

THE WHITE AND BLUE.

VOLUME I.]

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COLLEGE ITEMS.

Knox college football team are having their pic-
ture taken to-day.

The glee club will practice on Monday afternoon.
A large attendance requested.

The Knox college students will hold a conversa-
tion on the evening of Friday, the 20th inst.

I'm in Durance vile, as the oyster said when he
was swallowed by the janitor.

TRINITY college students extended an invitation
to the officers of our literary society to attend their
annual conversation.

There will be a meeting of the Senate of the
University in a few days to appoint the examiners
for 1880.

Dr. McCaul's lectures on epigraphy commenced
on Thursday, all the honor classical men of the
fourth year being present.

More reading-room accommodation will soon be
required in connection with the library. The seats
in both rooms are often occupied.

The Canadian society at Princeton, on the 29th
of December last, gave a reception to Messrs.
Galloway and Hunter, senior students of Union
Seminary and formerly of Knox College, Toronto,
when on a visit to that seat of learning.

The *Rouge et Noir* regrets that the Rugby foot-
ball clubs in Ontario (at least ten in number) have
not followed the example of the Association clubs
and started a central association, which would
settle disputes, arrange matches, &c., and call on
our club to join Trinity in such an organization.

The thirteen 'immortals' who make up the fourth
year class in metaphysics are going to have them-
selves photographed, and have appointed next
Saturday for the sitting. The men in moderns of
the same year have made similar arrangements.
Both groups will include their professors. The
'immortals' may daily be seen 'poring' in antici-
pation of Saturday next.

Passmen taking two examinations, or honor men
taking one examination, in natural science, are
denied membership of the Natural Science Associa-
tion. Only honor men in naturals are admitted.
A passman informs us that the association has an
inside guard, an outside guard, a grip, and a pass-
word, and says that he overheard two of its mem-
bers discussing where they might borrow a goat.

Knox College has welcomed back W. A.
Hamilton, M.A., who graduated at this University
in 1877. Mr. Hunter has been studying in
Union Theological Seminary, New York, and
doubtless profited greatly by his American ex-
perience and theological training, but he is a
thorough Canadian and wished to complete his
studies at home: hence his return to Knox.

In the Ontario Assembly Mr. Badgerow has given
notice of motion for a return shewing:—1. The
original nature and amount of the endowment of
King's College, afterwards the University of
Toronto; 2. All changes made from time to time
in the manner of investing the funds of the trust
and the amount at present invested; 3. All expen-
ditures on capital account made out of the endow-
ment up to the close of 1879; 4. The income
derived each year from the fund from the year 1853
to 1879 inclusive; 5. The expenditure, excepting
that on capital account, for each year from 1870 to
1879 inclusive, specifying the proportions debited
to the university and the college respectively; and
6. The items of the current expenditure in detail
for the years 1878 and 1879. Also, for a return
containing the minutes of all the university of
Toronto during the year 1879.

COLLEGE WORLD.

They say Vassar girls are never so happy as when
allowed to go down to the river and paddle around
the buoys.

PRESIDENT McCosh has the most elegant man-
sion of any college president, the gift of the Phila-
delphia Stuarts.

The female element of Oberlin literary societies
has resolved upon offering the faculty \$2,000 for
the erection of a new society room.

A FRESHMAN says that as soon as he gets out of
college he is going to write a book entitled, *Life*
at Yale, or four years in the Saddle.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

We are all of us too prone to treat things superficially, to lose sight of realities and take up with shams. This thought naturally occurs to any one who has sat out a few of the late meetings of our college debating society. All idea of the original purpose of this institution seems to have been lost. Yet the name which it bears, the Literary and Scientific Society, would seem to show that it was intended in some remote past to concern itself with the consideration of questions of literary and scientific interest. The mistake of our predecessors, however, consisted in their inability to forecast coming events. Sharing the simple innocence of those forgotten times, they ridiculously imagined that the discussion of literary and scientific questions would prove as interesting to their more enlightened successors as to themselves. But let us not be unjust to our forerunners. Rude women as they were, they yet left us a priceless heritage. They left us a constitution, which promises to be at no distant date—nay, which is now—the most perfect in the world. Macaulay boasted on several occasions of the unrivalled perfection of the British constitution; but let us not be hard upon Macaulay's errors. His chances were limited.

