Morphy, A. G.
 Hatton, J. P.
 Smith, A. A.
 Cameron, G. A.
 Hird, W.
Latin only.
 CLASS II.
 Coates, D. H.
Mathematics.
 CLASS I.
 Martin, J. E.
 Bowerman, L. H.
 Balmer, E.
 Moore, A. H.
 Fraser, C.
 Braithwaite, E. E.
 Stephen, W.
 Fife, J. A.
 Sanderson, F.
 Gourlay, R.
 CLASS II.
 Coates, D. H.
 Graham, J. D.
 Flach, W. J.
 Harvey, H.
 Simpson, N.
 McMaster, J.
 Robinson, W. F.
 McMurchy, D. J.
 Anderson, F. B.
 Ganton, J. B.
English.
 CLASS I.
 Balmer, E.
 Chamberlain, A. F.
 Young, A. H.
 Huddleston, M. E.
 CLASS II.
 Shearer, T. R.
 Burkholder, C. E.
 Cameron, G. A.
 Sievert, J. A.
 Elliott, T. E.
 Cochrane, G. J.
 Gourlay, R.
 Rowan, T. A.
 Milburn, E. A.
 Moyer, W. H.
 Needlar, G. H.
 King, R.
 McPherson, F. F.
 CLASS III.
 Coates, W. H.
 Fair, C.
 Fraser, C.
French.
 CLASS I.
 Balmer, E.
 Young, A. H.
 Needler, G. H.
 Chamberlain A. F.
 McPherson, F. F.
 Huddleston, M. E.
 Elliot, T. E.
 Milburn, E. C.
 Sievert, J. A.
 Coates, D. H.
 Fair, C.
 Moyer, H. H.
 Cameron, G. A.
 King, R.
 Gourlay, R.
 Shearer, T. R.
 CLASS II.
 Fraser, C.
 Rowan, T. A.
 Mackenzie, J. J.

MacMurchy, D. J.,
 Knox, A.
 Burkholder, C. E.
German.
 CLASS I.
 Chamberlain, A. F.
 Balmer, E.
 Flach, V. J.
 Burkholder, C. E.
 Moyer, H. H.
 McPherson, F. F.
 Young, A. H.
 Elliot, T. E.
 CLASS II.
 Cameron, G. A.
 King, R.
 Needler, G. H.
 Sievert, J. A.
 Coates, D. H.
 Huddleston, M. E.
 Milburn, E. C.
 Fair, C.
 Fraser, C.
 Shearer, T. R.
 Rowan, T. A.
 McKeown, P. W. H.
Hebrew.
 CLASS I.
 Doherty, A. E.
 Shearer, T. R.
 CLASS II.
 Moore, W.
 SECOND YEAR.
Classics.
 CLASS I.
 Wilton, H. B.
 Logan, W. M.
 Haviland, H. J.
 Gilmour, J. L.
 Hunter, G.
 Chisholm, W. C.
 CLASS II.
 Walker, W. H.
 Mickle, G.
 Evans, J. W.
 Riddell, F. P.
 Smith, W. A.
 Macdonald, R. J.
 Wilson, G. D.
 Mackay, D.
 Kyles, J.
 Morphy, G. E.
Mathematics.
 CLASS I.
 McKay, A. C.
 Thompson, L. A.
 McGeary, J. H.
 Hogarth, G. H.
 Sanderson, W.
 Henderson, S. A.
 CLASS II.
 Martin S.
English.
 CLASS I.
 Gardiner E.
 Sykes F. H.
 Barron, A. R.
 Hunter, G.
 Holmes, J. G.
 Brown, M. N.
 CLASS II.
 Standish, W. I.
 Hamilton, H. J.
 Brown, C. E.
 Mackay, D.
 Bain, A.
 Johnston, E. H.
 McLeod, J.

Irving, W. H.
 Langley, M.
 Mercer, M. C.
 Short, J.S.
History.
 CLASS I.
 Hamilton.
 Barron.
 Johnston.
 Holmes,
 CLASS II.
 Bain.
 Thompson.
 Standish.
 Hunter.
 Sykes.
 Brown, C. E.
 Brown, M. N.
 Gardiner.
 Mackay.
 Langley.
 Irving.
French.
 CLASS I.
 Brown, N. M.
 Sykes.
 Langley.
 Hamilton.
 Brown, C. E.
 Holmes.
 Gardiner.
 Hunter.
 Johnston.
 Thompson.
 Irving.
 Bain.
 CLASS II.
 Standish.
 Short.
German.
 CLASS I.
 Hamilton.
 Sykes.
 Brown, M. N.
 Holmes.
 CLASS II.
 Hunter.
 Brown.
 Brown, E. C.
 Standish
 Thompson.
 Irving
 Langley.
 Johnston.
 Bain.
Chemistry.
 CLASS I.
 Kenrick, E. B.,
 Shutt, F. T.
 Creason, J. A.
 CLASS II.
 Walmesley, T.
 Lennox, T. H.
 Dougan, R. P.
Biology.
 CLASS I.
 Walmesley, T.
 Shutt.
 CLASS II.
 Lennox.
 Kenrick.
 Dougan.
 Creasor.
Mineralogy and Geology.
 CLASS II.
 Kenrick.
 Shutt.
 Walmesley.

