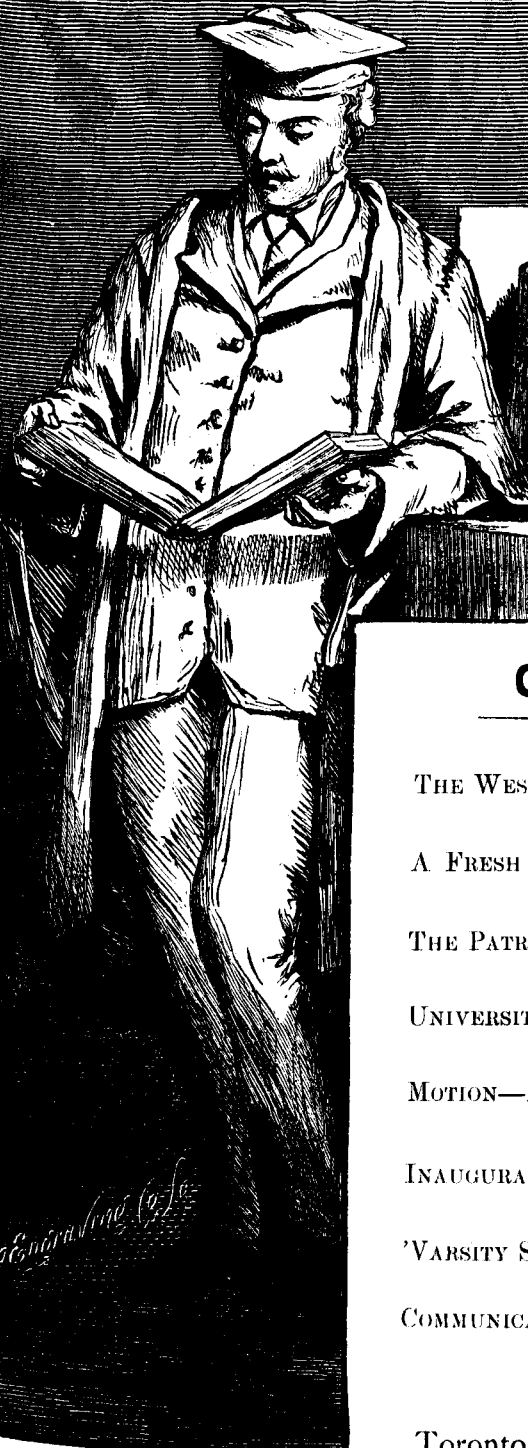
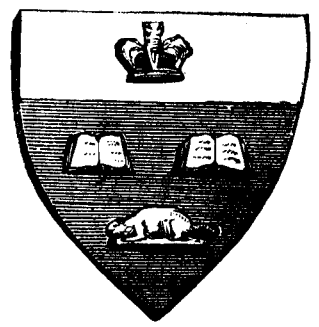


THE VARSITY



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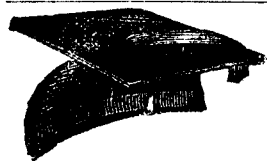
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THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY AND AFFILIATION.

The corporators of the Western University having succeeded in the face of a general disapprobation in founding a new degree-conferring college, have subsequently shown themselves not lacking in enterprise. Within the short space of three years, after having wrested from a somnolent Legislature a charter giving them extraordinary powers, they have issued their Prospectus and Calendar, celebrated amid much pomp their inauguration, and gathered together some thirteen students to be instructed by a staff apparently powerful and varied. A vigorous circulation of the contribution box at home and abroad is expected to supply the sinews of war, doubly necessary in a case where the future has, in more senses than one, been so heavily mortgaged.

As yet, however, a long way from becoming a University in something else than name, they have further advanced by taking steps to avail themselves of the privilege given them by their Act of Incorporation, in a clause (41 Vict., cap. 70, sec. 10) which is one of the most extraordinary features of that extraordinary Act. This section, which gives them the power of affiliating with the University of Toronto, was, as is well known, a partial and politic concession to public opinion on the part of its supporters, the true meaning of which is only now becoming thoroughly understood.

The clause in question runs as follows:

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

In other words, on conforming with the formalities of the University Statutes, the Western University can obtain affiliation with the University of Toronto, whose discretion to accede, refuse, or make terms is thus apparently annulled. It is manifest that affiliation with other and minor institutions is a subject in deciding upon which the University Senate ought (as it very properly has in the past) to exercise its most deliberate judgment. Affiliation with the Institute at Woodstock was granted only on terms, and after prolonged discussion and deliberation. It ought to be shown, apart from questions of general policy on every similar application, that the additional labor and inconvenience imposed on the University officers and examiners, and the expense (which, however small, is at present a serious question), will be fully justified by the results. Moreover, affiliation itself, in destroying competition, does away *ipso facto* with one of the strongest excuses for the establishment of new universities.

But notwithstanding all this, we find that the Western University can force, whenever it so wishes, an affiliation, which the University of Toronto, in the face of the Statute at any rate, has no option of refusing.

Apart from all these considerations, there is the general impression that the Provincial University is being used as a means towards further aggression on the part of the Western Univer-

sity. The Senate would undoubtedly carefully weigh this circumstance, were it worth its while to do so in a case where deliberation may be useless. Those who are interested in educational matters, and the public generally, will nevertheless do well not to lose sight of these facts and possibilities. It is true that the Legislature has enacted that the course of study and qualifications for obtaining degrees in the Western University shall be similar to those in force in the University of Toronto, thus vaguely endeavoring to clog the fatal tendency of its own Statute towards lowering our general standard of University education. But the same active spirits who, not animated solely by a desire to furnish the people of Ontario with a higher type of culture, and in the face of not a few difficulties, obtained an Act which gives them such unusual and unnecessary powers, are unlikely to be deterred, unless public opinion is pronounced, from applying to the same quarter for even greater privileges, and, it may be, for substantial assistance. While, therefore, we do not necessarily oppose affiliation in this case, and, in fact, advocate a liberal policy wherever it does not conflict with our undoubted rights, we would venture to enter an emphatic protest as well against this Statute as it now stands as against the peculiar policy of which it is the legislative expression. The Provincial University ought to stand in no subsidiary relation to a minor though aggressive institution, primarily created almost expressly for theological, and incidentally only for secular, instruction; and dangers from such sources can be most thoroughly appreciated, and, if necessary, overcome by our fairly facing them at the outset. The history of the University of Toronto is made up of successive concessions to denominational Colleges; the time has now comewhen we should abandon that policy, and assert our position and rights as the Provincial Institution.

