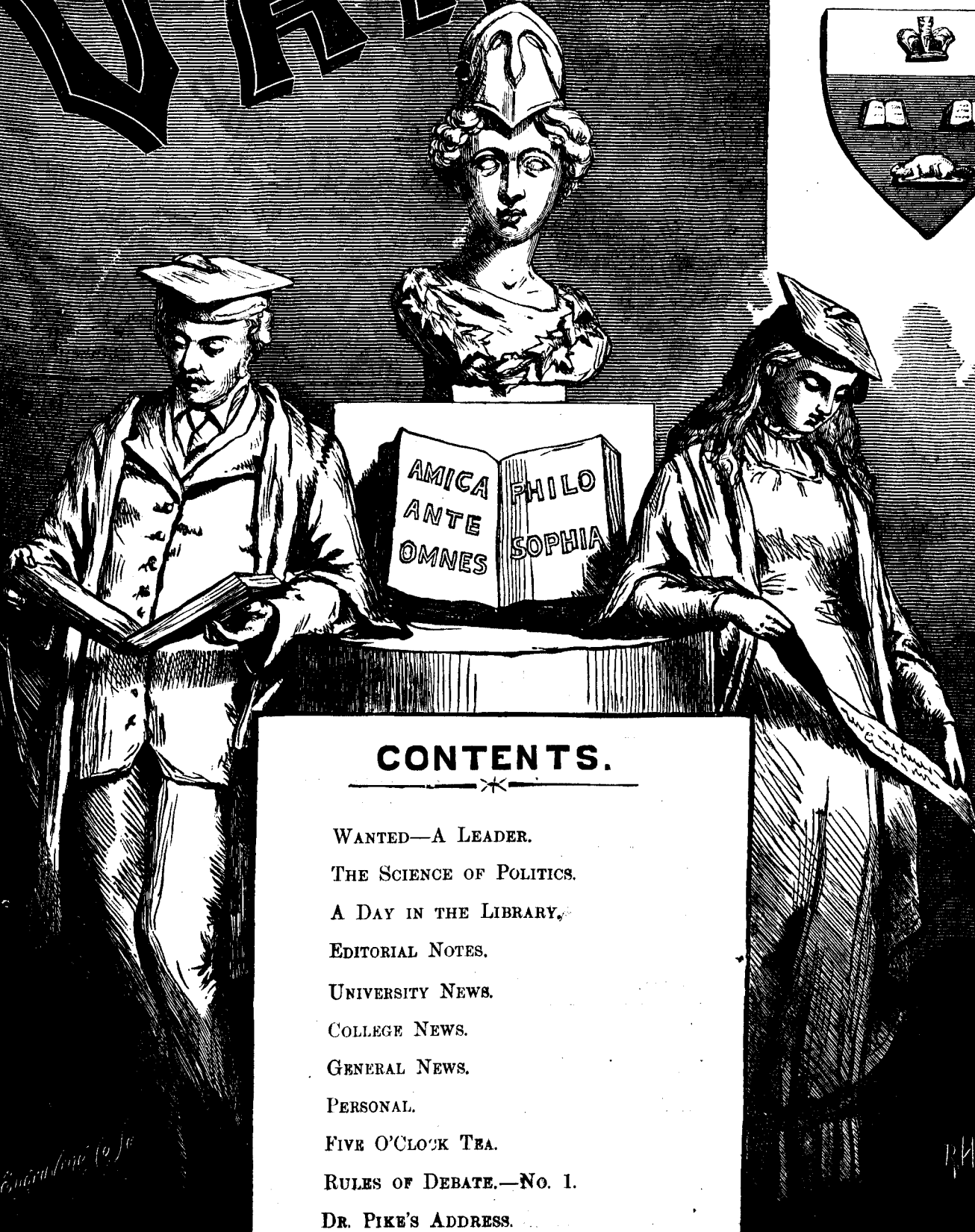


THE WARSTORY



CONTENTS.

- WANTED—A LEADER.
THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS.
A DAY IN THE LIBRARY.
EDITORIAL NOTES.
UNIVERSITY NEWS.
COLLEGE NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.
PERSONAL.
FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.
RULES OF DEBATE.—No. 1.
DR. PIKE'S ADDRESS.

Toronto, November 4, 1882.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

English Felt and Silk Hats

IN THE CITY.

CHRISTY'S A SPECIALTY!

COLEMAN & CO.,

55 KING ST. EAST.

**MCCORMACK BROS.,**

431 YONGE STREET,

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Merchants.

The "Club," 416 Yonge St.

BILLIARDS AND CIGARS

GEO. W. COOLEY.

THE ROSSIN HOUSE (TORONTO)

Hair Dressing & Shaving Parlors.

FRED. P. STRIKER, Proprietor.

VARSITY BOYS' HAIR CUTTER,

FIFTEEN CENTS

HOT AND COLD BATHS AT ALL HOURS.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

G. & J. MURRAY,

224 YONGE STREET,

Importers of Study Lamps,
AMERICAN OILS.

FISHER'S 25 CENT EXPRESS LINE,

539 YONGE STREET,

(Just below St. Alban's Street, east side of Yonge).

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

* Checks given for Baggage to Stations.

SAMUEL FRISBY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

192 YONGE STREET.

* SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. *

HIPKINS & ESCHELMAN,

DENTISTS.

OFFICE: 3 WILTON AVENUE.

ESTABLISHED, 1842.

GEO. HARCOURT & SON,

Merchant Tailors and Robe Makers.

AWARDED

Silver Medal, 1881, and Gold Medal, 1882, at the Toronto
Industrial Exhibition.

COLLEGE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION A SPECIALTY.

65 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

TO STUDENTS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE ROGERS

IS SHOWING A CHOICE SELECTION OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,Hosiery, Gloves, Ties and Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c., in great variety. First-class goods
at moderate prices. Special discount to students. 346 Yonge Street, corner of Elm.

JOHN BRIMER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

210 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

Thomas' Hotel & Restaurant

ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

M. A. THOMAS,
Proprietor.No. 30 King St. West,
TORONTO.**WHEATON & CO., 17 King St. West, cor. Jordan.**

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Gent's White Dress Shirts to order. Gent's French Kid Gloves.
Gent's Fancy Colored Shirts. Gent's and other makes of Heavy
Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs. Gloves.
Gent's Fine Merino Underwear. Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, &c.
Gent's Fine Wool Underwear.**THE YORKVILLE LAUNDRY,**

695 YONGE STREET.

All kinds of Laundry Work Well and Promptly Executed.

H. D. PALSER, PROPRIETOR.

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

I. J. COOPER,

White Dress, French Cambric and Flannel

Made to **SHIRTS** Order.

Lamb's Wool and Merino Underwear.

Welch Margetson's 'Superior' Scarfs and Ties.

French Kid, Cloth and Fancy Knitted Goods.

Foot-Ball, Lacrosse and Camping Jerseys, all colors.

A large and complete stock of Men's Goods

109 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES ALISON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

264 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

GEO. COLEMAN,

Ladies' and Gents' Refreshment Rooms, Confectionery, Etc.,

111 KING STREET WEST.

R. J. HUNTER,

Merchant Tailor & Gentlemen's Outfitter,

COR. KING AND CHURCH STS., TORONTO.

Known in the Colleges as the Students' Clothing and Furnishing House.

Special Liberal Discount to Students off all purchases.

Importation of Select Woollens and Furnishings very Large this Season.

A. WHITE

MEN'S FURNISHINGS, UNDERWEAR AND SHIRTS.

6 Shirts, \$9.00 - 6 Shirts, \$10.00 - 6 Shirts, \$11.00

65 KING ST. W.

THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. III. No. 3.

November 4, 1882.

Price 5 cts.

WANTED—A LEADER.

The present juncture in University matters is one which requires the services of a man of position, talents and energy. The object in view is sufficiently simple. There is among our people a growing sympathy with the cause of higher education. They recognize that there is something in superior attainments which commands respect. In many cases, as they have not themselves had the opportunity of acquiring those accomplishments, they feel the want of them, and they wish their children to have what they themselves lack. In other cases, there is a patriotic wish that the country should shine in letters as it stands out in material progress; others are moved by the thought that the practical application of the arts and sciences to manufactures is a branch of learning to be encouraged because it directly conduces to the more advantageous employment of capital, and to an extension of the field for labor. Older men are apt to encourage the taste for study because their experience—too often a bitter one—teaches them that there is no consolation like literature. The younger are insensibly and often in their own despite led along the rugged paths of learning by the ever opening vista of fresh fields of knowledge; fresh opportunities for investigation and research. It is pre-eminently the privilege and the duty of the University and College, which claim to be national, to encourage and satisfy these desires. But while superior knowledge has allies such as these, it has to combat foes in the present day just as it has had to do in all time. Many men nowadays contemn study, deeming it a useless waste of time. They are all for business—their aim is to make money.

'Si possis recte; si non quocunque modo.'

They declare this doctrine openly. Others, although they do not go so far, are yet no friends to learning. Their practice or their business engrosses all their attention. With such men, it has become the thing in too many cases to sink their scholarship. They studiously ignore any reference to what they once knew, and they often try to disavow their earlier training. The too zealous friends of education are also often its stumbling blocks. They have theories vulgarly known as 'fads,' which they strive to thrust upon the community. They believe in various 'isms' which they are too anxious to see tried. They have too much zeal.