Creasor.
 Dougan.
 Lennox.
Mental Science.
 CLASS I.
 Duff, L. P.
 Mackay, D.
 McLeod, A. J.
 Mercer, M. S.
 Collins, A.
 Irwin, H. E.
 Preston, J. A. V.
 Tolmie, J. C.
 CLASS II.
 Hunter.
 Hamilton, H. J.
 Elliott, J. J.
 Webster, C. A.
 Henderson, S. A.
 Sykes, F. H.
 Hunter, G.
 Mackenzie, D.
 Sisely, E. A.
 McCulloch, R. O.
 Barron, A. R.
 Kennedy J. B.
 Vickers, W. W.
 Collins, J. A.
Logic.
 CLASS I.
 Duff,
 Mackay.
 McLeod.
 McCulloch.
 Gilmour.
 Hamilton.
 Irwin.
 Collins.
 Sykes.
 Henderson.
 Mackenzie.
 Tolmie.
 Barron.
 Preston.
 Sisley.
 CLASS II.
 Collins.
 Kennedy.
 Webster.
 Hunter.
 Mercer.
 Elliott.
 Standish.
 Vickers.
Hebrew.
 Mackenzie
 THIRD YEAR.
Classics.
 CLASS I.
 Little, R. A.
 Twohey, W. J. J.
 CLASS II.
 Passmore, A. D.
 Holmes, G. W.
 Boville, T. C.
 Roswell, J. W.
Physics and Mathematics.
 CLASS I.
 Haight, M.
 Mulvey, T. J.
 Fields, J. C.
 Gray, R. A.
 Cuthbert, J.
 McQueen, D. G.
 CLASS II.
 Little, J. G.
 Bartlett, A. R.
 Brown, J. F.
 Balderson, J. M.

English.
 CLASS I.
 Smith, W. H.
 CLASS II.
 Bowes, J. H.
 MacMechan, A. M.
 Burt, A. W.
 Robinette, T. C.
History.
 CLASS I.
 Smith.
 Milligan, W. G.
 Robinette.
 Burt.
 CLASS II.
 Bowes.
 MacMechan.
Constitutional History.
 CLASS I.
 Milligan.
 CLASS II.
 Robinette.
French.
 CLASS I.
 Smith.
 Burt.
 MacMechan.
 Robinette.
 Bowes.
German.
 CLASS I.
 Smith.
 Robinette.
 Burt.
 Bowes.
 MacMechan.
Italian.
 CLASS I.
 Smith.
 Burt.
 Robinette.
 CLASS II.
 MacMechan.
 Bowes.
Chemistry.
 CLASS II.
 Hardie, J. M.
 Bradley, W. I.
 Durand, C. F.
Biology.
 CLASS I.
 Durand.
 Bradley.
 CLASS II.
 Hardie.
 McKenzie, W. P.
Mineralogy and Geology.
 CLASS II.
 Bradley.
 Durand.
 Hardie.
Mental and Moral Science.
 CLASS I.
 Young, J. McG.
 Bowes.
 Robinette.
 Holmes.
 Broad, S. W.
 McKenzie.
 Sale, G.
 CLASS II.
 Fraser, H. R.
 Davidson, H.
 Weir, W. C.
 Cowan, G. H.
 Drake, F. A.
 Leslie, R. J.
 Milligan.

Beattie, A.
McWhinney, J. M.
Cane, G. F.
Roswell, J. W.
Henderson, A.

Civil Polity.
CLASS I.

Young.
Robinette.
Sale.
McKenzie.
{ Drake.
{ Fraser.
Cane.
Bowes.
{ Cowan.
{ McWhinney.

CLASS II.

{ Holmes.
{ Leslie.
Stevenson, A.
Davidson, H.
{ Broad.
{ Milligan.
{ Beattie.
{ Henderson.
{ Roswell.
{ Weir.

Oriental Languages.

CLASS I.

Cline, W. H.

CANDIDATES FOR
B.A.

Classics.

CLASS I.

Robertson, J. C.
Crichton, A.
Fairclough, H. R.
Hagarty, E. W.
Bristol, E. J.
Fotheringham, J. F.
Langton, H. H.

CLASS II.

Wilgress, G. S.
{ Grant, D. M.
{ Hudson, A. B.
Gordon, C. W.
McCall, T. S.

Physics.

CLASS I.

Campbell, T. G.
Riddell, G. I.
{ De Guerre, A.
{ Donald, R. C.

CLASS II.

Boulton, F.
Cody, W. S.
Scott, W.

Mathematics.

CLASS I.

Reid, J. W.
Ross, George.
Francis, D.

English.

CLASS I.

Squair, J.
Dewart, H. H.
Alexander, L. H.
Balmer, R.

CLASS II.

{ McIntyre, E. J.
{ Wright, A. W.
James, N. C.
Lee, L.
{ Willoughby, W. B.
{ Burnham, J. H.
Lobb, A. F.

O'Flynn, F. E.
Cameron, A. B.

Ethnology.

CLASS I.

Squair.
McIntyre.
{ Balmer.
{ Dewart.
Wright.
Lee.
James.
Willoughby.
Cameron.

CLASS II.

Alexander.
O'Flynn.
Lobb.
Burnham.

French.

CLASS I.

Squair.
Balmer.
James.
Lobb.
{ Dewart.
{ McIntyre.
Wright.
Lee.
Alexander.

CLASS II.

Cameron.
Burnham.
O'Flynn.
Willoughby.

German.