THE most serious consequences likely to follow the late hazing at University College, are from the erroneous impressions made upon the public mind by the press of Ontario. Any accounts have been based in every instance upon the unfounded statements published in the *Globe*. To quote the *Kingston News*: "The people of this province feel a proud satisfaction in paying \$50,000 a year for the purpose of giving ingenious youths that more lofty and refined culture which enables them to get rid of whiskey in wholesale quantities." The *Globe* has scattered broadcast germs that may grow into living opposition to University College, and has given outlying colleges a handle against it that may be worked to its disadvantage. Why it has done this it would be difficult for most people to see, but the writer of the reports, by his own admission, knowingly published untruths for the purpose of eliciting the truth. Such a policy would be unworthy anyone, but when pursued by a public writer, who has in his power to poison the public mind with his inventions, it is condemnable in the extreme. A fairer course, if publicity had to be given the affair, would have been to have carefully weeded the statements of both parties, and to have published only such as could have been substantiated by reliable evidence, and even perhaps, for the sake of the College, to have given the benefit of any doubts to the seniors, who must be the blameworthy party in the eyes of the public. A course of this kind would never have necessitated the *Globe's* being "glad to learn that the affair at University College was not nearly so bad as at first represented;" that is, as represented by the *Globe*. There are two views of the question, the public one and that of university men; and it would, for very obvious reasons, be hard, even under ordinary

circumstances, to bring the former to coincide with the latter; but since the publication of so exaggerated and colored a story, to quiet the public down to an impartial view is beyond the range of possibility. So far do we believe the matter to have gone, that a repetition of even the mildest particular in connection with the late hazing, would force the question upon the recognition of the Legislature.

At Monmouth, Ill., the debates in the ladies' societies are conducted entirely from manuscript. "There is thus," the *College Courier* rightly says, "no attempt to answer the particular arguments advanced by the opposite side. In the gentlemen's societies, on the other hand, the general rule is to debate without manuscript." If the writer in the *Courier* could only attend a meeting of the Debating Society, he would find the "general rule" completely out-generalled.

THE pass course of Toronto University is not held in high repute in any quarter, especially among students. Every one takes up a special study and devotes himself entirely to it. When he comes out, the classical man knows little but Latin and Greek, the mathematician nothing but curves and straight lines, and the disciples of Prof. Young are out of the region of common sense altogether. The idea of a University as a place where the young man received a general culture, and came out more or less "polished," and able to talk intelligently on current topics and the ordinary affairs of life, is becoming extinct. The University is becoming more of a profession-making institution. The men who graduate have studied with a view of making a livelihood from their special learning. Some pursue mathematics and classics merely to become competent as High School masters; others take the sciences, because they intend to become geologists. Intending divines wait on the reverend professor of metaphysics that they may be better divines. But few are the men nowadays who study with a desire to become good, all-round, liberally-educated citizens, knowing how to take an interest in everything they see about them. Such a man will probably select the pass course as the most suitable for his development. That course in our opinion conforms more strictly to what a university education should be, than any other in the curriculum. While holding these views, we admit of course that many go through as passmen simply because it is reputed to be easier than the honor courses. But of this fact there is some doubt.

ANOTHER of our graduates has been added to the long roll of those who have gone to look behind the veil and unfold the mysteries of the great problem which must remain unsolved for us until we too are called. Edward R. C. Proctor, B.A., '78, died in this city on the 24th ult., of typhoid fever, coupled with congestion of the lungs. He was an old Upper Canada College boy, and came from that institution to this University, where he endeared himself to a large circle of friends. His buoyant spirit and genial manner always made him a pleasant companion, while his unwavering loyalty, his sound practical common sense, and his kindness of heart, rendered him a reliable and lovable friend. After completing his University course he chose the legal profession, and at the time of his death was a student in the office of Messrs. Mulock, Tilt, McArthur & Crowther. For many years before his death he bore up with manly fortitude against feeble health and physical pain, and immediately before being stricken with his last illness had completed his studies for call to the bar. A considerable number of his College friends from Toronto and elsewhere showed, as best they could, their appreciation of the deceased by attending his funeral at Brighton.

On another page will be found a communication in which we are taken to task for 'totally-unfounded' charges against one of the committees of the Debating Society. As the writer does not precisely specify the charges in question, he has failed to provoke the reproof of conscience. In the article referred to, the view was taken that, in keeping up the antique exhibition known as the 'closed debate,' the responsible Committee had not taken the lesson taught by the success of the first meeting of the term. It is also clearly within our recollection that several committee-men have objected, on constitutional grounds, to give burial to this lifeless form of debate. Thus the inference was arrived at that these gentlemen are mild and phlegmatic as regards effecting an easy improvement. As 'one of the General Committee' points out, we indulged in other violent personalities, e.g., 'they shake their heads with becoming official gravity.' On this presentation of the case, it appears that the unfounded charges consist of a brief criticism of the Committee's policy, and a couple of harmless innuendoes. The other statements in the communication leave the objections to closed debates untouched, and are so much more salt added to well-pickled conservatism. The constitution, it seems, leaves the holding of open meetings to the discretion of the Committee; then why hold meetings which are not

open? The only reply vouchsafed by 'one of the G. C.' is that open meetings 'do not bring forward the Freshmen.' This is the old argument over again, which implies that the larger portion of the Society should be sacrificed for the smaller. There is the assumption too that Freshmen are bashful, which, in the light of recent events, is untenable. Also, there are no Freshmen in the Senior Division. Even granting, however, the obligation on the part of the Society to coddle the First Year, it does not follow that the closed debate is the only path to fulfilling this self-imposed and edifying mission. The remedy for the malady of shyness is supposed to be supplied by the appointment of Freshmen on the prearranged list of the six speakers. Were a device needful, we are ready to admit the efficacy of this one, but we cannot understand why, in order to carry it out, the debate should not be open to others beside the appointees. There would be no difficulty in arranging that every debate should be open, and that the leaders on each side should have one or more colleagues appointed like themselves. This system prevails in the United States, and is obviously capable of satisfying the committee in respect of its anxiety to bring out the coy and diffident Freshman—a mythical character, in our opinion.