Still, in spite of all these obstacles, there is undoubtedly a recognition by the country as a whole of the benefits to be obtained by a systematic diffusion of higher education, and the people as a community are prepared to receive a well considered proposal for the more complete and satisfactory establishment of the Provincial University in order to meet that requirement.

Besides, there are others who have a special interest in the question. Those men who by their profession, as teachers, or from natural inclination, or from a love of learning, have not abandoned their hardly acquired knowledge, are ready and anxious to do something to show that their devotion to letters are genuine. They await the signal to come forward and assist in guiding and maintaining in its proper course a movement to widen and deepen the influence of the University. Who shall lead them? Who will come forward as the champion of learning? Who will say to the people of this Province, 'I am here on behalf of the claims of literature—science—art. Our University is in need of further funds. You expect it to do certain work in the training of our youth and in the guidance and nurture of our national literature. It is impossible to carry out these objects without further means. Will you therefore assist us by your private benefaction?' Who will go, supported by his fellow-graduates, and urge upon the

people's representatives the claims of the University and College to a share of the surplus which lies unused in the State coffers? Who is prepared to inaugurate this crusade? He should be, we have said, a man of position, talents and energy. His position should be such that what he says will be spoken with authority. His talents will be required to persuade, to confute objections, to give candid and satisfactory explanations, to frame a large and comprehensive scheme for the application of the increased endowment. His energy will be required to remove existing abuses of management; to arouse apathetic supporters; to keep committees up to their work, and to combat the various hostile or obstructing influences of which we have spoken.

And what will be his reward? He will, after all, only have done his duty as a good subject and citizen, but his name will be enshrined in the memory of his countrymen as a public benefactor. The immediate result of his action may not be felt in his own time, but later generations will bless the thoughtful care which, by directing in a statesmanlike spirit the growth of a young nation, secured for it a healthy and sound progress.

THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS.

No term has been more abused wherever the English language is spoken than the term 'politics,' and nowhere has it been more abused than in Canada. Etymologically, 'politics' means the science of citizenship, and in its highest and best meaning, it is the science of human government. It embraces every aspect of, and every circumstance connected with, the relation of individual citizens of a country to each other, and of each citizen to the state. It has to do with the true theory of citizenship and of the state, and it has to determine, from time to time, amidst incessantly changing conditions of progress, how affairs of state can best be administered in the interest of the whole people.

One of its most important functions is to inquire why, in a particular country, government, which implies restraint of the individual, is necessary, and how in each case it happens to have assumed a certain form. In other words, it includes, as one of its departments, constitutional history. It is only by learning how the present was evolved out of the past that we can make experience a safe guide for the future. No system of government is perfect, but there would be fewer defects if the knowledge of the results of experience were more widely diffused.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the political problems coming up so persistently for solution are merely old ones recurring. Experiments in politics are not possible in the same sense as they are possible in physics. The chemist can tell to a certainty what will result from the admixture of two inert substances under certain conditions, because the substances are the same in one experiment as in another. But each experiment in statecraft is part of an educative process, which changes the character of the material to be operated upon in the next, namely, the masses of the people who constitute the state. This is what makes it so difficult to decide whether a 'science of history' is possible in anything like the ordinary sense of the term 'science,' for as Dr. Goldwin Smith well puts it, the foundations of such a science must be laid in the shifting sands of individual freedom.

There never was a time in the history of the world when the problems coming up for solution in politics were more perplexing than now. The dictum of Buckle, that the true function of government is to protect person and property, and that it ought, as far as possible, to be confined to that sphere, is more earnestly attacked

and defended to-day than ever before. Never was the question of the correct relation of the land of a country to its people so pressing as now. The amount of control which the state should exercise over its highways, including railways, and over the transmission of communications by wire as well as post, is entirely a modern and almost a recent problem. The whole question of municipal government is evidently in a transition state, and our representative system is properly described as on its trial. The laws which regulate the production and distribution of wealth are still matter for earnest discussion. Each new invention brings in a new set of conditions, and reopens the whole question to which it belongs. In short, the science of government is really as wide as the sphere of modern civilization, and includes many social and moral questions which are not usually regarded as having anything to do with politics—crime, pauperism, the purification of literature, the censorship of the press, the control of immigration, and the recognition of religion by the state, are all unsettled matters with which the politician, using the word in its true sense, must be prepared to deal.

Surely, in view of all this, no department of human knowledge can be of greater intrinsic importance than the science of politics, and yet, strange to say, for a third of a century—with the exception of a limited number of lectures on constitutional history—the whole of this immense field has been completely ignored in the teaching arrangements of University College, while very little attention has been paid to it in the University of Toronto. Why this state of things has been allowed to continue so long; whether it is possible and desirable to take a new departure, and how that may be most satisfactorily accomplished, are questions too important to be discussed within the scope of the present article; but we shall return to the subject in a future number.

A DAY IN THE LIBRARY.

The Owen's College, Manchester, the sole college at present included in the new Victoria University, is an institution about as old as our own University; it is undoubtedly wealthier; its endowment is ample, and private bequests are not unknown; it has a more complete staff of professors and lecturers; its curriculum is wider, but its library is no larger than our own. Twenty-five thousand volumes, or thereabouts, is the number in each; a good number, of which the English college is proud, and the Canadian college, we hope, equally proud, and with more reason, since a Canadian college has more difficulties to contend with in fitting out a library than an English one. Whether the contents of our twenty-five thousand volumes are as much to be proud of as the contents of the Owen's College twenty-five thousand we cannot say; but we propose to mention some of the noteworthy points in our library, and leave it to our readers to consider. One point is its omnivorous character; no subject is unrepresented. Whether this is a merit or a fault is a doubtful question; we ourselves incline to the former view, for when there is an unlimited prospect of growth in the future, it is well to have a variety of nuclei around which this growth may take place; and if there is no place at the outset for any one department, the chances are against a place being ever found for it. Another point that ours has, in common with all educational libraries, is the prominence given to educational departments: Classics and classical antiquities occupy a large space; mathematics and metaphysics are well represented; history, chemistry, biology, and medicine are well represented; and novels are under a permanent interdict; no, we forgot, the lover of light literature may feast his soul on 'Sir Charles Grandison,' 'Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded,' and other long-winded romances that used to thrill our simple forefathers. The many volumes of the Rolls Chronicles and the Calendars of State Papers furnish valuable material for British history; the collections of the Massachusetts and New York Historical Societies do the same for early American history; and a number of precious pamphlets on Canada, recently added to the library, await the future historian of Canada, whenever he may think fit to put in an appearance. The Owls, we see, are contemplating a survey of Canadian history, so perhaps they may be glad to refer to original sources. Another valuable historical series is a collection of Byzantine historians, the originals of Gibbon. We do not wish, however, to urge any undergraduate to emulate Gibbon; to read him is sufficient for the present. The theological depart-

ment boasts an array of the Fathers that Trinity College itself would find it hard to beat—St. Augustine, in twelve thick folio volumes, St. Chrysostom, in thirteen—in short, the ponderous works of most of those mediæval gentlemen called saints in this nineteenth century, as it were by courtesy. A Canadian Mithridates will find the Bible translated into something like fifty different languages, that will give him opportunity for practice for some time. If any Japanese scholar is to be found among the readers of this paper, the librarian will no doubt be obliged to him for information about a certain book on education, in order that the word 'top' may be inscribed in ordinary English characters at the head of the title page, as a guide to all future librarians. While we are on the subject of the curiosities, we must mention the original edition of Johnson's Dictionary, with its jaw-breaking definition of 'network,' much too long for incorporation into these columns; the mysterious description of cabbage as a 'glaucous-colored plant,' and all the other time-honored side-splitters perpetrated by the great lexicographer; a book of illustrations to Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' may give the classical student some new ideas on that non-Darwinian theory of the Origin of Species; an edition of Dante, dated 1491, exhibited on *Conversazione nights* as the oldest book in the library, will be found very trying to the eyes, and the woodcuts with which it is illustrated are, undoubtedly, unique productions of the original wood-cutter. A remarkable feature of the library, noticed by most visitors, is the variety and tastefulness of the bindings; this is an advantage of having the books bound not all at one place; England, France and Germany all furnish their characteristic styles of binding, and the result is a combination pleasing to the eye by its variety, and not unworthy of the exquisite setting of the library itself. A lamentable defect in our library is the emptiness of those niches destined to hold the great sons of the University, a defect doubtless soon to be rectified when the present generation of undergraduates have matured their budding genius. Poor old William of Wykeham stands alone still, the object of admiring wonder to visitors by the description given of him as the first Bishop of Toronto, who attained the amazing honors of gold medallist in classics, mathematics, modern languages and metaphysics, and Prince's prizeman, and who found his last resting-place in the quad, where the big chimney was erected as his memorial.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN canvassing the students for subscriptions for the 'VARSITY, though the result on the whole is quite gratifying, the objection is frequently met that it is too dear. To such, and to all in fact, it is right to explain that this is a matter which received (at their first meeting this year) the earnest consideration of the directorate, and the result was conclusively reached that it would be impossible to float it at a smaller subscription price without encroaching on capital. Now, this any person we are sure would not wish, nor would it be reasonable; for although we have had some generous indications of a desire on the part of those not stockholders to assist us in the laudable enterprise of building up a first-class paper—one of which the students of Toronto may feel proud—yet there can be no doubt that the burden of this work must fall on the stockholders. Now, to expect them to do the burden of the work, pay their own subscriptions (which they all do), and then find themselves with a deficit—a surplus they don't look for—at the end of the year, is something which the most indifferent would not like to see. It is also proper to say that the 'VARSITY is, so far as we know, the cheapest College paper in America. To mention no other, the *Acta Victoriana*, the journal of Victoria University, Coburg, which, though undoubtedly a most creditable production, is only a monthly, costs a dollar a year; whereas the 'VARSITY, a weekly, is only fifty cents more. With these explanations all, we are sure, will be prepared to admit that, for a college journal, the price of the 'VARSITY is exceedingly low. But many, though willing to make this admission, say, 'We don't doubt the paper is cheap, but it is too dear for us to afford.' Nor do we doubt that in some instances this is true. Many of our best students are cramped for means. But whilst we recognize this, we do trust that the sympathies at least of all are with us, and that in all

instances where it is at all possible to assist us, that cold indifference, which is the worst enemy of all good causes, will not be suffered to stand in the way.