Squair.
Dewart.
Balmer.
Wright.
Willoughby.
James.
McIntyre.

CLASS II.

Alexander.
Burnham.
Lobb.
Lee.
Cameron.
O'Flynn.

Italian.

CLASS I.

Squair.
Balmer.
McIntyre.
James.
Lobb.
Dewart.

CLASS II.

Burnham.
Alexander.
Willoughby.
{ Lee,
{ Wright
O'Flynn.
Cameron.

Chemistry.

CLASS I.

Lawson, A. C.
Tibb, R. C.
Cameron, D. O.
CLASS II.
Weld, O.
Skinner, D. S.

Biology.

Cameron.
Lawson.

CLASS II.

Weld.
Skinner.
Tibb.

Mineralogy and Geology.

CLASS I.

Lawson.
Cameron.

CLASS II.

Tibb.
Weld.
Skinner.

Meteorology.

CLASS II.

DeGuerre.

*Mental and Moral Science
and Logic.*

CLASS I.

Johnson, A. S.
{ Campbell, J. S.
{ McPherson, R. U.
{ Farquharson, W.
{ Wrong, G. M.
{ Mackay, A. G.
{ Mackay, J.
Stillwell, J. R.
Osler, H. S.

CLASS II.

Denovan, A. M.
{ Kilmer, G. H.
{ Park, H. G.
Ormiston, W. S.
Cline, W. H.
{ Campbell, J. Lachlan.
{ Stevenson, A.
Campbell, John L.
{ Walsh, J. J.
{ Watt, J.
Raines, F. N.
McGillivray, D. J.
Smith, C. P.
Fraser, C.

Civil Polity.

CLASS I.

Campbell, J. S.
Ormiston.
{ Farquharson.
{ Johnson.
Mackay, J.
{ Stillwell.
{ Wrong.
McPherson.
Mackay, A. J.
Cline.
Campbell, John L.
{ Kilmer.
{ Park.
{ Denovan.
{ Stevenson.
Lachlan, J.
Campbell.

CLASS II.

{ Raines,
{ Watt.
Osler,
Smith.
Fraser.
Walsh.
McGillivray.

Oriental Languages.

CLASS I.

Denovan, A. M.
Gordon, G.
Granted a pass degree.
The number of candidates rejected in arts were :
Fourth year 2, third year 10, second year 23, first year 9. There was the usual number of young ladies up for examination, and most of them did very well.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

SECOND YEAR.

Passed.

Allan, J. A.
Burgess, W.
Clarke, A. H.
Clarke, J. N.
Laidlaw, W.
Leonard, C. J.
McMichael, A. J. W.
McPhillips, P.
Nason, J.
Ormiston, W. S.
Watt, D. H.
Creelman, W. F. W.

THIRD YEAR.

Passed.

Gould, C. R.
Justin, B. E.
Lown, A. S.
Lynch, D. J.
Lane, J.

LL. B.

Congdon, F. T.
Essery, E. F.
Jeffrey, A. O.
Ross, J. C.
Tarnbull, J. A.
Stratton, W. A.

Scholarships.

SECOND YEAR.

Allan, J. A., barrister of Perth.

THIRD YEAR.

Lown, A. S., of Toronto

MEDICINE.

Passed.

FIRST YEAR.

Bigelow, A. W.
Campbell, C. G.
Carlyle, J. C.
Caven, W. P.
Gregg, W. J.
Hamilton, H. J.
Johnston, D. R.
Little, H. E. R.
Macoun, J.
Marty, J.
Mackenzie, D.
Noecker, C. T.
Parker, S. G.
Peaker, J. W.
Peters, G. A.
Woodward, A. F.

SECOND YEAR.

Bascom, H.
Bourke, E.
Broadfoot, A.
Cane, F. W.
Carr, L.
Carveth, G. H.
Cherry, G. A.
Courtney, J. D.
Hoople, H. M.
Howell, J. H.
Knisley, A. B.
Krick, C. A.
Murchon, D. J.
Pool, D.
Saunders, M. R.
Staebler, D. M.
Sutherland, J. G.
Webster, H. E.

THIRD YEAR.

Bray, J.
Clerke, J. W.
Draper, J. S.
Hearn, R.
Johnston, J.
Mackenzie, A. F.
Patterson, J. W.
Spence, J.
Stewart, R. I.
Stewart, S.
Thompson, A. S.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Bingham, G. A.

M. B. EXAMINATION.

Clerke, H. S.
Dolsen, F. J.
Hansler, J. E.
Meldrum, G. A.
Robinson, W. G.
Carlton, W. H.
Cuthbertson, W.
Freeman, W. F.
Lepper, W. J.
Meikle, T. D.

M. D. EXAMINATION.

Clapp, R. C.

Scholarships.

FIRST YEAR.

1. Johnston, D. R.
2. Peters, G. M.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Carr, L.
2. Hoople, H. M.

THIRD YEAR.

1. Clerke, J. W.
2. Spence, J.

M. B. EXAMINATION:

Gold Medal.—Robinson, W. J.

Silver—Dolsen, F. J.
Starr Gold Medal.—Robinson, W. J.

In the first year Macoun requires to take chemistry again; and Mackenzie and Woodward to take anatomy again.

In the second year Poole to take anatomy again.

Honour List.

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy.

CLASS I.

Caven.
Johnston.
Peters.
Noecker.

CLASS II.

