

THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

Vol. VII.

University of Toronto, Mar. 26, 1887.

No. 19.

MEMORIES.

No portrait of my dearest one have I,
By skilful artist hand on canvas lined :
Such counterfeit mine eyes need not to find
Of her sweet face, to bring the vision nigh ;
For as rich jewels in golden casket lie,
Bright mem'ries safely dwell within my mind ;
And when mine eyelids close and I am blind
To things anear, the clasps wide open fly.

And then thy radiant face upon me beams
With kindness and with chastity alight ;
Thine eyes more pure than clearest mountain streams
Shine clear with innocence like diamonds bright ;
Precious and fair the visions that I see
When thought looks back on memories of thee.

M.

IN DIVERS TONES.*

Last year Mr. Roberts contributed to THE VARSITY a short poem of remarkable beauty called "The Pipes of Pan." The poem describes a scene in the vale of Tempe.

"Tempe, vale of the gods, deep-couched amid woodland and
woodland,
Threaded with amber of brooks, mirrored in azure of pools,"

and relates how to this spot comes Pan, where his piping flags,
and how he

"Fits new reeds to his mouth, with the weird earth-melody in
them,"

and how the old outworn pipes, discarded, float adown the
stream, with a whisper—

"What the god breathes on, the god can never wholly evade.
God-breath lurks in each fragment forever. Dispersed by Peneus
Wandering, caught in the ripples, wind-blown hither and there,
Over the whole green earth and globe of sea they are scattered.
And mortals
Straying in cool of morn, or bodeful hasting at eve,

Spy them, and set to their lips ; blow, and fling them away !"

The legend is suggestive. In that poetical Pentecost, that
dispersion of poetical tongues, as it were, the beautiful Acadian
land was not unrepresented. Mr. Roberts has richly proved
his possession of one of the Pipes of Pan,—not that his muse
is confined to the few notes of the simple oaten pipe, but that
the purity and freshness of his verse leave this impression ; not
that Mr. Roberts has outgrown his love of the pastoral scenes
and bucolic pleasures of which some of his previous songs
gave us such happy glimpses,—for Mr. Roberts' new volume
has in it many delightful little touches which proclaim the
lover of nature and rustic simplicity. This characteristic of
Mr. Roberts' muse is seen at its best in "The Sower," "The
Footpath," "Birch and Paddle," "The Blue Violet," and
"On the Creek." Speaking of the feeling of restfulness one

*In Divers Tones, and Other Poems." By Charles G. D. Roberts, author of "Orion,
Boston : D. Lothrop & Co.

experiences in changing the turmoil of the city for the summer
quiet of the country, the poet says :

"Dear Heart, the noisy strife
And bitter carpings cease.
Here is the lap of life,
Here are the lips of peace.

Afar from stir of streets,
The city's dust and din,
What healing silence meets
And greets us gliding in !"

And again, the poet describes a charming little pastoral
scene thus, in "The Sower" :

"A brown, sad-coloured hillside, where the soil,
Fresh from the frequent harrow, deep and fine,
Lies bare ; no break in the remote sky-line,
Save where a flock of pigeons streams aloft,
Startled from feed in some low-lying croft,
Or far-off spires with yellow of sunset shine,
And here the Sower, unwittingly divine,
Exerts the silent forethought of his toil.

Alone he treads the glebe, his measured stride
Dumb in the yielding soil ; and tho' small joy
Dwell in his heavy face ; as spreads the blind
Pale grain from his dispensing palm aside,
This plodding churl grows great in his employ ;—
God-like, he makes provision for mankind."

Mr. Roberts' diction is simple, and even terse in places, and
again displays a copiousness of phrase and a lavish ornamenta-
tion that is surprising. For his intense desire to realize appro-
priateness of diction, Mr. Roberts, in some few instances,
sacrifices the rhythm. But this is a trifle after all, and the
writer has no intention of offering an opinion upon the relative
merits of subordinating the idea to the form, or the form to
the idea.

As an example of simple and direct verse, "Birch and
Paddle" is one of the most noticeable. The poet delights in
the open air, and tells how :

" . . . with souls grown clear
In that sweet atmosphere,
With influences serene,
Our blood and brain washed clean,
We've idled down the breast,
Of broadening tides at rest,
And marked the winds, the birds,
The bees, the far-off herds,
Into a drowsy tune
Transmute the afternoon."

and asks :

"A little space for dreams
On care-unsullied streams,—
'Mid task and toil, a space
To dream on Nature's face !"

As showing Mr. Roberts' command of diction, metre, and of
decorative and descriptive epithets, the "Pipes of Pan" may
be cited, in the writer's opinion, as the poet's *pièce de résistance*.
The readers of THE VARSITY are already familiar with this
poem, and will acquiesce in the truth of this statement regard-
ing it.

There is a wonderful vigour and freshness in a little piece entitled "Salt." It is as bracing as the breath of the sea air, or a dip in the salt-water :

"O breath of wind and sea,
Bitter and clear,
Now my faint soul springs free,
Blown clean from fear !

O hard sweet strife, O sting
Of buffeting salt !
Doubt and despair take wing,
Failure and fault.

I dread not wrath or wrong,—
Smile, and am free ;
Strong while the winds are strong,
The rocks, the sea.

Heart of my heart, tho' life
Front us with storm,
Love will outlast the strife,
More pure, more warm."

There are some pretty love songs and dainty conceits scattered through the volume, and though Mr. Roberts is clearly not a poet of passion, there are pieces here and there that show him not to be deficient in the portrayal of power and pathos and intense emotion.

The examples of society verse are few and rather below the average, for a writer of Mr. Roberts' reputation. "The Poet is Bidden to Manhattan Island" is clever and pointed, but "La Belle Tromboniste" should not have been admitted.

Mr. Roberts is patriotic and full of a national feeling. There are several spirited pieces in praise of Canada, and they display much more than the usual amount of good taste, poetic feeling and expression than is to be met with in national and patriotic measures, as a rule. Whatever may be the reader's views on the political destiny of Canada, there are few who will not respond with quickened pulse to the lines :

"O child of nations, giant-limbed,
Who stand'st among the nations now
Unheeded, unadorned, unhymned,
With unanointed brow.

How long the ignoble sloth, how long
The trust in greatness not thine own ?
Surely the lion's brood is strong
To front the world alone !

But thou, my Country, dream not thou.
Wake, and behold how night is done,—
How on thy breast and o'er thy brow,
Bursts the uprising sun !"

The author contributes some graceful lines in honour of Louis Fréchette,

"Who first of all our choir displays
Laurels for song."

and laments the death of Sidney Lanier, the gifted poet-critic.

Mr. Roberts has chosen his title admirably. In his dedication to his friend, Edmund Collins, he speaks of his little volume as containing :

"Themes gathered far and near,
Thoughts from my heart that spring,"

and says :

"In divers tones I sing,
And pray you, Friend, give ear !
My medley of song I bring
You, who can rightly hear."

If Mr. Roberts will permit us to say it, there are many who, unknown to him, will take the dedication to themselves, and who will always be glad to listen to the message he has to deliver, sure to

"Gather a magical gleam of the secret of life"

from his singing, and certain to be charmed with the grace and beauty of his songs "in divers tones."

FREDERIC B. HODGINS.

MORNING.

Aurora ushers in the dawn,
Driving night and sleep away,
Apollo shows his glorious face
And it is day !

The dew-washed flowers their faces lift,
The birds their joyful anthem raise ;
All Nature takes up the refrain,
To God be praise !

REBECCA.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

To anyone who has witnessed an election campaign in Canada, with all its variety of incident and the choice assortment of spicy editorials displayed by the party press during its progress, an election in Germany, even one in which is virtually involved the question of peace or war, must prove to a certain extent disappointing. The elections of the German Reichstag and those for the Dominion Parliament have just been held almost simultaneously, and I will venture to say, from past experience, that in Canada, with its comparatively diminutive population, there has been more visible and audible excitement than throughout the whole German Empire. The people here have taken an intense interest in the issue of the polls, but there have been few "rousing" political meetings held, where the opposing candidates meet on a common platform, such as are the rule in Canadian elections. There are so many different political parties in Germany, that in a large number of constituencies three candidates have been in the field, and as any one of these, to be elected, must obtain a majority of the total number of votes polled, several Stichwahlen, or decisive second ballotings, have been necessary. That the preliminary part of the campaign is carried on so quietly here, is probably owing to the fact that the German elector is entirely a stranger to that almost unbounded liberty of speech, which the Canadian elector so freely uses, and, we may add, often misuses.

In Germany the individual is entirely merged in the State. There are endless limitations upon his personal freedom. That independence of action which every citizen of Canada or the United States considers as his birthright, the German is to a large extent deprived of. Or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he never possessed it. Germany with its Reichstag has not yet by any means reached the most advanced form of constitutional government, and there are still to be seen plentiful traces of former more despotic times. The electoral contest just past has been one between the Crown, or rather the Chancellor of the Empire, and the Parliament; the question at issue was, whether the army shall be Parliamentary or Imperial.