This constitution of ours is unquestionably our glory; but, perfect as it is, certain of our members, gifted with an almost superhuman faculty of discernment, see many opportunities for improving it. It has been decided that our weekly meetings be reported in the daily papers. This to me is an every-way praiseworthy measure, because as our meetings are principally occupied with the discussion of our constitution, reports of these various meetings would diffuse among mankind a knowledge of the most perfect system of laws in existence. What glorious results may thus be brought about who can tell? A long procession of distant ages may look back with reverence to this society of ours as to the dawn of all their wisdom. The great historical problems of the future may be to determine the respective effects upon human affairs of such momentous institutions and events as the French Revolution, the various socialist societies, and the Literary and Scientific Society of University College, Toronto. The heroes and patriots of those days will doubtless form themselves upon types, which are now in the flesh and dwelling among us.

But we must not let this generous and ennobling ardor carry us away. Let us cling to the main fact that an irrepresible legal genius animates a small section of our members. Regarded from the standpoint of the simple beings who founded the society, such genius would appear to merit instantaneous suppression. But consider what a quickening and stimulating influence lengthy discussions on the duties of the house committee and the leading out of magazines will have upon our minds! The subtlety of the serpent will become part of our nature. In such discussions what finessing and strategy are met by finessing and strategy! What ingenious misconstructions are put upon the plainest matters! How members with nothing to say, and no ability to say it, rush

to the front and display their complete ignorance of their own relation to the universe.

To speak out plainly, it is felt by many, whose opinion is entitled to some consideration, that the society is being swept away from its legitimate and useful object by a seemingly fathomless influx of small talk. The rules of order were meant by the men of sense, who first put them forward, to facilitate debating, the end for which the society is supposed to exist. But a class of narrow, technical minds has since found its way in amongst us, which seems to consider an endless discussion of the constitution the chief end of the society. If that be indeed the case, the members can easily find better and more amusing and more instructive occupation by joining such an institution as the Toronto Reform association, where they will hear men of sense discourse on important problems from another point of view than that of intellectual babyhood. Several times already this year the debate, which is really the important part of the evening's programme, has been crowded out, the time being occupied with petty brawling over profoundly unimportant questions: A small portion of each evening, say an hour, should be set apart for these trifling constitutional matters; and then the important business should be at once proceeded with. The society was meant to be a training-school for debaters, not for pettifogging attorneys, and the sooner this fact is realized the better.

It may be said with lofty scorn by some one that the society is a very small thing, and that there is no need of getting into a rage about it. This is true; and human life itself is a small thing. But of all the useless things in a useless universe small, silly, flat talk is the most useless and provoking, and should be dealt summarily with. K.

TEN YEARS HENCE.

The suggestion of A. B. with regard to the undergrads of the fourth year making a pledge to join in a re-union ten years hence is one which, I think, should meet with the approval of all, and no doubt most of us will be much pleased, if a satisfactory agreement is entered into, for as A. B. says, it could not fail to be an event of very great interest considering the separation near at hand and the divergence of pursuits soon to be entered upon in the world's wide battle field, and in view of the fact that by that time our ideas and relations will have undergone what ten years of time can effect. With regard to the manner of celebrating the event there will be time to think that over. Instead of 'nunc est bibendum,' perhaps all will by that time think something graver more conducive to pleasure, for no doubt a ten years' cruise on the sea of life will not be without its gales which will tend to deepen the feeling of the reality and earnestness of life. The theologian and the scientist will be able to shake hands over the dispersion of the clouds which now obscure the vision of both, and congratulate one another over the discovery of the unity of all truth, theological or scientific—the physiologist and the philosopher will rejoice that a fuller view is had of the sympathy of 'senses and intellect'—the classic and the modern will have even a higher appreciation for the beauties of the inspiration of the muse, while

the mathematician's calculations will have struck the remotest star.

But no more 'chateaux en D'Espagne'—time will tell, and what it will say in ten years we want to hear. If the care and anxiety of life shall be part of our lot, let us for one evening drive dull care away by the recollection of the many past and pleasant memories of our earlier years, among which those passed in the precincts of University College have been the best and brightest of the past, and may prove to have been the happiest of our lives. Hoping all fourth year men will endorse the suggestion, I for one intend to be there.