Marty.

Physiology.

CLASS I.

Campbell.
Bigelow.
Peters.
Johnston.
Greig.
Caven.
Noecker.

CLASS II.

Marty.
Macoun.

Natural Physiology and Chemistry.

CLASS I.

Johnston.
Marty.
Peters.

CLASS II.

Caven.
Hamilton.

Biology and Comparative Anatomy.

CLASS I.

Peters.
Greig.

CLASS II.

Bigelow.
Caven.

Johnston.

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy.

CLASS I.

Carr.
Hoople.
Bascom.
Howell.
Sutherland.
Staebler.

CLASS II.

Bourke.
Saunders.

Physiology.

CLASS I.

Hoople
Saunders.
Bascom.
Howell.
Carr.

CLASS II.

Sutherland.
Cherry
Krick.
Bourke.
Staebler.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

CLASS I.

Saunders.
Staebler.
Carr.
Bascom.

CLASS II.

Howell.
Hoople.
Cherry.
Minchin.
Sutherland.
Bourke.

Chemistry, Organic and Physiological.

CLASS I.

Howell.
Carveth.
Carr.
Sutherland.
Hoople.
Minchin.
Cherry.
Saunders.
Courtney.
Bascom.
Krick.
Staebler.

CLASS II.

Webster.
Bourke.

Histology.

CLASS I.

Hoople.
Saunders.
Staebler.
Bascom.
Minchin.
Cherry.
Howell.

CLASS II.

Carveth.
Sutherland.
Bourke.
Carr.
Krick.

THIRD YEAR.

Medicine.

CLASS I.

Bray.
Spence.
Stewart, S.

CLASS II.

Clerke.
Patterson.
Johnston.

Clinical Medicine.

CLASS I.

Spence.
Stewart.
Bray.

CLASS II.

Clerke.
Draper.
Johnston.

Surgery.

CLASS I.

Johnston.
Clerke.

CLASS II.

Spence.
Bray.

Clinical Surgery.

CLASS I.

Spence.
Stewart, S.
Johnston.
Bray.
Clerke.
Draper.

CLASS II.

Mackenzie.
Patterson.
Stewart, R. L.
Thompson.

Surgical Anatomy.

CLASS I.

Spence.
Draper.
Clerke.
Johnston.

CLASS II.

Stewart, S.
Thompson.
Bray.
Stewart, R. L.

Obstetrics.

CLASS I.

Clerke.
Thompson.
Johnston.
Bray.
McKenzie.
Stewart, S.
Spence.

CLASS II.

Stewart, R. L.

Pathology and Pathological Histology.

CLASS I.

Clerke.
Bray.
Spence.

CLASS II.

Stewart, S.

FOURTH YEAR.

Medicine.

CLASS I.

Robinson.
Dolsen.

CLASS II.

Clerke.
Meldrum.
Hansler.

Clinical Medicine.

CLASS I.

Robinson.
Clerke.

CLASS II.

Meldrum.
Dolsen.

Surgery.

CLASS I.

Robinson.
Clerke.
Dolsen.

CLASS II.

Meldrum.

Clinical Surgery.

CLASS I.

Robinson.
Clerke.

CLASS II.

Meldrum.
Dolsen.

Forensic Medicine.

CLASS I.

Meldrum.
Robinson.
Clerke.
Hansler.
Dolsen.

Hygiene.

CLASS I.

Dolsen.
Robinson.
Clerke.
Meldrum.

Medical Psychology.

CLASS I.

Robinson.
Dolsen.
Clerke.
Meldrum.

Practical Chemistry, Forensic and Hygienic.

CLASS I.

Robinson.
Meldrum.

Of the whole number of successful candidates, thirty-seven were from the Toronto School and nineteen from Trinity. Among those who obtained scholarships and medals, Messrs. Robinson, Dolsen, Clerke, Spence, Carr, Johnston, and Peters, were Toronto School men; and Mr. Hoople was a Trinity School man. There were no candidates from any schools outside of Toronto.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

Descriptive Geometry.

1 Duggan, G.H.
2 Tyrrell, J.H.
3 Burns, D.

Surveying and Levelling.

1 Duggan.
2 Tyrrell.
3 Burns.

Practical Astronomy and Geology.

1 Duggan.
2 Tyrrell.
3 Burns.

Applied Mechanics.

1 Duggan.
2 Tyrrell.
3 Burns.

Thermo-Dynamics.

1 Duggan.
2 Tyrrell.
3 Burns.

Hydraulics.

1 Duggan.
2 Tyrrell.
3 Burns.

Drawings

1 Duggan.
2 Tyrrell.
3 Burns.

Applied Chemistry.

1 Duggan.
2 Tyrrell.
3 Burns.

Mineralogy and Geology.

1 Duggan.
2 Tyrrell.
2 Burns

First and Second Year Work.

1 Duggan.
2 Burns.
3 Tyrrell.

Prizeman.

Duggan, G.H.

SECOND YEAR.

Descriptive Geometry.

1 Raymer, A.
2 Sterne, E.H.
{ Kirkland, H.C.
 { Robertson, J.
5 McDougall, J.

Surveying and Levelling.

1 Raymer.
2 Sterne.
3 Kirkland.
4 Robertson.
5 McDougall.

Spherical Trigonometry and Geodesy.

1 Raymer.
2 Sterne.
3 McDougall.
4 Robertson.
5 Kirkland.

Strength of Materials.