Foreigners can scarcely realize how high a place Prince Bismarck occupies in the affections of his countrymen. And surely Germans have cause to be grateful to the man who has done so much for them. He has succeeded, at least, in making Prussia and the German States nominally, if not yet really, a united nation. Opinions may differ, and they do, as to the commendability of the means by which he has brought about this result. His political career has been marked by a series of successful wars, though his ostensible object has always been, and still is, to preserve peace. He has, as an able writer in the *Fortnightly Review* says, played for high stakes and won. It has remained for the people of the latter half of this enlightened nineteenth century to see worked out in all its grandeur the theory that peace can only be effectually preserved by nations being always ready for war, and Prince Bismarck, more than any other statesman, has succeeded in bringing about such a political situation as will allow this theory to be displayed in practical operation. No one who is at all acquainted with recent German history can fail to acknowledge the success of his straightforward policy regarding the Vaterland. It will take time to tell whether the immense changes he has wrought are destined to be for the permanent good of Germany and the rest of Europe.

The present historical position of the Empire that Bismarck has formed is an anomalous one. Amongst the nations of Europe Germany is a mere infant, from a literary as well as

from a political point of view. England saw her brightest star arise in the genius of Shakespeare more than a century before modern German literature begins; and, in comparison with England, Germany is, politically speaking, much younger still. It is only when we keep in view the sudden rise of the German Empire to its present exalted position as a chief factor in European politics, that we can account for the existence of so much individual conservatism and non-progressiveness alongside of great national advances. The Government is nominally a constitutional, but really a despotic one. And events have shown that a despotism such as Prince Bismarck has exercised, beneficently and with patriotic moderation, is the sort of Government best suited to the present condition of the German people. If they were to be suddenly presented with the same amount of freedom enjoyed by citizens of the British Empire or the American Republic, they would not know what to do with it.

Anyone who has visited Germany since 1870 knows well the sentiments of that nation as regards France. German newspapers (which, by the bye, are poor both as regards their contents and general style), all talk of "the coming war" and abound in editorials upon the French cry of *revanche*. The average editor seems to be incessantly haunted by a nightmare that carries him across the Rhine. Since the time when Frederick the Great first laid the foundation of the Prussian Kingdom, from which as a nucleus the German Empire has gradually arisen, until the present day, the German has almost without intermission been the avowed enemy of the Frenchman; and this spirit of animosity to all things French has been so intense that it appears even in the National Anthem, which we should expect above all to be cosmopolitan in its nature, and suitable to be sung by all the generations of Germans to come, whether France continues to be Germany's bitterest enemy, or in the course of time becomes her closest friend. But now at all events the national sentiment is far from cosmopolitan, as is shown by the words which are daily sung with so much gusto:

Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein!

Patriotism of this kind is one-sided. But it is in the white heat of enmity towards France that the loosely-connected facts of the new German Empire are being firmly welded together, and numerous States which have been until lately divided, promise soon, by virtue of a common interest, to be permanently joined in one united nation.

G. H. NEEDLER.

Leipzig, March 4th, 1887.

A MALCONTENT.

The wintry winds are blowing free
With shrill and icy breath,
And all the earth lies still and cold
In a fleecy shroud of death.

Such wintry scenes, so bare and bleak,
Fill me with sore distress;
With longing soul I deeply sigh
For summer's happiness.

The climbing honeysuckle's scent,
The crimson blushing rose,
The humming bird, the wandering bee
All tell of sweet repose.

On cool veranda, hammock-tossed,
Still sad and sore at ease,—
For she has sped to the gay seaside,—
I sigh for winter's breeze.

SAMUEL D. SCHULTZ.

THE VARSITY SPECIAL.

A GREAT RUN BETWEEN KING STREET AND COLLEGE AVENUE.

Precisely at half-past three, or as near to that hour as human foresight and diligence could contrive, a hand-cart laden with papers moist with the tears of the proof-readers who had wrestled with crabbed "copy" and irate typos for four weary hours, dashed along Bay Street and headed for the Pulp Tower. At the western end of that building stood Street Car 28, well supplied with seating capacity and standing room. The Car was manned by Conductor Smith (no relation of the genial Senator of the same name) and Engineer Jones (no connection of the esteemed Deputy Registrar, James-Edmund-Hyphen). The Car was horsed by two stalwart animals, loaned for the occasion from the Corporation Stables, and noted for their staying powers. Neither men nor horses came from Hamilton, as a malicious contemporary has insinuated. The Car was built at the Jones Car Manufacturing Works, Schenectady, N.Y., and is of superior construction, being intended especially for heavy work—similar to that of conveying VARSITIES from place to place in the metropolis. Ten minutes before the hour for leaving THE VARSITY hand-cart drove up, and almost as quickly as it takes to tell it, the huge bundles of papers were shot in through the plate glass windows (insured for full value), and were piled up in profuse but picturesque confusion on the richly-straw-strewn floor of the Car. Two active little "devils" (a technical phrase in typographical terminology) sorted the different bundles, and got them ready for distribution at Wycliffe College, Knox College, Moss Hall, St. Michael's College, the School of Science and the University Residence. On either side of the Car huge placards were displayed bearing the legend:

" VARSITY SPECIAL."

" King Street, 3.30 p.m.; Moss Hall, 4 p.m."

This announcement caused some Street Arabs to call "Rats," and otherwise to blaspheme, but the disturbance was immediately quelled by one of "the finest," who took the offenders into custody. Everything being in readiness, Conductor Smith tolled the bell twice, and Engineer Jones applied his hand to the lever (a brand new whip), and the Arabian steeds dashed forward as one man. On past the hundreds of drays and waggons and pedestrians the Car carefully ran, till the Rossin House was reached. Here an order was received from Superintendent Franklin at 3.35 to "Go slow," and to pass "downtown" Car No. 50 at the Sign of the Three Golden Balls on York Street. No order was received prohibiting the Driver or Conductor from having a "snifter" at the Rossin, and they obeyed instructions to the letter. After leaving the Rossin, the oscillations of the Driver and Conductor became very great, and the way that things went bobbing past, according to their sworn statement, was perfectly marvellous—to them. Osgoode Hall was reached at 3.45, the Car having passed No. 50, side-"tracked" at Rothschild's by the detectives. Some papers were thrown at the crew of the other Car. The whisking of lanterns, or the lanterns of whisky, showed that the men were picking themselves up, but like a flask the contents disappeared as the Special sped away westward. At 3.50 the Special rounded the corner of McCaul Street, and came to a standstill for a minute, to give the horses breathing time,—Engineer Jones having assured Conductor Smith from the snow-bank that they were "doing their best." Meanwhile the Representative of THE VARSITY amused himself by reading the notices in his palace car, to the following purport: "Please put the exact fare in the box—fare five cents;" "Passengers will please put their fare in the box upon entering the car;" "The driver will furnish change to the extent of \$2.00, but is neither allowed to receive or to deposit fares in the box;" "Children under twelve half-fare." The perusal of these and other gems of thought served to while away the time until the Car slowed up at Baldwin Street at 3.55 p.m., where it was to make close connections with a car going south. The remaining run, to the head of McCaul Street, was made in four minutes, and THE VARSITY Special drew up at Wycliffe College Siding at 3.59 p.m. sharp—just one minute ahead of time. Quickly the papers were unloaded, and distributed amongst a crowd of unpaid subscribers, who run a good chance of being "black-listed" unless they settle with the Treasurer very soon. *Verbum sap!*

TRISTRAM.

THE VARSITY.

THE VARSITY is published in the University of Toronto every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$2.00, payable before the end of January, and may be forwarded to THE TREASURER, T. A. GIBSON, University College. Applications respecting advertisements should be made to J. A. GARVIN, Business Manager.

Subscribers are requested to notify the Treasurer immediately, in writing, of any irregularity in delivery.

Copies of THE VARSITY may be obtained every Saturday at McAlinsh & Ellis's, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets; at J. P. McKenna's, 80 Yonge Street; and at Alex. Brown's, cor. Yonge and Carlton Sts.

All communications should be addressed to THE EDITORS, University College, Toronto, and must be in on Wednesday of each week.

Contributions when not accepted will be returned if accompanied with a stamp for that purpose.

The report presented to the Senate on the 18th respecting a Medical Faculty for the University—a summary of which will be found in another column—raises a question that will interest the medical profession and University men generally. The proposition, in brief, is to consolidate, if that be possible, the two existing Medical Schools, and to create the teaching body so formed into a Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto. At present the Medical Faculty is one in name only. Under the proposed union it would become one in reality. Under existing circumstances the two medical schools of the city are proprietary institutions, under the control of individuals who are responsible to no one in particular for the management of affairs. Each is in affiliation with the University of Toronto, and in addition Trinity Medical School is in affiliation with Trinity College, while the Toronto School of Medicine is in affiliation with Victoria College, of which it may be considered the Medical Faculty.

