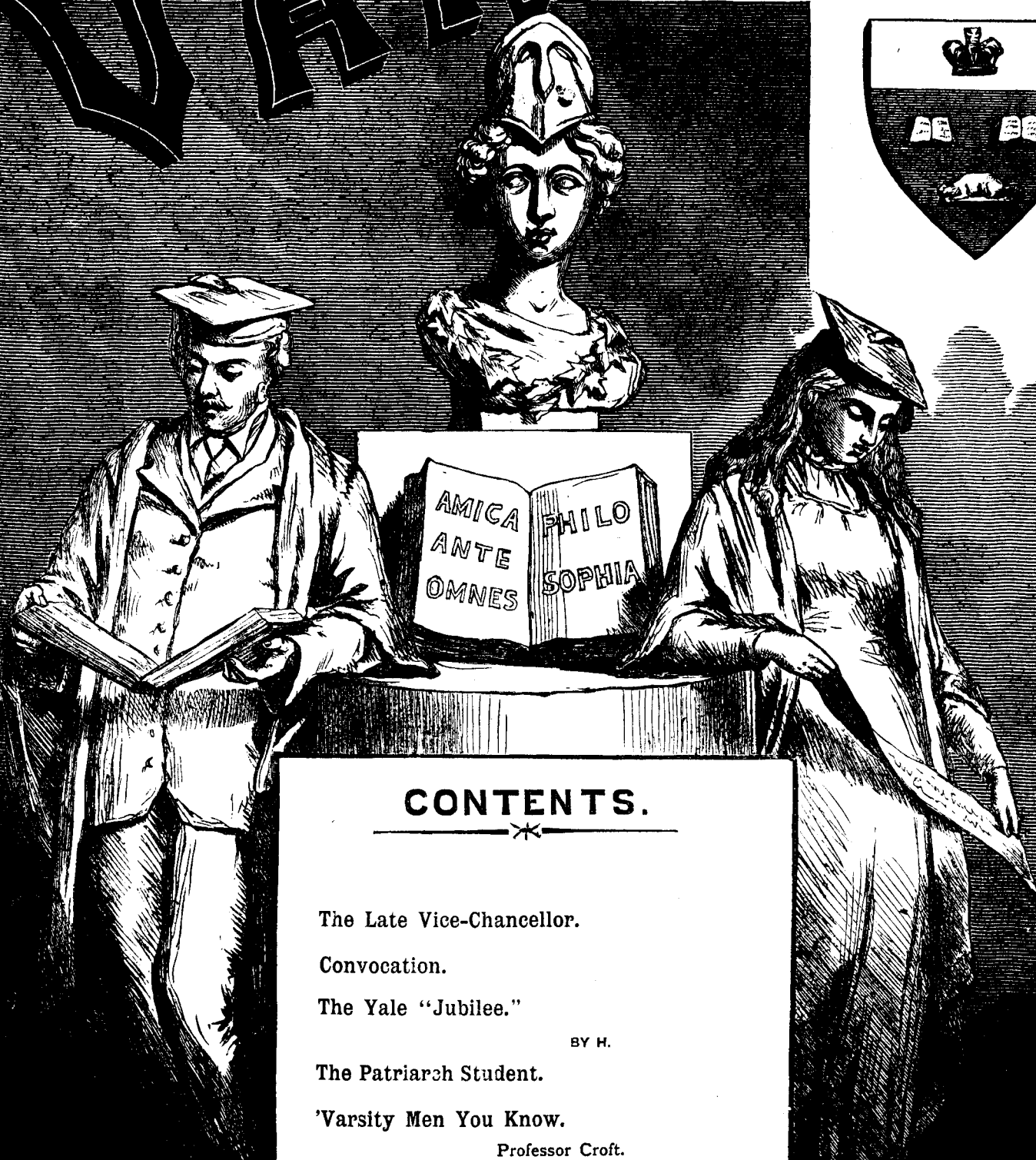


THE VARSITY



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University of Toronto.

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The Ashcat.

Toronto,

January 8.

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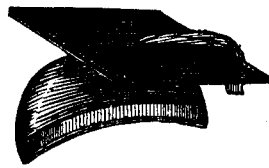
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THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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THE LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR MOSS.

The early death of this distinguished graduate who filled until a few days since, the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University with so much honor to himself, and advantage to Alma Mater, has been received with the deepest regret in more than one intellectual circle. At each stage of his life it seems to have been the fortune of Chief Justice Moss, to attract by magnetic sympathy, the affection and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His school-companions at Upper Canada College are scattered far and wide, yet they still cherish his memory. Amongst politicians he moved for a brief space, and won golden opinions from both sides. At the bar and on the bench the lustre of early success, as well as the conscientious industry and self-sacrifice characteristic of him, made our departed friend not only conspicuous, but, what is less frequently the case, admired without envy, and beloved without an *arrière pensée* of jealousy. But it is amongst University men especially that the loss comes home with a sense as of personal bereavement. Nowhere outside the circle of the family from which he has been untimely snatched has he left mourners more sincere or regretful than in the academic halls of Toronto. Every one of us has lost a friend, whose place, must of necessity remain a blank in life, yet kept enshrined in that silent gallery through which memory walks alone to ponder and to dream on all that was, and all that might have been.

Vice-Chancellor Moss—for we prefer to call him so, rather than by the higher judicial title—was pre-eminently a University man. Other graduates have risen to high stations in the world; but he never forsook his first love. Having won merited distinction from the University, he remained faithful to her interests while he lived, and, so to speak, remained, in the ardor of his attachment, an undergraduate all his days. When, at the last Commencement, he was absent from the president's seat, not even the presence of Mr. Blake, the Chancellor, honored son of the University as he is, could supply the place of one who was destined to fill it no more. What were the qualities which gave the late Vice-Chancellor so strong a place in the hearts of University men? It was not merely his academic success, although that, undoubtedly has nerved the resolution and quickened the energy of many an undergraduate. Mr. Moss's triumphs were justly subjects of pride; yet they can hardly be repeated in days when the ardent thirst for culture has spread over a wider area. Intellectual division of labor has asserted itself, and the triple honors of 1858 are not to be again won by a fourth-year-man.

The true reason for the affection borne to the Vice-Chancellor was his singularly-attractive personal character. There was a notable absence in him of any personal littleness of feeling, any brusqueness of manner, any boisterous self-assertion. He looked not so much upon his own things, as upon the things of others. Wherever a smile of encouragement, a word of cheery

advice, or a substantial measure of help was needed, it was never withheld by Thomas Moss. The traits of character which now, unhappily add to the poignancy of regret, won the affection which has been now so rudely snapped asunder. As already suggested, the Vice-Chancellor remained an undergraduate in feeling all his life. Neither judicial station, nor its onerous duties, severed him from those who were plodding along on the path he had so successfully trodden. When he met an undergraduate he met with him on equal terms, and the score of years which had passed since he graduated, vanished from sight. The gulf of time was bridged by genuine fellow feeling, and he stood as one of themselves, to rejoice in their successes, and advise them out of the resources of a matured experience. It is not often that undergraduates can boast of so single-hearted, honest, and capable an adviser, and they, perhaps more than any others, feel his loss at this first hour of bereavement. Others have reflected lustre on the University in many walks of life. Vice-Chancellor Moss was identified with its life to the last, and died in its service.