1 Sterne.
2 McDougall.
3 Raymer.
4 Kirkland.
5 Robertson.

Drawings.

1 Sterne

2 Raymer.
{ Robertson.
 { Kirkland.
5 McDougall.

Construction and Field Notes.

1 Raymer.
2 Kirkland.
3 Sterne.
4 Robertson.

Astronomy.

1 Sterne.
2 Raymer.
3 Kirkland.
4 Robertson.

Mineralogy and Geology.

1 Sterne.
{ Raymer.
 { Robertson.
 { McDougall.
5 Kirkland.

Applied Practical Chemistry.

1 Raymer.
2 Sterne.
{ Kirkland.
 { Robertson.
5 McDougall.

Optics.

1 Sterne.
2 Robertson.
{ Raymer.
 { Kirkland.

Prizemen.

1. Raymer, A.A.
2. Sterne, E.W.

FIRST YEAR.

Descriptive Geometry.

1 Ludgate, B. A.
2 Bowman, A. M.
3 McKay, A.
4 Bleakley, J. F.
5 Williams, J. C.
{ Bowman, H. J.
 { Allison, J. E.
9 McDougall, J.
10 Beach, W. C.
11 McLaren, A.

Surveying.

1 McDougall.
2 Ludgate.
{ Bowman, A. M.
 { McKay.
5 Allison.
6 Bleakley.
Bowman, H. J.

Applied Statics.

1 Ludgate.
2 McDougall.
3 Allison.
4 Bowman, A. M.
5 Bowman, H. J.
6 McKay.
7 Bleakley.
8 MacLaren.
9 Beach.
10 Williams.

Dynamics.

1 Bowman, A. M.
2 McKay.
3 Bowman, H. J.
{ Allison.
 { Ludgate.
6 Bleakley.
7 Williams.
8 MacLaren.
9 Beach.

<i>Drawing.</i>	2 Bowman, A. M.	4 Ludgate.	7 Williams.	} Ludgate. } McKay. } Beach. } McLaren.
1 Ludgate.	} Bleakley. } Allison. } Williams. } MacLaren. } Bowman, H. J. } Beach. } McKay.	5 Bowman, H. J.	8 Allison.	
2 Bleakley,		} Bleakley. } Bowman, A. M.	6 Williams.	<i>Chemistry, Theoretical.</i>
3 Allison.	} Bleakley. } Bowman, A. M.		7 Beach.	} Ludgate. } McKay.
} Bowman, A. M. } MacLaren, } Williams. } Beach.		} Bleakley. } Bowman, A. M.	8 Allison.	} Ludgate. } McKay.
	} Bowman, H. J. } McKay.		9 MacLaren.	} Ludgate. } McKay.
8 Bowman, H. J.		<i>Algebra and Trigonometry.</i>	1 Bleakley.	} Ludgate. } McKay.
9 McKay.	1 Bleakley.	2 Bowman, A. M.	} Ludgate. } McKay.	
<i>Field Notes.</i>	2 McKay.	3 Ludgate.	} Ludgate. } McKay.	
1 Ludgate.	3 Bowman, A. M.	4 McKay.	} Ludgate. } McKay.	
		5 MacLaren.	} Ludgate. } McKay.	
		6 Bowman, H. J.	} Ludgate. } McKay.	

'VARSITY SPORTS.

RUGBY UNION.

Last season will long be remembered by the lovers of 'Varsity sport as being the most successful for one branch of football and the most unsuccessful for the other. As regards matches both clubs played almost twice as many as the number of any previous year. The Rugby Club placed a team in the field which was only beaten once in Ontario, and that time the ball was kicked from the field, nearly a third of its length away from the goal. It is almost unnecessary for us to recapitulate the various matches that were played on the lawn, but still perhaps it may incite some embryo freshman to long for a place on so excellent a team. In the following list the game was won by the 'Varsity team: Toronto, Upper Canada College, Victorias (2), Trinity College, Trinity School, Port Hope, Guelph C. A. C. The following were lost, one against Toronto—first match of the season—and the McGill match. The enthusiasm manifested throughout the football season can only be characterized as tremendous. It is thought, however, by sanguine footballers that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that next season, with the additional impetus of the Rugby Cup, the amount of enthusiasm amongst the members of the club will be greater still, especially as the chances are in favor of the majority of last year's team returning to lectures. It is to be regretted that the team was not more successful at Montreal; but, as everybody said at the time, it was really a case of hard luck. As the time for the inter-university match is gradually approaching, and the playing off of the ties of the Ontario Union for the Challenge Cup, would it not be well for those members of the club who take an active interest in its welfare to get themselves into trim by the first of October and thus be ready to play, if necessary, a match during the first week of the coming Michaelmas term? The climate in Toronto is fully two weeks behind that of Montreal, so that if we wish to play the McGill men on even terms when they come here, we must take time by the forelock. There is plenty of material for the club to draw from, and although several old players will be missed, it is thought that a better team than that of last year can be placed on the field.

ASSOCIATION.

This branch of football does not seem to have been as successful as might have been expected from the large membership of the club—94. This year the club, out of twelve matches won five, lost one, but played six drawn games, any of which matches could and should have been won by the club had the team practised more together, and had each player sunk his own individuality in the combined play of the team. It might be suggested to the leading players of the club that they should take a warmer interest in the management of the club, and thus assist the committee in making adequate arrangements for team practice, which department has been the most neglected of the game; and, as it is a most essential point that the team should play together, not only in matches, but in practice, let us see a new order of affairs in October, which will have for a leading feature a practice match, between the first XI and at least another XI, on certain days of the week.