If we glance at the report we shall discover what changes are contemplated by the proposed union. The name of the consolidated school will be the University Medical College, and it will be the Medical Faculty of the Provincial University. It is to have a governing Board which shall hold in trust for the purposes of the College all properties belonging to the institution, shall have general charge of the finances, determine all fees, control examinations, and make all appointments on the teaching staff. The Governing Board will consist of certain members of the Council of University College, two members nominated by the Government, six members elected by the Senate of the University, and the chairman and one other member of the hospital trust. The new school is also to have a College Council of its own. This Council will have the control of purely educational matters, including the conduct and discipline of the students in the College, in accordance with the curriculum of the University of Toronto. The Council will consist of the Professors of the Medical College, including such professors in the School of Practical Science as are giving instruction in the subjects of the Medical curriculum.

In considering the details of such a scheme as the one outlined above, due regard must be paid to what may be termed vested rights. It must be remembered that in an amalgamation such as is proposed, there will have to be a great deal of give and take—a great deal of compromise. We are not sure whether the new school intends to provide positions for all the present members of the teaching faculties of both schools. The report, however, seems to provide for this by saying that if either or both of the Medical Schools accept the scheme, their lecturers shall hold, as far as possible, the same positions in the new college as they hold at present. Salaries will be maintained *pro rata*, and the scale of salaries now in force at Trinity Medical School is accepted as the standard. It is also intended to make suitable provision for retiring allowances for professors—a manifest improvement on existing arrangements. Should neither of the present schools accept the proposal, then the professors will have to be appointed in some other way, and those so appointed will be the Medical College Council. Although the new Medical School will be an active Faculty of the University, it is proposed that the governing Board shall seek from the Ontario Government the power to raise a sufficient sum of money to purchase or erect, and equip, suitable buildings in or near the hospital grounds.

Such in brief is the proposal which is now made to the University, to the Government, to the Medical Schools, and the Medical profession generally. Now that the scheme has been formulated, and is receiving influential support, it cannot but have a modifying effect upon the consolidation scheme about to be brought into practical effect. The new Medical Faculty will have to be represented in the proposed University professoriate, and perhaps in this way provision may be made for all those at present holding positions as professors and lecturers in the existing schools. The advantages to be derived from such a policy as is outlined in the report we have given seem to us to be overwhelming in favour of its adoption by the University and by the Medical Schools. From a University point of view there is hardly anything against the scheme, and there appears to be almost everything in its favour. The creation of such a close relation between the Medical Schools and the University cannot but benefit the former very largely. It will bring to its side the great majority of the medical profession throughout the Province, who will share, indirectly, in any advantages which accrue to the Provincial Institution in times to come, and who will thus be brought to take an active part in the management of the affairs of the University, to the mutual advantage of each.

From the point of view of the Medical Schools, while we are free to confess that there are difficulties in the way, yet we are convinced that a little generous feeling on both sides will do much to overcome them. There is necessarily a rivalry between the two schools, and not a little pride will have to be swallowed before the two can agree upon a basis of union. But that the ultimate benefit to the profession and to the community at large consequent upon a union of forces in connection with the University, and the mitigation of a species of rivalry that is calculated to do great harm, will, we are sure, compensate for any sacrifices which may be rendered necessary by the present proposal. The University has great advantages to offer in her scientific equipment and staff—all necessary in the professional study of medicine, and this is a fact that should weigh materially in favour of the proposed scheme for consolidation. The control of fees, of the curriculum, of requirements for degrees by one central body, uninfluenced by local feeling, will do much to raise the standard of the medical profession, and to place its students upon a level with those pursuing other professional studies.

There is one sentence in the report to which we are prone to give our own meaning. We hope we are not wrong. The report provides that all medical examinations shall be conducted by the professors in the Faculty of Medicine, and such other examinations as may from time to time be associated with them by appointment of the Senate. If this is meant to provide for some system whereby medical students will be enabled to take advantage of a course in liberal or arts' studies we are sure that the profession and public will join with us in hailing with delight the advent of some such provision. Under the present system, the only training other than strictly professional which the average medical student receives is that obtained previous to matriculation. This is usually of a preparatory and limited character, and should not be the only adjunct to the mental furnishing of the future physician's mind. There are few professions in which a greater amount of culture should prevail, and yet, we are forced to confess it, there is scarcely one in which so little attention is paid to its acquirement. We sincerely hope that the new scheme will provide some workable system of conjoint medical and arts' study. In conclusion, as far as we are entitled to speak, we are most heartily in favour of the proposal to unite the Medical Schools of this city, and to create a Medical Faculty in the University of Toronto. Such a Faculty is much needed for many reasons, not the least important of which is the good that will result to the present schools themselves and to the community at large. We sincerely hope that wise counsels will prevail, and that when the Jubilee year is complete, another advance may come to be recorded in the history of our Provincial University.

The following is the petition of the students of the School of Practical Science to the Honourable the House of Assembly of

the Province of Ontario, in Parliament assembled. It is an admirable presentation of the case:—

The petition of the students in Engineering of the School of Practical Science in Toronto, March 17th, 1887, humbly sheweth: That the School of Practical Science in Toronto, being a Provincial institution, should be placed upon a permanent basis, and that we as engineering students should have proper facilities for pursuing our studies in the School. For this purpose we should have assistant professors in engineering.

As students of the School we think it would be to our advantage if there were more flexibility in the course. We are of the opinion that options should be allowed, so that a student taking one of the regular courses in engineering should not be obliged to take all the subjects at present laid down in that course, but only such of them as bore directly upon the course he intended afterwards to follow. Lectures at present are given on fourteen subjects by one professor and it is utterly impossible for him to give each the time and attention it should receive.

It being impossible for one professor to do justice to all branches in engineering, the mechanical students do not receive a fair share of the benefits which they should derive from their attendance at the school. Were there proper facilities provided for giving instruction in mechanical engineering, the number of students attending in this department would far exceed those in any other department of engineering. The necessity of developing this branch of the school should be at once apparent.

Lecture rooms are very much needed. The students in engineering have not a room which can be used for that purpose alone. The lectures at present are given in one of the draughting rooms, which is almost wholly taken up with drawing tables and is unprovided with seats, in consequence of which the students do not derive the benefit from the lectures they otherwise would if proper lecture rooms were provided for them.

Another draughting room is also required. The present draughting rooms are too crowded. The number of students attending is annually increasing, and, judging from the number of applications already sent in, the coming year will be larger than any previous year, if accommodation can be provided for them. The different years should have separate draughting rooms. The work of the various years is entirely different, and it would be to the benefit of the students if separate draughting rooms were provided, thereby keeping each year entirely to itself and preventing interruptions which unavoidably occur when more than one year occupies the same room.

Also in the Mineralogical Department more laboratory room is required. The room at present used for that purpose will only accommodate half of the present class, which greatly interferes with the lectures on other subjects owing to the class being divided.

The mechanical students are greatly in need of workshops wherein they can obtain the practical knowledge which is absolutely essential to a thorough acquaintance with the requirements of a mechanical engineer. For this purpose a carpentry and pattern shop, a moulding and casting shop, a blacksmith's shop and a machine shop should be provided in order to give the students manual instruction in the various kinds of work in their department of engineering. A competent foreman should be appointed to superintend the work in each, the whole to be under the direction of the Professor in Engineering. As a civil engineer should possess the practical knowledge these shops are designed to furnish, they are necessary for students in civil as well as mechanical engineering.

An engineering laboratory should be provided for the use of the students of the higher years and for graduates who wish to take advantage of it. It should be equipped with machines for testing the strength and other properties of materials of construction. It should be furnished with an experimental steam engine which could be worked under all possible conditions and used to instruct the students in methods of making engine tests, etc. The laboratory should also be furnished with working mechanical models to illustrate the lectures. A demonstrator should be appointed whose duty would be to take charge of it and prepare the various appliances for the use of the class.

We also require a library and reading room. Almost all institutions are provided with a library and reading-room in which may be found works of reference bearing on the various subjects of the regular courses. That this was considered essential by the Educational Department will be seen on referring to the prospectus of the school in which the following occurs:—"The library of the school is well provided with works bearing upon the more technical parts of the regular courses." The room originally designed for the purpose of a library it has been found necessary to convert into a draughting room. A reading room is also required in which to keep our periodicals, journals, etc.

The work of the course cannot be satisfactorily accomplished in three years, it should be extended over a period of four years in order that the students may obtain practical knowledge in the workshops and laboratory, and also to satisfactorily complete the work laid down in the curriculum.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed by 51 Students.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents. No notice will be taken of unsigned contributions.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE GLEE CLUB.

To the Editors of THE VARSITY.