C. D.

THE NEW APPARATUS ROOM.

As some of our readers, we judge, are not aware that such a thing exists in University College as an Apparatus Room, or, if aware of its existence, have no very definite idea of what the term implies, we offer here the following brief account of its life:—

On the removal of Professor Croft, some time ago, to the School of Practical Science, the old laboratory and adjoining rooms in which he was wont to be encamped in days gone by, were transferred to Professor Loudon, to serve as a future store-house for the apparatus which was then on its way from Paris. Accordingly the rooms were completely overhauled, new skylights put in, and the old staircase removed from the inside of the laboratory, the upper portion of the laboratory being now used as a dark chamber for optical experiments, and connected with the side stairs running from the hall.

The floors and walls have undergone a complete transformation, and now present quite a respectable appearance throughout, the walls having been thoroughly cleaned and whitened, and the floors smeared with shellac, giving them the appearance of polished oak.

The instruments have been obtained at a great cost from Monsieur Lutz, of Paris, the well-known optician, and are intended to illustrate the elementary laws of heat, light and sound. The instruments already out are chiefly acoustical, but the remainder are daily expected, and when they have arrived, will be located in the old west end reading room. The small rooms which Professor Croft used as private rooms are chiefly filled with instruments for showing the different ways in which sound can be produced; and the walls are hung with framed tables showing the construction of scales, and the comparative ranges of human voices.

The large room which formed the laboratory is filled with acoustical instruments, stored in glass cases, and kept in very fine condition. These acoustical instruments consist of sonometers, tuning-forks, etc., and form the most interesting part of the apparatus, and all who are the least inclined to exert themselves can easily understand the principles upon which they are constructed.

Much might be said of the other instruments, some of which are too complicated in character for ordinary mortals to comprehend, but we fancy our readers would rather be spared further description, and we therefore would advise them to go and observe for themselves.

GENERAL SCHOLARSHIP.

One of the features of the new curriculum is the evident way in which it discourages wide reading, and encourages men to take one course only. Some of the proficiency scholarships have been removed altogether, and the rest greatly reduced in value, and a change also made which prevents a man holding at the same time a special and proficiency scholarship.

If the end of one's university career were to be the end of one's life, or the department he took at the university his profession through life, then this course would doubtless be the correct one; for one cannot afford to divide his time between two or three professions. But if a university education is intended merely to give a man a general knowledge, a preliminary training and culture of the mind before he enters upon what is to be the business of his life, then the course certainly does not seem the correct one. A man ought to enter life with an evenly balanced mind, not with one side abnormally developed. Is it not unfortunate that any man with the degree of B.A. should be totally ignorant of everything but his own particular subject? Such an education has a strong tendency to make a man a pedant. Let him, while at the university, get as much general knowledge as possible, and then let him afterwards keep up whatever may have the most interest for him. As it is, the man himself has often very little choice in the matter. In his early school-days his master observes in him a fancied predilection for some one branch of study, and advises him to take this alone, if he wishes to obtain university honors; or he himself turns his attention to one particular study either from caprice, or because he is acquainted with no other. When he comes up to the university all his previous training has been in the one direction, and he therefore very naturally takes this course while there, and often even comes to despise every other. No encouragement whatever is given to the young student to take more than one course. Every one tells him; 'If you wish to be a scholarship man read only one department.' He at the same time thoughtless and ambitious, does not reflect that his university course is only the introduction to his life and that therefore he ought to choose what will best improve his mind, and fit him for his work; not what may gain him a few paltry college honors, which will seem to his mature manhood like the rattle of his childish days.