Nor was it only in strictly academic pursuits that his generous sympathy was available. In the physical exercises, unknown in his time, he took the warmest interest, and stimulated others to avail themselves of advantages denied, in those precarious years of University existence, to himself. The Literary Society which now meets in sections, was a tender plant in Mr. Moss's undergraduate days; yet he was one of those who nursed it when in decay, and left it a strong and vigorous College institution. In the first public debate, looked forward to by its participants with so much nervous trepidation, he took part, and so zealously strove for the success of the Society that he may not improperly be styled one of its re-founders and re-establishers. In every phase of University life he felt a tender interest and took an indefatigable share from the moment of his matriculation until his premature death—a period of twenty-six years. To undergraduates then, no less than to that scattered body who have gone forth from the University halls, the tidings of his death are inexpressibly painful. Every one feels that he has lost a friend, and all that remains is a memory of one too early removed—a life of rich promise whose sun had not passed the meridian. To the widow and children of their lamented friend University men extend their warmest sympathy, and offer, not so much in words as in deepest feeling, their sincere and regretful condolence. The place left vacant is not easily to be filled, and Vice-Chancellor Moss will live in a nobler shrine than sarcophagus of marble—the hearts and tender memories of his brothers of the Toronto University.

CONVOCATION.

From the programme published in another column it will be seen that there is to be a business meeting of Convocation on Friday evening next. The items of business coming up are

important enough to demand the most earnest attention of graduates everywhere, and therefore we hope to see a full meeting.

For many years after its organization, or rather revival, in 1873, Convocation did nothing, but as there have been several successful business meetings held during the past few months without a single failure, it is open to the friends of the University to indulge the hope that it will yet become an important element in the control and administration of the University. All that is wanted to this end is that those who have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the recent series of meetings should persevere in pressing University questions on the notice of their fellow graduates. From the accompanying list of proposed amendments to the constitution of Convocation, which will probably be adopted by the Legislature, it will be seen that it is likely to become a more workable and therefore more useful body.

If we were disposed to single out any item of business on the programme, as of more importance than all others, we should select the motion of Mr. Macdonald respecting the finances of the University. The Senate is moving in the same direction, and it will be interesting to compare the results of the investigation of this matter by two independent committees. We hear, from time to time, that the finances are in a straitened condition, and, judging from a variety of indications, we can readily believe it. The first step towards devising a remedy for this regrettable state of affairs is to know exactly how we stand, and then we shall know also the extent to which the endowment fund requires to be supplemented. We have no fear of the result of an appeal to the alumni of Toronto University for assistance, should such an appeal be necessary; but in order that it may be successful it is absolutely necessary that they should be treated with perfect candor. There has been too little published about University affairs in the past, and the institution has suffered in consequence.

THE YALE "JUBILEE."

Last month, the Yale Alumni Association of New York, gave their annual "Jubilee." This Association is composed of those Yale graduates who live in New York and vicinity. The membership is quite large, some eight hundred, I believe, and its end and aim is to give half-a-dozen dinners through the year, where the fellows meet informally and talk over old times. The first dinner of the year is given a few days before Thanksgiving day, and is termed the "Jubilee." This Thanksgiving Jubilee is an old Yale custom, which was tyrannically abolished by the faculty in 1876; the performance of that year having met with their disapprobation. It was given every year on the Wednesday evening just before Thanksgiving day, and was gotten up by committees appointed from each class; the seniors, of course, having a general control. On the appointed night the three upper classes would assemble immediately after supper in Alumni Hall, in a huge room where the dreadful annual examinations are held. The room used to be arranged with a stage at one end, and benches in the body of the hall rising like circus seats in the rear. The three upper classes assembled first, the seniors and juniors monopolizing the good seats in front, and the sophomores arranging themselves in a double line on the sides of the aisle leading from the entrance to the rear of the hall, standing on the benches with soft hats in their hands. Then the freshmen are admitted in single file; a programme is thrust into their hands; they are shown the double line of howling, yelling sophomores, clamorous for freshmanic gore, and are told to put their heads down and dive through. As they pass along, the sophs. pound them with their hats and remove from their persons handfuls of hair, pieces of coats, collars, or torture them in any other way that may suit their fancy. After the freshies have worked their toilsome way back, and have climbed up on their high seats, their tallest and their shortest man are violently seized and passed over the heads of the audience up to the stage, where they are measured, and the tallest solemnly proclaimed the President, and the shortest the Secretary of their class. Next in order, the sophomores haul the freshmen down from their seats and take them themselves,

making the freshmen sit on the floor, where, they properly belong, and during the rest of the evening make them the target for innumerable missiles, such as beans, putty, and an infernal machine made of damp flour wrapped up in tissue paper in bundles of convenient size for throwing. On striking, these "bombs" burst open and cover the unfortunate target with flour. The exercises that follow consist first, of a poem on the events of the past year and a "sermon," both being read by seniors. The sermon is, perhaps, the most important feature, and is generally a very witty talk about college affairs in general. After the sermon, the Glee Club give a minstrel performance, which is followed by a play given by the juniors. An operetta by the seniors closes the Jubilee.

Unfortunately, in our Alumni Jubilee the most interesting exercises, those carried on by the sophomores and freshmen, have to be omitted on account of the difficulty of finding men willing to undertake the latter *role*. The other exercises follow, to some extent, their original. Last meeting we had the sermon and poem and some songs by the Glee Club, but there was a new and very successful departure in having ushered into the room and seated upon the platform a number of guests, including mock delegates from Harvard and Vassar Colleges, the "oldest living graduate," the "oldest living theologian," and two "Yale Professors," all of whom made addresses that were immensely funny and were received with great applause. One of the stories told by the "oldest living theologian" seemed really worthy of being rescued from oblivion. He said that when he was in college, in the class of 1716, four of the "boys" went out sailing in the harbor. There were DEIKNUMI (the nickname of a present member of the faculty), TIBERIUS GRACCHUS, JULIUS CÆSAR, and himself. They took some beer along, and CÆSAR and DEIKNUMI got drunk and in sport threw TIBERIUS overboard. He sank twice, and on rising for the last time cried, "*Et tu quoque, Deiknumi?*" and DEIK. replied, "*Not too quoque, just quoque enough.*" The "Yale professor" then gave a lecture on the thermometer—a capital take-off on the present Professor of Physics. The Vassar delegate read a composition on "Man," at the same time apologizing for the fact that her knowledge of her subject was rather theoretical than practical. The delegate from Harvard gave us a little talk on "culchah," and recounted a conversation he had just had with Longfellow. He was, unfortunately, cut short in his speech by an accident which happened to the "bull purp" he carried under his arm.