A FRESH TRAGEDY.

IN TWO ACTS.

ACT I.

SCENE.—College corridor. Revealed, a gathering of seniors, in gowns, whose countenances are clouded with wrath and grim resolution. Time.—Friday morning.

1ST SENIOR.—No longer, men, can we endure the cheek
Which these precocious freshmen show to us,
Their seniors both in years and wisdom vast.
It grows apace and threatens to uproot
The deep foundations of our ancient laws,
Which, though unwrit, have lived in great respect
To guide the mighty men within these walls,
For many glorious generations past.

2ND SENIOR.—We'll have their blood, the vile mosquitoes.

3RD SENIOR.—Nay,

But that would be a sorry way to take
The color from their cheek. We must resort
To some more deadlier means of making firm
Our dignity, and wiping from our midst
The awful freshness that pervades First Year.

2ND SENIOR.—In my nocturnal ambulations down

The street, last e'en, I did behold a sight—
But no! Were I to tell what struck me dumb,
And seared as with a brand my balls ophthalmic,
Your blood would boil and murder fill your minds.

CHORUS OF SENIORS.—Tell us. What was it?

2ND SENIOR.—A thing most horrible;
And if you've tears, prepare to shed them now,
For, mates, I saw a freshman sport a cane!

4TH SENIOR.—And I, collegians brave, the night before,
Did gaze upon another First Year imp,
Who dared the awful task of seeing home
A lady, young and lovely as a rose.

(Groans and gnashing of teeth, mingled with yells of "Cheek, cheek.")

1ST SENIOR.—'Tis patent to you all, my learned friends,
That the hour hath come when patience is a vice.
This very night must we take steps to quash,
With our o'erpowering might, the haughty spirit
Of these uncouth obstreperous rebels.
Of their vile band let the four worst be brought
Before the Mufti's throne at 2 p.m.,
On the snow-clad banks of classic Taddle's stream,
And there, beneath the beech's spreading limbs,
That awful Judge will try them for their sins.

CHORUS.—Woe to the freshmen.

(Exeunt singing "Litoria," "We'll hang the Globe Reporter," &c., and other martial strains.)

ACT II.

SCENE.—College gate, Queen's Park. Time.—Saturday morning. Enter two shivering freshmen, casting trembling glances behind at every step.

1ST FRESHMAN.—Good morn, mon ami chere. Thou art pale to-day.

2ND FRESH.—Eheu! me miserum! Will the woes and ills
Of freshmen never cease, or are we doomed
By sundry genuflections and restraints
To bear the weighty burden of respect
To these august, lore-crammed sens.,
Which they with bitter yoke do lay on us?

1ST FRESH.—The vernal month of May will set us free,
And 'ope the gates to those radiant upper years,
Whence, basking in the sun of our conceit,
We, too, may downward look with righteous frown,
Upon the blooming freshman's cheeky cheek.

2ND FRESH.—What if we're plucked?

1ST FRESH.— The Heavens forbid.

2ND FRESH.— Verily

The freshman's life is not a happy one.

But, comrade, hast thou heard of the awful deed

Committed since last midnight's solemn hour?

1ST FRESH.—No. Was it very awful?

2ND FRESH.— Ah! A crime

Of darkest dye, that made the black-robed sky

Seem white beside, and Taddle's murky wave

Assume the pale and ghastly hue of fear.

And I, a forced spectator of the act,

The while did sit upon my chilly perch,

And groan with a soundless groan at what I saw.

For you should know that after the debate

Last night, a fascination upon me seized,

And lingering round to see what I could see,

I saw from the College rear a band emerge.

I knew of yore their tattered senior gowns,

And made a bee-line for a tree, and there

Amid its icy, leafless branches sat,

While round, beneath the senior demons ran.

I guessed their biz.; nor was I wrong, for soon

Before a throne of crape—dread Mufti's seat—

They dragged in chains three freshmen brave.

Their doom was sealed ere they were tried, but trial

There was, and that most diabolical.

The terrible charge was "Cheek in the first degree,"

And five score seniors swore to its utter truth.

The implements of torture bring they forth,

The stake, the rack, the boot, and boiling tar,

That almost choked me from my perch, and all

The infernal tools and stinks, that science men,

Or classical, were able to conjure.

The execution then began with shouts

Of glee and mingled groans, till nature failed

And, faint with horror and with cold, I reeled

And tum—

SENIOR (entering).—What want ye, freshies, here. Begone.

(*Escort freshmen like greased lightning.*)

—(trip.)

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A WING has been added to the Lasell Seminary (Auburndale, Mass.), and a writer in the *Lasell Leaves* describes it in the dramatic style. Among other interior arrangements, there is the 'Club Room.' 'There is a polished floor and a piano, suggesting dancing at once, and, in due time, comfortable sofas are to appear, for the benefit of the on-lookers. This room is meant for a sort of general rendezvous, where the girls are to meet whenever they feel like a good 'play-time,' where they may laugh and sing, romp and play games, as they please. It's a good idea, isn't it? Yes, it is, except in one respect. There should be a room reserved exclusively as a place 'where they may laugh.' In a large number of cases half the physical, and a good deal of the mental, energy throughout the school-girl's life is expended in the production of that silvery and vocal sound vulgarly called the giggle. This enormous expenditure deserves recognition. In the Pyrenees the mountains have a wonderful lot of rills of water running down the sides, which always leads the intelligent tourist to expatiate on the size of the river that would result from their combination. By some such comparison we may climb to the idea of the perennial volume of sound which would be kept up if the gigglers, as soon as the fit came on, were requested to adjourn to the room 'where they may laugh.'