A university education is of importance, not so much for the mere knowledge that it imparts, as for the flexibility and breadth it gives the mind by brushing away all local prejudices and habits of thought and by lifting it out of whatever grooves it may have accidentally worked itself into. But is there a very great advantage in taking it out of one groove only to force it into a larger one? By wide reading, however, the mind undeniably acquires this breadth and 'all-round' quality. It learns to take a broad and liberal view of everything presented to it. It learns to draw comparisons between the various branches, and inferences from these comparisons. It becomes aware of the fact that what was fully believed and defended in one age has often been as completely upset in another, and

so learns to exercise itself by a careful consideration of every theory and assertion before adopting it; a practice of the most incalculable benefit. Such a wide reading, too, makes a man satisfied with his work, because he has acquired an education which will serve as a solid foundation for whatever special study he may afterwards choose to pursue, and which, from the very knowledge that it imparts, will always be a source of pleasure and profit throughout life.

G.F.

WHO IS HE?

One of our students has been 'putting on airs' during the holidays, and ignoring the charms of some 'pretty blushing girl' that he 'once thought far above him.' At least the appended letter points in that direction;—

TO THE EDITOR.—It is my opinion that the most conceited of all young men is a university student. His conceit amounts to something sublime. He looks as if the earth was too low down to walk on, and that a sort of elevated sidewalk should be made for his use. In their own estimation they are perfect heart-smashers; but I say woe to the lady on whom they bestow an hour or two of their educated conversation. It is a well-known fact that a woman has a greater respect for a man's intellectual abilities than for his physical form, when with men it is precisely the opposite. Some one has said that men are won by the eyes and women by the ears. Be that as it may, the student (I mean a student of the first two years standing) has an idea that he is perfectly irresistible. The village that sends a youth or two to a college no doubt repents its folly when the vacations come around and they return. Their former schoolmates are now altogether too slow and far behind the times for association, and the pretty blushing girls that they thought so far above them in the days gone by are 'country's,' or some other such name. Why cannot young men drop easily into their places and be thankful they have the opportunity of improvement, and still keep their feet on the ground. If they would do so, they would really hold the place in women's estimation that they fondly imagine they now do, but which I am sorry to humble them by saying, they do not.

SUSAN.

We think Miss Susan has been over-hasty in denouncing us all. Evidently she has drawn a wide induction from a single fact. But at the same time this ingallant 'university student' (that he hails from a village, and is in the first or second year, is plain from the letter) should make proper amends or show cause.

EXCHANGES.

Range et Noir is the title of a quarterly 'in the interests of Trinity College' (Toronto.) The first number gives promise of a good college paper, but three months between the issues seems to be against its usefulness. The editors are: W. M. Crutenden, secretary, J. T. Lewis, B.A., Fred. E. Howitt, business manager. The college colors are black and red, hence the name.

A prominent clergyman recently referred in the public press to the affairs of Trinity College, and suggested that the best move that institution could do was to sell out as a university, and a teaching faculty in arts, and build a divinity school near University College. *The Range et Noir* doesn't like the suggestion, and speaks of the one making it as 'a Tongucurate, a comparatively new comer, the Rev. Mr. Rainsford.' The editor denies 'that Trinity is in a moribund condition.'

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At the regular meeting on Saturday last, the president and vice-president being absent through illness, Mr. McCallum was called to the chair. Mr. McKenzie presented the report of the General Committee on sec. vii. of the constitution, which relates to the property of the association. This was adopted without change. The office of the representative of the fourth was declared vacant, and an election to fill it will be held at the next regular meeting. On motion of Mr. Lindsey, the night of meeting was changed from Saturday to Wednesday.

Mr. Lindsey read a paper on Edison's discoveries giving a short history of each machine and of its uses, but dealing chiefly with their structure and the principles involved in them. The descriptions were very clear. At the request of a member he gave a description with diagrams of the new lamp used in lighting Menlo Park.

The next was a paper by Mr. Carveth on fungi and agriculture, or the nature and origin of fairy rings. This paper proved exceedingly interesting, and a long discussion followed, during which many questions were asked the writer, the subject being new to some of the members.

A discussion on the basis of our knowledge of palaeontology was introduced by Mr. A. B. Davidson, who claimed that it was not sufficient to warrant the generalizations founded on it. This was opposed by Mr. McCallum, but the lateness of the hour compelled the association to forego the continuation of the debate.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The seventh regular meeting of the Literary and Debating Society was held on Thursday evening. After routine business, Messrs. J. Bell and W. Johnson gave excellent readings. Mr. J. Anderson then recited a selection in the serious style. J. H. Duncan was called upon for an essay.