This finished the formal exercises and supper appeared, at which there were no toasts and no speeches, and plenty of punch; and everybody had a good time. Somewhat after midnight we separated with a 'rah! 'rah! 'rah! for "dear old Yale."

H.

WE hasten to offer our congratulations to Mr. McMURRICH and to the people of Toronto on his accession to the Mayoralty. Being a University man, our hearts were with him in the keen contest which ended in his victory. From the start, we entertained no misgivings about the result. It would be surprising if a successful academic career, joined with the practical turn of mind which has been developed by the study of science and law, should not be a superior claim on the citizens of a university town. The advantages gained from an education which is liberal to the extent of including a considerable knowledge of the sciences, is beginning to be held as a useful qualification for almost any public position. The attainments of the newly-elected Mayor in this direction were recognized in the University when the Natural Science Association chose him for their President last March. The importance in civic administration of a thorough acquaintance with sanitary laws will not improbably make Mr. McMURRICH'S tenure of office remarkable from a retrospective point of view.

AFTER the municipal election the greatest local event this week was the Zeta Psi Convention. From the threadbare account which could be gleaned of its secret sessions, it appears that a large amount of business was satisfactorily got through. Judging from the bill of fare the dinner on Thursday evening at half past eight was a very gorgeous affair. Turtle soup and Pommery are not on the table every day, at least not on the

festive boards of the Residence. Several elderly-looking gentlemen took part in the proceedings, which speaks for the vigorous condition of this fraternity, which recruits itself from undergraduates. Whatever our opinion may be of the Greek Letter Societies, it is difficult to withhold the admission that it is peculiarly attractive to see venerable members keep up their connexion with an association which they joined before their experience of the busy world had begun.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

It is a big thing to be a Royal Highness, a newspaper editor, or a sergeant in the Guards; but all the glory of these positions fades into nothingness beside that of the man who is the first to discover the fire, and give the alarm.

* * *

Something very gushing:—"Gladly we offer our congratulations to the brave girls who have sent out the first number of the *Index and Chronicle*. You have made a charming *debut*, and may regard your first number with pardonable pride when you compare it with the other college journals. We shall expect from you, although you are the youngest and sit at the feet of your grown-up brothers and sisters, many bright ideas. We have a few criticisms which we would kindly offer. . . . They say the devil is never more dangerous than when he begins to say prayers; it is more than dangerous—it is fatal—to listen to the critic who "kindly offers" to criticize. He is more frequently than not an individual whose effusive good wishes are the thin coating of much envy and jealousy; or, like this writer in the *Campus*, his critical acumen is dissolved in overflowing benevolence, and fails to impart its proper stimulative effect.

* * *

HERE'S a riddle. What landowners in Ireland are now the best off? The landlords in Armagh (armor).

* * *

English Quarterlies: *Westminster*, *Edinburgh*, *North British*, *Quarterly*, *Winchester* and *Dublin Reviews*. American: *The North American Review*. Canadian: *Rouge et Noir*.

* * *

A LADY informs a contemporary that she knows another lady "who has her arms lathered and shaved from end to end by a barber once a week." Now we begin to understand how it is that female arms become bald-headed at such an early age.

* * *

SCENE: Not one hundred miles from Godalming. Two sportsmen hunting for a house. Rustic appears, and they make enquiries.

Rustic: "Yer go strayat for aboot quarter of a mile, and pass public house, and—"

"Eh?" said the taller and stouter sportsman. "What? Pass a public-house? My good man, never did such a thing in my life. Come on, old chap."

Who *was* it? (This is a prize conundrum.)

* * *

"What, miss, does this fine orange which I have in my hand look like?" "I don't know, sir; I think it looks a little like a lemon." "Oh! what a comparison! No; it looks like the head of a beautiful young girl, exteriorly beautiful, interiorly good!"—*Lassell Leaves*. Yes; you may well put a mark of exclamation after such a squeamish simile. The very fruit, the smooth skin of which is typical of baldness, is here considered as suggestive of flowing tresses. In the college career of the young miss, the stage seems to be inevitable which is mainly marked by "conceits" in the style of the above specimen. The worst of it is that, what would be deemed an alarming sign of mental aberration in a young man is talked of as something added to the attractiveness of his sister. She is at once set down as a clever girl if smartness is exhibited in working out puzzles, or, still better, if her letters are interlarded with "intense" quotations from the poets. On the latter score I remember some sagacious remarks of my old friend, the *Pink 'Un*:

"There is nothing fresher and more dewy and more delightfully emphatic than a young girl's letter to her—well, to her brother. Every third word is underlined—and then there's the postscript. The postscript of a girl's letter is as indispensable as the tail of a dog. The letter is nothing—the postscript is everything. Persons experienced in receiving girls' letters have told us that, when they are particularly anxious to know something the letter contains, they always read the postscript first. It is like the peroration to a speech. A young man may look on it as a real misfortune not to receive letters from his sisters and cousins and youthful aunts. If he is not blessed with such relatives, let him delve into the old trunk, and dig out the letters written by his mother when she was his father's—or somebody else's father's—sweetheart. He will get more light and sweetness out of them than out of all Tennyson and Tupper combined."

"EDWARD HANLAN was a guest at a Masonic meeting at Anderton's Hotel last Wednesday." A good instance of the right man in the right place this. For surely Hanlan would feel at home with any "craft."

* * *

GUBBINS, yes, dear old Gubbins, wanted to be classed amongst the "unco' guid" last Sunday, so went to church, taking as a companion friend Blobs. The two friends waded through the prayers almost as fluently as though they were reciting selections from "McCall's Guide." And all went well till the sermon; then the minister (looking straight at the pew where sat our friends) gave out the following text:—"A gluttonous man, a wine bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners;" but before he could proceed with the discourse the surprised Blobs, turning to Gubbins, said audibly, "Why, he must have met one of us at the Rifle Gallery." And now Nathaniel says "wild horses" would not drag him to kirk again with Blobs."—*Sporting Times*.

* * *

LAST November I quoted from the *Sunbeam* an article entitled 'Les Circonstances de la Vie,' and a correspondent in the December number of that paper deems it unfair that I should have marked "as incorrect every word from which an accent was omitted; . . . such errors may be justly put down to the printers." The typographical blunders in the *'Varsity* have hitherto been in unstinted abundance, but a guarantee may be given that before the end of the present year so disfiguring a feature will have undergone the needed chiselling. A skilful proof-reader, like a lost umbrella, is not to be picked up in one day's search. The *Sunbeam*, however, has reached its second volume, and is a monthly; so that between the time of its foundation and the intervals between its various issues, a system for the unerring revision of proof-sheets has had ample leisure to perfect itself. Hence the charge of unfairness is, in the phrase of the Scotch courts, not proven. The correspondent is more successful in detecting doubtful corrections, of which three are pointed out. I will plead guilty to the first two, though an explanation might be given if I could recover the original article; the third bears on the distinction between *eus* and *avais* which establishes the latter as the historical tense of French narration. In spite of its vehemence and retaliative tone, the criticism on a signed article in the *'Varsity* is deserved and even errs on the side of leniency.