SIRS,—I might commence by the stereotyped statement that "no college organization is more worthy of support than" the Glee Club. But that goes without saying. Since its formation, some eight years ago, the Club has striven more or less hard, and with varying success, for a respectable place as a student and public amusement factor. That it has not always attained to that place, is due largely to apathy, as much on the part of the students without, as on the part of the students within. There has also been that indispensable and most grave element of failure—mismanagement.

I claim, and I apprehend that I am not alone, that the public performances of the Club during the past two years have been sufficiently discreditable to the Club itself, its college and its conductors, to warrant, on the part of those who have its best interests at heart, enquiry into the question as to what should be done towards remedying existing evils.

I would point out that the conductors during the past two years have been leaders of societies which stand in the front rank in the execution of vocal music, respectively with and without orchestral accompaniment. Neither scored a triumph. The fault, then, is with the Club itself.

I should suggest a complete re-organization. The number of active members should be limited to between twenty-five and thirty. Each should have at least the rudiments of a knowledge of music as applied to singing. To speak plainly, men who cannot sing, should not be included in the list of active members, a rule which, unfortunately, has not prevailed in the past. The result of this limitation would be to increase enthusiasm among the members and the possibility of holding during the year more than one full practice. The parts would be evenly balanced, and four first tenors of no extraordinary merit would not be obliged to pit themselves against a dozen lusty-throated second basses. The conductor would be training men who would have something more than an approximate idea of the meaning of his instructions. This scheme would not of necessity possess the element of exclusion. In the old days there were many non-singing members, and in the old days the club was undoubtedly at its best.

The limitation of membership would of course result in a raising of fees. This is where the Literary Society should be heard from. For the consideration of more and better music at society meetings it should guarantee a substantial increase on the present grant.

As for the conductors, the Glee Club has been content with none but the best, and, presumably as a professional consequence, the most costly. With better voices, it should be able to get on with less costly tuition.

J. A. GARVIN.

CRICKET.

To the Editors of THE VARSITY.

SIRS,—I happened to join a group of students the other day, and found to my delight that they were talking cricket. Since then, I have spoken to several players about our cricket club, and I have come to the conclusion that the reason why university cricket lacks the interest and support it should have arises from the number of students who, although they play the game, do not join the club, chiefly for the two following reasons, viz.: That the season is too short; secondly, that, as they do not play well, they are diffident about practicing on the lawn. Those whom the former reason deters take a very narrow view of the subject. Supposing it is short, still during that time they get a certain amount of practice, they will become acquainted with the best cricketers in the University, and by their attendance at the practices will render valuable assistance to the team. Who knows but they themselves may be chosen for the Eleven. With regard to those who do not play well or do not like to begin, all I can say is they throw away a good chance to learn the game, as they are not likely after they leave college to be again thrown among companions who will take as much interest in teaching and helping them. Let us, then, see the students of all years who play or would like to learn cricket take a practical interest in the "old game" this year.

J. J. HUGHES.

ROUND THE TABLE.

One of the TABLE might be seen this week rushing round with the uneasy smile of a candidate on his youthful features. Of course I am loyal in my support, testifying my devotion by making sundry valuable suggestions in private and by carefully refraining from talking in public. It is too early as yet to disclose any of the neat devices that have occurred to us—and after the day of polling I fear that their interest being so ephemeral will forbid me referring to the subject again. But one aid to canvassing that will ever possess a value I am generous enough to preserve from oblivion. You have seen, I presume, the article on "Composite Photography" in the century, you also know how exasperating a thing it is to select by a study of his appearance a free and independent elector for your blandishments and then find that you have caught a Tartar. Suppose, by way of illustration, that you are canvassing in the Liberal interest; you have been accustomed to associate a mild speaking eye and broad smooth philanthropic brow with all that is liberal. You approach your victim with confidence and find him a red-hot Tory. Naturally you feel annoyed. Canvassing by the aid of Composite Photography becomes mere child's play. You have a composite picture of Grit features in your pocket. You compare it with the countenance of the man on whom you are minded to try your powers of persuasiveness. If the prominent land-marks of the human face—the nose and eyes, fail to correspond, you bestow on him your blessing and depart, feeling assured that he is immovably Tory—(*patent applied for*).

* * *

A favorite subject of remark with pessimistic sociologists is the supposed decay of intellect in these latter days. In support of their doleful bodings they refer us to the great sweep of unfounded social theories that find congenial support in our day. Occasionally men of highly cultivated intelligence lend the assistance of their brilliant abilities and broad sympathies to the wildest plans of social organization. The philosophers of the pessimistic school explain this fact, for fact it seems to be, by asserting that our day has lost the power of patient thought. An easier, truer, nobler explanation lies on the surface. Whenever a thoroughly educated man advocates schemes that do not find favor in the sight of the more sober part of the community, you may be sure that it is his great heart beating in tireless sympathy with the lowly amongst us that prompts his zeal and his sacrifice. The emotional tendencies of man have been partially diverted from religious into humanitarian channels. And who as yet may venture to say whether for good or evil?

* * *

In 1865 a small conference at Boston issued a circular, which resulted in the first annual meeting of the American Social Science Association. From that day the Association has steadily grown in numbers and influence, and now is a very important factor in the politics, not party politics, of the United States. During these twenty years and more many great changes in condition and government of the nations of the world have afforded the Association material for investigation. That period has seen the "reconstruction of the American republic on a new theory of labour and political rights," the destruction of Imperialism in France, the rise of the German nation, the unification of Italy, the experiment of Confederation in Canada, and the pressure of Socialism in the Old World. The great mine for the sociologist and his ally the statistician is the volumes of the American Census. A patient analysis of the carefully recorded data collected therein has produced much useful result in the past, and may be expected to continue to yield valuable illustration and corroboration. Not least among the services the association has rendered the American people was the initiation of that Civil Service reform which, though vehemently assailed even now by angry politicians, may be regarded as practically assured. In Ontario, the Canadian Institute is working in the same path, and its usefulness might be extended by devoting a section to the study of social science.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Telegram* last week:

"FOR GENTLEMAN OR STUDENT,—a furnished room, with board. 11 ——— Street."

A fine distinction seems to be drawn here.

* * *

I have long been waiting for a hymn with more feeling and beauty in it than this waif of plaintive melody, almost forgotten by the ebb-tide of time,—this simple, touching song of the freed-man, "De Massa ob de Sheepfol'":

"De massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Look out in de gloomerin' meadows
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he call to de hirelin' shepa'd,
Is my sheep, is dey all come in?"

"O, den says de hirelin' shepa'd,
Dey's some dey's black and thin,
And some dey's po'ol' wedda's,
But de res' dey's all brung in,
But de res' dey's all brung in.

"Den de massa ob the sheepfol',
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Goes down in the gloomerin' meadows
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheepfol',
Callin' sof', come in, come in,
Callin' sof', come in, come in,

"Den up t'ro de gloomerin' meadows,
T'ro de col' night rain and win',
And np t'ro de gloomerin' rain-paf',
Where de sleet fa' pie'cin' thin,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in."

* * *

Here is a story about Swinburne, which I tell as it was told me. He was spending the summer in the Isle of Man. All readers of his poetry need not be informed that he is an enthusiastic swimmer. One early summer dawn he swam out to meet the rising sun as it comes forth from the ocean. The poet was borne along in an inspired mood; fronting him was a golden road over the water to the brightness of the halls of the sun-god, whose wild team, in their career towards the world of men, were

"Shaking the darkness from their loosened manes,
And beating the twilight into flakes of fire."

For a glorious space of time his was the elemental freedom of the wind and the sea; but when the god-like hour was past, and he felt the exhaustion that never suffers us long to lose thought of our weakness as men, he found himself far from shore; and, though a powerful swimmer, his strength was almost spent. He floated some time, and was at length picked up by a fishing smack. Standing naked in the bows, he declaimed a chorus from the *Ajax, ore rotundo*, and with wild gestures,—the fishermen staring the while in breathless astonishment at this strange inhabitant of the deep, mouthing out the Greek of Sophocles. The affair had a rather ludicrous end; for when they came to shore one of the fishermen called out to a friend on the wharf, "Look at this, Jem, for a jabberin' idjit we picked up out there!"

* * *

The ingenious man remarked that Swinburne should have slightly amended Tennyson, thus:

"I hold it best whate'er befall,
I feel it when I sorrow most,
'Tis better to have hugged the coast,
Than never to have hugged at all."

He then calmly proceeded to relate what he called a "merry jest." "I was swimming once," he said, "out beyond the Island in a gaudy, giddy swimming suit with bright stripes of black and red. Well, there was a yacht race that afternoon; and the whole fleet came along, and, having rounded me, sailed back again. I felt annoyed." HH.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

All reports from Societies must reach us by noon on Thursday to insure insertion.

FIFTH OF MAY.

It's coming, the merry,
The mad month of May;
The light-footed fairy!
It's coming, the merry—
With blossom and berry,
With sprig and with spray,
It's coming, the merry,
The mad month of May!