THERE are two things which Dr. McCosh made his supreme effort to do: 1, to demolish Stuart Mill's examination of the Hamiltonian philosophy; 2, to abolish Greek Letter Societies in Princeton. In the former attempt he supremely failed; in the latter his success has not been so complete as is generally supposed.

THEN comes a shade of sadness

And I cry out in my woe;

Why *did* I hazè a Freshman,

In the blissful long ago?

Berkeleyan.

THE *Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.) speaks of *Punch* as an æsthetic paper. It might be said with equal propriety that the *Oberlin Review* is the organ of the anti-prohibitionists.

MARLBOROUGH is justly proud of its position as the most successful of the younger public schools of England. Not yet forty years old, and in spite of many and great misfortunes which, especially in its early

years, very nearly caused its extinction, it has in intellectual and physical success already surpassed some, and rivals the rest, even of the older schools.

FAGGING exists at Marlborough in a modified form. There being no traditional usage, as in the older schools, a system of fagging has been adopted, sanctioned by authority and fixed by written rules. Boys in the Sixth, and, at cricket, those in the First Eleven, are alone allowed to fag; all below the Fifth are liable to be fagged. Social fagging, the rendering of domestic service by a small boy to a bigger, may therefore only be exacted by the Sixth. As a matter of fact, such cases as that so often wonderingly quoted by foreigners, of the young English gentleman who is compelled to black the boots of another slightly less young English gentleman, never takes place at Marlborough. As regards corporal punishment, one hears little of it now. It is customary among Marlborough boys that each should carry a small cushion about with him. This is an interesting relic of a time when flogging was so frequent as to necessitate this carrying about of something wherewith to soften the hardness of the school benches. These cushions may be regarded with interest as rudimentary, or rather degenerated organs, no longer used for their original purpose. But the flogging age has left no other trace at Marlborough. A flogging by the head master—who alone has the power of infliction—is now so rare that it would be almost as difficult to meet with a flogged Marlburian as it is, according to tradition, to find an unflogged Etonian.

It was in November, 1852, that the famous riot of the 'upper school' occurred. One boy upset his master's desk, and his example affected a set of the most unruly boys. Desk after desk was upset, ransacked and destroyed. Only one desk, that of a very popular master, was saved; being defended by one boy who, while probably many sympathized with him, alone was bold enough to make a stand in the cause of order. All possible mischief having been done in the big school-room, the rioters next turned their attention to the adjoining class-room of the head master. That, too, was wrecked, and nothing was spared. A manuscript of Sophoklès, which Dr. Wilkinson (the head master) was preparing for the press, was, according to an apparently-trustworthy tradition, wantonly destroyed. Dr. Wilkinson resigned the mastership.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

UNIVERSITY NEWS. The Senate of the University of Toronto met in the Senate chamber on the 17th ult., when the Vice-Chancellor, Professors Wilson, Larratt Smith, Wells, Young, Loudon; Rev. Father Vincent, Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell; Drs. Fulton, Oldright, Richardson, and Messrs. Crickmore, Buchan, Langton, Gibson, Bethune, King, McQuesten, Falconbridge, and Taylor were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Communications were received from Lieut.-Col. Stuart, accompanying the medal given by his Excellency the Governor-General, and from Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn.—Dr. Oldright gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would move that the following words be parenthetically inserted on page 8 of the Medical Curriculum after the words: "Practical examination in chemistry in its application to forensic medicine and hygiene," viz., "Quantitative analysis of air and water, and qualitative analysis of the more common articles of food, detection of poisons and blood stains."—Mr. Falconbridge renewed his notice of motion concerning the appointment of a senator in place of Mr. A. F. Campbell, deceased.—The Vice-Chancellor presented the report of the Committee on Applications and Memorials, which was adopted on motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Dr. Oldright.—The Vice-Chancellor presented the supplemental report of the Committee on the Affiliation of the Western University, and gave notice that at the next meeting he would move the adoption of the report and supplemental report of the committee on the matter.—On motion of Prof. Loudon, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the following statute was read a first time: "By the Senate of the University of Toronto be it enacted, That a candidate who competes for honors at the final examination for B.A., and fails to obtain the requisite number of marks to entitle him to be classed in honors, may be awarded a pass degree, provided that the examiners certify in their report that the proficiency he has manifested fairly entitles him to that standing."—Dr. Wilson gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would introduce a statute amending the statute on the requirements for honors in the Faculty of Arts.—Mr. Gibson gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would move for the reappointment of the committee appointed for the purpose of reporting on the state of the University and University College, and the income and expenditure of the University. Also that at the next regular meeting of the Senate he would move that the statutes relating to sessions of the Senate be amended so as to provide for a continuous session from the

first Tuesday after the annual election throughout the year following.— Mr. King gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would move for the reappointment of the Committee on the Consolidation of the Statutes of the University.

The practice of cigarette smoking is said to have enormously increased during the past few years throughout American colleges. This is a fact that demands serious attention, for physicians of unquestioned standing declare the effects of cigarette smoking to be most pernicious. This applies with special force to students, whose sedentary habits render them particularly susceptible to these injurious effects.

It has been going the rounds of the college papers that Yale kept its library open on Sunday. A correspondent at that college has written to the paper in which the item originated that such is not the case.

One of the professors of Geneva College advocates early marriage on the part of students, and says, if he had the power to enforce it, he would make a law that no student should pass the Sophomore year without taking unto himself a wife. "That's business," says the *Cabinet*; "we always thought so ourselves, but were backward about coming forward until backed by some good authority. Just think of the advantages of such a proceeding. A student could see his girl and study his Greek at the same time, and then, about Commencement, he could take his family along and set the children around the platform to throw him bouquets. Who will be the first among the Sophomores in setting the example? We unanimously agree that the professor be given the time usually allowed for rhetorical exercises to ventilate his views on this subject, as it is of vital importance."

Prof. Thorold Rogers, the author of one of our text books on Political Economy, has been on a visit to this continent, but he passed by Canada, devoting all his attention to our greater neighbors.

COLLEGE NEWS. Classes have been resumed at the gymnasium this year under the charge of Mr. A. Cuthbertson. The class hours are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 3.30 to 5; and Saturday, 2.30 to 4.30.

It may not be generally known that a prize of ten dollars has been offered by the Literary Society for an essay by a graduate, to be competed for annually.