* * *

"MARY JANE," said he, "I think if you lifted your feet away from the fire we might have some heat in the room." And they hadn't been married many years, either.

* * *

THE "Raquet," a new dance, is on its way across the borders. All the information we can get about it so far is that you grab your partner round the waist, glue her to your manly shirt-front, then both whirl teetotum-wise till further orders. The dance is said to contain more hugging than the waltz, and more exercise than the Scotch reel. For these reasons—or rather for the latter reason alone—it is likely to be very much in vogue next season at such establishments of health as, for instance, Saratoga, where it will doubtless be ordered by the doctor for self and patients.

* * *

PURPLE silk stockings with a little gold arrow embroidered on the ankle look very nice indeed. So you see we *do* know something about it.

* * *

TEACHER: "Suppose that you have two sticks of candy, and your big brother gives you two more, how many have you got then?"

Little Boy (shaking his head): "You don't know him. He ain't that kind of a boy."

* * *

HE was a champion old sproozer. He had a knack of borrowing half-sovereigns of strangers, by boasting of the acquaintanceship he had with some of their friends. Only give him the cue and he was all right. Once, however, he came to great grief. It was this way, and we cannot sufficiently denounce the cruel sell that was practised upon him. Captain Boyes, of the Hussars, was lurching at his hotel. The champion sproozer found out, as he thought, his name and other particulars. Sidling up to him (the captain knew him) he said, after a few words of conversation, "And may I ask, are you not Captain Boyes of the—th Hussars?" "No," was the reply; "I am his brother." "Ah, and how is my old friend Jack? It's years since we met." "He is dead," was the reply. The champion sproozer was overcome, he nearly wept; but he was safe, he could launch out with any kind of story without being contradicted. "Poor old Jack, and he's dead is he? Many's the spree we had together; did he ever tell you of the curious adventure we had out tiger shooting," &c., &c. And then the captain turned his cold blue eyes on him, and said, "As a matter of fact, I am Jack Boyes, of the—th Hussars, and I haven't got a brother." And then the champion

sproozer got up, and with a melancholy countenance went away, being hurt that the feelings of a tender-hearted man should have been so shamefully outraged.

"WHY, O Patriarch! is there a girl undergraduate on your title-page, when the fact that the sweets of undergraduateship with you are forbidden sweets for girls is so notorious, that in the number of the 'Varsity before us it is the subject of a well-written article?"—*Sunbeam*. A most distressing inconsistency, I admit; for an explanation I refer you to the College Council.

'Varsity Men You Know.

II. PROFESSOR CROFT.

(Concluded.)

Germany was then, as it is now, far-famed for its gymnasia of learning; in the cultivation of the natural and physical sciences, it was, if it is not still, the foremost country in the world. The University of Berlin was one of the most distinguished. It had been founded in 1810, and was munificently endowed; the liberality of the late king drew to it the most illustrious scholars of the time; it is now probably the most complete University in existence. When the young English student entered it in 1838, its professorial chairs were filled by men whose splendid reputations attracted students from the British Isles, and all parts of the continent. Its laboratories were thoroughly furnished; in scientific apparatus and appliances, its equipment was perfect; as a training school it was unsurpassed. Mitscherlich held one of the professorships of chemistry, to which he had been appointed in 1822. Educated at the old Universities of Heidelberg, Paris and Göttingen, a student for a time under Berzelius at Stockholm, a distinguished member of the Royal Society of London and of the French Institute he was then in the hey-day of his usefulness and the zenith of his fame. He was celebrated not less as an author than as a scholar and professor, but will be best remembered as the discoverer of the beautiful chemical law of "isomorphism." By the advice of Mitscherlich, who was his "guide, philosopher and friend" in those halcyon years of student life at Berlin, Mr. Croft altered materially the plans of study which he had formed on leaving England. It was then his intention to devote himself exclusively to chemistry. Mitscherlich dissuaded him from this, and the prescient wisdom of the advice was more than justified by the fortunate results which followed. Under the shrewd German's directions, he entered upon a curriculum which embraced all the cognate sciences. He studied mineralogy and geology under Professors Weisse and G. Rose; botany under Link and Meyen; zoology under Lichtenstein; physics under Magnus and Dove; anatomy and physiology under Müller; and entomology, which was in after years a favorite subject, under Erichson. A dose of "German metaphysics" was, of course, part of the mental regimen, and a professor with an unpronounceable name administered it unsparingly. In chemistry he was under Mitscherlich, Rammelsbizz, H. Rose, Marchand and others—the staff being a very able and complete one. These various branches of knowledge—mental philosophy alone excepted—were pursued with all the admirable and elaborate aids which the almost unlimited resources of the great University could supply, and, we need scarcely add, with brilliant success. Most of the subjects seemed at the time to be useless; they have not proved to be so in thirty-eight years' experience in the laboratory and lecture-room. The conditions of excellence and of continuous and enduring success in collegiate service, are the same everywhere; whoever would be a national teacher must lay wide and deep the foundations of his high vocation. The science course at Berlin was a very comprehensive one; in Mr. Croft's case it might have given King's College in 1843 a professor of Natural History as well as of Chemistry. As it was, it fitted him in an eminent degree for that future sphere of action in a new and young country, where he was destined in turn to have many disciples, and to found a school of his own, which, after all, is the best test of the value of professorial worth.

During the long academic vacations of his three-and-a-half years residence in Berlin, Mr. Croft utilized his time in a very pleasant and profitable manner. He was a close student in "term time," and carried his zest for knowledge into all his summer holiday seeking. Furnished with the best of credentials from their kindly old professors, and with knapsacks on their backs, he and a few college friends made pedestrian excursions into different parts of Germany, visiting all places on their route of scientific interest, carefully investigating and noting whatever came within the scope of their collegiate work, and garnering up for future use a rare store of practical information which could be acquired in no other way, and which must have been of immense service and incalculable value. One of the most enjoyable of these excursions was across the Harz mountains. Several others were made in company with Dr. Edward Schunck, *ein Deutscher kamerad*, who was his great chum and