THERE is an unfortunate tendency in Canada, at the present time, to introduce party feeling into everything. It was owing to this tendency that even those who were most anxious to see a member of Parliament for the University, were obliged, after consideration, to own that politics would creep in, in some form or other, and our University would become involved. The result, of course, would be disastrous. It is necessary then, if our University wishes to keep clear of party and politics, that her representation in the Senate should, as far as possible, be non-political, and that men who have kept away from politics altogether should fill the positions of honor which she can bestow. To a very great extent this course has been followed; politics in any form, shape or way have been eschewed. One of the objections raised against the establishment of a Chair of Civil Polity, was that such a subject would necessarily involve political questions. But while in all this the friends and supporters of the University have shown admirable wisdom and discretion, it is a somewhat singular fact that the two men filling the highest offices of the University are political men; men, that is to say, engaged in politics; men who have taken a decided position in regard to political affairs, and one of them, at least, is the recognized leader of his party. Of course, no one in his senses would think of denying the ability of these two gentlemen, but looking at the anomalous position which the University occupies—strong neither in her own strength, nor strong in Government support—finding herself growing weaker every day from lack of revenue, and knowing that she must look to the Government for help—in such a state of affairs, we cannot but think that the appointment of anyone who is, in even the best sense of the word, a politician, is dangerous. We can imagine countries where such a choice would not be dangerous; where party spirit would not lead to party rancour; but, and we confess it with sorrow, we do not think that Canada is one of these countries. The influence of party is all powerful in our young land, and often carries men against their inclinations, their intentions, and their sense of duty. Looking at the question in this light—the light in which it must present itself to every practical man—we think that even the semblance of a political head of the University is a dangerous thing.

REV. PRINCIPAL CAVEN said he desired to make a statement with respect to the present position of Knox College. For a number of years the College Board had been passing resolutions—and the Assembly had always approved of them—encouraging the friends of the college to take some action to free it from embarrassment, but last year the Board brought a resolution of a more formal character before the Assembly, asking that body, if it should think well of it, to approve of a plan for raising an endowment. As reasons for this he would put forward a few facts. The present financial position of the college required that something should be done, as the ordinary fund of the college was in debt to the extent of \$11,340. This debt had been accumulating at the rate of about \$1,000 a year; last year \$1,077 was added to the debt. The revenue of the college was barely sufficient for the needs of it, and the fact that interest had to be paid on the large and increasing debt was a matter of serious importance. The endowment fund of the college was now \$53,000, though there was a debt on the building of \$20,000, leaving the net worth of the college about \$22,000. Last year there was received from interest \$2,752, and it would thus be seen that the college is supported from the common fund of the Church. Up to 1875 the college had its own constituency on which to rely for collections, but at the time of the union it was united for financial purposes to Queen's College, and last year the three colleges in the west, Montreal, Queen's and Knox, were united, and the common fund created for them. The fund was divided in the following ratio: Montreal, \$5,000; Queen's, \$4,000; and Knox, \$10,000. So that if the whole claims were met, \$19,000 would need to be raised. Last year \$15,000 was raised, Knox College getting \$8,426, and the other two proportionate sums. The western part of this common constituency (that is subtracting the amount raised by Montreal) raised \$12,486, leaving about \$3,500 to be raised by the east. Now the constituency originally belonging to Knox College raised \$10,867, while it only received \$8,426, or \$2,441 less than it contributed, and \$1,364 more than its expenditure. He had not mentioned these facts in a complaining spirit. He would urge them upon the meeting from a self-interested point of view as now they were not getting all the money they contributed. It was no use to say the Church must give more largely annually, as in the estimation of the Board there was no remedy but endowment. After alluding to the largely increased endowment to Montreal College, amounting to \$70,000 in the past year, and the munificent gift by Mr. Morris of a splendid hall, erected at a cost of \$70,000 to \$80,000, he said that as far as he knew the consensus of opinion was in favor of an adequate endowment. He concluded by remarking that

about 400 candidates for the ministry had received their education in the halls of Knox College, and 350 had graduated.

The above remarks have been extracted from the published report of the meeting of the Board of Management of Knox College. They show that more colleges than University College are moving to secure an increased endowment. Is it not a plain hint to us that where denominational colleges, which have the advantage of the support of the religious bodies they represent, are compelled to make such strong appeals for assistance, that we of University College, who have no such sentiment to appeal to, will have to make a most vigorous and united effort to secure further aid for our Provincial College. Does it not show that there is every necessity for encouraging the collegiate spirit among our graduates; and does it not seem as if our true source of aid lay in an application to the country at large, or its representatives in the House of Assembly.

If a man were in the enjoyment of all good things except one, he would no doubt make himself unhappy for lack of that one thing; such, unfortunately, is human nature. We fear that this truth is illustrated by the recent action of the Literary Society with regard to the discussion of party politics. An ample range is granted for discussion, but, alas! there is one thing denied, and therefore, of course, this is the very thing they want now. Even were party politics a profitable subject for discussion, which we are by no means willing to admit, we submit that after the Council had rejected the proposed amendment, it was not at all the right thing to refer it to them for reconsideration. Does the society think that the proposed change did not receive careful consideration at the hands of the Council? Or are they asking them to change their deliberate decision, merely because it is referred to them again. But apart altogether from the Council, we should be sorry to see the discussion of party politics introduced into the society. All political discussion may be divided into the discussion, on the one hand, of the great principles upon which the government of a country ought to be carried on, and on the other hand, the discussion of all the petty squabbles and abominable chicanery which, unfortunately, seem to be inseparable from a system of party government. Now, we are strongly convinced that the undergraduates of a University should, as far as possible, keep themselves above this latter, and in their discussions limit themselves to the former aspect of politics; and this our present constitution exactly provides for. We are debarred from discussing party, but we may discuss principle as much as we please. For instance, we are not allowed to discuss whether the Conservative Government invented the National Policy in order to get into power or not, but we are perfectly free to discuss whether or no protection is a good thing for a young country. Again, we are not allowed to discuss the details of the Syndicate bargain, but we may investigate the best methods of opening up a new country. Then, why not leave the wrangling over party questions to those whose profession it is? Surely we can find plenty of subjects more suitable for debate. We can now debate all that is worthy of debate in politics, while that which would probably do us more harm than good is wisely excluded. It is to be hoped that we have seen the last of these annual attempts to remove one of the safeguards of the society.

ALTHOUGH for some years it has been quite customary to meet with women in different professions, yet the profession of medicine is not the one which we would suppose them to enter in large numbers. But it seems that women can do anything that they have a mind to do. They subdue those feelings arising from that vague expression, 'nerves'; they conquer their repugnance to sights that are in the highest degree disagreeable; and they succeed in acquiring that coolness and control which is essential to success in performing operations of surgery. But even granting all this, it might be supposed that the stronger sex would be superior to women as doctors. This, however, seems to be one of those many delusions which visit man in his journey through life, making him think more highly of himself than he ought; for according to Dr. Dupré, of London, women are quicker and more conscientious than men, and thus are likely to make better practitioners. As to the number of

women who are studying medicine, we shall merely state that there is a school at London, England, for women only, which is attended by one hundred students. Perhaps our poetical and romantic notions of 'woman's sphere' may be disturbed by these statistics. It may be rather a shock to us to discover that women are not entirely composed of refinement and sensibility. Perhaps we might even go so far as to determine that our wife should never be one who was capable of curing all diseases from catarh to small-pox, and who was on intimate terms with anatomy, physiology and pills, yet we must remember that it will probably prove an advantage to women to be able to go to those of their own sex to be cured of their diseases, and under such circumstances, our notions of sensibility and refinement must give way to feelings of a more practical nature.

EVERY year there visits us a strange season that is popularly called Indian summer—a season that is furtive as the deer. We do not know when it will come; we cannot predict exactly how long it will last, nor when it will depart. It comes like a beneficent fairy, bringing with it the mellow light, the hazy air, the tranquil feeling, and an indescribable charm. This peculiar season is known not only in America, but also in many countries in Europe. Each country has a different name for it. In Germany it is called 'Old man's summer,' because it comes late in the year, when the spring-tide beauty of the earth is supposed to have vanished. In France it is called St. 'Martin's summer,' in other places 'After Heat,' and 'Red Heat.' The name which the Indians themselves give it is quaint and appropriate; they call it the 'Fall summer.' Under whatever different names this beautiful season may be disguised, it has the same features in every country where it is experienced at all—the strange, almost weird, yellow light, so different from the ordinary glare of daylight; the stillness of the waters, which lie placid through its continuance; the hushed sound, as though the atmosphere were heavy. Longfellow describes it in his 'Evangeline':

'Then followed that beautiful season, called by the pious Acadian peasants
the Summer of All Saints;
Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical light, and the landscape
Lay as if new created in all the freshness of childhood.'