We would be loth to cite the bad customs of the students of other colleges as a precedent for barbarity among our own. But the public might look around them before censuring the students of University College with wanton riot and barbarity. Even though the assertion were true—but it is not true, and never was—that forty bottles of whiskey were brought into the College on an isolated occasion; that fact is trivial when contrasted with the ordinary drinking capacity of the German student, who, we learn from high authority, "drinks twenty, thirty, fifty, and as high as seventy glasses of an evening." The "trials" of the German students savor pretty much of real trials; and the disfigured nose and lopped off ear of this and that student bear witness that their duels are not imaginary. However deserving our freshmen may be of it, we congratulate them that they will never be brought face to face with that stern justice which inspires the breast of our German friends.

Among the recent donations to McMaster Hall is a large pipe organ from a firm in Montreal. The instrument, valued at \$4,000, will be placed in the chapel, and the small organ there will be removed to the parlor. Mr. William Gooderham has presented to the library the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, valued at \$196. Mr. Thomas Lailey has undertaken to maintain the College in works in English literature, and has advanced \$500 for that purpose. The department of Church History has similarly been provided for by a gentleman in Montreal. Mrs. McMaster gives \$2,000 to the Library.

At the debate at McMaster Hall last Friday night it was resolved that divinity degrees should be conferred on University graduates only. Dack and T. C. Boville spoke on the affirmative, and Her and Phelps on the negative. The negative won.

A Glee Club has been established at McMaster Hall, with J. J. Baker, '80, as leader; Cline, president; and Scott, secretary.

Mrs. Castle has invited all the resident students of McMaster Hall to her house on Friday night, December 2nd.

As there are to be no Michaelmas examinations in Mental and Moral Science and Logic, Prof. Young, in order to indicate to Second Year men the style of questions likely to be set by an examiner in this department, has issued a series of questions in Formal Logic on the work of the present term.

The subject for debate at the ordinary meeting of the Literary Society, Dec. 9th, is—"Resolved, That a University is situated better in a metropolis than in a remote town."

The subjects for Prize Compositions in Toronto University, for 1882, are as follows:

Greek Verse (Iamb. Trin. Acat.): Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, the messenger's speech, near the end, from "Occasions drew me early to this city," to "The vulgar only 'scaped who stood without."

Greek Prose.—De Tocqueville, *Democracy in America* (translated by Reeve), pp. 187-190, from "In small nations" to "enacted with more boldness."

Latin Verse:

"Quid non mortalia pectora cogis
Auri sacra fames."

Latin Prose.—Lord Brougham, *Inaugural Address on being elected Rector of Glasgow University*, from "But the more business-like manner of modern debate" to "against barbaric tyrants."

English Verse.—La Salle.

English Prose.—The Rebellion of 1837.

French Prose, { Subjects to be announced at time of writing, and
German Prose. { composition to be written in hall in presence of
the examiners.

N.B.—The compositions (with exception of French and German prose), signed with fictitious name or motto on outside and the author's name inside, must be forwarded to the Registrar, on or before May 1st, 1882.

The following books have been added to the library: Darwin's "Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals;" Ellis' "Commentary on Catullus;" Jowett's Translation of Thucydides; and for convenience of honor men in Natural Science, Prof. Ramsay Wright has placed in the library for reference, Frey's "Histology," and "Frey on the Microscope."

Mons. Emile Pernet is still in Europe, and his classes are conducted by Messrs. Dunlop, M. A., and Shaw, B. A.

The Natural Science Association met on Wednesday evening, the President, Dr. Ellis, in the chair. The committee appointed to consider the advisability of petitioning the Senate of Toronto University to grant degrees in Science, recommended that post-graduate teaching be obtained in some way, and that the matter would thus be brought to the notice of the College; that also some acknowledgment of the work done should be sought, in the shape either of a diploma from the College or of a degree in Science from the University. Mr. Lawson gave notice of motion that at next regular meeting of the Society he would move that, in the opinion of this Society, it is advisable that Logic be substituted for Civil Polity as the pass work of the Third Year for Natural Science men. Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A., then read a paper on Crystallographic Notation. He first described the systems of Naumann, Dana, and Chapman, showing their relations to one another. He then introduced a new system of his own, founded on the parallelism of the planes to the axes. The vertical axis was denominated "a," the right and left "b," and back and front "c." The planes were named by the letters of the axes to which they were parallel, numerical coefficients being used when necessary. The brevity and simplicity of this system of notation commend it highly, and bear evidence of considerable talent and ingenuity on the part of the author. Mr. J. W. Mustard then read a paper on the "Extent of the Popular Knowledge of Science," dwelling on the amusing errors into which the amateur scientist is liable to fall, and pointing out the cause to be the want of accuracy of detail in popular science. After reviewing the difficulties to be encountered in teaching science to the masses, and after showing, by a number of humorous examples, the truth of the old adage, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," he recommended that the teaching of science should always be thorough and exact. Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A., was then elected to the office of 1st Vice-President.

An open meeting of the University College Literary and Scientific Society was held on Monday evening, the President, Mr. R. E. Kingsford, in the chair. After the usual routine, Mr. J. M. Clark was called upon to deliver an essay. His subject was, "The Tyranny of Majorities." He proceeded to treat of the present system of representation, and of the evils consequent thereto, proposing as a remedy for these an increase in the size of constituencies. Mr. Clark's essay, which was very well received, was followed by readings from Messrs. Ames, O'Meara, McPherson, Irwin, and Henderson, Mr. O'Meara's reading of a part of the "In Memoriam," and Mr. Henderson's recitation of "The Battle of Inkerman," being especially worthy of mention. The subject for debate was, "Resolved—That International Copy-right Laws should Exist." The leader on the affirmative, Mr. F. C. Wade, rapidly outlined the leading arguments for copyright. He presented, among others, the following: That these laws exist among the most intellectual and literary nations; that of all modes of acquiring property the author's labor approximates most nearly to creation; that, but for copyright, an author living in a small country would receive a very inadequate remuneration for his work. Mr. Jaffray, replying on the negative,