intimate friend at Berlin, and who was afterwards the distinguished President of the Manchester Philosophical Society. He and Herr Schunck rambled in this primitive way over a large portion of Germany. They traversed the valley of Bohemia, passed over the Saxon Switzerland, and penetrated the principal mining and manufacturing districts on the Lower Rhine and in the country extending between the Harz and Erz mountains. No point of any importance was left unvisited. Prague, Karlsbad, the mines and smelting works at Zinnwald, Klausthal, Freiburg, Ruchenberg and Andriasburg, the salt works at Schönebeck, &c., were all in turn explored in every nook and corner. At Freiburg in Saxony they descended the Himmelfahrt, fifteen hundred feet below the earth's surface, and at Klausthal and the silver mines of Goslar in the Harz, they lived below ground with the brawny miners studying all the processes of metallurgic mining. Altogether it was a wildly-free and joyous life; every attention was shown the young tourists, and the greatest possible kindness exhibited wherever they went. Mr. Croft closed his University career with every distinction that any student could desire. Some of his contemporaries in the class-rooms were the most promising *alumni* of their time. Hermann Kopp, Valentine Rose, and Redtenbacher were all men of mark in their day. Varrentrop and Will are famous as the inventors of the method of organic analysis. There were others who afterwards gained celebrity in the domain of science—Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., Stenhouse, of Edinburgh, Dr. Bence Jones, the biographer of Faraday, and the late George Henry Lewes, whose marital relations with the gifted "George Eliot" have again been kindly arraigned in the many recent notices of her lamented death, and tender tributes to her memory. Amongst collegians like these, who would have taken a high place at any University, Mr. Croft held more than his own, and lived to enjoy the lasting respect and regard which all gownsmen feel for foemen worthy of them in the keen rivalries and contests of scholastic competitions. There was one distinction, however, which the young Englishman, bred in a manly school, and with an inherent hatred of shams in any form, could never be induced to seek, and that was the degree of Ph. D. He was not at all singular in this respect. The examinations for the degree in the ordinary course at Berlin were unusually searching and severe; he passed them all with the highest honors, but, like several of the best men of his time, he never would accept a distinction which could be had for sixty shillings and a written thesis, at any other German University. The trumpery difference in academic standing between those whose scholarship really merited the honor, and those whose money purchased it without any, made it of very dubious value. The degree of D.C.L. was in 1850 conferred on him by the University of Toronto. There was a notion at that time that degrees could not be granted by non-graduates, and the recipient bowed to the necessity which enabled the University to honor itself in such a worthy bestowal of the distinction.

Mr. Croft returned to England in the early autumn of 1841. His reputation as a student had preceded him, and he was soon singled out for professional preferment by reason of certain events which were then transpiring in the distant colony of Upper Canada. On the 19th September, 1841, the life of Lord Sydenham, who was then administering the government of Canada, was brought to a sudden and melancholy close. He was succeeded by Sir Charles Bagot, a graduate of Christ Church, Oxford, and a man of highly cultured literary tastes, who at once took a warm interest in the fortunes of the projected University of King's College. On the 2nd April, 1842, he paid his first visit to Toronto, the seat of government being then at Kingston, and on the 23rd of the month, being St. George's Day, the corner stone of King's was laid in the present Queen's Park by His Excellency in person, under a cloudless April sky, and amidst imposing ceremonies. Professors for the new institution were at once in requisition, and the Governor-General, under an order in council, was empowered to select the "coming men." He wrote, making enquiries, to Mr. Croft's godfather, Mr. William Holmes, between whom and himself a friendship had sprung up during the years in which Mr. Holmes had been Government whip in the House of Commons, under the Wellington administration. Mr. Holmes consulted a number of eminent scientific men in England, including Faraday, and they one and all, in most complimentary terms, recommended Mr. Croft for the chair of Chemistry. Two other appointments to the staff were made at the same time, viz.: the Rev. Dr. Beaven to the chair of Theology, and Mr. Potter to the chair of Physics. These appointments were gazetted in November, 1842, and on the 4th December following, the youthful Professor of Chemistry—he was then in his twenty-third year—set sail in the old "Britannia" for the distant scene of his future labors. On his arrival in Canada he remained for a time with his friend Mr. Hincks, now Sir Francis Hincks, at Kingston, until the roads were passible by stage coach to Toronto. The adventurous journey to the present capital of the Province, in that memorable Canadian winter, has been often humorously described by the Professor. He reached his destination in January, '43, and at once entered upon his duties in the old Parliament buildings, which were made the temporary abode of the College. On the 8th of June—"University Commence-

ment"—the University was publicly opened. Inaugural lectures were delivered by the four professors—Dr McCaul, it will be remembered, being one of the staff—on the following day. The ability displayed by the lecturers is said to have been of a "very high order in every respect"; Professor Croft was paid the marked compliment, in more than one quarter, of having "added fresh lustre to the scientific character of his German *Alma Mater*." He is also credited with having given Bishop Strachan, who was President, a taste of his metal before the lecture closed, by discharging a piece of burning potassium into the astonished prelate's lawn sleeves! The period intervening between the opening of King's College and the year 1849, when it was placed upon a strictly non-sectarian foundation, was a critical one for higher education in the Province. Although the system inaugurated was, as the plate enclosed in the foundation stone of the new building finely expressed it, *præstantissimum ad exemplar Britannicarum Universitatum*, the "exemplar" was not found to be adapted to the genius of the Canadian people. The original charter had imposed a thoroughly-Episcopal character upon the institution. This provoked hostility, and some of its most objectionable features were afterwards eliminated by the Legislature; but, although the College was opened under the amended charter, which was intended to divest the Church of England of a predominant influence within its walls, that influence was still supreme. A Theological chair was established and retained, in violation of the spirit of the amended Act; and this and other marked characteristics strongly impressed the public mind with the idea that the new institution was being moulded to suit the predilections of a favored church, and that the liberal intentions of the Legislature were being in effect defeated. In the long and arduous struggle which ensued for equal rights and privileges in the University, Professor Croft was no mere idle spectator. Churchman as he was, he warmly espoused the popular, or anti-churchmen's, side, and, by his voice and his pen, did yeoman service for those, who, battling for just and equal participation in the benefits of the University as a national seminary of learning, were opposed to the undue ascendancy therein of the church to which he belonged. The College Council, of which he was a member, was divided on the question; he was one of a small minority, and his position, for a long time very harassing, was more than once seriously jeopardized. In the course of the controversy, Professor Potter resigned his chair, and was replaced by Professor Gwynne—a brother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gwynne, of the Supreme Court. Parliament at the time was besieged with deputations on either side; the table of the House was littered with petitions and counter petitions on the great issue of the day. It was at this juncture that Professors Croft and Gwynne, who had all along been active in the movement, addressed to the Legislature a strong and able remonstrance, bristling with facts and figures, against the practical inoperativeness of the amended charter. The step was a bold one: it was taken by the remonstrants at imminent risk of forfeiting their places on the College staff; but it contributed materially to that beneficent result which is now universally accepted as the happiest and best solution of the whole question. Almost simultaneously with the passage of the Act of 1849, secularizing the University and abolishing the Theological Chair, Professor Croft was appointed Vice-Chancellor. He exercised the functions of that important office during the succeeding four years, under the Chancellorship of the late Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere. As an ex-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Croft has always been, *ex officio*, a member of the Senate, in the deliberations of which he has constantly manifested an active and zealous interest. Regular in his attendance at its meetings, his thorough knowledge of all matters which come within its jurisdiction, and his long and varied experience as a professor, member of the College Council, and examiner, deservedly give him an authoritative voice in the governing body of the University.