It would be quite impossible to describe Indian summer in prose, for there is something essentially poetical about it. When it comes we think instinctively of Robin Hood and the merry foresters of Sherwood; of the Maid Marian and Oberon; of Rosalind in the forest of Ardenne; we think of romance and chivalry, and the practical world fades out of sight for a time. Although other countries claim to have an Indian summer as delightful as ours, we can hardly imagine that they really have; we can hardly imagine that it can mean to them what it does to us. For one thing, the beauty of Indian summer is best seen and felt in the regions of the great lakes; and besides that, the beauty of Indian summer is seen to great advantage near great forests—to see the 'forest primeval,' silent and grand, flaming in yellow and red; to see the lakes stretching out, far as the eye can reach, in perfect silence; to see the hazy mist that hangs over the bosom of the great waters; only they who have seen this can really appreciate Indian summer. Perhaps, too, it gains additional charm from the fact that its cause is wrapped in mystery. We can give full play to our imagination in regard to it. We may think, as the Indians do, that it is the gift of the most kindly of their gods—the god of the south-west wind—or that in the nighttime the fairy queen holds her revels on the dew-stained grass or in the depths of the dark forest, and that her beneficent presence has scared away all that is evil during the day.

HALLOWE'EN is a festival of great antiquity, no doubt originally pagan, and afterwards transferred to the Christian calendar, under the cloak of a Christian title; just as the name Walpurgus night means the festival night of St. Walpurg, though the rites are essentially pagan. But Hallowe'en customs, like many other time-honored though practically useless observances, are falling into decay. The last one hundred years have almost swept them away altogether. An editor of Burns some years ago pathetically remarked that in the west of Scotland, in Ayrshire, where Burns locates his 'Hallowe'en,' many of the rites depicted

in it are already obsolete. These rites are, without exception, concerned with the all important question of marriage; even 'Auld Uncle John' feels the influence of the all-engrossing idea. At the present day Hallowe'en, except in some semi-civilized districts in Scotland and Ireland, is a festival for children; 'bobbing' for apples is the great rite, having for its sole aim, we need not say, the capture of the largest apple; another amusement, non-prospective of matrimony, is cracking (and eating) nuts, whence the name of the festival in the North of England, 'Nutcrack night.' Children in Wales go around soliciting 'apennies' on this night. The amusements indigenous to the New World appear to be gate-lifting and the like, amusements neither of pagan origin nor yet altogether Christian, that must speedily fall into desuetude under the increasing influence of the spirit of order and civilization.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

RESIDENCE NOTES.

The bathroom accommodation for Residence is outrageous. Two small bathrooms, one lighted by a cellar grated window, the other, in turn, by the light coming from the first; one with a sprinkler like a single nozzle, one without a sprinkler; both without gas, both without chairs, both with slimy pine floors, and dirt almost stratified on the bath in each is, to say the least, a bad state of things. There is not a lack of space for more accommodation, nor would it cost much to fit up two more baths, though four more would not be too many. 'Ye rulers that be in the Varsity,' imagine thirty-eight students bathing in two such wrecked bathing machines daily. We hope to see reform in that quarter without delay.

Recently an Italian harper was allowed to play in the dining-hall during dinner. Eating to slow music, or even fast music is pleasant, but our sympathetic nervous systems too readily excite movements that quicken or become slow to suit the airs that are being played. On this occasion the results were remarkable. As the air became staccato, forks fairly flew in the endeavor to keep up. As the movement moderated, becoming slow and measured, S—d was noticed stowing away large sections of pie with monotonous precision. The obese freshman was seen to weep while the touching air 'Do they miss me at home?' was being played; he afterwards was heard to remark that they didn't miss him here—no, he felt the sensation every time.

Tuesday afternoon was signalized by the advent of a large Tiber-yellow bear. The two foreign gentlemen in charge gave a general invitation to anyone present in the quad. to try a 'rassle' with his bear-ship. It was proposed to feed two or three freshmen to the bear, but the keepers said they were not quite well enough done, whereupon somebody suggested that X., of the Fourth Year, should call a mass meeting of himself and try issues with the animal. Mac. stood at a distance and courageously kicked a foot-ball in the bear's direction, but, strange to say, without even wounding the fierce monster. He felt he could do this without great danger, as the animal was muzzled. At this juncture, some of the fragile Johnny-cake from the dining-table was given to the bear, but with terrible results. After embracing a large empty packing case and waltzing frantically around the quad. for some time hugging it, the animal halted, but showed such evident signs of indisposition that its suite found it necessary to take it down town. A few stray notes were sounded on an antiquated bugle, and the cavalcade passed out at the gate.

These are the days of complex symphonies and fugues. And now we have a band in Residence. The delicate harmonies produced by grate-blowers, combs, tin whistles, banjos, and tongs, all operated on at once, can only be imagined, not described. Quiet reigned in the Residence the other night, when suddenly a door opened, tramping was heard on the stairs, and a catalogue of incongruous sounds smote upon our ears. No doubt the piece rendered was a fugue, but the theme was so abstruse and hidden that we could not detect it. Prof. Roxie is to be complimented on the energy of his band.

FOOT-BALL.

The great event in foot-ball circles, in connection with our College, is a game on the *tapis*. The first fifteen left yesterday morning for Port Hope, where they were to meet the Trinity School team. The same evening they continued their journey to Montreal.

The Interuniversity match with McGill takes place in Montreal this year, according to previous arrangement.

We do not doubt that the members of the team, who are playing well together and in very good condition, will give a good account of themselves.

The team is totally changed this year, the new by-law introduced into the constitution having made a clean sweep, leaving only Messrs. Duggan, Campbell and Haig in their old places.

We regret to hear that J. M. Thompson, considered to be one of the best players, has, at the last moment, refused to go. We only hope that his ailment is not serious, and also that it is not contagious, as it will never do, by men deserting from the ranks, to allow the renown of our College to sink into oblivion, which has, so far, been upheld by two of the best clubs in Ontario, the Rugby and Association.

Whether the match arranged with the Cadets at Kingston will come off or not, is not yet known. It was postponed from Friday till Monday morning to suit our men, but the Secretary has not yet heard if the Cadets can play. In the event of their not playing, our team will return on Sunday morning—successfully we hope—but if otherwise, not till Monday night. The team started with the good wishes of all, and will be received with congratulations, triumphal arches, &c., if, when they return, the 'Residence Band' is able to march at their head playing, 'See the conquering heroes come.'

TEAM.—A. F. May, E. C. Coleman, backs. A. M. Haig, A. McLaren, half-backs. A. D. Creasor, G. Gordon, quarter-backs. A. H. Campbell (Capt.), G. H. Duggan, E. S. Wigle. C. W. Gordon, W. W. Vickers, A. B. Cameron, A. J. Boyd, A. B. Thompson, F. W. MacLean, forwards. D. O. Cameron, spare man.

We have seen a copy of the rules which the Toronto and University clubs propose bringing out, and are endeavoring to get adopted by all the clubs in Canada, and have no doubt that such a set of rules will be very beneficial to foot-ball players in general, if the principal end in view—the general adoption of them by the foot-ball clubs—is obtained, as there will be no room then for the numerous disputes which at present take place in every match about the construction of rules, there being only one code used throughout the Dominion.

The difference from previous rules lies not so much in any material changes in the rules themselves, but more in grouping them together differently, which will make them much more convenient for reference on the field, and also in giving clearer definitions of Ronge, Touch-Down, Held, &c.

With these exceptions, the rules will be almost the same as those previously published.

RUGBY UNION.—Our team met the Trinity College Club on Friday on their grounds, and scored another victory by one goal and two tries to nothing. The University won the toss, and determined to kick south. The ball was kept well in the neighborhood of the Trinity goal, until finally Vickers, by a good run, obtained a try. Although the ball was right behind the goal the kick was missed by Campbell. Trinity made some fine charges, and drove the ball within the University's twenty-five, but they were relieved from rousing by a fine kick from Coleman. After half time was called the ball was kicked up to Trinity goal, and only twice passed the half-way flag. During this part of the game Gordon, Creasor and Vickers got some fine runs, and Wigle was well on the ball amongst the forwards. D. O. R. Jones, for Trinity, made a beautiful drop down to the half-way flag, which relieved his goal for some time.

GLEE CLUB.