endeavored to show that authors are paid as liberally as other producers, and that their brain work should be treated as subject to the same laws of supply and demand as the productive labor of other men. He also dwelt on the point that the establishment of copyright laws would strike a blow at the existence of a cheap literature. Other speakers on the affirmative, Messrs. Wrong, Gordon and Osler, spent their time for the most part in elaborating the arguments of their leader. They also produced facts to show that copyright laws would not seriously endanger a cheap literature, and that even if they did, a ready substitute for it could be found in the establishment of circulating libraries. The succeeding speakers on the negative, Messrs. Mackay, Dewart and O'Meara, dwelt at length on the rights of the publishers and public, as against those of the author. No additional strong points for their side of the question were brought up, however, and the chairman, after a careful and exhaustive summing up, found that the argument presented by the affirmative had not been satisfactorily answered, and he accordingly decided in their favor. The debate was, on the whole, a well-conducted and interesting one. Would it not be possible, however, to devise some means of bringing speakers to the floor other than the time-honored but ridiculous one of calling out their names and stamping. The members of the Literary Society are not as a rule so bashful that encouragement of this sort is necessary. After the debate it was moved by Mr. Bristol, seconded by Mr. Wade, "That out of respect for the memory of two distinguished graduates of the University, and prominent members of this Society—Mr. W. Fletcher, B.A., and Mr. E. R. C. Proctor, B.A.—this Society do now adjourn, and that a copy of this resolution be sent, in token of sympathy, to the bereaved relatives of the deceased."

VARSAITY MEN. Mr. H. R. Elliot, M.B., of '81, passed his final examination at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, during October and November, and was admitted L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh.

Mr. E. R. C. Proctor, B.A., '78, died at his uncle's residence, on Wednesday of last week, of typhoid fever. His remains were taken to his home at Brighton, and followed to the grave by twelve of his old College mates, who came from all over Canada to be present at the funeral.

Prof. Wilson has presented a copy of his Prehistoric Man to the Library of McMaster Hall.

D. Grant, B.A., '80, is in Rochester reading theology in the Baptist College there.

D. A. McGregor, B.A., '80, is settled in Stratford, where he is pastor of the Baptist Church.

MOTION—AN ÆSTHETICAL STIMULUS.

Rythmical or continuous motion, within certain limits of periodicity and velocity, is always a source of pleasure. The boy will watch for hours the spokes of a rapidly rotating fly-wheel, and an oscillating cylinder has often diverted the attention of the more matured. The explanation is not difficult to find, and lies in the fact that the alternate normal excitation and recuperation of nervous matter is pleasurable. So much for the simplest kind of pleasure derivable from motion; a kind above which the mind of the infant or the animal, I suppose, never rises. Distinct from, though founded on this, however, there is a highly complex emotional thrill produced by perceived or ideated motion. When the mind has apprehended many different forms of movement, has generalised, and has stored up the results of its generalisations, it finds itself able to mould from the simpler elements a new and elaborate compound; or, more correctly, motion then stimulates, by means of the association of ideas, the coördinating faculties, and intensifies the effect of the dominant thought. Let us examine a few examples, proceeding from the simpler to the more complicated.

To a child, the pleasure derived from witnessing the march of the conspirators across the stage in the 'conspirators' chorus' from *La Fille de Madame Angot*, is, probably, the result of the observation merely of a play of colors, a symmetry of movement, a harmony of gesture and sound, and other purely sensuous factors (we need carry the analysis no further), factors which would still exist, even though the march were a purposeless act of loyal subjects, so long, that is, as the actors were gay and their manœuvres regular. To the mature mind, on the other hand, the stealthy march heightens the effect upon the emotions of the idea of conspiracy, and aids in raising the interest to a higher pitch.

As with the actual, so with the ideal; as with sense-representation, so with the imagined idea; indeed there is no line to be drawn between emotions evoked by direct and indirect stimulation of a nerve-centre. The renewed feeling occupies the very same parts, and in the same

manner as the original feeling, and no other parts, nor in any other assignable manner."—Bain. Thus, De Quincey: "My dream commenced with a music of preparation, and of awakening suspense; a music like the opening of the Coronation Anthem, and which, like that, gave the feeling of a vast march, of infinite cafileades filing off, and the tread of innumerable armies." In Shelley's *Triumph of Life*, too, there is a wonderfully intricate example. Metre, choice of words, allusions, similes—all tend to make intensely vivid and realistic the idea of bewildering rapidity of movement, which is introduced to impress upon the mind the picture of

" . . . A great stream
Of people . . . hurrying to and fro,
Numerous as gnats upon the evening gleam.

All hastening onward, yet none seemed to know
Whither he went, or whence he came, or why
He made one of the multitude, and so

Was borne amid the crowd, as through the sky
One of the million leaves of summer's bier."

The great poets have naturally made use of this mode of creating æsthetic pleasure. A beautiful instance is to be found in the *Antigone* (vv. 802 *et seq.*):

"ἴδχεν δ'
οὐκ ἐτι πηγὰς δὴναμαι δακρυῶν,
τὸν παγκοίταν δὲ ὄρω θάλαμον
τηνδ' Ἀντιγόνην ἀνύτουσαν."

It is not until *Antigone* with moistened eyelids moves across the proscenium, "making her way for the last time," that the chorus are unable to restrain their tears; each step hides her more and more from their sight; her face is turned away, never will they see it again, and now, only a glistening ankle and the gloss on her hair tell of the charms so soon to be wasted when she becomes the "bride of Acheron."

Milton has, however, charmed even more sweetly with this wand. The following lines from the fourth book of the *Paradise Lost*, in which it is used purely for dramatic effect, show his power:

"So passed they on, nor shunned the sight
Of God or Angel, for they thought no ill:
So hand in hand they passed, the loveliest pair."

"So hand in hand they passed." What a field for *fancy*!

One more quotation, and this, perhaps, even more glorious than the last; one, too, that criticism should never touch, lest a single word should desecrate that wondrous fane built by so godlike a mind. It is from the *Lycidas*:

"There entertain him all the saints above,
In solemn troops and sweet societies,
That sing, and singing in their glory move,
And wipe the tears forever from his eyes."