Of Professor Croft's eminent qualifications and widely diffused influence, as a teacher of chemistry, we shall speak hereafter. Extended as these have been over a period which has witnessed some swift revolutions, and many silent progressive changes, in the world of science, they have been sustained and strengthened by attributes of character and conduct which have popularized, during a long term of years, both the College and the University. Although an omnivorous reader of the current scientific literature of the day, he has been no mere book worm. His laboratory always had fascinations for him, and he labored for many generations of students with a devotion and single-minded purpose worthy of the highest praise, but he has been anything but a scientific recluse. Throughout his whole career he has shown the public spirit, the active usefulness, and the broad and keenly-intelligent sympathies of a practical man of the world. He was a leading member of the early agricultural and horticultural societies in the metropolitan district of York, and has ever since been prominently identified with associations like these, whether of a local or Provincial character. He was also in the front rank, and a zealous co-worker in his own particular field, with those who have striven with some degree of success to develop scientific husbandry in Canada. He has proved how intimate and how inseparable, in many respects, is the relation which subsists between agriculture and horticulture and his own special department of knowledge, how

more or less dependent upon it these are for their artistic advancement, and has repeatedly directed public attention to the great importance and value which an acquaintance with chemical science may possess to the large class of our population engaged in those pursuits. Agricultural chemistry in Canada owes much to Professor Croft; he has, more than any other man of eminence in the Province, impressed its great practical utility upon our people. He was no less forward in his advocacy of a Provincial School of Agriculture, and may claim some credit for the establishment of the excellent institution which has been endowed by the Government for the training of farmers and farmers' sons. He has also been very honorably identified with a society which was brought into existence chiefly through his instrumentality, and whose laudable objects are closely associated with the progress of skilled husbandry everywhere, we mean the Entomological Society of Ontario. He was the founder, or at least one of the founders, of this society; the first meeting of its originators was held at his residence, and its present standing and widely-acknowledged usefulness are largely due to his fostering care, warm advocacy and powerful support. In disseminating information in regard to the insect pests of the agriculturist and horticulturist, as well as those which are friendly to their products, the society has performed a work of vital service. Its admirable collections at the Centennial Exhibition, comprising eighty-six cases filled with thousands of specimens carefully classified and named, attracted universal attention, and were far in advance of any other display of the kind in the whole exhibition. The economic worth of such collections can only be estimated by those who have given some attention to the subject; they form a groundwork upon which may be built up observations of the greatest value, and must have the effect of greatly stimulating intelligent research in this important department of natural science. Within recent years the bounty of the Government has greatly assisted the operations of this society. Its periodical publications, ranging over a period of eleven years past, contain a vast amount of original matter, recording valuable observations on insects in all parts of Canada. These publications have been much sought after, both in Europe and America; some of those earlier date have been reprinted in order to meet the demand, and complete sets of the society's works are now found in many prominent scientific libraries on both continents. The Canadian Institute, in Toronto, has, ever since its establishment, been a rallying point for men of literature and science in western Canada. The *Journal*, published under its auspices, has been one of the few in this country which aims, with any success, at being a record of philosophical transactions. Professor Croft was one of the foster-fathers of the Institute; from its incipency he was one of its staunchest friends and supporters; and, scattered up and down through the pages of its *Journal*, will be found many contributions from his pen of permanent interest and worth. The circle of the many sciences which the Professor has traversed would be incomplete without that of vocal and instrumental music, for which he imbibed a taste as a college student, and which he cultivated in his leisure hours as a college don. He claims no kinship, we believe, with the composer of the same name, whose works are familiar to the lovers of old musical compositions. He was, however, a welcome member of a Quintette Club which lived and flourished, and did some good service, about thirty years ago, while, in later years, he joined the ranks of the Philharmonic Society, with which, during its existence, he retained an active connexion.

The history of the volunteer movement in Canada has yet to be written, and we merely refer to it now in order to indicate the public spirited and highly-meritorious share which was taken in the movement by the subject of this sketch. There had been a Canadian volunteer militia before the great civil war in the United States, but it was a militia on paper pigeon-holed away amongst the dusty archives of a governmental department. The cruel conflict between the North and South, and the strained international relations of England and America to which it gave rise, revived the question of national defence. It was not, however, till the memorable winter of 1861-62 that anything like *vis viva* was given to the movement. The stirring events of that Christmas-tide will be long remembered by our citizen soldiery in Canada. They add a bright and honorable page to the military annals of the country: for they proved by deeds more portentous than all the pomp of written history, the loyalty and patriotism of our people, the universal brotherhood of the British name, and the real significance and strength of the tie which knits this distant dependency of the Empire to the old Motherland. What was known at the time as the "Trent affair" brought the two great English-speaking nations of the world well nigh to the verge of war. For a time at least, it was uncertain whether the Canadian people should not soon have to face an enemy overwhelming in numbers, and flushed with military successes, along the whole line of their defenceless frontier. The response to the sudden call by the Government for volunteers was worthy of the nation, and, in large centres of population like Toronto, the greatest enthusiasm was aroused. In concerting measures adapted to meet the general emergency, Professor Croft was very active; amongst prominent civilians he was one of the first to inspire public confidence by undertaking to raise forthwith for active service an efficient company of