The Glee Club practices will for the future be held on Mondays at four o'clock. Thursdays having been already claimed by the Y.M.C.A., Monday will probably be exclaimed against by those who have lectures at four o'clock on that day, and who are also members of the Glee Club; but as all days are alike in this respect, it cannot be helped that some may find themselves due in two places at once. We are heartily sorry that those who have Monday afternoon lectures are the persons involved in this dilemma, and would suggest that they accustom themselves to think of the practices as beginning at five o'clock instead of four. They will thus have one hour a week practice, with a prospect of a better arrangement after Christmas.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The Modern Language Club held its usual weekly meeting on Saturday afternoon in Moss Hall. The programme included selections in German, by A. MacMechan and R. Balmer, followed by the readings of a part of J. Squair's Prize German Essay. Many valuable hints in connection with German composition were thrown out, and, on the whole, it was a very profitable meeting. If any of the First Year men have not yet joined, we would be glad to see them at our next meeting. During the continuance of the concerts and lectures on music, the meetings will be held on Friday afternoons from 5 to 6 p.m. in Moss Hall.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The society held a regular meeting on Friday evening. Present, about seventy members. Three new members were received, and eight proposed. Mr. W. H. Smith read an essay on 'Perseverance,' which, although meriting on the whole the compliment of the President, seemed to us rather prosaic. It is to be regretted that the Debate Committee failed to secure an essayist for each division, as essay-writing is one of the most instructive parts of the programme; such negligence should be amended. The society then divided for readings and debate. In the senior division (Fourth and First Years), Mr. Acheson, the President, presided. Mr. Crichton read 'The Elysium,' by Mrs. Hemans. The reading, though good, showed a slight lack of spirit. The debate on the subject, 'Resolved, 'That 'Chinese Immigration would be injurious to the best interests of Canada,' was opened for the affirmative by Mr. Ormiston, who spoke methodically, but spoiled the effect by facing the Chairman rather than the audience. Mr. O'Flynn, the leader of the negative, followed with a spirited and effective speech, but showed a little too much anxiety that the Chairman should do him justice. Mr. Crooks, affirmative, was hesitant in his style, but argumentative. Mr. Burnham, negative, has a free and forcible style. Mr. Crichton, affirmative, spoke for Mr. Stoddart, and, though unprepared, criticised his opponents very effectively. Mr. Cronyn also confined himself to criticism, in which he showed considerable acuteness. The leader of the affirmative then closed the debate, after which the Chairman summed up the argument in a concise and lucid manner, leaving it with the audience to decide. Verdict for the negative.

In the junior division (Second and Third Years), where Mr. Fairclough, first Vice-President, presided, two readings were given—one by Mr. Fraser, the other by Mr. Duff. Both these gentlemen read well, though the first reader showed a tendency to monotony, and the second to exaggerated emphasis. The debate for the evening was opened by Mr. G. W. Holmes, who expressed his views clearly and logically, showing, however, a slight tendency to repeat himself. Mr. H. E. Irwin made a vigorous speech on the negative; he had evidently given the subject much attention. Mr. Weir, who followed, displayed a tendency to wander from the point; he evidently has no lack of language to express his ideas. Mr. G. H. Cowan took up the cudgel for the negative; some of his arguments were good, but he is rather wanting in fluency. Mr. D. McKay, the last speaker for the affirmative, was one of the very best; he spoke well. Mr. S. W. Broad ended the debate in a short speech. The Chairman stated briefly the arguments advanced, and after expressing his pleasure at the excellence of the debate, gave his decision for the affirmative.

The following amendment to the constitution was passed by the society: Reduction of fees from one dollar and a half to one dollar.

KNOX COLLEGE METAPHYSICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

At an ordinary meeting held on Friday, November 3rd, Mr. Wm. Robertson, B.A., read a very interesting and instructive essay on 'The Geological Antiquity of Man.' Mr. D. McCall read with considerable power an extract from Guthrie. The subject under discussion was, 'Was the late Egyptian War justifiable?' Messrs. Farquharson and Hamilton, Jas., B.A., supported the affirmative, and Messrs. Campbell, J. L., and McNair, the negative. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative.

PROGRAMME OF MR. LAUDER'S SECOND CONCERT.

To-day Mr. Lauder's first concert takes place, and the following is the programme of the second concert, to be given by Mr. Lauder in the Convocation Hall on the afternoon of Saturday next, the 11th instant, at half-past three:

PART I.

1. Overture.....'Freischutz'.....Weber.
MR. LAUDER.
2. Chaconne—2 Pianos.....Raff.
MISS McCUTCHEON AND MR. LAUDER.
3. Ballad.....'An old Story'.....Lauder.
Dedicated to Mrs. Bradley.
MRS. BRADLEY.
4. Dramatic Concerto—2 Pianos.....Liszt.
MR. LAUDER AND MR. FIELD.
5. Valse Caprice.....'Soirées de Vienne'.....Schubert.
MISS McCausland.
6. { a. Andante, Spianato and Polonaise.....Chopin.
 b. Spinning Song.....Wagner.
MR. FIELD.

- c. Theme and Variations.....Schumann.
MR. LAUDER AND MR. FIELD.
PART II.
1. Concerto—B minor No. 1.....Scharwenka.
MR. LAUDER AND MISS McCUTCHEON.
 2. Scena and Aria.....'Ah, Perfido'.....Beethoven.
MRS. BRADLEY.
 3. Theme and Variations.....Saint Saens.
MR. LAUDER AND MR. FIELD.
 4. { 'He was Despised'.....Handel.
{ 'Woe unto Them'.....Mendelssohn.
{ 'Oh, Rest in the Lord'.....
 5. Grand Scene from the Opera { 'The Skaters'.....Meyerbeer.
{ 'Le Prophète'.....
MISS ADELAIDE TAYLOR.
MR. LAUDER.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COLLEGE NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

October 10th, 1882.

To the Editor of THE 'VARSITY.

SIR,—The term is so young that there is exceedingly little news to chronicle. Nothing particular is doing either in the academical or athletic world, but as all the colleges have now assembled, things will be in full swing by the middle of the week.

The most important event of late has been the opening of Selwyn College, so called after the late Bishop of Lichfield and New Zealand. The cost of living at Selwyn is not to be more than £85 per annum. If this rate of living becomes an accomplished fact, it will form an agreeable contrast to the annual expenditure of the undergraduates of the other colleges. It is also to be specially devoted to Church of England principles, and this it is that has roused the formidable opposition that there has been to it. There was a numerous and distinguished assembly at the opening ceremony, including five Bishops and most of the dignitaries of the University.

There is an unusually small entry of the whole this year. I have not heard any explanation, but such is the fact. Cambridge etiquette strictly forbids the carrying of gloves or a stick with the cap and gown; three freshmen, therefore, caused considerable amusement who appeared last Sunday in the longest of tassels and gowns and the most gaudy lavender kids and gold-headed malaccas.

Dr. Vaughan, the Dean of Llandaff, preached at the University Church yesterday, and attracted a very large congregation.

The University has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Professor Balfour, owing to an accident in the Alps. He was one of the best science men Cambridge possessed.

The great athletic events during the vacation have been the Henley Regatta, at which Cambridge did not do at all well, and the cricket match between a past and present team of Cambridge University and the celebrated Australian team, which Cambridge won, after an exciting struggle, by twenty runs.—I am, yours truly,

A. J. G.

OSGOODE LITERARY AND LEGAL SOCIETY.

This society met at the usual hour on Saturday evening last, with the newly elected President in the chair. There was a good attendance for the first meeting; and a particularly noticeable and pleasing feature during the evening, was the fact that all those selected by the Committee of Management to take part in the programme responded to the call. It is most important to the success of any literary society, that those chosen as reciters, readers, essayists or debaters, should either be in attendance themselves or procure some persons who would do justice to their position in their absence. Mr. Brooks gave a humorous recitation in a very pleasing manner, and elicited, from an appreciative audience, a fair share of applause. Mr. Williams then recited the old but excellent piece, 'Bernardo Del Carpio.' This is a difficult piece to render well, but the reciter made an able effort and acquitted himself creditably.

The question, *Resolved*—'That Ontario offers greater inducements to young men than Manitoba,' was then debated. Mr. Mahoney opened the debate and, in glowing colors, dilated upon the great opportunities Ontario offers to her sons. Mr. Wilkin followed, on the negative, and very ingeniously combated many of the last speaker's arguments, and held up Manitoba as a paradise where young men could live, but never lie, grow rich, but never poor. Mr. Swartout then followed, and gave the speech of the evening, both by way of oratory and argument, which, coupled with his apt gestures and grotesque grimaces, kept the audience

in continuous laughter. Mr. Hern then followed, and wandered about over the North-West in an aimless manner for a few minutes, but did not strike the point until he sat down. The Chairman summed up the debate, and decided in favor of the affirmative after complimenting both sides on their able efforts.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

TORONTO SCHOOL.—The beginning of the session was inaugurated, contrary to the usual custom, by an opening lecture, on Tuesday, October 3rd, by Dr. Barrett, Professor of Physiology. This school still continues to be the favorite with University men, and this year numbers amongst its students the following graduates of Toronto University: J. W. Patterson, M.A., '79; F. J. Dolsen, B.A., '80; G. H. Carveth, B.A., '81; S. Stewart, B.A., '81; G. A. Smith, B.A., '82; T. W. Simpson, B.A., '82; W. J. Greig, B.A., '82; as well as several undergraduates. There is also a good number of graduates and undergraduates from Victoria and Albert colleges. Although the entrance of so many freshmen into the profession can hardly be a matter for congratulation to those already engaged in it, yet this school as a teaching institution welcomes with pride the largest accessions of new students it has yet been favored with in any one session, and amongst them are one student from McGill College, one from Royal College, Kingston, and four from Trinity Medical School.

The first matter in school politics was the Annual Dinner, which will be held in the pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, on Tuesday, November 14th, at 7.30 p.m. The election of Dinner Committee resulted as follows: Chairman of Committee, Dr. A. H. Wright; Chairman of Dinner, H. S. Clarke; 1st Vice-Chairman, S. Stewart, B.A.; 2nd Vice-Chairman, H. S. Martin; Secretary, W. J. Robinson; Fourth Year, F. P. Drake, W. J. Lepper; Third Year, J. W. Patterson, M.A.; J. W. Clarke, J. Spence; Second Year, A. Broadfoot, G. S. Cane, J. R. Phillips; First Year, W. J. Greig, B.A., H. L. Hamilton, J. E. Peckard, L. L. Hooper.