This little triolet of Mr. C. H. Patterson's appears in the last issue of the *Tufonian*. Excellent as are the lines in themselves, our present state of mind is not such as to enable us to sympathize with their sentiment.

Elections to-night!

The next Missionary concert will be given in the Y. M. C. A. building, on the first Tuesday in April.

Any gentleman in arrears to Glee Club would confer a favour by leaving his fee (accompanied by name) in the janitor's room, addressed to the treasurer.

W. B. Nesbitt has been called home by the death of his father, Dr. Nesbitt, of Angus. The sympathy of the students is with Mr. Nesbitt in his bereavement.

The Cricket Club will hold a meeting in Moss Hall on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock. A large attendance is requested. Let all who are interested in cricket attend.

The question of removing the Theological College of the Congregational Church from Montreal to Toronto was discussed at the Conference of that body on Wednesday afternoon. Truly Toronto is fast becoming the educational centre of the Dominion.

A deputation of gentlemen who are promoting the bill now before the Legislature for uniting Woodstock College with the Toronto Baptist College in one institution with university powers, waited upon the Attorney-General on Friday morning, to present their claims more fully than they have hitherto done.

These claims, in substance, are: (1) A natural proclivity for organization peculiar to Baptists; (2) Strong desire for Christian education under the direct control of the denomination; (3) Pecuniary ability independent of extraneous sources.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.—The Engineering Society held its last regular meeting of the session in the School of Science on Tuesday afternoon. At this meeting a paper, written by E. B. Herman, on the "Micrometer," was read. Mr. Herman is a graduate of the school, now engaged in Government surveys in British Columbia. Herbert Ward, B.A., dealt with the subject of mining in North Hastings. The writer handled this subject in a thoroughly scientific manner, and showed what might be done by a few enterprising capitalists toward developing the mineral resources of that part of the Province.

At a meeting of the Toronto Medical Society, held on the 17th inst., the following resolution was moved by Dr. Cameron and seconded by Dr. Machell: "That this Society has learned with satisfaction of the efforts now being made to establish a medical faculty in connection with the University of Toronto, and hopes that by a judicious combination of the facilities afforded by the University, the School of Practical Science, the Hospital and the teaching power of the schools now existing, a school of medicine may be established in Toronto worthy alike of the Queen City and the Province of Ontario. Moreover this society is of opinion that the schools could in no wise more profitably or appropriately celebrate this jubilee year than by the heartiest confederation of their forces for the attainment of this result."

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Friday evening, the 8th inst., was nomination night. After routine business the following nominations were made:—President—Prof. Hutton, M.A. (*withdrawn*), W. F. W. Creelman, B.A., LL.B., (*elected by acclamation*), T. C. Milligan, B.A. (*withdrawn*). 1st. Vice-Pres.—H. J. Crawford, W. H. Hodges. 2nd Vice-Pres.—T. C. DesBarres, G. A. H. Fraser. 3rd Vice-Pres.—A. A. Macdonald, G. B. McClean. Recording Sec.—J. N. Dales, J. W. McMillan. Corresponding Sec.—W. J. Healy, E. Lyon. Treas.—E. C. Acheson, J. W. Henderson. Curator—S. J. Radcliffe, F. J. Steen. Sec. of Committees—J. E. Bird, L. Boyd. Councillors: 4th year—T. M. Higgins, J. G. Witton. 3rd year—

W. N. Allen, F. Messmore, W. McCann, G. M. Ritchie. 2nd year—G. A. Ball, H. E. T. Haultain, J. P. Kennedy, E. A. Sullivan.

The Historical and Political Science Association held its closing meeting for this term in McMillan's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The chief order of business was the election of officers for '87-88, resulting in the return of the following gentlemen: President, Wm. Houston, M.A.; 1st Vice-President, G. Cross; Recording Secretary, H. A. McCullough; Treasurer, T. M. Harrison; Fourth-year Councillors, Messrs. J. G. Harkness and R. McKay. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the President for his energetic interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the Society throughout the year. A recommendation was also made to the incoming committee to have the essays read before the Society published. The Society adjourned, after congratulating itself on the large measure of success which has attended its efforts throughout the past year.

At the last regular meeting of the University College Natural Science Association, in the School of Practical Science, the president, W. H. Pike, Ph. D., read a paper on the C. G. S. system of units. Opening with a few words on the manifest insufficiency of a system which measures lands by chains, a horse by hands and a man by inches, he related how a committee of the Royal Society in England arbitrarily selecting the centimeter as the unit of length, the second as that of time, and the degree centigrade as that of temperature, deduced therefrom those of weight, volume, force, electricity, etc., producing a system which has been accepted by men of science throughout the world. In the course of the paper, and during the discussion which followed, the advantages of the new system were well illustrated by calculations in both systems. At the close of the programme the society adjourned, having decided to hold its annual meeting on the 7th of April.

A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of baseball was held in Moss Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday last, Franklin McLeay in the chair, and A. N. Garrett, secretary. It was unanimously decided that a Varsity Baseball Club be organized. After speeches from several of the gentlemen present, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:—Hon.-Pres., Douglas Armour, B.A.; Pres., Charles P. Clark, B.A.; Vice-Pres., P. B. Wood; Sec.-Treas., S. D. Schultz; Curator, E. C. Senkler; Captain, A. N. Garrett; Committee, Franklin McLeay, J. W. Edgar, fourth year; J. H. Senkler, E. G. Rykert, third year; J. D. McLean, Ivan Senkler, second year. The fee was fixed at fifty cents, and Mr. Schultz, the Sec.-Treas., took in fees on Tuesday to an extent that warrants the assurance on the part of the friends of baseball that when the grass is green again the click of the willow and the leathern sphere will be heard on the Campus.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the above society was held on Tuesday afternoon, March 22nd, the president in the chair. Mr. J. M. Clark, M.A., read a very interesting and instructive paper, on the Development of the Theory of Energy. After enumerating the various kinds of energy, he gave an historical sketch of the theory of Conservation of Energy, and explained Thomson's theory of the Dissipation of Energy, showing that it depended on the fact that no physical process is exactly reversible. He concluded by indicating some of the problems which Physicists will soon have to consider, particularly those in connection with the properties of the luminiferous ether. Mr. J. A. Duff then gave some interesting experiments with the gyroscope. After the solution of problems, the nomination of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. Those elected by acclamation were Mr. T. J. Mulvey, B.A., re-elected President, and Mr. L. H. Bowerman, B.A., Corresponding Secretary. A special committee was appointed to confer with the committee of the Canadian Institute respecting affiliation with that society.

At the mass meeting of friends and ex-pupils of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School (as one of the speakers pointed out its proper name) held on Tuesday night to oppose the movement that is on foot to disendow the College, Dr. McLellan moved the following resolution:

Whereas, A truly national and complete system of education must meet the needs and requirements of all classes of the community, and whereas there is a large and increasing class of citizens of this province who are forced to send their sons from home for an education, and who contribute cheerfully towards the maintenance of their local schools, but who for want of properly supervised boarding schools are unable to place their sons there;

Whereas, If the College is abolished there will be no institution in the province responsible to the public for its proper management to which boys may be sent who cannot be educated at home: therefore be it;

Resolved, That this meeting, while protesting against any interference with Upper Canada, would rather be prepared to support the original intention of its founders, and suggest the establishment of similar additional residential schools in other sections of the pro-

vince, so that the benefit now conferred by the present institution may be even more largely distributed throughout this country.

Speaking in support of his motion, Dr. McLellan remarked that true educational power emanates from the teacher's heart and the teacher's brain, and that, therefore, the more he is brought into contact with the student the better. But notwithstanding this fact none of our High Schools have residences in connection with them. This he maintained, is the weak point of our High School system.

Senator Allan seconded the resolution. He said that the great advantage of Upper Canada College was that the pupils were trained in residence. Boys were sent to college not only to receive instruction but to have their characters formed. In no place could that be done except where they were boarded.

The resolution carried unanimously.

Among the gentlemen who spoke in favour of Upper Canada College were Chief Justice M. C. Cameron, Judge McDougall, Col. G. T. Dennison, Rev. D. J. Macdonell, and Rev. Dr. Scadding.