An amusing escapade happened the other day, much to the enjoyment of the boys, by a member of the African race, rather deeply colored, finding his way into the lecture room, and asking for gratuities. The professor's voice was no longer audible, and the lecture came to a close with cries 'Take him to the dissecting room!'

Mr. J. H. Duncan has been appointed pro tem assistant in the hospital during the absence of Dr. Payne.

The subjects for the University prize compositions are published with the examination papers of last year. For English prose: The federation of the British Empire; for English verse: Livingstone River.

The acquisition of the new quarters of the Society, and one thing or another, have greatly increased the business of its meetings, and of late the literary part of the programme has had to be dispensed with. Another reason of this is the late hour at which members assemble. It is to be hoped that hereafter there will be less business before the meetings.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The following extracts are taken from an article in the current number of the *Canada Educational Monthly*, by J. Howard Hunter, M.A., '61, superintendent of the Institute for the Blind at Brantford:

The rapid development of our elementary and intermediate schools has rendered absolutely necessary some corresponding development of the provincial university and of University College. This development should be not only material, but intellectual. The endowment ought certainly to be increased: additional buildings are manifestly needed; the professors are insufficient in number; the scientific professors are insufficiently assisted; and they are all insufficiently paid. With this enlargement of resources, the area of modern culture should also be enlarged. Such internal reforms are required as will rigorously exclude from quarters within the college—if not indeed from the lecture rooms—all but earnest students. Finally, to prevent our academical degrees in Ontario from losing all value or significance, we urgently need a university standard which all collegiate corporations should be required to employ for their academic weights and measures.

And so in Ontario the functions of the provincial university and of University College, though entirely distinct and easily distinguishable, have hitherto fallen into a hopeless tangle.

It is thus of vast consequence to this country that the statutes of the University Senate represent the results of the most recent research and the most improved educational methods. This can be most readily attained by publicity of discussion, by close criticism within the deliberative body itself, and by outside criticism.

Yet here we have in this University Senate an educational parliament elected by qualified voters to represent various educational constituencies; holding its meetings without public notice, at uncertain intervals and dates, and generally not in the university buildings at all; excluding public and press, publishing no statutes, or minutes or documents, other than a decennial or quinquennial curriculum.

There is an express enactment requiring the Senate to annually report to the lieutenant-governor, at such time as he may appoint, on the general state, progress and prospects of the University, and upon all matters touching the same, with such suggestions as they think proper to make, and copies of such annual reports shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly at the then next session thereof. This obligation is still in full force. During the twenty-five years that have passed, how many such reports has the Senate presented to parliament? Has it presented one? If so, will some one obligingly tell us where it is to be found?

In the Act of 1873, it was distinctly assumed, and indeed it was explained in parliament, that in the next curriculum there would be a proper recognition of modern science; and, accordingly, the 7th section of the Act provided for the convocation-rights of *Bachelors and Doctors of Science*. This new curriculum has appeared; but in spite of some strenuous representations that were made in the Senate, the promised recognition of science has been refused.

The remedies are tolerably obvious. Two sessions, each of a week, would probably dispatch all the business of the Senate in any year. These sessions being held from day to day, could, without much expense or inconvenience, be attended by non-resident members. The Senate should hold its sessions with open doors in the convocation hall

of the University; and it should encourage and welcome the presence of its constituents and of the members of the press. It should furnish an annual announcement of its educational policy, as required by the statute. For the transaction of routine business between sessions permanent committees could readily be arranged. These are ordinary details, not beyond the ingenuity of any voluntary organization in the Province. The single difficulty in the whole matter is the indisposition of the Senate. Legislation should not be required, but it may once more be found necessary.

K C O. Q. O. R.

The annual dinner of the University rifles was held last evening at the National club, Bay street. About sixty sat down to an elegant spread, and many old members of the company evinced an unabated interest therein, by coming a considerable distance to meet their brothers in arms around the festive board. Capt. Baker occupied the chair, with Sergeants Short and McDougall in the vice-chairs. Capt. Baker was supported on his right by Col. Otter, Major Croft, Dr. Oldright, and ex-Capt. VanderSmissen; and on his left, were Col. Arthurs, Lieut. Manley, Mons. Pernet and Capt. Buchan.