A Foot-ball Club (association) has been again organized under the presidency of Mr. A. Broadfoot, well known in University foot-ball circles, but it has not yet joined the Dominion Association.

The T. S. M. Medical Society organized last session still flourishes '*adversis major par secundis*.' Although not yet a year old, its members number 130, several of its library shelves are filled with books, and its reading room is well supplied with medical scientific magazines, general, religious, and illustrated newspapers. Two meetings have been held this session. At the opening meeting the President, Dr. A. H. Wright, read his inaugural address, and also an address by Sir Astley Cooper on 'Impotence.' At the second meeting two interesting papers were read, one by Dr. Ferguson on 'Diseases of the Throat,' and the other by Mr. R. Heam on 'Hydrophathy.' Both papers provoked considerable discussion.

TRINITY.—The dissecting rooms are in full blast once more, and those medicos interested have assumed quite a murderous appearance. The students of both schools celebrated Hallowe'en by turning out *en masse* to hear 'Around the World in Eighty Days' at the Grand. Retiring from the theatre in a body, they sang several airs on their way home, and serenaded several of the professors. They declare they saw only one policeman during the march. Dr. Teskey, the new Demonstrator of anatomy in the dissecting room of Trinity School, promises to be a most popular and efficient professor. Dr. Temple, lecturer at Trinity School, has not been lecturing during the past week, being absent on private business; Drs. Geikie and Fulton are supplying his place in his absence. The annual dinner of the medical school will be held on the 8th November instead of the 7th, as per last 'Varsity. It promises to be a more than usually interesting event. The choruses for the occasion are the 'Medical Alphabet,' 'Old Trinity' (to air 'Litoria'), and 'Our Faculty.' The last named is a new song, composed by Mr. Ted O'Riley, a student of the school, and is sung to the old air 'The Ram of Derby.' We give the first four lines as a specimen of the general run of the composition:

'The Faculty of Trinity
Just numbered half a score,
But since we've Dr. Teskey on
He counts us two men more.'

KNOX COLLEGE.

Through the liberality of private individuals, and the manifest interest taken by several churches in the proverbial leanness (financially) of students, several scholarships, ranging in value from \$40 to \$60, are annually offered for competition among Knoxites who are pursuing their studies at University College. The scholarships of this year have been awarded as follows: Fourth Year—C. W. Gordon; Third Year—(1) J. McGillivray, (2) H. R. Fraser; Second Year—(1) Esson Reid, (2)

D. McKenzie; First Year—(1) J. McD. Duncan, (2) J. Dewar. Bivalve shells will now, no doubt, be emptied with student-like dexterity, and fruit festivals will be the order of the day—rather the night—on account of these superfluous (?) bounties.

Notwithstanding the 'large size and heavy weight' of the Knox College Foot-ball Club, upon which some of the dailies take a fancy of dilating, in several instances lately it does not appear as if their immense proportions protected them. Some of its members may now be counted among the veterans of foot-ball contests. At practice a few weeks ago W. H. W. Boyle found an obstacle not anticipated impeding his way, in the shape of a hard sandal moving with a uniform increasing velocity. Result: a week's rest—a painful one, no doubt—to such an ardent footballer as Boyle. Then comes Shearer, we are sad to relate, with a broken collar bone. Hughes, of lacrosse fame, imagining, may be, that he was going at a Shamrock, was the chargeable player.

The Knox College Students' Missionary Society is in a very prosperous condition. Twelve students were sent out, last spring, under the auspices of this society, to take up mission work in Manitoulin Island, Manitoba, North-West and Muskoka. This year it has opened with marked zeal under the Presidency of John Mutch, M.A. During this session, students have been appointed to take up mission work at Central Prison, Jail, and Occident Hall. At a special meeting, two delegates—Jno. Mutch, M.A., and J. C. Smith, B.A.—were appointed to represent the Society at the Convention of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, held at Chicago. They left for the 'Queen City of the West' on Thursday.

The Metaphysical and Literary Society has opened with its usual vigor this session. It holds regular weekly meetings, and invariably presents its members with a good 'bill of fare.' We regret to state that Jno. Builder, B.A., who was elected president last spring by acclamation, has been compelled by ill health to resign. His resignation having been accepted under the circumstances, Jas. Ballantyne, B.A., was unanimously chosen for the vacancy. Its public meeting will be held on Friday, November 10th.

The 'Varsity' is a general favorite under the new management, and will doubtless be well received by all who take an interest in their *alma mater*.

McMASTER HALL.

The chapel of the Hall was well filled on Friday evening, 27th October, being the occasion of a public meeting under the auspices of the Fyfe Missionary Society. The exercises consisted of addresses by the President, Mr. D. J. McGillivray (4th Year Tor. Univ.) and Messrs. A. E. St. Dalmas, R. G. Boville, B.A., and Geo. Sale (3rd Year Tor. Univ.), interspersed with choice music by Miss McVicar and a choir of the students of the College. The President's address was directed to the discussion of the influence of a missionary society on the student, in preparing him for the work of the ministry. He showed that critical study of the living word and the work of the Spirit in man's heart were of themselves insufficient to lead the student into the spirit of the grand conception of the gospel—the Christianizing of the whole world—and that a living, working missionary society was eminently fitted to meet this need. The Secretary, Mr. Walker, read a most encouraging report, showing that the society's missionaries had met with great success in their fields of labor during the past summer. Mr. St. Dalmas, Society's missionary at Billieboro', delivered an interesting address on 'Why should students have a missionary society?' and Mr. Boville, missionary from the North-West, gave a graphic account of his experiences in the now no longer 'Great Lone Land.' Mr. Sale's remarks were curtailed owing to the lateness of the hour. Prof. McVicar, Treasurer, submitted his report, which showed a trifling indebtedness by the society. The music provided was excellent, and specially worthy of mention are the solos 'Jesus, and shall it ever be,' and 'The Cross,' by Miss McVicar. A liberal collection was made, after which the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Castle.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

SELECTED.

Cambridge has only 835 freshmen this year.
Edinburgh University had 3,237 students last term.
A civil service reform association has been organized at Ithaca, N.Y., with President White, of Cornell University, as President.
The Juniors of Western University of Pennsylvania have successfully presented 'William Tell' in German to the people of Pittsburg.
Boxes for Mrs. Langtreys first performance in New York, sold by auction Tuesday, brought from \$45 to \$320. Seats sold at from \$4.50 to \$17.50 each.
The visit of Principal Grant to Europe has resulted in the appoint-

ment of Mr. D. M. Marshall, M.A., F.R.S.E., to the vacant chair of physics in Queen's College.

At the request of the Chinese Government five Chinese youths will be admitted next September to West Point and five to Annapolis. All of them are of the rank of princes.

Two professors in the Champaign university, of Illinois, discovered a process for manufacturing sugar from sorghum and glucose from the seed. They patented their process, for which they lost their positions.

A large number of the officials at the head of the present American administration are college men. Arthur is a graduate of Union, David Davis of Kenyon, Frelinghuysen of Rutgers, Lincoln of Harvard, Folger of Hobart, and Brewster of Princeton.

President Carter compelled the sophomores of Williams College to pass a resolution allowing freshmen to carry canes, but the freshmen immediately voted unanimously to take no advantage of a privilege obtained in so forcible a manner.

Three more female students have been enrolled at the Medical College, Kings-on. There will now be a class of ten or twelve, whose progress will be facilitated by special arrangements such as are made at no other educational institution of this kind. Two of the lady students—Miss Lowrie and Miss Robinson—are being educated in medicine, a special qualification of the missionary service in which they are to engage in India.

A curious incident happened at one of the rehearsals of the 'Redemption.' M. Gounod is rather excitable, and when directing his own music he is especially so. Finding it was desirable the orchestra should have an idea of the melody of the chorus (for no choir is employed at rehearsals), he began to hum the melody himself. As if the idea had suddenly occurred to all of them, the principal artists took up the part, and there was presented the extraordinary feature that the choruses were sung by an unrivalled choir, consisting of Mme. Albani, Mme. Marie Roze, Mme. Patti, Messrs. Lloyd Cummings, Santley, Foli, and King.

The suit brought by Mr. Strout against seven Bowdoin students, who, he claims, hazed and severely injured his son, has just again been prosecuted in Portland. At the first trial the jury were ten for conviction and two for acquittal. By the second trial damages to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars have been declared against the defendants. The costs will amount to something like fifteen hundred more, making the total four thousand dollars against the students.

The report of the United States Bureau of Education, just published, shows that the total number of colleges and universities in the United States is 364, with 4,160 instructors and 59,594 students, of which 26,138 are Preps. College libraries contain 2,342,766 volumes, an increase of over 100,000 during the year. There are 227 institutions, with 25,780 students, for the superior education of women, 151 having the power to confer degrees. 8,662 ladies are co-eds. In 1880 there were 10,114 degrees conferred in course and 372 honorary. There are 48 law schools, with 3,134 students and 229 instructors; 120 schools of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, having 14,006 students and 1,066 instructors, and 142 schools of theology, with 5,242 students and 158 endowed professorships.

PERSONAL.

H. H. Collier, B.A., '81, law, St. Catharines, has returned to the city to enter the offices of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin and Creelman.

W. H. Blake, B.A., '82, has returned from the Continent. Destination, law, in the firm of Blake, Kerr, Lash and Cassels.

Of the five or six men of '30, who took classics, nearly all are studying law in Toronto: Adam Carruthers, Lown, Widdifield, Stratton, Duncan, Jackson.