riflemen. This self-imposed patriotic duty was promptly discharged. During the Michaelmas vacation he called a public meeting of students and ex-students of the University in Convocation Hall; the meeting was largely attended; the Professor animated all present by a characteristic speech which was cheered to the echo; he himself was elected Captain, Professor Cherriman, Lieutenant, and Mr. Adam Crooks, Q.C., now Minister of Education, Ensign of the new company; before the meeting closed the ranks were well nigh fully recruited, and the University Rifle Corps was in existence. An "officers' drill" was at once organized amongst the different volunteer corps of the city, and, along with his brother officers, the Professor, who, if his father had accepted a kind offer of the Duke of Wellington, might have had a commission in any regiment in the British service, very soon perfected himself in military tactics. The late Captain Goodwin, a deft swordsman who had distinguished himself at Waterloo, was his drill instructor. His first lessons, strange to say, had been learned years before in England from another old Waterloo hero—a life guardsman, who had ridden over the French troops in a series of charges across the valley facing the walled gardens of Chateau-Goumout. The reminiscences of the University Rifle Corps, of which Captain Croft was for many years the popular commanding officer, would a very full pleasant chapter in college history. With the exception of the College Literary and Scientific Society, it was the most potent element in the University for promoting sociability and *esprit du corps* amongst all classes of University men. Academic distinctions found no place in its ranks; in former years the messenger elbowed the graduate, and the professor freely reprov'd the freshman for treading too heavily on his heels; it was, as we hope it may still be, a strong link to bind the demos and don in grateful relationship. Under Captain Croft the company attained a very high state of efficiency. The late Col. Mountain, R.A., an accomplished and experienced British officer, who was appointed to inspect the different volunteer corps of the Province and adjudge prizes for military proficiency in a general competition at the time, pronounced the company "the most perfectly drilled and disciplined volunteer company he had ever seen." At the time referred to, his keen eye had passed in review every volunteer corps of any standing in the country, and it was on his impartial judgment that the University Rifle Corps carried off the first prize from all comers. The company has since borne good fruits in volunteering everywhere. It was in itself a school of military science; its graduates were the graduates of their common *Alma Mater* who went forth, from year to year, into every quarter of the Dominion, imbued with a love of its stern lessons of duty, animated by martial zeal, and ready to instruct and command as well as obey in the ranks of the volunteer force of the country. Col. Gibson M.P.P., of Hamilton, an old member, has repeatedly distinguished himself at Wimbledon, and, not long since, won the next highest honor of the meeting in what was acknowledged to be a splendid competition. In the long years which have elapsed since the Company's formation, memories very sad and tender, as well as some very pleasing that we love to recall, have interwoven themselves with its history. The beautiful memorial window in Convocation Hall tells its own tale. But, amidst all these varying fortunes, there will always rest in the minds of its old members a vivid remembrance of the unfailing, generous kindness of its commanding officer. Whether at home in the College, in camp, or at the front, the wants and comforts of his men were his first consideration; amidst the harrowing scenes of June '66, when the death angel hovered over many a brave fellow's sick-bed, and cast its dark shadow within many a home circle, no heart was more deeply touched or more tenderly sympathetic. Captain Croft's connexion with the University Rifles terminated some years ago. Whilst still a member of the corps he was promoted to the rank of Major in the volunteer service, and retired retaining his rank.

We shall not attempt to estimate, much less to eulogize, Professor Croft's distinguished public services throughout his long and active career. In the field of authorship, as an original contributor to the science of chemistry, he has never striven to shine. He published a work on analytical chemistry, adapted primarily to the requirements of his students in Arts and Medicine, and we can only regret that he has never given the Canadian public a supplemental volume on the subject, completed and elaborated, from the rich resources of his knowledge and experience as an analytical chemist. If, however, he has not been a famous author, he has been a brilliant worker and eminently-successful teacher, giving his whole time and energies to his professorial duties, and technical and toxicological analyses, which, in this country, seemed to him infinitely more valuable than pure scientific treatises and investigations. In the lecture room he was an admirable expositor, and a happy and dexterous experimenter. Like all good teachers of a rapidly-advancing science, he unavoidably made his pupils eager for more than he could give them. In a far wider sphere than his lecture room he has, more than any other teacher in Canada, simplified and legitimately popularized chemistry without vulgarizing it, and may be said to have laid the foundation of our educational system of practical chemistry, and the admirable methods of illustra-

tion in chemical research and analysis. His intimate and important relations with two of the learned professions, have been long and very honorably sustained. In the administration of justice he, for many years, supplied an essential link in that comparatively new branch of science, which has joined the sister professions of law and medicine together as its alternative titles, forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence, imply. In a special manner he brought his extensive knowledge of chemistry, and his experienced skill in chemical analysis, to bear upon the vitally important subject of toxicology, and simplified and improved the methods for detecting poisons by clever devices of his own, as well as by the judicious adoption of tests employed by the ablest toxicologists of the age. There was a time in Canada when the most astute lawyers and most accomplished physicians equally shrunk from poisoning cases as the most perplexing and unsatisfactory cases to deal with in a court of justice. Professor Croft has made toxicology, in so far at least as the administration of poisons is concerned, the most certain and unerring in its results of any department of medical jurisprudence. His skill and accomplishments as a toxicologist were widely known, and he was invariably appealed to from the farthest ends of the Dominion in every doubtful case of death from poison. He has, in his time, saved some innocent men from the gallows, and it is just as certain that he has sent to the gibbet many a felon, of whose cruel and worthless life society was well rid. Professor Croft attained his acknowledged eminence not merely as a solitary worker. In nothing was his career more marked than in the power which he possessed of interesting others in his own field of labor. He felt and showed an appreciative interest in the progress of every department of physical and natural science; his philosophic spirit enabled him to set a just estimate on their researches, and in return he drew the sympathy of their teachers and students with him into his own domain and enlisted their active co-operation in the common cause. And this he accomplished, not so much by the weight of his authority as by the influence of his manly, true-hearted nature. His abilities and learning, in those branches of science which he made his own especial study, were unquestioned, but it was a kindly heart that knew no selfishness, and was wide and generous in its sympathies, that gained for him the affection and respect of his students. The petty vanities and heart-burnings, which are often the besetting sins of men of science and letters, had no hold upon him; a thorough spirit of charity—a toleration for everything but empiricism and pettiness seemed to hide from him all but the good and worthy points in his fellow-men. His time and his knowledge were always at the disposal of needy comers, while his sterling honesty and integrity in all subjects of investigation, the most trifling as well as the most important, gave him all the authority and weight of a court of last resort in his own department. He has saved many a man's money oftentimes at the expense of his own, and has performed many a similar service for the public, so easily imposed upon, in many things, by vagabond quacks and charlatans. As a teacher of chemistry, his influence has been as the grain of mustard seed in the parable—expansive and fruitful in the highest degree. There are many scattered in the world, who, now that he has quit the scene where for nearly thirty-eight years he was never absent from the post of duty, will recall with pleasure the time when they were initiated by him into the mysteries of his favorite science, and learned those lessons of patient enquiry and minute observation which are invaluable in the life work of every man. Those who in times past were his pupils, and found delight in his scientific investigations, will not soon forget his enthusiastic zeal, his enlarged acquaintance with the literature of his department, his kindly interest in all amongst his friends and pupils who manifested a sincere interest in his favorite studies. As in after years their fates scattered them far and wide in the world, some settling down to active practice in rural seclusion, some ambitiously striving for fresh honors in the Universities of other countries, some plunging into the boiling and noisy whirlpool of metropolitan activity, none who remained constant to the fascinating studies of his pupilhood, has ever been forgotten by the kind hearted professor, whose quick and cheering perception of early merit had perpetuated tastes that might have speedily perished if unobserved and unencouraged.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

PROGRAMME FOR THE NEXT MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

An adjourned meeting of Convocation will be held in Professor Loudon's lecture-room, University Buildings (west end), on Friday, 14th January, 1881, at 8 p.m. The following matters, of which notices have been given, are still undisposed of:—

1. Mr. Houston's motion for "a Committee to consider the question whether the bequest of the late Richard Noble Starr, M.D., for the encouragement of the study of the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology has heretofore been applied by the Senate in the manner best calculated to give effect to the devisor's intention."