To work this scheme up properly it is only necessary that the Committee and the leading spirits of the club should put their heads together and give more time to the game than they have hitherto done.

There will be no lack of material next year, because a number of the best clubs playing the game in Ontario are sending several members of their last year's teams up for Matriculation. As these men are well known to all Associationists who played last year, let them be looked up in the fall, and let them be given a chance for the vacant places on the team. The club will thereby strengthen its team, which, if properly cared for, should surpass that of last year, and at the end of the season we should find that not the University College team is beaten by six goals, but that our adversaries are in a like unenviable position.

There is one bit of advice we might give to the Association Committee, and that is, as long as they have good players in training do not

let them seek outside of the College for better players, who are not in the requisite trim to play a match out.

It may be stated in conclusion that the Association Club has lost no matches in the cup-ties of the Central Association, having won three and drawn two. This result would have been far more satisfactory if the drawn matches had been won, but still they are not lost, and next season's team will start on a good basis.

CRICKET.

The annual meeting of the Toronto University Cricket Club was held on Wednesday, May 23, in the College Residence. There were a number of graduates and undergraduates present, and the liveliest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Secretary read the record of the club for the season, which is as follows:

Trinity vs. Toronto University, lost by 4 runs. Upper Canada College vs. Toronto University, drawn. Toronto vs. Toronto University, won by 5 wickets and 26 runs.

The officers of the club for the season of 1883 were then elected, and are as follows:

President, Dr. Wilson; Vice-Presidents, Professor Loudon, Mr. D. R. Keys; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. W. Vickers; Committee, Messrs W. F. W. Creelman, B. A., F. Congdon, B. A., E. J. Bristol, A. B. Cameron, A. D. Creasor, and E. S. Wigle.

The meeting then adjourned.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY vs. TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

The annual inter-university match came off last Saturday on the 'Varsity lawn. The day could not have been finer and everything around the University was radiant from the effect of the bright sun that honored us with its presence. Trinity won the toss and elected to go to the bat, and consequently the 'Varsity representatives turned out to field shortly after eleven o'clock. At first the wickets came very slowly, but when they once started to fall the excellent fielding and bowling of the 'Varsity men kept them on the go.

J. S. Howard was the only man who got into the doubles, and as he got but twelve, it may be imagined that the total score was small. The innings in fact ended for 31 runs, which was wonderfully little considering the calibre of the Trinity men. Lindsay and Creelman bowled very well and were successful in obtaining the majority of wickets. On the 'Varsity going to the bat, the bowling of Trinity was very strong and wickets fell fast, but on the arrival of Cameron, who was shortly afterwards joined by Creelman, the runs commenced to come rapidly, and when they were parted the score stood some 7 or 8 runs beyond their opponents. Hughes was the next man to make a stand, and he succeeded in obtaining 8 runs in good style, and in carrying out his bat. The innings closed for a total of 55 runs, or 24 ahead of Trinity on the first innings.

Shortly after three o'clock the Trinity men commenced their second essay, sending Farrar and Hayne to represent them. These gentlemen made a long stand, and when Hayne was displaced the score was 28. The fielding of the 'Varsity men, which had hitherto been excellent, now commenced to get loose and the result was that Farrar, H. C. Scadding and W. W. Jones, were all missed several times each, which lives gave them more confidence and consequently they hit well around the field. Scadding calls for special mention, as he gave a fine exhibition of free batting, driving one ball to the University building.

The innings closed just as the six o'clock bells were ringing, for 124 runs, which gave the 'Varsity men just 100 to catch up. This they doubtless would have done had time permitted; but as it was hardly possible to knock up a hundred runs in an hour, it was decided to abide by the original agreement and draw at six o'clock. The game thus ended in a draw in favor of the 'Varsity in first innings.

It may be stated that the ground was visited by a large number of ladies, all of whom evinced much interest in the game and encouraged their friends by hearty applause when anything occurred worthy of it.

PERSONAL.

NOTES FROM WINNIPEG.

Ghent Davis is one of the leading lights of the Winnipeg Literary Society, and is steadily gaining a good practice.

J. D. Cameron is in partnership with McMahon, and is regarded as one of Winnipeg's most promising barristers.

Larry Clark is studying law with Bain, Blanchard and Mulock. F. C. Wade and J. H. Brown are in the office of Ross, Killam and Haggart.

J. C. Elliot is expected back in the winter.

E. P. Davis has left Chicago for Winnipeg, where he will carry on his law studies. W. K. George is in business in Brandon.

Several articles from the pen of T. A. Haultain have appeared in the Canadian *Lancet*.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

'Where now the solemn shade,
Verdure and gloom where many branches meet,
So grateful, when the noon of summer made
The valleys sick with heat.'—*Bryant*.

LOTUS EATING.

Sunshine and shadow,
Shadow and shade,
Drowsily dreaming
Duty ghosts laid.
Life is but seeming,
For e'er and e'er teeming
With troubles self-made.
A truce to all fretting,
Peace comes of forgetting.