J. M. Lydgate was expected here lately from the Sandwich Islands. He is going into divinity.

Tommy Gilmour is a land scooper and member of the Stock Exchange of Winnipeg.

He, Wallace Maclean and W. J. Loudon, if not more of the clan, have become husbands.

G. Sandfield Macdonald, '80, travelled from the mouth of the French River to the head waters of the Ottawa, about two months ago.

B. E. Chaffey, '81, is in business in Brockville.

Mr. R. K. Sproule (4th year) is laboring under a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. His physicians say he will not be able to resume study before Christmas. Mr. S. will return to his home in Brantford as soon as circumstances permit.

A. F. Ames, B.A., '82, Mathematical Master, Whitby High School, has accepted a similar position in the St. Thomas College Institute, where he begins labor in January at a salary of \$900 per annum. Success.

J. McGillivray, B.A., '82, now teaching at Albert College, expresses general satisfaction with his position, work, and adopted city.

Mr. R. U. McPherson's numerous friends will be pleased to hear

that his stay at the hospital is about at a close, and that soon he will be able to resume his duties.

Mr. G. W. Brown, senior matriculant of '81, who was obliged to desist from study last year from ill health, is now settled at Regina, Manitoba. In a recent letter he expresses a decided liking for his new home. Though farming, he has not given up the idea of prosecuting his University work, but intends taking the examinations at Manitoba University.

W. T. Evans, B.A., '82, and J. Gray, do, chums during their entire course at the University, seem destined to stick to one another, for they are both taking a short rest preparatory to beginning the study of law.

R. C. Levesconte (2nd year), law, Morphy, Meyer & Co.

W. Montgomery (3rd year), teaching High School, Iroquois.

R. R. Cochrane (3rd year), teaching, Caledonia.

W. L. Pratt, law, Chicago.

Neil Shaw (3rd year) returns to College after Christmas holidays.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

AUTUMN.—His Joseph coat with every hue is gay.
D'Arcy McGee.

PERSONAL: 'John, come back; all is forgiven. Pa kicked the wrong man. He did not know it was you. Stella.'

The age of chivalry has not yet passed away. *Lady*: 'How old do you think I am, Major?' *Polite Major*: 'Really I can't say madam, but you don't look it.'

That roystering blade of a comet is accountable for a good deal. An American student has evidently suffered:

9 A. M.

'What, dide o'clock? Well, here's a go.
I've caught a cold, add bissed by Zoo.
By throat is sore, by deck is labe,
By dose is cracked and red as flabe;
I bust with buttod tallow dob it—
This cobes of looking for the cobet.'

Carlyle believed that a man could almost write his soul away in intense passion. He also said that many mistook a cramp for a soul. What do we think of the soul of the youth who penned the following:

My love for her exceedeth all
That even poets sing;
I love her bettr'n buckwheat cakes,
Or pie, or anything.

We endorse this with pleasure: In England young gentlemen speak of their father as 'the governor,' 'the overseer,' &c.; in America they say 'dad,' 'old man,' &c. In heathen countries they say 'father,' but they are long behind the age.

Hot crumpets and grate fires will soon be in order. The winter is coming, and we think of Burns' description:

'List'ning the doors an' winnocks rattle,
I thought me on the ourie cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle
O' winter war,
And through the drift, deep-lairing sprattle
Beneath a scaur!

'Ilk happing bird, wee, helpless thing
That, in the merry months o' spring,
Delighted me to hear thee sing,
What comes o' thee?
Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chattering wing
An' close thy e'e?'

'The mule is a four-legged burd.'—*Josh Billings*. It is well that all legs do not move at once, as may be gathered from the following 'wild, weird, fleshly' anecdote: An Irishman who

had hitched a mule in the neighborhood of a spot where some men were engaged in blasting, was cautioned by one of them to take the animal away. 'Niver moind me,' replied Pat; 'I'm contint, if yez are.' 'Yes, but don't you know that the can by the post there contains dynamite?' 'Dynamite, is it? Well, thin, if it's got faylins yez had betther remove it where it won't be larrumed, for if that mewel gets the foorst kick, I wouldn't give much for it.'

RULES OF DEBATE.

I.

The following remarks are an adaptation of portions of chapters eight to fourteen, inclusive, of May's Parliamentary Practice to the constitution and by-laws of the Literary Society. They are intended as a summary of the principal rules of debate, and are offered with the view of giving to the members of the Society some rudimentary principles to guide them in dealing with motions during their ordinary meetings.

Chapter eight of MAY deals with Motions and Questions.

Nine with Amendments to Questions, and Amendments to proposed Amendments.

Ten lays down the rule that the same Question or Bill may not be twice offered in a Session.

Eleven relates to the Rules of Debate.

Twelve to Divisions.

Thirteen to Committees of the Whole House.

Fourteen to Select Committees.

As the Society's proceedings are governed by the general rule that in the absence of express instructions on any given point in the Constitution, the rules of procedure laid down for the Ontario Legislative Assembly shall govern; and as the proceedings in that legislature are governed by English precedent, it becomes necessary for us to get an insight into the practice of English Parliamentary Law. MAY's book is the recognized authority on the subject, and we therefore follow him when necessary or convenient.

First, then, as to NOTICES OF MOTION:

Every matter is determined upon question put by the President* (see Rules of Order 15), and resolved in the affirmative or negative as the case may be. The necessity for having the exact point in issue kept before the Society is obvious, and all rules of debate are intended to effect that object. Every member who has complied with Rule of Order 7, as to fees, an article which should be more strictly observed, is entitled to propose a question, which is called 'making a motion.' Of certain motions,† notice must be given. (See Rule of Order 21.)

The reason for requiring notice in these cases is that, as will be seen by examining them, matters brought up by these notices are of such a nature that to allow them to be sprung on the Society might lead to unfair surprises. To further prevent such surprises the President may, subject to an appeal to the Society, direct any motion made to stand as a notice. (Rule 21.) In giving a notice it should be given without comment or debate. It is not necessary that the notice should comprise all the words of the intended motion, but if the subject only to be stated in the first instance, the question, precisely as it is intended to be proposed, should if possible be given in at least by the following Monday, when it will be posted up by the secretary.

Certain motions can be brought on without being in writing.‡ (See Rule of Order 16.) With regard to one of these motions, that 'to reconsider,' Rule of Order 22 must, however, be observed. That motion must be made by a member who voted in favor of the decision it is proposed to reconsider. Questions of privilege also, and other matters suddenly arising may be considered without previous notice, and the former take precedence of all other matters. But in order to gain precedence, the question of privilege must refer to some matter which has recently arisen which directly concerns the privileges of the Society and calls for present interposition.

After a motion has been made it must be seconded—if not, it is dropped, and all further debate discontinued, as no question is before the Society. It is not even entered in the minutes. The motion must be in writing and put in the President's hands (except in cases under Rule 16), and is read by him in the words of the mover. If the motion be in contravention of the rules of the Society, the President will decline to put the question, or will call the attention of the Society to the

* We speak of the Chairman as President, it being the President's duty to preside over all meetings; in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or an ex-President, or graduate member, at the request of the President, acts as Chairman—(Art. 3, section 4). In speaking of the President, therefore, we must be understood to include his substitutes.

† Motions (1) For appointment of committees; (2) the suspension, expulsion, re-election or censuring of a member; (3) the reconsideration or discussion of any question or resolution to amend the laws or rules of order; (4) or for a return from any officer or committee.

‡ Votes of thanks, motions to reconsider, to adjourn, to take the previous question, to close the debate, to lay on the table, to postpone the decision to some future meeting, to divide (when the sense will admit of it), and to refer.

irregularity, and they may condone it if they will. A notice whereof previous notice in writing has been given, if irregular, should be called to the attention of the mover before he makes his motion, and it will save both time and unpleasantness.

As soon as proposed by the President, the Society is in possession of the question, and it must be disposed of in one way or another before any other business can be proceeded with. At this stage the debate commences. If the entire question be objected to, it is opposed in debate, but no amendment or form of motion is necessary for its negation, for when the debate is at an end the President puts the question, and it is resolved simply in the affirmative or negative.

If it is desired to avoid an expression of opinion, the majority can do it in various ways, to be treated of in the sequel, but the motion can only be withdrawn by leave of the Society, granted without any negative voice. If any negative voice be heard when the President asks, 'Is it your pleasure that this motion be withdrawn,' the motion must then be put, and the result is generally that it is negated without a division. When an amendment has been proposed to a question, the original motion cannot be withdrawn or negated, as the latter must first be disposed of, having been interposed.

The modes in which a majority may evade or supersede a question are:

1. By moving the adjournment.
2. By moving the 'previous question.'
3. By what is called in Parliament moving the 'Orders of the day,' but the Society has no orders of the day, although there can be an analogous practice, however, which will be explained.
4. By amendment.

[In our next paper we will discuss these respective modes.]

DR. PIKE'S ADDRESS TO THE NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from last issue.)

One of the important effects of the combination of a literary and scientific training is to assist the purely literary student to get rid of that attitude of mind which leads to pretty but inaccurate arrangement of thought. Scientific knowledge is, as I have said, above all exact; and it is exact in rather a different way than are the laws of grammar. A student's knowledge and use of grammar is empirical and disconnected; his knowledge of science involves the connection of diverse facts with the great theory he compares them by.

In discussing this question with a classical authority, he replied that, in his opinion, if you ask a student to arrange the senses in which the subjunctive mood is used in Latin, and to classify every subjunctive he meets with in his author under one or other of say five heads, the training afforded to the mind will be precisely the same in character as that supplied in chemistry.