2. Motion by Mr. J. Blair Browning, M.A., "That the University degrees, scholarships, prizes, and certificates of honor be open to all persons without distinction of sex, and that attendance at any school or college be not required hereafter of any person as a condition of receiving or holding any degree, scholarship, prize, or certificate of honor in this University."

3. Motions by Mr. R. E. Kingsford, M.A., LL.B.

(a) "That the constitution be amended by enacting that there be a permanent Executive Committee of Convocation, who shall be appointed by Convocation at each annual meeting, to consist of—members. Such Committee so appointed is to report to Convocation all matters which in its opinion deserves attention or discussion.

(c) "That it is the opinion of Convocation that the quorum of the Senate should be increased to ten, exclusive of the chairman.

(d) "That it is the opinion of Convocation that the public should be admitted to all meetings of the Senate, subject to its right to sit with closed doors under extraordinary circumstances."

4. Motion by Mr. W. Macdonald, M.A., seconded by Mr. R. E. Kingsford, M.A., LL.B.

"Whereas Convocation is impressed with the necessity of more actively interesting itself in and promoting the well-being and prosperity of the University, and with that object in view, and in order properly to discuss the means of so doing, it is desirable to obtain in convenient form precise information as to the financial position of the University and its endowments.

"Therefore it is resolved that a Committee to consist of be appointed to prepare in concise form, from Parliamentary returns from the Senate, or from any other sources of information which may be available, a statement of the financial condition of the University, defining the existing sources of income, the amount of revenue ordinarily available, with suggestions as to the manner of increasing such income, and the purposes to which said increased income, if obtainable, can be best applied; such Committee to report at an adjourned meeting, and to have power, if deemed advisable, to print such report before such adjourned meeting."

5. Motion by Mr. G. H. Robinson, M.A.
"That section II. of the rules and regulations, relating to fees, be re-considered by striking out all the said clauses relating to fees."

6. Motion by Mr. Wm. Houston, M.A.
"That section II. of the rules and regulations relating to membership fees, adopted on the 15th of October, be not enforced till after Commencement day, 1881."

7. Motions by Mr. J. C. Hamilton, LL.B.
(a) "That notice by post be sent to the address of each member of Convocation, except life members, requesting payment of the annual fee, which notices shall be posted fourteen days before the fee falls due.

(b) "That the Clerk of Convocation shall, with the approval of the Chairman, open an account in one of the chartered banks in Toronto, into which moneys received by him shall be deposited to the credit of the Chairman and Clerk of Convocation, and money shall be thence paid out only on their joint order. All accounts shall be subject to be audited by order of Convocation.

(c) "That the fee payable to constitute a life member of Convocation shall be three dollars."

THE UNIVERSITY ACT.

At the June meeting of Convocation a committee was appointed to consider and report upon certain proposed amendments to the University Act (R.S.O., chap. 201). This Committee held several meetings and prepared a report, which was considered, and, with some changes, adopted at the meeting in November. As thus modified by Convocation the proposed changes are the following:—

I. AS TO CONVOCATION.

1. That there should be no discrimination against any of the graduates of the University as regards their qualification for membership of Convocation: that all graduates of the University be members of Convocation, and that section 12 of the Act respecting the University of Toronto be amended accordingly.

2. That the register of the graduates constituting the Convocation of the University be kept in an office of the University building, open during business hours, and that the Registrar, or some one appointed by him, should be in regular attendance at such office, and that section 13 of the University Act be amended accordingly.

3. That the quorum of Convocation be reduced from thirty members to twenty members.

4. That the office of Chairman of Convocation shall be an annual one.

II. AS REGARDS THE SENATE.

1. The Committee report that in their opinion the present mode of election of Senators is unsatisfactory, and that it would be to the interests of the University if means were taken to bring the candidates for the

office of Senator before their constituents by nomination, and recommend that the University Act should be amended to provide:—

2. That the election of Senators be preceded by a nomination.

3. That at least ten nominations should be necessary for each candidate.

4. That nomination papers may contain the names of one or more candidate.

5. That the nomination papers be sent to the Registrar of the University at least six weeks before the election, and that the Registrar send out the voting papers at least four weeks before the election.

6. That the voting papers may be returnable by the voters forthwith, after they have received them.

7. That the names of all nominated candidates be sent by the Registrar to the members of Convocation, with the voting papers.

8. That the number of Senators elected by Convocation should be increased to eighteen, one-third of whom should retire annually, and that to fill the vacancies thereby caused an election of six members should be held on the second Thursday in May in each year.

9. The Committee discovered the suggestions of the resolution (by which the Committee was appointed) as to Senators who had not attended meetings of the Senate, being ineligible for re-election, and decided that it was needless to make any provision as to this, as the Committee learn that steps are being taken to inform members of Convocation from time to time of the Senate's proceedings, and it would be for the members of Convocation to decide as to the propriety of re-electing Senators who had neglected to attend the Senate meetings.

At the November meeting Dr. Snelling moved, seconded by Mr. Hodgins, "That the Chancellor of the University, the Chairman of Convocation, and those members of Convocation who are members of the Ontario House, constitute a Committee to confer with the Minister of Education in reference to the proposed amendments, and to take proper steps to obtain the Legislation suggested," which was carried.

A PROMISING PUPIL.

Before a girl becomes a wife,
And fitly fills her proper station,
She ought to see a bit of life,
And get a fairish education.
And since it seems, my little maid,
You're pretty, and would fain be clever,
I'll try to give you every aid
In your most laudable endeavor.

I'll teach you, dear, to draw and etch
So well, indeed, that every picture,
Nay, e'en your most unfinished sketch
Shall 'scape the carping critic's stricture.
But when I note that flush of pink
So deftly laid on, cheek of plaster,
I rather am inclined to think
You paint quite well without a master.

If you would dally with the pen,
I'll show you how to write a novel
That shall depict all sorts of men,
The prince in palace—Hodge in hovel.
You would not find it hard, my dear,
To gain some literary glories;
If all be true I chance to hear,
You're rather good at "telling stories."

The solemn rites I well could show
Of Liberty, our goddess mystic;
Teach you that kings breed craft and woe,
And make you almost Nihilistic.
The air of courts is close—defiled;
The wind of Freedom fresh and breezy;
I will not teach you that, my child,
You are already free—and easy.

The Art of Love is out of date—
Unsuited to our present morals;
A youth arrived at man's estate
No longer plays with babies' corals.
Don't let your studies that way turn,
I most imploringly beseech you;
Love is an art you could not learn—
Nor do I think that I could teach you.

The art that has assumed Love's place
Most girls can for themselves discover;
The art to say "Farewell," with grace,
To some poor, hopeful, trusting lover.
If I taught *that* it would betide
That you would jilt *me* (if you durst, dear)
So, to be on the safer side,
I think I'll throw *you* over first, dear.

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