Thus far we have considered only simple, uninterrupted motion. Rapidly changing combinations of movement require a long education to be thoroughly appreciated. Fortunately so much of our time is occupied with attention to modes of motion, that we can, without difficulty, reach the stage when a single movement, or congeries of movements, without any auxiliary adjunct, is capable of creating a strong, though probably rude and primitive emotion. The mind must, through a long process of evolution, have given its attention to very many varieties of every species of motion; must have examined the ends for which they are undertaken, and their fitness for the attainment of these ends; and numberless other relations, each modified by, and interwoven with, the other, and with phenomena appealing to the other senses and to the intellect, before it could have created Sophokles' *logeion* or the *bema* of Demosthenes.

And it is here, in the provinces of the actor and orator, that motion as an æsthetic stimulus, reaches its culminating point of complexity and intensity. These we need not investigate. To show how powerful a factor it is, it is only necessary to say, that, if we were to eliminate it, the impressions produced by all the other elements—cadence, plot, ingenuity, music, etc., etc.—either greatly lose their efficacy, or are altogether useless as regards æsthetic effect.

H.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

By W. H. ELLIS, M.A., M.B., PRESIDENT.

(Read before the Natural Science Association of University College,
16th November, 1881.)

In occupying for the first time this year the chair to which you have been kind enough to call me, I wish at the very outset to thank you for the great honor that you have done me in choosing me for your presiding officer, and to express to you my high sense of the compliment you have paid me. While none can be more sensible than myself of my many deficiencies and shortcomings, I am quite sure that there is no one

who takes a deeper interest in your welfare both individually as Honor men in science of University College, and collectively as members of this Association; no one who is more fully alive to the importance of such a Society as yours; and no one who is more anxious that your Association may be as productive of mutual benefit and as successful as it deserves to be, and as we all hope it will be.

In looking back over the brief past of our young Association, I rejoice to be able to congratulate you upon the success that you have had, and I am confident that your present condition is such as to warrant the brightest hopes for the future. These hopes will be most assuredly realized if each one of us does faithfully what he can to promote the general good, and the general good will be best advanced by each one doing to the best of his ability that which lies before his own hand to do.

Here, before I go any further, let me say what, to my mind, ought to be the key-note of our intercourse in these walls. Let each one of us write upon the tablets of his heart, in clear deep ineffaceable characters, the determination, that so far as in us lies, whether we do little or do much, however important or however trivial our work may be, whatever else it may be or it may not be, it shall at least be *accurate*.

I feel as if I could not lay enough emphasis on this point, for it is accurate knowledge that constitutes science, and it is accurate observation and accurate experiment that form her foundations. It is something too that lies within reach of us all. To meet with a new element may be a fortunate chance, to discover a new law may be the inspiration of genius, but to recognize the one and to demonstrate the other, observation and experiment are all in all; and observation and experiment without accuracy are worse than useless. To do accurate work needs only care and patience, and with care and patience we may each one of us become an accurate worker, and if we are accurate and conscientious workers, we may never become famous, but we cannot become despicable.

I say *conscientious* as well as accurate; and here is the second point upon which I wish to dwell, though in importance it holds the first rank. The one supreme aim which we should keep in view is always, and under all circumstances, TRUTH. All our investigations should have truth and nothing else for their object; and if through them we arrive at truth, that should be to us an all-sufficient reward. It may be that, to some of you, the statement that your investigations ought always to be directed to the object of ascertaining truth may seem an impertinent truism. Nevertheless, I can assure you that you cannot pursue the most trivial course of observation, you cannot perform the simplest experiment, without meeting with a host of temptations—and often very strong temptations—to swerve from the truth. I am not now speaking of such coarse and obvious inducements as assail the expert who is paid to find evidence for or against a certain proposition, or of the investigator who sees fame wrapped up in the establishment of a theory and ridicule in its downfall, but rather of those less glaring but more insidious temptations which surround every one of us from the very beginning. You have, for example, a substance for analysis which your preliminary examination leads you to believe is a salt of zinc. Now, in each subsequent experiment you have a strong, though it may be unconscious bias in favor of those results which would agree with this conclusion. Indolence, and a natural fear that any other results than those expected will be set down to your bungling, both lead in the same direction in contributing to this mental condition. But only just so far as you decline to permit this state of mind to influence your judgment is your work of the least value, and only when you are able to give to those experiments which turn out contrary to your expectations consideration as candid as you give to those which agree with them, will you be able to arrive at trustworthy results.

In science one ought never to try to prove anything. It is never our business to prove a thing to be true, but always to find out what is the truth about it. Now here let us note a most important difference between the Investigator and the Teacher. It is the part of the teacher to demonstrate what has already been shown to be true. It is his duty to make clear to others the results of previous investigations. It is clear that this occupation has a tendency to produce a habit of thinking diametrically opposite to that which is developed by research, and this habit of mind among teachers, using the word in its widest signification, has been a large factor in what we sometimes hear described as the "Conflict between Religion and Science." Against it there is only one safeguard—a thorough training in research as a preparation for the work of a teacher. Only after such a training is a man likely to fully appreciate that fact which is so plain and yet so hard for the mere pedagogue to accept, that truth cannot be inconsistent with itself, that no truth can clash with any other truth; and that, in the words of the great Apostle of Research, "the inquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, which is the presence of it; and the belief of truth, which is the enjoying of it—is the sovereign good of human nature."

Again, we cannot too assiduously cultivate the habit of suspending our judgment until we have sufficient data to form a decision. It often happens in the course of an investigation that we are unable to convince ourselves which of two contradictory propositions is true. In such a case, it becomes our imperative duty to postpone our judgment on these propositions until we obtain evidence of the truth or falsehood of one or the other. And let us note here, that in such a case as this it is not enough that the weight of evidence leans towards one side or the other; it is not enough that one is more probable or more improbable than the other. We must convince ourselves that one of these propositions is true or false; or we must refrain altogether from deciding the question, and wait for more light. Our inquiry of truth should be indeed a "wooing or love-making of it," not an appeal to brute force; we must be willing to serve seven years—or seven times seven. It is necessary that we do not decide falsely; it is not necessary that we decide at all.