Still be our vision
Dream isles Elysian,
Lethe water bearing,
Lotus flower wearing.
Lazily swinging
Here, to and fro ;
Why should we toil on ?
What can we know ?
Loving is longing,
Longing is grief,
Fruition is madness,
Death but relief.
Passion, ambition,
Faith, duty, pain,
Jar not our dreaming,
Come not again.
Sunshine and shadow,
Shadow and shade,
Soft lotus eating
For this life were made.

—*Berkeleyan*.

A pig died in Georgia of sunstroke, and a Chicago paper says, 'We must all be more careful, and wear green leaves in our hats.'

A travelling printer, for want of employment at his trade, went to work on a farm. He came one day to ask his employer if a hen should be set solid.—*Danbury News*.

Adam missed one of the luxuries of life, He could not laugh in his sleeve.—*Ex*.

At the close of a certain Professor's announcements in regard to the examinations the other day, he very significantly added, 'And may the Lord have mercy on your souls.'

The old proverb, 'Where there's a will there's a way' has been revised. It now reads, 'where there's a bill we're away.'

We do not know if our readers are aware that the effects of a pinch of snuff consist of exacerbations of sternutations due to alternate anodic and cathodic diaphragmatic and costal movements, accompanied by prosthodontic and opisthotonic vertebral flexions, sometimes so violent as to cause the prognosis of sterno-clavicular and sterno-cleido-mastoideal dialyses, to which pathognomonic prodromes succeed cyanotic venous an-giectasis and lacrymal apocenososis, highly diagnostic of dacryocystitic lesions, which, were the ætiology unknown, would præsuppose the supervention of subacute, asthma-spastico arthriticum incnnstons, the cardiognmus cordis sinistri of 1763.

**

MACKINTOSHES.

I wonder if the man who first propounded the theory that the origin of all dress was adornment, had ever been brought face to face with a lady in a mackintosh! I fear not. Compared to such a garment, the costume of Bolivar's Cavalry, described by Herr Tenfeldsdrockh—a square blanket, twelve feet in diagonal, with, in the centre, a slit—would be absolutely delicious. But perhaps, my more stalwart reader, you have never considered the garment to which I refer; or perhaps; and with more likelihood, it has been brought to your notice only on a wearer whose graceful figure you so knew by heart that the lustreless, external covering was by you completely ignored, and the eye of memory was so satisfied, that the eye of sense was willingly temporarily blind. If so, happy are you. For a moment, however, rid yourself of these sweet impressions, consider the article—the waterproof, or by what other title you may know it—*per se*, in the absolute: this dull, black thing; huge at its base, tapering foldless to the apex, reflecting no color, betokening no personal trait, utterly devoid of individuality, isomorphous, homogenous, hideous; consider thus, such a garment, then, mentally, place yourself in the great Parthenon, in the time of its perfection, and imagine the chryselephantine image of the majestic goddess arrayed in—a waterproof. Athena forgive me the thought! This is a statue, you say, of course it is incongruous. Nay then, fancy Penthesilea and her Amazons uniformed in such rain-warding-off equipment, or Atlanta disrobing herself for her race of such gutta-perchaed raiment.

But, truly, it does sin against all right principles of art, this attire. Egyptian architecture, I know, will perhaps give it a semblance of support, but it is illusory. The Propyla with their broad foundations; the Sphynxes on their massive seats; and, above all, the Pyramids seem to countenance a divergence from the tall, graceful Greek style. But here, what is aimed at is sublimity, by inducing the thought of endurance through massiveness. It is the same as the Pagodas of Burmah, the Kyoungs of China, the Gopuras of India. But then, besides the fact that a woman's costume is intended, amongst other things chiefly, to reveal and enhance a 'tender grace'—the very antithesis of massive force—and these buildings only attempt to pourtray the power and lastingness of their tutelary deities; every one of the structures I have mentioned is richly decorated: the Propyla with magnificent frescoes; the Kyoungs with carvings and sculpture; the Pagodas sometimes actually gilded from the foundation to the graceful Tee; and all ornamented with statues and bright tints. So that we may, I think, dismiss any idea of an analogy favoring this unadorned, waistless conoid cloak.

Would ornamentation, then, counteract its ungainly contours? Hardly. Northern nations, unaccustomed to the brilliancy of a tropical sun, cannot rise to that pitch of gay coloring which would be necessary to redeem so unsightly a costume. And ingenious decoration indeed it would have to be, to please, on a dull and mud-bespattering day, the ruffled temper of a hasty passer-by.

Have I maligned too much so necessary an article of dress? It has some merits, I do not deny. Fair cheeks, glowing from the rainy gusts, never, perhaps, look brighter than with this so sombre a background. Daintiest boots might escape observation but for some uncomely robe. And then, ah! even you, stalwart reader, discerning, by memory, hidden beauties, will hail with pleasure the time, when, the sun reappearing, you

assist in removing the doleful investiment, and will even with
delight carry on your arm the hated thing!

T. A. H.

* *
THE DUDE.

The dude hath donned his silken socks,
And devilled his flaxen hair
Till it stands erect,
With marked effect
To catch the popular stare;
For well he knoweth those radiant locks,
Impart an aesthetic air.
He now to his gay gondola comes,
And twiddles his light guitar,
Prepared to float
On the castle moat
By the light of the evening star,
While snatches of opera tunes he hums,
Or puffs at a choice cigar.
'Oh, come and sail in my gilded boat—
Come sail on the moat with me;
By yon pale moon,
By the Great Horn Spoon,
I swear to be true to thee.'
The maiden lists to his amorous note,
And into the boat steps she.
But, alas! the tide was running high,
And the gondolier was drunk;
And the gilded bark
With maid and spark,
Deep under the water sank,
And had it not been for a fisherman nigh,
They had slept in an oozy bunk.