The programme was one entirely unique, and we regret that our space does not permit its insertion this week. The title page tastefully designed, bore the inscription from Macbeth, 'Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both,' and a semi-classical admonition to 'be garçons. The menu was so christened in foreign languages that freshmen were observed to take what was set before them, asking no questions; while to the toasts were attached quotations, graceful and appropriate from various authors.

Capt. Baker proposed the toast 'The Queen,' which was drunk with military enthusiasm with 'God Save the Queen,' led by Capt. Buchan. 'The Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor' was greeted in a similar manner, clearly showing the loyalty of our undergraduates. To the toast 'the army, navy and volunteers,' Mr. Buchan responded with 'Rule Britannia.' 'Alma Mater' brought the whole company to its feet, and Professor Croft responded in a characteristic speech. 'The regiment and regimental officers' was responded to by Col. Otter, Col. Arthurs, and Capt. Buchan. Mr. Pernet sang 'The Sea is England's Glory.' 'The officers of the company' was acknowledged by Capt. Baker and Lieut. Manley, Major Croft, Capt. VanderSmissen, and Corporal J. D. Cameron. The remaining toasts 'The prizemen,' 'prize donors,' 'ladies,' were disposed of in a short time, and with the customary tribute of respect to 'our fallen comrades,' the party broke up at an early hour, after which an adjournment was made to the parlor of the club, where singing was kept up for some time. All agree that the dinner was one of the most successful the company has ever held.

A COLLEGE BOAT CLUB.

It has often been asked why our college has never taken an interest in aquatics. We have a good bay, there is a strong leaning in our people

toward this kind of sport, the champion grower is resident amongst us, we have good material in our under-graduates for oarsmen, and in fact everything except the organization. It would seem that now this last and all-important element is to be forthcoming. A number of undergraduates have taken the matter up and are now pushing it forward. They have held several meetings, discussed the question, interviewed a number of prominent persons, and have come to the conclusion that a boating association is not only a desirable organization, but one the establishment of which is in every way feasible. Accordingly a committee of graduates and under-graduates has been appointed to draw up a prospectus, issue it, and open up a subscription list. Of course such an association cannot be started without money; a site must be secured and a boathouse built and stocked with boats. But once these are provided the organization can easily be made self-sustaining. The committee have about elaborated their scheme, and they hope soon to submit it to all connected with, or interested in, the College and the University for their support.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The attendance at the regular weekly meeting last night was rather light, owing no doubt to the attraction presented by the dinner of the rifle company. A report was presented from the special committee recommending that three organ recitals be given under the auspices of the society; that each member of the society be allowed one ticket and have the privilege of purchasing three additional ones at twenty-five cents each; and that the first recital be given on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 3:30 p.m. The report was adopted. A motion was carried adjourning the public meeting from the 20th inst. to the 27th inst. A proposal made by Mr. Courtice to call the society's building 'the student's resort, was voted down, as was also two amendments thereto. An essay on Oliver Cromwell was read by Mr. George Inglis. The debate: 'Is capital punishment justifiable?' closed the evening's proceedings. The affirmative was supported by Messrs. Ballantyne and Clark, and the opposite by Messrs. Elliott and R. Y. Thomson. The vice-president, Mr. Herridge, gave decision in favor of the negative.

YALE has graduated 4 signers of the Declaration of Independence; 140 members of the U. S. House of Representatives; 44 U. S. Senators; 15 ambassadors to foreign courts; 16 cabinet officers, including Mr. Evarts; 16 lieutenant-governors and 29 governors of states; our present chief justice; the lexicographers, Webster and Worcester; 4 presidents of theological seminaries; 65 presidents of colleges, and 252 professors in colleges and professional schools.—*Ex.*

THE YALE glee club cleared \$750 in Chicago during their recent trip.—*Ex.*

FROM the Amherst college catalogue for 1879-80, we learn that there are 5 resident-graduates, 72 seniors, 83 juniors, 79 sophomores, and 111 freshmen—making a total of 350 students, 'the largest number,' says the *Amherst Student*, 'that has been connected with the college at one time, for many years.'