The following has been received regarding a prize competition for the best poem on the Queen's Jubilee:—A prize of \$50 will be given by the Graduates' Society of McGill:—A prize of \$50 will be given on the Queen's Jubilee, to be read at the annual University Dinner on the 30th April, 1887. The following rules will govern: 1. The competition shall be open to any British subject residing in Canada or elsewhere. 2. All manuscripts are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Graduates' Society, University Club, 8 University Street, and must be in his hands on or before the 15th April, 1887. 3. The writer's name must not appear on any part of the manuscript. Each manuscript must have a motto, which must also appear on the outside of a sealed envelope containing the writer's name and address. 4. The Judges will be Professor Moysé, Samuel E. Dawson, Esq., and Rev. Canon Norman, and their decision shall be final. The prize will be given only in case the Judges report that some one of the poems submitted is of sufficient merit to justify its being awarded. 5. All manuscripts shall belong to the Society, which shall reserve the right, besides that of reading the successful poem at the Annual University Dinner, of publishing the successful or any or all of the poems. No manuscript will therefore be returned. ARCH. MCGOWN, Jr., President; WILFRID SKAIFE, Acting Secretary. Montreal, 26th February, 1887.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.—Monday afternoon marked an era in the history of the Modern Language Club, being the occasion of the first public meeting given by its members. The Y.M.C.A. building, in which the ordinary meetings of the Club are held, was crowded, every available space of parlour, reading-room and auditorium being occupied. Mr. Squair, Honorary President of the Association, occupied the chair, and in his opening address gave a resume of the primary objects, principles, etc., in its organization six years ago, and of its progress since. He pointed out that an important influence had been exerted by the spirit engendered in the Club in modifying the University curriculum in modern languages. Books about languages are not so much read as formerly; more attention is given to the authors themselves. The address was short, as a chairman's address ought to be.

Mr. R. J. Reid gave an excellent rendering of Leybach's "I. Puritani." This is the first time Mr. Reid has had the opportunity of appearing before the University public in the capacity of an instrumentalist, in which he so much excels. It is to be hoped this will be but the first of many appearances. The third number was a reading, "How he saved St. Michael's," by Mr. F. McLeay. Miss M. Robertson read an essay on Mrs. Browning, reviewing her works and relating the incidents in her life. Miss Keys' violin solo, "Cavatina," (Wieniawski), with piano accompaniment, rendered with highest excellence, was greeted with a hearty encore, to which she responded in an artistic number. Next on the programme was a reading, "The Bobolink," by Miss Knox, an undergraduate and occasional student of the College—our favourite reader. Her first number was comic and imitative, her second a war piece in response to an encore. Mr. C. C. Saunders was unable to be present to render the flute solo announced. Miss Lawler favoured the audience with a piano solo. A paper was then read by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., subject: "Adventures of some of the Jesuit fathers in their early missionary work among the Indian tribes of North America." The self-sacrificing labours of these early missionaries and the persecutions to which they were submitted at the hands of these savage tribes formed the burden of the paper. Owing to the lateness of the hour the remainder of the programme was dispensed with.

During the past season the works of Byron, Ruskin, Lowell, Poe, Burns and Matthew Arnold; of Victor Hugo, Gautier, Daudet, Merimee, Labiche, De Musset, etc.; and of Heine, Richter, Schiller, Heyse and Ruckert have formed the work of the Club.

SENATE MEETING.—A meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto was held last Friday night, at which important business was transacted. On motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Dr. Caven, the following statute received its first reading: That first-class certificates be accepted *pro tanto* in lieu of the senior matricu-

lation or first year's examination: and the teachers holding grades A and B be allowed the options granted as honour men in the subject or course in which these certificates are granted: provided always that all candidates for scholarships on relative standard shall take the full season matriculation on first year's examination.

Dr. Wilson presented the following report of the committee on the establishment of a new medical faculty. The committee to whom the proposals for placing medical education in its connection with the University of Toronto on a more efficient basis, beg leave to report as follows: "It is desirable to establish a Medical College to be known as the University Medical College, which shall be the medical faculty of the University. The College shall have a governing board which shall consist of the members of the College Council (as hereinafter specified), two members nominated by the Government, six members elected by the Senate of the University, and the chairman and one other member of the hospital trust. There shall be a college council, which shall consist of the professors of the Medical College, including such professors in the School of Practical Science as are giving instruction in the subject of the medical curriculum. The governing board shall hold in trust for the purposes of the college all properties belonging to the institution, have general charge of the finances, determine all fees, and make all appointments in the teaching staff. The college council shall have control of all purely educational matters, including the conduct and the discipline of the students in the college in accordance with the curriculum of the University. If the faculty or faculties of the Toronto School of Medicine, or Trinity Medical School, Toronto, decide to suspend their charter or charters and accept the proposed scheme, the members of such faculty or faculties shall hold as far as possible the same positions in the new college as they hold as professors or lecturers in their present schools. The present salaries of professors shall be maintained *pro rata*, and for the purpose of defining what is understood by salaries the scale at present existing in Trinity Medical School shall be taken as a basis, and a practicable scheme for retiring allowances for the professors shall be arranged. The governing board shall seek from the Ontario Government the power to raise the sum of — dollars for the purpose of purchasing or erecting suitable buildings in or near the hospital grounds. All medical examinations shall be conducted by the professors in the faculty of medicine, and such other examinations as may, from time to time, be associated with them by appointment of the Senate."

On motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Dr. McFarlane, it was decided that this report be received and printed with a view to its being submitted to the members of the faculties in the medical schools in Toronto, and to the trustees of the Toronto General Hospital. On same motion and seconding, it was decided that Vice-Chancellor Mulock, Mr. Falconbridge and Dr. Wilson be a committee to communicate with the representatives of the medical schools and the trustees of the General Hospital, with a view of giving effect to the scheme set forth in the report, or to suggest such modifications as may render it generally acceptable and of practicable efficiency.

Dr. Wilson presented a report of the Committee on the Classification of Pass Candidates, which was received. The report recommends that the course hitherto designated the honour course, be called the special course, and be ranged in first, second and third classes in honours, and that the course hitherto designated the pass course be called the general course, and be ranged in first, second and third grades, the per-centages being sixty-six, fifty and thirty-three.

The following statute received its first reading: That first-class teachers' certificates be accepted *pro tanto* in lieu of senior matriculation on first year's examination, and that teachers holding grades A and B be allowed the options granted to honour men in the subjects or courses in which those certificates are granted, provided always that all candidates for scholarships or relative standing shall take the full senior matriculation or first year's examination.

CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Memories. M. | |
| In Divers Tones | FREDERIC B. HODGINS. Morning. REBECCA. |
| The German Elections. | G. H. NEEDLER. |
| A Malcontent. | S. D. SCHULTZ. |
| The Varsity Special. | TRISTRAM. |
| Topics of the Hour. | |
| Communications. | |
| Re-organization of the Glee Club. | J. A. GARVIN. |
| Cricket. | J. J. HUGHES. |
| Round the Table. | |
| University and College News. | |
| Di-Varsities, &c., &c. | |



Owing to the persistent attempt of numerous cigarette manufacturers to cope in part the Brand Name of the "Richmond Straight Cut." Now in the eleventh year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to warn the public against base imitations and call their attention to the fact that the original Sraight Cut Brand is the Richmond Straight Cut No. 1, introduced by us in 1875, and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the Genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

ALLEN & GINTER,
Richmond, Va.

ELLIS & MOORE,

Printers
and
Publishers

89 : & : 41 : MELINDA : STREET

(Office of the EVANGELICAL CHURCHMAN)

TORONTO.

All kinds of Printing executed with taste and promptness, and at moderate prices.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

For a suitable SUIT that will give you wear,
That will suit sunshine or rain,
You'll be suited well at the noted store
OF BERKINSHAW & GAIN.

If you want for PANTS that fit tightly, yet
The occupant feels no pain,
Haste to gain a bargain at the noted store
OF BERKINSHAW & GAIN.

If you long for DRESS COAT that will last long,
You'll not have to long in vain;
But so, leave your order at the noted store
OF BERKINSHAW & GAIN.

THE STYLISH CLOTHIERS, Cor. Yonge & Elm Sts.

The Varsity Book.

PROSE AND POETRY.

Copies of this book—containing the choicest selections from the columns of THE VARSITY since its first year—can be obtained upon application at this office. Price, 50 cents. As but few copies are left, those graduates and students who have not yet subscribed for THE VARSITY Book should do so at once, as the edition will soon be exhausted.

2, 5 King St. West (Next Dominion Bank, TORONTO.)

Full Supplies of University College Text Books.

CLY (J.)—Outlines of Psychology. \$3.25.

CLY (J.)—History of Ethics. \$1.75.

CLY (Rev. A. H.)—Students' Handbook to Mill's Logic.

DI-VARSITIES.

IMPROMPTU.

TO AJAX' BUST IN ART SCHOOL.

Great Ajax, son of Telemour !
Bravest of Greeks, save one !
Who fought 'gainst Troy 'mid Grecian hosts
To punish Priam's son.

'Twas he, who when Achilles brave,
By treacherous hands had died,
Contended with the Ithacan,
And to win the armour tried.

And he, when eloquence prevailed
O'er his valour great and strong,
Mad, cast himself upon his sword,
And thus avenged the wrong.

I find thee in a school of art,
In plaster Paris cast,
A surely ignominious end
For heroes of the past.

FRESHMAN.

"Is the head of the family in, Bub?" asked
a washer-wringer peddler. "Yes; mother's
in there," replied Johnny.

WHY HIS PICTURES HAD GONE UP.