—Scholastic.

POET'S CORNER.

INNOCENCE.

A SONNET.

Not on the crowded plain she grew, this flower,
This lily-stem, as yet not burst in bloom,
Where hot and heavy-scented vapors fume,
And crush of many toiling feet o'erpower
And all too ruthlessly besmirch the few,
The fairest; but this lily-stem in peace,
In deepest, quiet glade of forest trees
Sheltered, bloomed. Of love, of hate, 'tis true
She heard; but the polluting breeze that brought
To her so innocent ear these sounds, was reft
In that pure forest glade, of all that sought
To mar her thoughtless purity, and left
No sight, no sound, no slightest tainting air,
No speck to strike her fleck-less sepals there.

H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the VARSITY.

SIR,—I wish to draw attention to some complications and inconveniences which seem to arise from the motion of Professor Loudon reducing the number of examinations. When we read that the University examinations of the 2nd and 3rd years are done away with, and college examinations substituted, the query naturally suggests itself, what provision has the gallantry or thoughtfulness of our Senate made for the young lady undergraduates who may wish to take the examinations of the years in question? Those examinations are to be conducted by the professors of the college, and will naturally be based upon the lectures. Now, as the young ladies have not the privilege of attending those valuable lectures, must they then be examined upon them? It may be said, let them attend some affiliated college. But, aside from the difficulty of discovering any institution for ladies competent to furnish such advanced instruction, other causes may make it impossible to attend those institutions, and this removes us gently back to the first horn of the dilemma. The only explanation which seems to be compatible with the maintenance of the motion as it stands is

that our Senate is at last beginning to bow to the necessity for co-education. We suggest, however, that the better plan would be to remodel the motion by simply transferring the examinations back to the University. But more of this anon. However, before this matter is pressed, as it will be, practically next spring, it would be well if some measures were taken for a solution of the difficulty; and this duty devolves upon those who are responsible for the present changes.

Again, we would respectfully ask: Is not the motion as already passed tantamount to making attendance on lectures during the 2nd and 3rd years compulsory, and will it not accordingly be an added discouragement to persevering, aspiring young men who cannot afford the one or two years to spend in a college, and who nevertheless with commendable determination employ the hours left them after the occupation of the day in pursuing the regular course prescribed by the University? And would not our University be acting an unworthy part if it should be instrumental in hampering study which has already difficulties enough to contend with? Why not withdraw from this discreditable position by the simple method above indicated, of transferring the examinations of the second and third years back to the University, and of repealing that regulation which makes attendance on lectures for even one year compulsory—a regulation at once humiliating to the students, and insulting to the professors, from the implied insinuation of incapacity? To a challenge of this sort reply is usually made, Yankee fashion, by another question: What! would you have the University degraded to a mere examining board? Of course this is quite irrelevant. For we are not concerned with any University dignity apart from University usefulness. In this last quality alone lies its real dignity and beauty. And as to the insult implied in the epithet 'examining board,' it vanishes as soon as we have expressed the idea somewhat differently. One of the noblest functions of a University is to register the results of that independent study which is being carried on in many a far-off nook of our country. It is the study which is most fruitful of good to the individual and to the state, and in refusing it the encouragement of recognition, our University contracts the sphere of its own usefulness, loses the opportunity of acquiring a truly national importance, and degrades to the relatively humble position of head of a section. Let those who profess an anxiety about the dignity of our University see to it that she does not adopt this narrow and suicidal policy of isolation.

Let it not be imagined either that in assuming the duties of a national registrar of progress our University would necessarily abandon all positive efforts of her own. Let our University but have the confidence to do without the dishonoring support of compulsion, and rely for patronage solely on her own merits and efficiency, and no danger, if she possesses these merits, that they will lie unrecognized. Let our library be better equipped, and educators, conscientious, earnest and full of life, be secured, and University College will in short time be thronged with volunteers keen in the pursuit of knowledge, and then we may predict that true scholarship, at present mournfully deficient in our University, will blossom into life, and be a beautiful and perpetual ornament to our country. Yours, etc.,

B.

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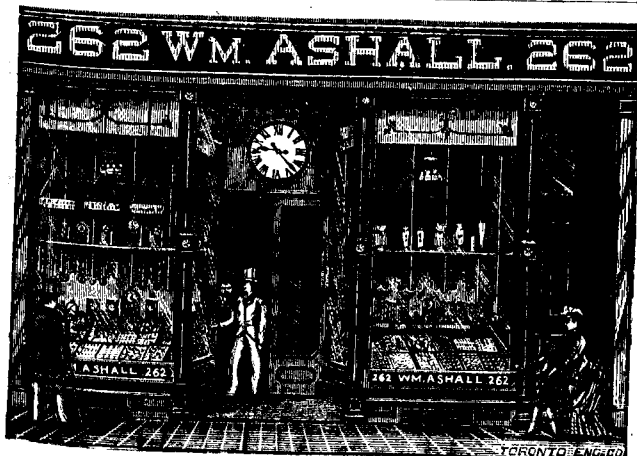
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