And here the man of science comes into seeming collision with the man of the world. In the affairs of life there are few things more contemned than indecision of character. In many cases it is better to decide wrongly than not to decide at all. A man lost in the snow, if he would avoid the fatal torpor that threatens him, must push on even if each step takes him farther from the right way. Men of the world are quite ready to throw at men of science the epithet "unpractical." Are they right? In the first place, let us keep clear in our minds the distinction between suspension of judgment and vacillation. The two things have no necessary connection: the one relates to the judgment, the other to the will. To refer to our illustration. The benighted wayfarer may be quite unable to decide which of two ways is the right one, and yet he may pursue one of them with an iron determination in spite of the beating storm and his own weariness. In fact, in this case, and in a great many other cases in the affairs of life, the problem is something of this nature.

There are three courses open to a man, any one of which he may adopt. He is unable to decide which of the three courses is the best, but he is quite certain that either of the first two is better than the third. He therefore adopts one of the first two. This is scientific, and at the same time practical.

We sometimes hear of scientific arrogance. Now, scientific arrogance can only arise in one who neglects this principle, and forming a decision on insufficient data, looks down upon those who are still groping for light.

(To be continued next week.)

'VARSITY SPORT.

When the Ann Arbor students went to play Princeton, recently, at Football, they forgot to take with them a reporter, and they borrowed one from among the Princetonians. This borrowed man was a most remarkable individual, and he threw his whole soul into a lavish adulation of the Michigan team, in sending off his despatch to the *Chronicle*. "We fear," says he, "that when they come again they will walk off with the championship of the College League. They were to-day offered this membership, which will probably be accepted." The *Princetonian* says it is a breach of courtesy on the part of the *Chronicle* to take this report as an acknowledgment on the part of the New Jersey men that they fear the Michiganders. The report in question is merely that of an individual (apparently very pliable and quite innocent), and does not represent the Princeton students, which fact the *Chronicle* is alleged to have known, or ought to have known. "Meanwhile, we shall wait for a statement from the *Chronicle*, and find our foemen in the East rather than in the West."

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to call attention to a contribution appearing in the 'Varsity of Nov. 13th, entitled, "Closed Debates." As the article contains charges against the General Committee of the Literary Society that are totally unfounded, we trust to the character of the 'Varsity to admit a reply. After descending on "the freedom and friskiness" that characterized the first meeting of the Debating Society this year—an open meeting—the writer mourns "the phlegmatic mildness of the Society's officers," who have not profited from the said "freedom and friskiness" by immediately ruling that in future all ordinary meetings of the Society be open meetings. The officers are graphically pictured as "shaking their heads with becoming official gravity" at hearing such a proposition, and as "standing sentry over a dead and alive constitution" that will not admit of any such mutilation. No one, Mr. Editor, is more anxious than are the several members of the General Committee for 1881-82 to hear any suggestions that may be for the good of the Literary Society, but this article, unhappily, cannot be so classed. In the first place, the Constitution reads thus: Art. 5, sec. 7, "On any

Friday evening an open meeting may be held at the discretion of the General Committee," so that, as far as the Constitution is concerned, there is no difficulty. Secondly, the spirit of the General Committee has been decidedly in favor of open meetings whenever possible. Thirdly, the proportion of open meetings this year has been greater to a marked extent than ever before. There still remains the disputed question, the relative advantages of open and closed debates respectively. We are in favor of open debates for the animation and interest that characterizes them. But apart from all conjectures and *a priori* reasonings, the fact remains that they do not bring forward the Freshmen. The Society have shown their wish to do this in dividing the years, but the superior remedy, it appears to us, has yet to come. If the leaders in the open debates, especially the leader of the affirmative, were merely to sketch the argument and not exhaust it, more speakers would appear. If this system is pursued in future, we may have open debates with the proper amount of "freedom and friskiness," as well as speakers from all the years.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

A PLEA FOR THE FRESHMEN.

The account given in the last number of the 'Varsity of the late hazing episode is probably as near correct as the evident bias of the writer's mind in favor of the "seniors" would allow any one to be. Though some of the statements there made seem to clash with what the victims assert as the facts of the case, I am willing to let them stand as a tolerably fair explanation; but I cannot agree with principles that are there enunciated or implied, and which seem to be accepted by the majority of the students of our College, especially those in the upper years.

As to the circumstances which led to the hazing, the seniors were certainly the aggressors. Previous to the announcement that the Glee Club was to sing a song in which the First Year men were supposed to be held up to ridicule of some kind, no particular fault could be found with the conduct of these gentlemen. When it was understood, however, that such a song was to be sung, while the real character of the production was unknown to them, they naturally resented being distinguished from the rest of the undergraduates in any such way. That they finally showed so much forbearance is much to their credit, and stands out in strong contrast to the conduct of their opponents.

Far too much importance is attached to difference of academic standing in the social system of University College. It would be to the advantage of all parties if every student would found his regard for every other student on personal considerations, and not on any artificial distinction of year or residence. Many honest and sensible members of the lower years would thus be appreciated at their true worth, and some of the jackdaws of the upper years would be forced to part with a little of their borrowed plumage. Those professors and lecturers who expect matriculants to be gentleman before they come here, and treat them as such, find as a rule that they are not mistaken in their estimate. If a registrar would refrain from indulging his wit in making invidious distinctions in notices, and a vice-chancellor from making unjust allegations for the sake of preserving order at certain seasons, it would better accord with the dignity of their offices, and they would be more likely to secure the respect of all classes. If 'Varsity itself, might I venture to say, would cease ascribing all the peccadilloes, blunders, and misfortunes of the student community to the devoted "freshie," it would be more likely to enlist the sympathy and support of those upon whom it must soon depend for existence.

It seems to me to be high time that the old party lines of "resident" and "outsider," where there are no principles to contend for which are worthy of the exertions put forth at election times, should be forgotten, and a new party formed whose leading plank might be equal rights for all undergraduates.

The ungenerous manner in which First Year men are wont to be treated at college, and the wearing of caps and gowns, might then be ranged side by side as relics of barbarism; and some efforts might be made for the abolition of both grievances.

LEVELLER.

NOTICE.

The 'Varsity is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

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