Customer—Well, sir, I have concluded to
take that picture, and have brought a check
for \$1,000.

Great Artist—The picture is now worth
\$2,000.

"But you said \$1,000 only two weeks ago."

"Yes, but I have been sick since then, and
the price has gone up. If I had died it would
have been worth \$5,000."—*Omaha World.*

"Paper, Sir?" asked the newsboy. "No,
I never read," was the blunt answer. "Hi,
boys, come here," called out the gamin;
"here's a man as is practicin' for the jury!"

- Now Ready -

THE YEAR BOOK,

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

1886-87.

Published under the authority of the Senate.

EDITED BY

J. O. MILLER AND F. B. HODGINS.

The Year Book will contain:

1. A History of King's College.
2. A History of Toronto University, and University College.
3. The Chancellor's Speech at Commencement.
4. The President's Speech at Convocation.
5. Historical accounts of all the College Societies, with Lists of Officers for Current Academic Year.
6. A Complete List of Graduates, with their addresses.
7. Other Interesting Memoranda.

About 200 pp. Crown 8vo. bound in cloth,
Price, 75 cents.

TORONTO:

OWSELL & HUTCHISON

Printers to the University.

Orders Solicited.

MAMMOTH BOOK EMPORIUM

CHEAPEST
NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS
IN CANADA.

A FEW SAMPLES.

Macaulay's History of England,
5 vols., clo. \$2 00
published at \$5 00

Dickens' Complete Works, 15 vols.
clo. 12 00
published at \$18.75.

Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols. 10 00
published at \$18.75.

New and Second-hand College Books, Art
Books, Ancient and Rare Works, etc.

R. W. DOUGLAS & CO.

250 YONGE STREET.

(Successors to A. Piddington.)

L. & J. SIEVERT

TOBACCONISTS

Mail Building, 54 King Street West

TORONTO.

Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars

ALEX BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Students' Supplies, Note Books, Pencils,
Rubbers, Drawing Paper, Arkansas Oil
Stones, India Ink, Nests of Saucers, &c., &c.
445 YONGE STREET. 445

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION

AND DRAMATIC ART
VOICE BUILDING, ELOCUTION and GESTURE
Thoroughly taught and gentlemen prepared for public
reading and speaking in any department.

MISS F. H. CHURCHILL,

37 Gould Street, - - - Toronto

COX & CO.

Stock Brokers,

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.

26 TORONTO ST

Continuous market quotations from New
York, Chicago and by private wire.

JAMES ALISON

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND IMPORTER OF WOOLLENS, &c.,

264 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

(A liberal discount to students.)

TOBOGGANS

SNOW SHOES,

MOCCASINS

Clearing out at cost prices.

WRIGHT & CO.,

HATS THAT R HATS.

55 King Street East.

STUDENTS, ATTENTION!

Shaving and Hair-Cutting Parlours
353 SPADINA AVENUE,
(just below College).
RANNEY BROS.

ELDRIDGE STANTON, 134 Yonge Street, PHOTOGRAPHER

Sunbeams, \$1.00 per doz Cabinets \$3
per dozen.

Old Pictures Copied, Enlarged and finished in
colors, Ink or Crayon. Orders filled from
any Negatives made by the firm of Stanton &
Vicars.

A BREAST OF THE TIMES! Co-education Barber Shop

Gentlemen's Hair-cutting and Shaving De-
partment. Ladies' Hair-dressing department.
ROBERT P. WATKINS,
492 Yonge St., just above Grosvenor

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS. R. KINCADE,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Fine Boots and
Shoes. All orders promptly attended to.
Please remember the number,
444 Yonge Street,
3rd door south of College Avenue.

HARD TO PLEASE.

The Salvation army stopped in front of a
saloon in East Portland and began singing
"It is water we want, not beer," and the
saloon-keeper turned the hose on them. And
yet they were not happy. It is hard to
please some people.—*Norristown Herald.*

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

"Who is that horrid whiskey bloat?"
asked a lady of an acquaintance, while they
stood viewing the guests at a fashionable re-
ception.

"Which one?"

"That one with the red moustache and
awful nose. Don't you see?"

"He is my husband."

"Oh," laughed the lady, "I see that you
are not sensitive," although she saw ven-
geance in the eyes of the insulted lady.
"Several nights ago a friend made a similar
remark about my husband, and I became
very angry. I declared it would anger any
woman, but my friend said that you, having
the best husband in the world, would not
care, and I wagered a pair of gloves that
you would, but you see I have lost. I hear
that your husband is spoken of as an avail-
able candidate for Governor. How clever
he must be."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

LEAVE your measure and secure a sample
of Treble's perfect fitting French yoke
shirts at Treble's Great Shirt House, 53 King
Street West, corner of Bay. Card for measure-
ment 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. Gents' Kid Gloves, all sizes.

THE NORTHERN FINE ART GAL- LERY.

EDWIN POTTS, 402 Yonge Street.

Ornamental Frames, Oil Paintings, Engravings
Mouldings, Chromos, Mirrors, Albums, Plush Goods
Christmas, Birthday and New Year's Cards, Artists'
Materials. All kinds of Fancy Glass and China Ware

JOHN MACDONALD & CO., Importers,

21, 23, 25 27 Front, 28, 30 32, 34 Wellington St.
TORONTO.
And 21 Major Street, Manchester, Eng.

JAFFRAY & RYAN, 244 Yonge Street, IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

—: Labatt's and other Ales. :—
Old Rye, 5 & 7 years, Port & Sherry Wines, 30 yrs. old

GENTLEMEN appreciating perfection in Fashion, Fit and Finish.

Should patronise the Students' Favorite Tailor-
ing Establishment.
Full stock of first-class goods at Lowest Prices
consistent with unexcelled workmanship.
J. Hunter Brown, 283 Yonge St.,
Cor. Wilton Avenue, (Mathson's old stand

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Sent to any address in Canada at Pub-
lishers' closest rates.

McAINSH & ELLIS,
Opposite Post Office. TORONTO

GENTLEMEN,—

Your attention is invited to my mag-
nificent stock of WOOLLENS AND FURNISHING
GOODS.

Clergymen and Students will find my
stock of Standard Black and Dark Cloths
the most select and reliable in the trade.

R. J. HUNTER MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER KING AND CHURCH STREETS

J. BRUCE, 118 King St. West ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

Guarantees the finest and most artistic work
that can be produced, and allows a liberal dis-
count to Professors and Students connected
with Toronto University and other colleges.

GUNS RIFLES AND REVOLVERS. ALL LATEST MODELS.

Full stock of Bullard, Colt and Winchester Rifles
at Rock Bottom Cash Prices. English Breech-load-
ing Double Guns for \$13. Sole Canadian agent for
best gun makers in England.

W. M. COOPER, 69 Bay St., Toronto.
Large illustrated catalogue full of information.

GEO. HARCOURT & SON, Established 1842 Merchant Tailors and Robe Makers

48 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

CAER HOWELL HOTEL,
College Avenue, Toronto.

HENRY UNETT LAYTON, PROPRIETOR

ROWSSELL & HUTCHISON

Importers of Books and Stationery,



Publishers, Printers, and Bookbinders

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

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

76 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

GOETHE.—Select poems, with notes by Sonnenschein. 75c.

GOETHE.—Faust. Translated in the original metres. By Bay-
ard Taylor. With explanatory notes. 70c.

BERKELEY (GEO.)—Principles of Human Knowledge. \$3.50

SMITH (ADAM).—Wealth of Nations. \$1.25.

GRAY (A.).—New Manual of Botany. \$2.50.

LOU
WH.
KIL'

SU'
SII

WILLIAMSON & C



ACID PHOSPHATE.

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid, in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

Universally recommended and prescribed by the physicians of all schools.
Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.
It is the best tonic known, furnishing sustenance to both brain and body.
It makes a delicious drink with water and sugar only.

As a Brain and Nerve Tonic.

DR. E. W. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, O., says: "From my experience, can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic, especially in nervous debility, nervous dyspepsia, etc., etc."

For Wakefulness.

DR. WILLIAM P. CLOTHIER, Buffalo, N.Y., says: "I prescribed it for a Catholic priest, who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc., and he reports it has been of great benefit to him."

In Nervous Debility.

DR. EDWIN F. VOSE, Portland, Me., says: "I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility and it has never failed to do good."

For the Ill Effects of Tobacco.

DR. C. A. FERNALD, Boston, says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function, with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the tonic action of tobacco"

Invigorating, - Strengthening, - Healthful, - Refreshing.

Prices reasonable. Pamphlet giving further particulars mailed free.

Manufactured by the RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R.I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Professional Cards.