Now, I cannot say that I agree with him. Provided there were a clear theory connecting the subjunctive mood with language in general, and with the classification in particular, and provided the student could prove his method at each step, I should not feel so sure he was not right. Now, no fact, no classification is of any importance in science, except with regard to the theory for which it is studied.

In fact, the investigation and study of a science, beginning with the most simple facts, and stripping even from these the unessential features, confining the attention to one object through all the various steps, may serve as a model of the mental work which a man has to perform from his cradle to his grave. No form of knowledge teaches us like science what is the power and what the weakness of our senses. A distinguished classical scholar, who has been long engaged in educational work, Henry Sedgwick, of Cambridge, has written a passage in 'An Essay on the Theory of Classical Education,' which bears on this subject, and which I should like to read to you. 'We may admit that a knowledge of the processes and results of physical science does not by itself constitute culture. We may admit that an appreciative acquaintance with literature, a grasp of the method as well as the facts of history, is a most important element, and should be more prominent in thoughts of educators, and yet feel that culture, without the former element, is now shallow and incomplete. Physical science is now so bound up with all the interests of mankind, from the lowest and most material to the loftiest and most profound; it is so engrossing in its infinite detail, so exciting in its progress and promise, so fascinating in the varied beauty of its revelations, that it draws to itself an ever increasing amount of intellectual energy; so that the intellectual man who has been trained without it must feel at every turn his inability to comprehend thoroughly the present phase of the progress of humanity, and his limited sympathy with the thoughts and feelings, labors and aspirations, of his fellow-men. And if there be any who believe that the summit of a liberal education, the crown of the highest culture, is philosophy—meaning by philosophy the sustained effort, if it be no more

than an effort, to frame a complete and reasoned synthesis of the facts of the universe—on them it may be especially urged how poorly equipped a man comes to such a study, however competent he may be to interpret the thoughts of ancient thinkers, if he has not qualified himself to examine, comprehensively and closely, the wonderful scale of methods by which the human mind has achieved its various degrees of conquest over the world of sense. When the most fascinating of ancient philosophers taught, but the first step of this conquest had been attained. We are told that Plato wrote over the door of his school, "Let no one who is without geometry enter here." In all seriousness we may ask the thoughtful men, who believe that philosophy can still be best learned by the study of the Greek masters, to consider what the inscription over the door should be in the nineteenth century of the Christian era.'

A purely literary education represses originality, and leads the student to accept blindly the opinion of others; indeed, so much time is devoted to the cultivation of elegance, of expression and the perception of beauty, that the attention of the student is called away from the real subject matter of his study. Now, in science the student is taught from the outset to think for himself. No *réchauffé* of the opinions of others is enough; he is expected to be able to say of any theory why he adopts it; and if he attains sufficient mastery over his science to undertake an original investigation at the completion of his student's career, he will experience a peculiar charm and elevating stimulus which has no parallel in a literary student's career. To be the first to reach a mountain top, to have travelled furthest into an unknown country, have ever exercised peculiar influence on men's minds; and although we can no longer hope to discover altogether new countries in science—although we cannot feel as Dalton must have felt when the theory of atoms flashed into his mind—yet to have made a new discovery or successful investigation, however trifling, is to have acquired a treasure which will last a lifetime.

There is one other feature of scientific work which has perhaps helped to increase the distrust which still lingers in the minds of the classical men, although they have accepted it as a basis of education. There is such a gap between the knowledge of the classics and of commercial life, that as all the best minds have formerly been educated by the first, any subject which appears to be connected with commerce has been viewed with distrust. Now, *pari passu* with the advance of each science has followed its technical applications, and in the minds of most these applications are confused with the science itself.

It therefore seems to me of great importance to free our minds from this confusion, and to recognize clearly the object of each science. For instance, if we accept as the object of chemistry the investigation of the constitution of matter, it clearly has no immediate connection with commerce. The investigation of matter of one kind is only more important than another so far as it assists us in our objects. To say that the study of iron is more important than that of rubidium, because of its importance to the arts, is to a scientific chemist in the highest degree ridiculous; it is only to be considered in its relation to the general task before us, viz, the investigation of the constitution of matter. And whilst speaking on this subject, I would like to urge those who are intending to use their science in its applications, whether they study biology, chemistry or physics, to remember that they will have far greater command over the facts they have to deal with in the application of the science if they have achieved a mastery over the principles of the science itself. Thus, for instance, if I had to select a student to place at the head of a chemical work, I would far rather trust one who had a command over the whole science than he who had devoted his attention to the minute details of the works themselves.

And finally, although I have repudiated the close connection of science with the arts as the main reason for introducing it into a liberal education, yet such connection forms no slight part of its practical value. Science such as biology, chemistry and geology, which deal with subjects so nearly related to our every-day lives, ought to form part of the education of all.

I am sure that if the educated of this city had devoted a little time to the acquirement of the principles of science, we should not have had to wait so long for pure water; we should not pour our sewage into the bay; we should not hear senseless outcries against the gas; no lecturer could get audiences on spiritualism and animal magnetism, or some such absurd titles; and quacks would cease to flaunt their charms into our faces at every turn.

[By an oversight a selection read by Dr. Pike from Prof. Huxley's Lay Sermons was not credited in last issue.]

LEAVE your measure and secure a sample of Treble's perfect fitting, French yoke shirt, at Treble's Great Shirt House, 53 King Street West, corner of Bay Street. Card for measurement free.

FOOT-BALL Jerseys, Caps and Hose. Warm underwear, all sizes and qualities, at Treble's Great Shirt House, 53 King Street West, corner of Bay Street. Dent's Kid Gloves, all sizes.

WILLING & WILLIAMSON,
PUBLISHERS, IMPORTERS, BOOKSELLERS

LAW, THEOLOGY, MEDICINE AND ARTS,

7 AND 9 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

Toronto Coffee House Association (Limited).

SHAFTESBURY COFFEE HOUSE, 26 Queen St. West.

ST. LAWRENCE COFFEE HOUSE, 118 King St. East.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SUPPERS, OYSTER STEWS.

Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Promptest Service.

Open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Saturdays, 11 p.m.

Professional Cards.

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

BLAKE, KERR, LASH & CASSELS, Barristers, &c., Millicamp's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, opposite Victoria Street. Edward Blake, Q.C., S. H. Blake, Q.C., J. K. Kerr, Q.C. Z. A. Lash, Q.C., Walter Cassels, C. A. Brough, C. J. Holman, H. Cassels, E. Maclean.

LEYS, PEARSON & KINGSFORD, Barristers and Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office: Freehold Buildings, corner Court and Church Streets, Toronto. John Leys, James Pearson, R. F. Kingsford.

MCCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Temple Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., B. B. Osler, Q.C., John Hoskin, Q.C., Adam R. Creelman, T. S. Plumb, F. W. Harcourt, W. H. P. Clement.

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

MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & BIGGAR. MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & LANGTON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Offices, Queen City Insurance Buildings, 24 Church Street, Toronto. Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., James Macleannan, Q.C., John Downey, C. R. W. Biggar, Thomas Langton.

MULOCK, TILT, MILLER & CROWTHER, Barristers and Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, Proctors in the Maritime Court, Conveyancers, &c. Office—South-west corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, Ontario. W. Mulock, W. H. Miller, J. Tilt, J. Crowther, Jr.

Business Cards.

E. DACK & SON, Manufacturers of Gents' Superfine Boots and Shoes, 73 King Street West, Toronto.

J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Newsdealers, Booksellers and Stationers, Post Office Book Store, corner Toronto and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Can supply any book and paper published.

STUDENTS' EMPORIUM, 274 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Note Books, Stationery, etc., Gowns, Barrister's Bags, Dissecting Aprons and Sleeves, Drugs, Brushes, Combs, Shaving Materials, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Soaps and Fancy Goods, Pipes, Cigars, Cigar Cases, Cards, Card Cases, Checkers, Dominoes, etc.
Also a large assortment of

Surgical and Veterinary Instruments, Chemical Apparatus, and Glassware.

ANYTHING NOT MENTIONED ABOVE EASILY OBTAINED ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. A. SMITH, Chemist, Proprietor.

City Pharmacy, 274 Yonge Street

SAMUEL B. WINDRUM,

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

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

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

WM. WEST & CO., 206 YONGE STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE BOOTS AND SHOES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Sign of the Golden Boot.

GOOD AND CHEAP.

NOTICE.

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

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$1.50 in advance, and may be forwarded to MR. A. H. CAMPBELL, University College, Toronto, to whom applications respecting Advertisements should likewise be made.

Copies of the VARSITY may be obtained every Saturday of J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

All Communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON,

IMPORTERS OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

Have constantly in stock the Books required for the Universities, Public and Private Schools.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON, 76 King Street East, Toronto.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER TO THE STUDENTS' UNION.

WM. ASHALL,

262 YONGE STREET, - - - TORONTO, ONT.

SECOND DOOR NORTH OF TRINITY SQUARE.

ROLPH, SMITH & CO.,

36 WELLINGTON STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

Copper-Plate Engravers, Wood Engravers, Lithographers
Printers by Steam Power, Die-Sinkers and Embossers.

Visiting Cards, Illuminated Addresses, Notarial Seals,
Crests and Monograms.

SMITH'S TORONTO DYE WORKS.

75 1/2 KING STREET WEST.

Gentlemen's Suits Cleaned, - \$1.50. | Gentlemen's Suits Dyed, - \$2.00.

Orders Sent For and Returned.