Legal

BLAKE, LASH, CASSELS & HOLMAN, Barristers, &c., Dominion Chambers, over Dominion Bank, cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Edward Blake, Q.C., | S. H. Blake, Q.C. |
| Z. A. Lash, Q.C., | Walter Cassels, Q.C., |
| C. J. Holman, | H. Cassels, |
| R. S. Cassels, | Alex. Mackenzie, |
| H. W. Mickle. | W. H. Blake |

KINGSFORD, BROOKE & GREEN, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Toronto and Sutton West, Ontario. No. 10 Manning Arcade, Toronto. Main street, Sutton West.

R. E. Kingsford. G. H. C. Brooke. George Green

MOSS, FALCONBRIDGE & BARWICK, Barristers, &c. **MOSS, HOYLES & AYLESWORTH**, Barristers, &c. North of Scotland Chambers, 18 and 20 King Street west, Toronto.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Charles Moss, Q.C. | W. G. Falconbridge, Q.C. |
| N. W. Hoyles | Walter Barwick, |
| A. B. Aylesworth | W. J. Franks, |
| | Douglas Armour. |

MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & BIGGAR, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Oliver Mowat, Q.C., | James Maclellan, Q.C., |
| John Downey, | C. H. W. Biggar, |
| Thomas Langton, | C. W. Thompson. |

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, |
| W. Harcourt, | W. H. P. Clement, |
| | Wallace Nesbitt. |

MULOCK, TILT, MILLER & CROWTHER, Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, Proctors in the Maritime Court, Conveyancers, &c. Office—South-west corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| W. Mulock, Q.C., | J. Tilt, Q.C., | W. N. Miller, Q.C. |
| | J. Crowther, Jr. | |

DELAMERE, REESOR & ENGLISH, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices, No. 17 Toronto Street, Consumer's Gas Company's Buildings.

T. D. Delamere. H. A. Reesor. E. Tylour English.

COYNE & MANN, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office, Talbot Street, Bladon Block, opposite the Market, St. Thomas, Ont.

James H. Coyne. Jehiel Mann.

R. W. WILSON, LL.B., BARRISTER, Solicitor Conveyancer, &c.

McCallum's Block—King Street, Cobourg.
Money to Loan.

WILLIAM F. W. CREELMAN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
17 York Chambers, Toronto street, Toronto.

[Late Mr. H. Sandfield Macdonald.]

MACDONALD & MACINTOSH, BARRISTERS.
CORNWALL

G. G. S. LINDSEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
28 YORK CHAMBERS, TORONTO STREET, Toronto.

Medical.

DR. MACDONALD has removed to 180 SIMCOE STREET
Office Hours—9 to 10 a.m., 2 o'clock, and 7 to 9.

W. NATTRESS, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Eng.
COR. YONGE AND CARLTON STREETS.

DR. PETER H. BRYCE, M.A., (L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., &c., &c.)

Office and residence, N. W. Corner College and Spadina Avenue.

DR. D. J. GIBB WISHART, B.A. (L.R.C.P. London, Eng., Etc., Etc.)
CORNER YONGE AND ANNES STREETS.
Office hours—9 to 11 a.m., 1 o 2 p.m., 5 to 8 p.m.
Telephone No. 1454.

Dental

R. HASLITT, DENTIST
Honor Graduate of the R.C.D.S., Ont.
No. 51 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

T. HENDERSON, L.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST,
Gold Medallist and Graduate with Honors in R. C. D. S. Office—761 Yonge Street (over Central Bank Toronto).

G. S. CAESAR, DENTAL SURGEON.
Office—34 Grosvenor Street, Toronto.
Telephone communication

R. G. TROTTER, DENTAL SURGEON.
Office—North-east corner of King and Bay Streets over Molsons' Bank.
Entrance on King Street.

C. P. LENNOX, DENTAL SURGEON,
Arcade Buildings, Yonge Street, Toronto.

FRANKLIN J. ANDREWS, DENTAL SURGEON,
1 King Street East, between Murray's and Walker formerly 2 King St. West, Toronto

STUDENTS

will derive satisfaction by purchasing at

ROGERS'
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE

Shirts Made to Order.

Students Special Discounts.

346 YONGE STREET (corner Elm)
TORONTO.

Students' Furnishings.

SCARFS, **SHIRTS** COLLARS,

Gloves, Underwear, Jerseys, &c., for
all college games.

Special Discounts.

I. J. COOPER, 109 Yonge St.

AVENUE HOUSE.

Billiard Parlour in Connection
448 YONGE STREET - TORONTO

WM. J. HOWELL, Proprietor.

MADILL & HOAR,

(Successors to G. B. Smith & Co.)

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, 356 YONGE ST.
Have a large assortment of Hair Brushes,
Combs, Sponges, Fancy Soaps, &c.
A special Discount to Students.

ROBERT M. WILLIAMS,
Law Stationer,
Engrosser, Lithographer, and Illuminator,
Designer of Addresses, Resolutions
of Condolence, &c.

6 Leader Building, Toronto.

THE DOMINION BOOK STORE.

SUTHERLAND'S,

286 & 288 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Is the place to buy, sell, or exchange your books
of all kinds.

The Great Second Hand Book Store.

Key to LeVerre d'Eau (60c.) now ready.
Key to Christophe Columb (60 cents) now
ready.

BOOKS — NEW AND SECOND
Hand—bought, sold and exchanged at
THE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE

353 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

COLLEGE BOOKS, COLLEGE
BOOKS.

The well known College Book Store, established
by Mr. James Vannevar, in 1866. Especial at-
tention given to

Toronto University Books,
Toronto School of Science Books,
Toronto School of Medicine Books.

Books both new and second hand. Students will
make a great mistake who fail to give us a call.

VANNEVAR & CO., Booksellers and Stationers,
440 Yonge St., opp. Carlton St., a few doors below
College Avenue, Toronto.

WM. WEST & CO.,
246 Yonge Street.

9 doors above Queen, and 246 Yonge St.
Sign of Golden Boot.

A large stock of Boots and Shoes always on
hand. Splendid Lace Boots, our own make,
good and cheap.

S. B. WINDRUM,
THE JEWELLER.

31 KING STREET EAST, UPSTAIRS.

In addition to his Large Stock of Gold
and Silver Watches, both American and
Swiss, is showing a full assortment of the
latest styles of English, Gold and Silver
Jewellery.

His assortment of Diamond and other Gem
Rings is most complete, and with his lines of
American Jewellery and rolled plate Chains,
together with a full line of finest Silverware,
Spoons, Forks, Cutlery and Gold and Silver
headed Canes, constitute one of the best as-
sorted stocks ever offered to the public.

Cricketing, Tennis, and Football and Boxing
Gloves at special prices.

Repairing and manufacturing leading line.

S. B. WINDRUM,

31 KING ST. EAST (UPSTAIRS.)

DOES YOUR WATCH STOP?

Take it to T. H. ROBINSON,
510 Yonge Street,
(corner Breadalbane-street.)

Repairing a Specialty.

Call Telephone No. 3091.

FISHER'S EXPRESS LINE,
539 Yonge Street,
Baggage Collected and Delivered
At Railway Stations and in all parts of the City.
Checks given for baggage to stations. Telephone
communication with all parts of city.

The Students' Corner.

ANDREW JEFFREY,
Dispensing Chemist,
Corner Yonge and Carlton Streets.
A full assortment of Toilet Requisites, Sponges,
Soaps, Combs, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Per-
fumery, etc.
A Liberal Discount to Students.

JOHN MELLON,
SIGN of THE BIG BOOT.
Ten per Cent Discount to Students in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gents' Boots made in latest styles and at
lowest prices.

Repairing neatly and promptly done

JOHN MELLON - 308 SPADINA AVENUE
Corner of Clyde Street.
Only ten minutes' walk from University.

HARRY A. COLLINS,

Importer and Dealer in

General House Furnishings,

Pen, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Electro-Plated Ware,
Students' Lamps, &c.

90 YONGE STREET.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

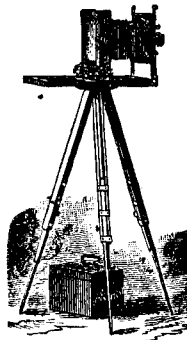
591 Broadway N.Y.
Manufacturers and Im-
porters of

PHOTOGRAPHIC
INSTRUMENTS,

Apparatus and Supplies
of every description.

Sole proprietors of the Patent
Detective, Fairy, Novel, and
Bicycle Cameras, and the Ce-
lebrated Stanley Dry Plates.
Amateur Outfits in great
variety from \$9.00 upwards.
Send for catalogue or call and
examine.

More than 40 years estab-
lished in this line of business



J. A. THOMPSON,
(Successor to Alex. Linn.)

TOBACCO, : CIGARS, : PIPES, -
SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

396 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Club HOTEL,

416 Yonge St

V. T. BERO, PROPRIETOR.

Choice Brands Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Latest Improved Billiard & Pool Tables

THE COSIEST BARBER SHOP
ON YONGE STREET.

489 Yonge Street, - Opposite Fire Hall
H. BELL, late foreman of the Rossin House
Barber Shop. Special attention to Students.

JOHN BRIMER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
210 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO