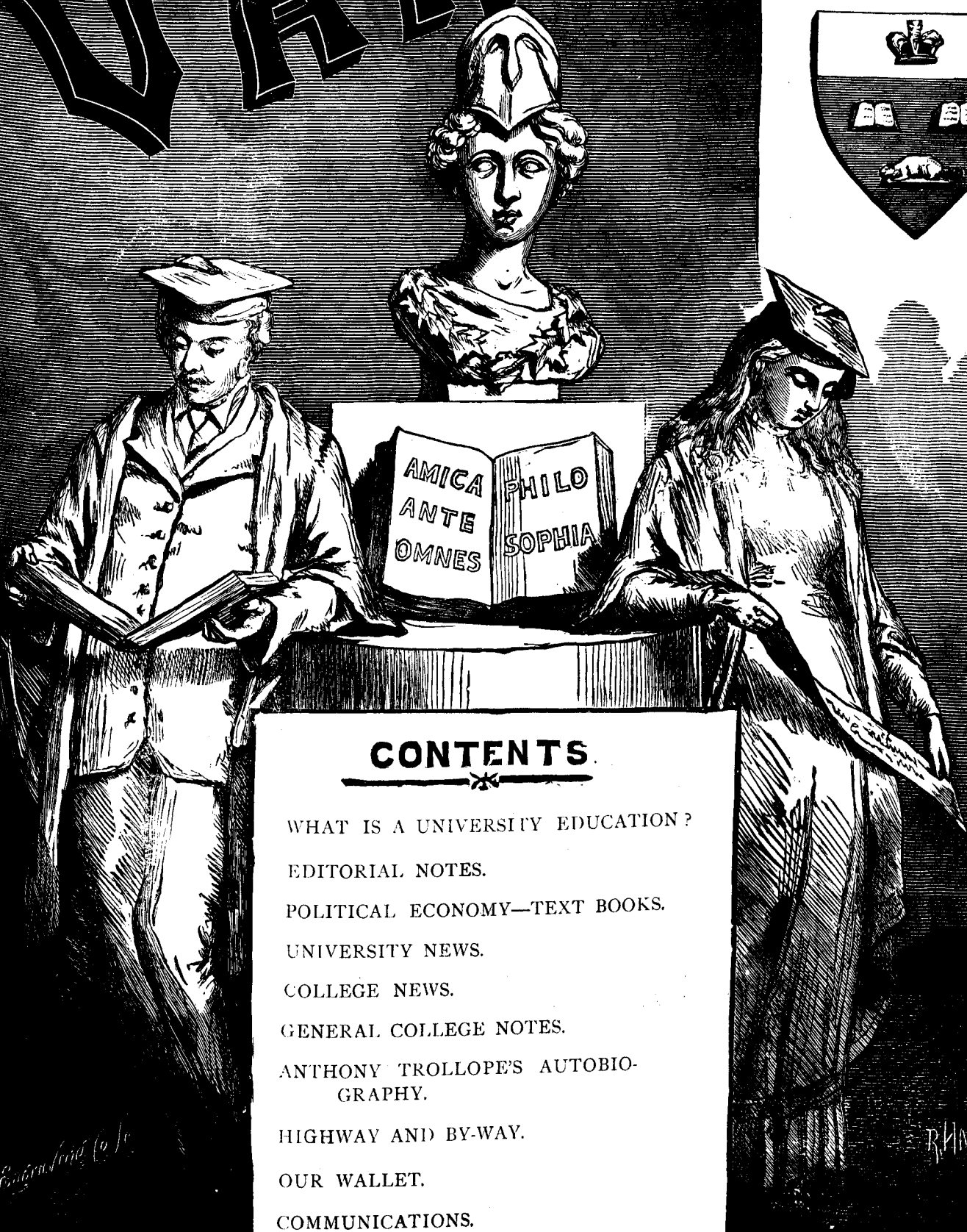


THE UNIVERSITY



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THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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WHAT IS A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION?

The question is often and pertinently asked—'What do you expect to gain from your College education?' 'Are you laying a substantial foundation of some particular kind, on which it is your intention to base your studies in after life?' 'Are you acquiring a number of useful facts which will stand you in good stead in the great world?' 'Are you in fact employing your four years in a way for which you will, sooner or later, get an adequate return?' A practical age demands value for value, and time and money expended must be accounted for.

In order to answer these and other questions of a like kind, it is necessary to arrive at an accurate and sufficiently wide definition of education. Seeking in the pages of HERBERT SPENCER—and let us acknowledge, once for all, the numerous quotations to be made from the works of this greatest authority on education—we find the following—'To prepare us for complete living in the function which education has to discharge, and the only rational mode of judging of the value of any educational course is, to consider to what degree it discharges such function.' Treating this as a definition we see that education may be regarded in several lights; it is our intention to say a few words, viewing it in turn as Intellectual, Physical, and Social Education.

We would first premise that the term Education, is, as a rule, only used with an intellectual reference: that such a restriction of its use is groundless, and merely popular, will not probably be disputed. Let us enquire, then, what is intellectual education. The most profound educators agree that the description, 'It is the teaching of man to think,' though short, is sufficiently ample to cover its whole breadth.

It is then with the idea of learning to *think* that men come to the University, and if they leave its portals without any ponderous stock of knowledge, without a brain-pan full of facts, but *thinking men*, there is no reason to bewail the loss of four years.

Our revered professor of Metaphysics is fond of stating that a man has profitably employed the first two years of his course, if during that time he has only learned the art of reading a book; and this is simply stating the same fact in different language.

The founder of modern philosophy began his system with an absolute scepticism—a doubt of all save the fact of his own existence—and the course of every man as a thinker must be the same. The trammels of authority, the implicit belief in instilled dogma, the absolute trust in the words of his fellow-man must be put away. Man is the measure of all things. He is the starting-point of all his own knowledge. 'He is endogenous, and education is his unfolding.' If we grant this to be the true conception of education, and a *fortiori*, of University Education, we see how widely it differs from the popular idea. A graduate is said to have made a brilliant stand at his college when he carries off prizes, honors and medals. This he has done because his brain was able to contain a large and heterogeneous collection of facts, rarely by reason of the facility of thinking he has acquired. The examination is seldom a test of a man's mental digestion, of his assimilative power, of his capacity of discriminating between what is nutritive and what is valueless. It is generally a mere measurement with a bulk measure of a mouldy man of fact and figure: and its value as a record of true attainment is therefore small.

All honor to the man who declines to make himself a mere spectacle—whether of rubbish or not matters little—and content with an inferior stand, pursues his reading for his own bene-

fit and not for that of the examiner. That such wise and judicious work occasionally secures even University honors, cases are not wanting to show, but whether this be so or not, it is certain that eventually a man of far higher culture, and of better capacity to grapple with the business of life, is produced; and that such a one has indeed a title to be called an Educated Man.

We have endeavored hastily to show what the intellectual aim of a University undergraduate should be, but the text of my subject is by no means exhausted, and as a foundation for the consideration of the physical side, we would again quote from HERBERT SPENCER—'Success in the world, depends much more upon energy than upon information.'

It is scarcely possible to doubt that this energy can be, and very often is, exhaustible, and that the man who devotes his whole time to study—sits over his books for nine or ten hours a day—is in a fair way to do so. He is wasting in the 'preliminary canter' the strength required for the race. He is committing what is fitly termed a 'physical sin,' and must look for his punishment in an exhaustion of physical force at the time when the business of life calls on him for its expenditure.

Not nearly enough time is spent by the majority of undergraduates in physical culture. At Oxford or Cambridge a row on the river, or a game of cricket, is as integral a part of a man's life as his daily lectures. Here many students content themselves with a stroll down town in the afternoon, a lounge or a game of billiards. Looked at in the best light, this is not sufficient exercise for health—not enough to keep the physical frame, and therefore the mental, in proper working condition. We believe that it is the positive duty of every undergraduate to take exercise systematically in the way which he may find suits him best. Let him join the University Rifles, play cricket, football, tennis, take gymnasium work—anything which will do away with round shoulders, slouching walk, sallow cheeks. We would then hear less of this breaking down from overwork, which is really the stomach and other organs sending in their resignations because they have not been fairly treated.

The social aspect of University Education, as it seems to us, demands not less attention than the others, and this attention is seldom accorded it. Were it not for its social side, University life would be a mere name. Without the attrition of dispositions, like and unlike, without its friendships, enmities, attractions, repulsions, a college course would be bare and uninteresting, and, what is more, it would be unprofitable; for is not this our first chance of meeting men *as men*? Do we not here take our first lessons in the study which is to occupy us to the end of our days—the study of man.

We have four years in which every opportunity is afforded us of acquiring information about our own species,—its varieties, how indicated by manner and action,—of what qualities dispositions are composed,—when we can trust,—when we must doubt; in short, we have an opportunity of learning in our *mikrokosmos*, how we must act when our dealings are with the inhabitants of the *makrokosmos*.

Such is the cold and practical side of our social education, but there is another which brightens and cheers what without it is, at best, only a level plain of hard work. We form our first real friendships at college,—are then for the first time capable of estimating the character of a man to the extent of calling him friend and making him a part of our life. And friendships now made are not easily broken. Time and distance have no power over the tie. It remains indissoluble and constant. We part, but meet again on the common ground of college life, and all the intervening years are annihilated.

The best Universities in the world—those of Germany—bear testimony to the importance of this third view of the subject; and it is generally acknowledged realize much more fully than we do the true idea of University life.

The University is by no means regarded as a mere lecturing and examining institution, but rather as a Life made up of several factors, which are co-operative to produce one grand result, and which to do so must act in concert.

To produce the completest man it is necessary that all these should be co-ordinately cultivated, and that all functions should find their due and proper realization. The following paragraph sums up the question, and truly estimates our egoistic obligations in this direction:

'A man's constitution may be fitly compared to an entailed estate; and if he rightly understands his duty to posterity, he will see that he is bound to pass on that estate uninjured if not improved. To say this is to say that he must be egoistic to the extent of satisfying all those desires associated with the due performance of functions. Nay, it is to say more. It is to say that he must seek in due amount the various pleasures that life affords.'

Editorial Notes.

It is a matter of regret that the theatre-going portion of our student community has not availed itself of the privileges afforded them of a 'students' night.' Next week the management of the Grand Opera House presents the unusual attractions of Mlle Rhea and Mrs. Langtry. Both names are sufficient guarantee for the excellent character of the amusement afforded, and a first-rate opportunity is given of showing appreciation of the advantage afforded to undergraduates.

The indication of a successful career for the University Temperance League should be highly gratifying to its promoters, as already a very satisfactory number of students have subscribed to its regulations. The League embraces in its institution two distinct and separate societies: 'The Total and the Moderate,' thereby affording to all a choice of the degree of their abstinence. Such a scheme, when definitely established, must be productive of the most beneficial results in the development of undergraduate character.

Of the Report from the Peterborough Association of graduates we cannot now speak as fully as we would desire. Such a beginning is indeed a cause for congratulation, and ought to afford a good lesson to other counties. The response is both prompt and satisfactory. The letter addressed to graduates throughout the Province will, we hope, reach all for whom it is meant, and be productive of good results. It is practical, and shows signs of a hearty enthusiasm. Such assistance is inexpressibly welcome to those who are engaged in the work of the Executive Committee here.

'Misericordia' has been trying to understand Mill, and is involved in hopeless intricacies. We fear he has been reading Mill through the glasses of Henry George's Plausible Platitudes. The statement that 'industry is limited by capital' is only metaphorically mixed to a metaphorical critic. The fallacy in the syllogism dealing with air, wealth and poverty, we trust was never intended to be concealed. The points touched upon by 'Misericordia' are interesting and important. Only want of space prevents our further attention to them. Next week we hope to consider them seriously, and also to say something of the object for which these difficulties and perplexities are evidently laid bare.

The majority of undergraduates still find it difficult to settle down to examination work before Christmas. It is the rule to waste Michaelmas term in making resolutions and breaking them. This should not be so. Though a man who makes his curriculum work the 'be all and the end all' of his ambition, is to a great extent an object of pity, there is a limit to indulgence in what may be for the time more interesting pursuits, at the expense of attention to reading. During

this term, much can be gained by the adoption of a regular course of work for the year, and by general reading, such as cannot be done when the examinations of May are looming up. If work is entirely neglected during the Michaelmas term, part of Easter term as well must be made use of for a beginning (often a very difficult thing) which should have been made earlier in the year.

The *Toronto World*, in an editorial of last Thursday, favors the establishment of a University Club. It recognizes the fact that, so far as the majority of our graduates are concerned, there is little of interest shown in the doings, the needs and the growth of the Toronto University; and advocates a club as a valuable means of drawing the graduates together continually and promoting a knowledge and discussion of University matters, for which there is now little opportunity. So far as numbers of interested men can afford any hope of success, it is assured. All seem to agree that the foundation of the club will mark an important step in University life in Toronto and throughout Ontario, and that, apart from the valuable gain in an increase of genuine *esprit de corps*, there will be afforded a field in which to do more practical work, now so badly needed. The scheme will soon be brought directly before all our graduates, and their assistance solicited in what will doubtless be the greatest difficulty,—an enthusiastic and firm beginning.

We often hear it said, mainly by those who know nothing of University matters, that graduates soon forget, or lose their interest in, the very subjects they made a special study of during their years of University training. That this is so in the majority of cases there can be no doubt; the cause is either lack of opportunity or pressure of the active duties of a profession or business. That the former is very often the only reason, we are assured. In an examination of the published Report of the Annual Proceedings of the Canadian Institute for 1883, we find that out of forty-two lectures read or delivered during last session no less than twenty-nine were by professors or graduates of Toronto University,—twenty-two of them by graduates alone. These comprised a great variety of subjects, including Higher Mathematics, Political Economy, Archaeology, Astronomy, Chemistry, Entomology, Comparative Philology, and Social Science. That not a few of our University men are willing to take advantage of any opportunity of post-graduate study, we think the above record shows no slight proof.

Once more we have had the honor of entertaining our Quebec fellow-students, and according to the general opinion the occasion comes but too rarely. Our annual interchange of hospitalities with the McGill men is an event for which we have to thank the Rugby Football Club, and it is to be regretted that we cannot see more of our fellow students in Quebec than we do at present. Even this occasion, such as it is, does a vast amount of good towards the establishment of a closer connection between the students attending the great Universities in Quebec and Ontario. Though the distances are much greater here than in England, there is no reason why we should not come into as close communion as Oxford enjoys with Cambridge and the other sister Universities across the Atlantic. When so much good feeling was exhibited at our complimentary dinner to the McGill team, it seems to be our duty to advocate the closer connection of these Universities in every way possible. If it can be assisted by the holding of meetings, both of a literary and sporting character, it is necessary for us to take such steps as will make these meetings, be they of either one or other kind, annual affairs, to which the undergraduates will look forward with as much pleasure as our annual contest on the football field. From our present knowledge of the men who are studying at McGill, we cannot but wish that we had other occasions, when we would be brought in close contact with so gentlemanly a crowd of fellows as the McGill team, one and all; proved themselves to be. We hope the matter will not be dropped here, but that literary meetings will be organized, from which nucleus a Canadian Historical Society can, at some future time, be founded for the promotion and dissemination of knowledge which would be of the greatest value to our countrymen.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—TEXT BOOKS.

Men cannot be duplicated, therefore we must accept as teachers such as we can obtain, but in the matter of books our choice is unlimited, and there is no reason why we should not have the best in the world. And especially is this true where the teaching of the text book is not supplemented by the living teacher. For some years the Manual by Rogers has been the text book for the Pass Course. The only acquaintance, therefore, that a vast majority of the students obtain with this subject is through this little work. Hence any defect in this book, as a text book, is a matter of no small importance.

We are, therefore, only doing our duty to our fellow students when we ask, is this book adequate to the requirements of the case?

We venture the statement that a book of this kind should possess at least two characteristics: 1st, A clear statement, in their due prominence, of the fundamental truths of the subject; 2nd, Such a treatment of the matter as to lead the student to the right method of investigation. Most of the popular fallacies we have noticed in this subject have arisen from two sources: ignorance of fundamental principles, and lack of training in the correct method of reasoning from these principles. To meet these requisites we make no scruple in stating that Rogers' book is exceedingly insufficient. As a sample of the defectiveness of the book, we ask attention to the chapter on 'The Cause of Value.' Of all the subjects in the Science, we do not know one that requires more careful elucidation than this, nor one that requires more careful handling to give the student a right conception of the subject. After pointing out the distinction between value in use and value in exchange, we are then told that labor is the cause of value in everything but land. He then describes different kinds of labor and the objects for which people labor, and the means adopted for the diminution or economy of labor. Now, in this chapter there are certain things essential to a just understanding of value that are not noticed at all, and certain facts respecting the division of labor that might very properly have been omitted from this chapter and put separately. Nothing is said about the three elements essential to value, desirability, limitation, and exchangeability.

Nor is the relation between value, quantity, and labor pointed out. Select a commodity essential to existence, such as water. When superabundant and immediately accessible, so that a supply can be obtained without toil, it has no value. Let that supply diminish so that toil becomes necessary, and value at once appears. Let the diminution continue, toil will increase and value will increase, until the quantity becomes infinitely small, and the value becomes infinitely great.

We thus arrive at the following relations:

Value varies inversely as the quantity.

Value varies directly as the toil.

The author very properly points out that men are adopting every plan possible to eliminate toil from production and thus to eliminate value. But he fails utterly to point out that there are certain cases in which this can be effected, and others in which it can not, so that while there is a tendency to diminish values in the one case, there is a tendency to increase in another. Of this fact, one of the most important in Political Economy, he gives only very casual hints. While we are quite willing to acknowledge the services Mr. Rogers has rendered to this branch of science, we think it is a calamity to our students that a better text book is not selected.

University News.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The second open meeting was held last night. There was a very small attendance, owing no doubt to the Public Debate at Knox College, and other counter attractions. Mr. McMechan read a very amusing essay by Mr. Sykes, entitled 'The Tramp.' The essayist expected, we presume, to read this himself, or he would have paid more attention to the legibility of his writing. Mr. Hamilton next volunteered a reading. He reads with great feeling, but in a slightly strained manner. Mr. McMechan recited Mrs. Browning's poem, 'The Forced Recruit.' The President then called on Mr. Cosgrove to defend the affirmative side of the following subject—Resolved, 'That the settlement of the North-West is beneficial to Ontario.' This gentleman before commencing the debate stated he thought that if more subjects of this class were debated on, there would be a greater interest taken in them, and a larger attendance at the meetings. He confined himself mainly to the purely financial side of the question; his rambling style takes off much from the effectiveness of his arguments.

Mr. R. A. Little was the first speaker on behalf of the negative, his chief argument against the settlement of the North-West was the serious drain on the population and capital of Ontario. Mr. Cane, though quite unprepared, ably refuted some of the statements of the

opposite side; his ready and fluent manner of speaking is a great contrast to many debaters belonging to the society. Mr. Lennox in an effective speech defended his leader's view, but Mr. G. W. Holmes brought up some new and very valuable arguments which must have greatly contributed to the decision of the chair. Mr. Cosgrove shortly summed up, and Mr. Robinette, the 1st Vice-President, in the unavoidable absence of the President, decided in the affirmative.

After the debate Mr. Cane brought up his motion, about having public lectures delivered by eminent men, under the Society's supervision. In supporting his motion he stated that anything that could be done to break the monotony of the debates and to awaken new interest in the society should be eagerly supported by all its members. The question being put was carried unanimously. Notice was given of the Public Debate to be held on December 14th. The election for essayist, reader, and speakers will take place next Friday night.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

An English meeting was held last Tuesday evening, at which an essay on The Literary Revolution of the nineteenth century was read by Mr. Bowes. Readings were given by Messrs. Young and Kent, the former having chosen a selection from *Evangeline*, the latter one from *As you Like it*. These were followed by a recitation—The Battle of Fontenoy—excellently rendered by Mr. McMechan, and Annie of Thara by Mr. Smith.

After this the club was favored by different members with short speeches on any one of their favorite authors—poets seeming to hold the highest place, and among them being English and Scottish writers from Chaucer down, as well as several Americans, such as Longfellow, Bryant, and Joaquin Miller. Lastly, Mr. J. G. Holmes, as critic, gave a characteristic speech.

Since the new feature in this programme seemed to give great satisfaction, it is hoped the committee will provide something similar in future.

The next meeting will be conducted in French, and, as was announced, the late president, Mr. Squair, is expected to preside.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting was held at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Thursday being Thanksgiving day. The attendance was fair, but less than usual on account of the short notice of the change of day. The meeting was led by Mr. A. C. Miles, the subject being, 'The Teaching of God's Grace,' from Titus, 2. 12. The speaker referred to the word 'grace,' as being a sort of peculiarly heavenly word which was very hard to define. This grace of God, His free, voluntary, unmerited favor, had been chiefly shown in the sacrifice of His Son, Jesus Christ, the Saviour—'bringing salvation to all men' (v. 11). He then went on to point out some of the teachings of God's grace as shown in the chapter. First: self-denial and self-restraint; these are necessary in the Christian walk, for Christ has told us to take up our cross, and we know that we are naturally more ready to do evil than to do good. But in this 'fight of faith' we can say, like St. Paul, 'Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.' Second: this grace teaches us to lead a good life—the positive side, as self-denial is the negative. We are to live 'soberly,' *i.e.*, with carefulness and moderation and temperance in all things—our life in relation to ourselves; 'righteously,' *i.e.*, justly—our life in relation to our fellow-men; 'godly,' *i.e.*, piously—our life in relation to God. Third: this grace teaches us to look for the blessed hope. This 'blessed hope' can cure where nothing else can. Go and work among the poor and the unfortunate and the bereaved and you will see this. And looking for that 'blessed hope' will cheer us in the work to which the love of Christ constraineth us. Let us give ourselves to Him 'Who gave himself for us' (v. 14). Mr. McMechan then spoke briefly on the word 'soberly,' saying that even in the life of Christians there was a constant temptation not to be careful and watchful enough, and that by our thoughtlessness many a 'weak brother' was made to stumble. The meeting closed at the regular time, 5.45.

CONVOCATION—THE PETERBOROUGH ASSOCIATION.

To the Graduates of the University of Toronto residing out of Toronto:

The undersigned having been appointed by the Peterborough Association of Graduates to communicate with graduates in other counties, with a view to the formation of other county associations; and to submit to them the system of representative voting adopted by the Peterborough Association, beg leave to call your attention to the following points:

After ten years of trial it has been found that the system, inaugurated in 1873, of holding meetings of Convocation has failed. Even when questions of importance were under consideration it was found impossible to secure at any meeting even a moderately fair re-

presentation of the twelve hundred graduates in the country, and in many cases it was impossible to secure even the thirty members constituting a quorum. This was ascribed partly to the lack of interest on the part of graduates, and partly to the fact that the powers granted to Convocation were too limited to render it worth while to hold meetings; but there can be no doubt that with country graduates at least, the chief difficulty arose from the fact that attending a meeting at Toronto involved a considerable outlay of time and money without adequate return. In fact, if all or nearly all the graduates could be induced to attend a meeting even once a year, the money necessarily spent in travelling expenses would be sufficient to endow two or three chairs in the college and to furnish several scholarships besides. To remedy this state of affairs it was proposed in June last to appoint an Executive Committee and to hand over to it the larger part of the business of Convocation. This Committee will be found to answer, especially with the representative character given to it, for matters of detail and routine, but more than this is wanted. It is necessary to provide a means by which graduates can at their own county towns meet without expense, and discuss and express their views upon questions of interest affecting the University. This, it appears to us, may be best accomplished by the formation of local associations in all places where even three or four graduates may be living. We therefore urge upon our fellow graduates throughout the country to form associations in each county, or riding, or union of counties, as may be most convenient. The constitution or rules of such association may be of the simplest character. In our own county we have formed an association of which each graduate of the University in the county is *ipso facto* a member, and have contented ourselves with simply electing a chairman and secretary, and adopting the rules of order of Convocation so far as applicable. The first advantage of forming such an association is to secure a representative on the Executive Committee, a matter in itself of very considerable importance. And although as the law at present stands there is no authority for any system of representative voting in Convocation, yet if the graduates generally in each county form local associations and show a readiness and desire to carry out the system there is little doubt that legislative sanction will be given to it. We submit the details of the scheme as adopted by our association, not as absolutely perfect but as being possible. If it serve merely to call attention to the matter and to lead the way to the adoption of a more complete system of managing the affairs of Convocation, it will have accomplished the object sought.

It may be said that it is not worth while, in view of the limited powers of Convocation, to take any trouble about the matter, and that what is really needed is that Convocation should have more extensive powers. The answer is that Convocation does not fully exercise the powers which it already possesses, and that until the graduates show a greater interest in the affairs of the University they are not likely to get additional powers. It may safely be asserted that so soon as Convocation shall be in a position to express the decided views of a body of twelve hundred graduates upon any question affecting the well-being of the University, both the Senate and the Legislature will listen to and be influenced by those views. And as the meeting of Legislature is approaching, it is desirable that no time shall be lost in organizing the local associations and expressing an opinion upon the question of representative voting and the necessity of a change in the law.

J. FRITH JEFFERS,
E. B. EDWARDS,
T. ARNOLD HAULTAIN.

To the Members of the Peterborough Association of Graduates of the University of Toronto:

Your Committee appointed to consider and report upon the details of a plan of representative voting in Convocation, beg leave to report as follows:—

1. The powers of Convocation are by the Act respecting the University of Toronto, limited to the three branches; (1) of electing the Chancellor and 15 members of the Senate; (2) of considering, discussing, and making representations to the Senate on matters relating to the University, or affecting its well being and prosperity, including the affiliation of colleges and schools; and (3) of the internal government of Convocation.

2. The first of these powers is exercised by the individual members independently of any meeting.

3. The 72nd Section of the Act provides that 'all questions which come before Convocation shall be decided by the majority of the members present.'

4. Your Committee are of opinion that the power of discussing and expressing an opinion upon matters relating to the University may be advantageously exercised by the large body of graduates scattered throughout the country, without the necessity of all who desire to express their opinion attending the meeting of Convocation at Toronto; and in view of the failure of the existing system to secure a full represen-

tation of the graduates, your Committee submit the following details of a plan by which, in their opinion, the object sought may be attained:

1. Amend the 72nd Section of the University Act so as to read as follows: 'All questions which come before Convocation shall be decided by the majority of the members present or represented at any meeting, as herein provided.'

2. Add the following clauses:

(a) 'The graduates residing outside of Toronto may form local Associations in any county or riding or union of counties, and may elect a chairman and secretary, and may make rules for the conduct of business, not inconsistent with this Act or the rules of Convocation.'

(b) 'All new business coming before any meeting of Convocation shall be introduced either by report of the Executive Committee or by notice from a member at least one month before such meeting.'

(c) 'At least three weeks before such meeting the Secretary of Convocation shall transmit to the Secretary of each local Association a notice of all business so reported by the Executive Committee, or of which notice shall have been duly given or which shall have been adjourned from a previous meeting, and thereupon such local secretary shall upon direction of his chairman call a meeting of the local Association for the purpose of considering such business.'

(d) 'The graduates present at such local meeting may discuss and vote upon such business, and may authorize one or more of their members to attend the general meeting of Convocation, and to vote, as directed, for the members actually present at such local meeting, upon any such business.'

(e) 'Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to deprive any member of Convocation of the right to personally attend and vote at any meeting of Convocation, but no member who is not present at either the local or general meeting shall be entitled to have his vote recorded.'

5. Your Committee have deferred submitting the foregoing to other County Associations until after it shall have been submitted to and considered by this Association, but your Committee recommend that the same if approved by this Association be thereupon submitted to graduates in other counties with a view to united action for the purpose of securing the necessary legislation to carry out the above plan.

J. FRITH JEFFERS,
T. ARNOLD HAULTAIN,
E. B. EDWARDS.

Nov. 1st, 1883.

FOOTBALL—RUGBY.

THE MCGILL MATCH.

The first Saturday in November has now come to be looked on, by the footballing undergraduates of McGill and Toronto Universities, as the day upon which the teams of the respective Universities meet for their annual contest on the football field. In alternate seasons the match is played before an audience composed of 'Varsity men on the fine lawn which fronts the University building. Last week it happened that the McGill men paid Toronto University their second visit, Toronto having visited them last season in Montreal. The victory of the 'Varsity team this year is most popular among the students of this University, especially as it came, and then so handily, after two necessarily successive defeats, McGill having won, though in each case after an excellent tussle, the two matches, which commenced the series, which, it seems to be universally thought, should be continued *ad infinitum*. The McGill men proved themselves to be thorough good footballers, as well as thorough gentlemen, and, though three of the 'Varsity team and one of the visitors had to leave the field it can not, with truth, be said that the game was carried on in a rough way, but those who retired were victims of purely accidental causes.

The following gentlemen represented Toronto University:—Backs, Smith, Macdonald; half-backs, Hughes and May; quarter-backs, A. Maclaren and Henderson; forwards, Wigle (captain), Maclaren, Vickers, Boyd, Bruce, Duggan, McLean, Cronyn, and Davidson.

McGill.—Back, Hamilton (captain); half-backs, Haythorne, Ogilvie, and Robertson; quarter-backs, Johnson, Smith and Elder; forwards, Rogers, Hislop, Powne, Campbell, Smith, Kerry, Craven, and Budden. Umpires.—Toronto University, Mr. A. H. Campbell, T.F.B.C.; McGill, Mr. F. Hague, M.F.B.C.; referee, Mr. Oliver Morphy, T.F.B.C.

The McGill captain, Hamilton, won the toss and elected to defend the southern goal, taking advantage, as far as possible, of the high wind blowing at the time diagonally across the lawn. Shortly before three o'clock Wigle deputed Bruce to kick off for the 'Varsity. The bladder was returned by the Montrealers and then play was commenced in earnest, the leather being relegated to the forwards of the opposing teams. The 'Varsity forwards then put so much vigor in the scrimmages that followed that the visitors were forced to their quarter post. Hamilton, however, sent the ball careering up the field again, but to no purpose, as the 'Varsity representatives worked it down again and this

time they succeeded in making the McGillians rouge. After the kick-off Powne made a good run up the field to the 'Varsity's quarter where it remained for a short time.

Henderson now got the leather, and not being checked, he carried the ball down field again. MacLaren then took the ball when just out of a scrimmage, who passed it to Hughes, who made a determined dash for the McGill goal line, where he touched it down. A goal did not result, and the game was recommenced. A few minutes later Henderson obtained a fair catch in front of the visitors' goal; but the kick, though it did not score a goal, gained the 'Varsity another point by going into touch-in-goal. Johnson now showed up well, and transferred the operations to the 'Varsity's end. Here Elder made a fortunate catch, which Hamilton speedily converted into a goal. This scoring made the 'Varsity men but one point ahead of their opponents, who now became more hopeful, and worked might and main, until half-time was announced by the referee.

The number of spectators had now become largely augmented and many and varied were the opinions expressed as to which team would come out of the contest with the greatest number of points.

Hamilton kicked off for McGill, and though a number of good scrimmages followed, they were diversified by some pretty runs, which made the play most interesting to the onlookers. After some pretty passing the leather was received by Henderson who immediately commenced to run for the McGill goal which loomed up nearly a hundred yards away. He succeeded in passing the half-backs and the crowd became frantic with excitement, and passing the McGill back, a perfect ovation greeted him on his arrival at the goal-line, where he promptly touched the bladder down. When Bruce kicked a goal the cheering became if possible louder than ever, and the 'Varsity men were congratulated on all sides for their play.

Nothing daunted, McGill played a magnificent uphill game, but were unable to equalize matters, though Hamilton tried several times to kick a goal from the field, each attempt being spoiled by the activity of the home forwards. During the remainder of the time the play was, perhaps, in favor of the McGill men, the 'Varsity having lost the services of several of their forwards. The 'Varsity men were, however, compelled to rouge once again, but the visitors could claim no further material advantage. The game thus ended in favor of the Toronto University team by sixteen points to nine.

The McGill men were then escorted to the Rossin House, where they, and a host of others, sat down to a dinner given in their honor. After this repast they were accompanied to the train, where they were cheered to the echo by the large crowd of students present. Thus ended the match of the season of the Toronto University Football Club, which made most satisfactory arrangements for its passing off well.

QUICQUID AGUNT.

The gymnasium was closed last Thursday.

There was no practice of the Glee Club on Thanksgiving-day.

Where was the Thanksgiving turkey? or goose? which should it be?

The water-pipes along the front of the building were repaired last week.

The pass lectures upon heat in the department of physics commenced yesterday.

Two pickets are broken in the quad. fence. Estimated value, two dollars, to be divided among the residents.

A question for the Temperance League:—What else besides water was carried in the water-bottles of K. Co., Q.O.R., on Inspection-day?

The company trophy has once more come back to Residence. The advent of the brazen steed was greeted on Monday night by musical exercises of a varied character and a copious libation of beer.

It would fill a considerably large volume to tell how Thursday was spent by the 'Varsity men, but the Britannia match appeared to be the greatest attraction. Some few ate the Thanksgiving goose at the paternal table, wherever that might be, while a gallant fifty turned out to endure untold hardships at their country's call.

The action of the Association Football Committee in soliciting a small contribution to assist in defraying the expenses of a trip to Coburg, has proved very distasteful to some of our undergraduates, who expressed their disapproval by a manifest sympathy with the opponents of the College team in the matches of last week.

Next week has been appointed the week of prayer for young men, and will be generally observed throughout the world. Meetings will be held in Moss Hall every afternoon, as follows:—Sunday, Nov. 11, at 4.30 P.M. President Wilson is expected to be present. Monday, Nov. 12, at 4.30 P.M., Mr. W. H. vanderSmisssen will read a paper on 'The Princes and Fighters of the Reformation.' Rev. D. M. Kemmerer will deliver an address on 'Luther as a Reorganizer of the Church'

Rev. Prof. Roth, of Thiel Lutheran College, is also expected to be present. Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 5.05 P.M., Rev. Dr. Sheraton, of Wycliffe College. Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 5.05 P.M., Rev. Dr. Castle, of McMaster Hall. Thursday, Nov. 15, at 5.05 P.M., G. W. Holmes. Subject, 'The Secret of Success.' Friday, Nov. 16, at 5.05 P.M., S. H. Blake, Q.C. Saturday, Nov. 17, at 5.05 P.M., Rev. Dr. Caven of Knox College. All the students are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

College News.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

It always takes some time for students, after spending the Summer free from their labors, to recover from the dissipation. The period during which, on some occasions, their recovery seemed doubtful, may now fairly be said to have passed. In other words, the students are by this time settled down to work in earnest, the dissecting room is in full blast; lectures are well attended, and our Literary Society is in good running order.

Thanks to the kindness of the ever-thoughtful Faculty, a piano has been provided and placed in the Reading Room, consequently, the stirring strains of 'Litoria,' and 'Old Trinity,' etc., penetrate every part of the building, and it is noticeable the tremendous effect the same has on all, especially those who are endeavoring to 'take in,' the lectures.

Since the 'Varsity's last Report, there has been no meeting of our Society, as its meetings are fortnightly. However, we wish to mention that the first public meeting of our Society will be held next Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, when the President, Dr. Sheard, will deliver his inaugural address. There will also be songs by Mr. J. E. Brown, and other students, interposed by brief addresses from prominent gentlemen.

It is to be hoped that the students and their friends will turn out *en masse*. Judging from the appearance of the programme, the occasion will be one worthy of the Institution.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above society was convened on Tuesday evening last in the School of Science, the president being in attendance. The membership of the society was increased by the addition of several new members. The programme presented was of a practical and useful character, especially to those entering on the active pursuit of science. The discussion of the subjects was also of great profit to those of higher years. An evening spent in considering points of interest connected with one's course is not 'lost' by any means, as has been clearly shown by the character of the papers to which the society has this session listened. Mr. T. P. Hall, B.A., contributed a valuable paper on 'Chemical Solution.' The cause of solution was explained on the hypothesis of chemical affinity which determines it; cohesion and adhesion are the results of this affinity. The theory of atoms and molecules came in for due consideration. The exposition of the subject gave rise to a lively discussion.

The subject of blow-pipe manipulation was taken up by Mr. R. H. Wood, who in a genial and complete paper gave some useful hints to those beginning the practical examination of minerals and their compounds, which if followed would conduce to success both at examinations and in after life.

KNOX COLLEGE.

Colleges may be divided into three classes, (1) those who receive and welcome Freshmen, (2) those who receive but do not welcome them, (3) those who are passive about these individuals, whether from contempt or dread we cannot say. Knox belongs to the first class. Yet from past experience she is convinced that some special checks should be placed upon their aptitude to ventilate rudimentary ideas, to measure seniors by the boys among whom they lately played and to super-charge their views of a 'thinking self.' Hence a few evenings ago she organized an institution where instruction could be effectively imparted by the aids of amusement. Its government was placed under the control of a Principal and an able staff of professors. These were adepts in their special departments, and therefore highly capable to render advice and counsel to *agnostics*. The Principal's opening lecture was ornate, striking, and replete with reproof strangely mingled with encouragements. The very *freeness* of his utterances only more vividly contrasted with the *vulgar* of his pupils. The work of applying the principles laid down in the opening lecture was ably taken up by the assistant professors. The masterly way in which they unveiled the evils of recent growth and exhibited them in all their hideousness was significant, as no such knowledge could be shewn, no such powerful appeals could have been made, unless the teachers themselves practically realized the

awfulness of these indulgences. The teachers having no sympathy with the 'cramming system,' and thinking too much illumination might only tend to the injury of their pupils, varied the programme, after recess, with a medley or two from the 'Discordant Harmonists,' and cheered over-weighted mental activities with satiables for the bodily cravings. In short, Freshmen were received and welcomed right heartily, their happy, smiling and wiser countenances being proofs positive that the whole training they had received was beyond the criticism of the most fastidious. Innocent recreation and sound instruction were happily mingled. As regards the visitors we have only one thing to say and that is that those whose training in former sessions was a matter of grave care and serious application were the most exuberant in their eulogies of the benefits of such a training, and indeed so conspicuous did they make themselves that it was painfully manifest that if they had stayed a session or two longer in their course no injury would have resulted.

With deep sorrow we report the somewhat sudden departure of H. R. Fraser, Fourth Year Univ. to his home, owing to repeated attacks of nervous prostration. Active in all college matters, especially as Secretary of our Glee Club, his return after the Christmas holidays will be eagerly looked for.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

There was held last Monday night, at Wycliffe College, a mass meeting of the theological students of the city for the double purpose of receiving the reports of the delegates sent to the inter-seminary Missionary Alliance, held in Hartford, Conn., on the 25th, and following days of last month, and of considering the advisability of forming an Alliance in Canada.

The chair was taken by Mr. Jaffray, of Knox College, and Mr. Weir acted as secretary. After prayer, by the Rev. Prof. McVicar, of McMaster Hall, the very interesting reports of the three delegates were read and received. After which Mr. Armitage moved, and Mr. Smith seconded, that in the judgment of this meeting it would be advisable to form a Canadian inter-Collegiate Alliance. After considerable discussion the motion was carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed for the purpose of drafting a constitution, etc., and for corresponding with the other Theological Colleges in the Dominion with a view to their joining the Alliance. The committee consisted of two gentlemen from each of the four Theological Colleges in Toronto, as follows, from Trinity College, Messrs. Scadding and Hurdspeth; from McMaster Hall, Messrs. Cline and Walker; from Knox College, Messrs. Smith and Jaffray; and from Wycliffe College, Messrs. Armitage and Robinson. After passing the usual votes of thanks the meeting adjourned, to be called again by the committee.

The regular meeting of the College Literary Society was held on Friday night, the 2nd inst., when a debate on the following subject took place:—Resolved that a Collegiate education should aim rather at the development of character, than at the imparting of knowledge—Affirmative, Messrs. R. S. Sloggett and G. E. Lloyd; negative, Messrs. Dewdney and Owen. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative. Readings were given by Messrs. Robinson and O'Meara.

General College Notes.

A Bicycle Club is being talked of at Notre Dame.

The freshman class at Cornell contains a Mormon.—*Ex.*

Of all students that enter American colleges, only one out of ten graduates.—*Ex.*

An inter-collegiate paper, called the *Northwestern*, has been established at Milwaukee.—*Ex.*

A new fraternity, the Phi Delta Theta, has been established at the Ohio State University.

An Athletic Association was successfully carried on last year by the ladies of Lowell Seminary.

Hobart College is organizing an Athletic Association, a Literary Society, and a Lawn Tennis Club.

Oberlin College has established a Chair of Political Economy and International Law, and has called to fill it Mr. James Monroe, formerly United States Minister to Brazil.

Matthew Arnold's appearance on this continent will be signalized by a complete edition of his works in seven volumes. This will be the only complete edition that has ever been published.

A school of Philosophy, comprising six chairs, is to be established at Princeton this fall. In the words of Dr. McCosh, 'it is established in the hope of raising and fostering an American School of Philosophy, as distinguished from the *a priori* school of Germany and the materialistic physiological school of England.—*Review.*

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Autobiographies of literary men are seldom of interest except for the purpose of letting admirers into the secrets of the inner life of those whose labor in the literary world has been productive of any popularity. Such works as John Stuart Mill's 'Autobiography' and Newman's 'Apologio pro vita sua' are exceptions to this rule. But neither of them is so much a life history, as a philosophic account of the gradual development of a master mind, as seen in its own introspection. The account which Anthony Trollope has left behind him of himself and his work, is both more and less than a detailed history of himself written for his admirers. It is less than this avowedly. The author says that no man ever gave a true record of his inner life; and hints that, like Rousseau, he himself has 'confessed' rather the thoughts and convictions than the facts of his life. 'If,' he says, 'the rustle of a woman's petticoat has ever stirred my blood; if a cup of wine has been a joy to me; if I have thought tobacco at midnight in pleasant company to be one of the elements of an earthly paradise; if now and again I have somewhat recklessly fluttered a £5 note over a card table; if what matter is that to any reader?' None, certainly. If the most ardent lover of the writer is convinced that it was his conscientious study 'to enjoy the excitement of pleasure, but to be free from its vices and ill effects,' he is satisfied, and more. Some of us would admire him the more, because at the age of sixty-eight asceticism had not yet come to be one of his characteristics. The story of Trollope's life can be told in a few chapters. Born in 1815, the son of a clever but visionary father, and a clever and practical mother, he passed, for a period of nineteen long years, about as unhappy a boyhood as it was ever given an English boy to endure. Impecunious, unsympathetic and unsympathized with, he struggled through twelve years of a school career, without knowing a lesson, and without winning a prize; with nothing satisfactory to look back upon except the way in which he once licked a boy who had to be taken home to be cured,—an achievement of which he hopes those still alive and remembering the fact will, for the sake of his memory, corroborate. We then find him a Classical tutor on the Continent, with no knowledge of the Classics but what little he had unconsciously breathed in with the air of Winchester and Harrow; but in six weeks of tutorship he taught the youth of Brussels little but insubordination. Then began a Post Office career which lasted for upwards of thirty years,—a period of conscientious hard work, and, it is acknowledged, of much satisfaction. With the publication of 'The Warden' in 1855, Trollope's life as a novelist may be said to have begun, his previous novels having been scarcely noticed and honored by the Press with about three lines of mention without criticism. From this time to his death, though not yet free from public duties, his life is interesting to us only as that of an indefatigable writer of popular fiction. His one attempt to get into Parliament for Berkeley, and his consequent abandonment of all ambition in that direction, he himself does not desire to be remembered.

But the 'Autobiography' is something more than a story of an individual life. It gives us a view of contemporary novelists and of the ways of novel publication during the last half century, that is very acceptable; and details the particulars of the foundation of some of the English periodicals which have become journalistic oracles. And his criticisms of his fellow-workers in the field of fiction, though not always deep or fair, are always interesting. With a pardonable *magna pars fui* he could truly review, in his own line of work, the literary production of the last thirty-five or forty years, in England.

For Anthony Trollope's niche in the temple of novel-writing fame it is difficult as yet to find a place. It is safe to say that the longer its choice is postponed, the less prominent will it be likely to be. Long before the century-and-a-half which he himself has set as the limit of his life in literary memory, Trollope's name will have been forgotten, and all his works relegated, even by students of English literature, to a dusty oblivion. For his work was of the present only, and not such as can endure. He has long been England's favorite holiday novelist, and all his late his novels have been looked for semi-annually, as a regular literary magazine, and have all been popular when produced. But the whiling away of a summer afternoon or winter evening has been the sole use of most, even of his best. Nobody thinks of reading Trollope a second time, to gain greater familiarity with a plot, or to recover something lost. Dickens or Thackeray or George Eliot live with us long after we have got through their pages; Trollope we soon forget. Micawber, Mark Tapley, Pecsniif, Esmond, and Adam Bede we never lose sight of; they are powerful creations, embodied in flesh and blood, and deeply-studied types of human nature. The Duke of Omnium, or Mrs. Proudie, or Carry Brattle, we are interested in, when hearing their story; we part from them with a feeling that the tale does not much differ from many we have heard before, and that there was little reason why we should have been detained with it. Trollope's novels have always borne the traces, not so much of inconvenient hurry, as of the necessity of keeping pace with the demands of the publishers, and

perhaps not without an eye upon the financial outlook. And the 'Autobiography' fitly closes with a list of all the author's productions and the prices received for each in order, and a boast as to the quantity of paper covered in one lifetime by one man. By quantity alone, not quality, he will soon be measured. The author divides novelists into two classes,—sensational and realistic, and places himself rather among the latter, claiming, however, to be in some sense a combination of both. He is not enough of either to be a great novelist. In such a combination, both the sentiment and the realism must be such as is not met with in the ordinary course of ordinary lives. With Trollope they are both commonplace, and consequently lacking in effect.

The novels which have appeared since the 'Autobiography' was concluded have differed little from those that came before. They all show signs of a consciousness on the author's part that a duty is to be performed towards the public. He always lived, he says, among his characters. The intimacy has of late years been less magnetic than formerly, and more of a duty than a pleasure. His last two stories are as pleasant as his Irish stories of forty years ago, but they have been widely read, discarded, and then forgotten. 'Marion Fay' and 'Mr. Scarborough's Family' will soon lie on our shelves unknown.

But all novel readers (and they are now the rule rather than the exception, as was not long ago the case) must recognize that a man has gone from the field of literature whom it was a loss indeed to lose. For novels are written as well to amuse and interest as to instruct, and though Anthony Trollope has left little solid instruction in the minds of his many readers, he has for many years afforded more than one man's share of amusement and interest, wherever the English language is read and spoken. There has always been enough of human nature, of incident, of sentiment, and of plot in his stories to make them popular; and Trollope wrote for popularity. But there is a vast difference between a popular writer of fiction and a great novelist. W. F. W. C.

HIGHWAY AND BY-WAY.

In these days of varied and easy means of locomotion, when railroad trains, yachts, bicycles, and canoes abound, there seems to be some danger lest the good old healthful exercise of walking should go out of fashion altogether. And walking, in this sense, does not mean the regulation parade of a fashionable street or the doleful student's constitutional at stated hours for his health, but an honest long walk into the country for the exercise, certainly, but more for what you see, for the small adventures by the way, in short, for the fun of it. Conscientiously covering a certain amount of ground, with perhaps a whole day spent in the open, finishing your twenty miles easily and feeling ready for it all over again next morning.

And what pleasure is more easy of access? It may be your misfortune to be in a country where there can be no boating, you may not be able to keep a horse, but you always have wherewith to walk, and be where there is opportunity and temptation to do so; as for apparatus you have it with you constantly. So after some practice, you only need to map out your route, choose a fine morning, and start. Then if, as metaphysicians tell us, the exercise or power creates the feeling of the sublime, you have it here in no small degree. Besides the feeling of lightness which comes from training; every muscle going free, the blood racing and tingling along your veins, you experience a sense of freedom—from books and civilization generally—and relapse for the time being into a state of savagery and happiness. As you stride along the level, or breast the hill, going well within yourself and fully aware of reservoirs of energy, the exhilaration is something glorious, almost comparable to that which comes from a headlong gallop. And even near the end of a hard and long tramp, when every muscle seems rigid, there is a positive delight in knowing that you can conquer that obstinate remaining distance and yet feel only pleasantly tired. Besides the delight in the muscular exercise, walking gives another and a higher kind of pleasure. As you swing along at even a pretty rapid pace, the motion gradually becomes mechanical and almost unconscious, and you have plenty of time to look about you, and see what is to be seen. You are entirely your own master, you have no steed of steel or otherwise, whose opinions you must consult, you go on when you like, and stop when you wish to examine or admire. So to any one who is sensitive to beauty in all its forms, and has a hearty love for Mother Nature, walking opens up a wide region of fresh and innocent pleasure, of endless gratification to the appreciative eye.

To such a one, and to him alone, belong in their fulness such beauties as that of the maple-leaves all a-bronze in the early autumn, with perhaps a single tree blazing with color, like the mystical bush on Horeb—of the whole hill-side later, a sun-lit mass of crimson, russet, and gold,—of the whole land, later still, 'Like a dream' in the purple Indian summer, with the sun, a drop of blood overhead. His also are

the grand expansive beauties of sunsets seen over a vast stretch of country with their long floods of light and their masses of shadow, of the subtle harmonies and ever-shifting wonders of the clouds, and the humble beauties of the rank flaunting weed and wayside flowers that could give Wordsworth

"Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Then offer you catch a glimpse of some peculiar loveliness that prints itself upon the memory forever—a cleft in the hills through which you see the distant lake, leaden gray, with a gleaming sail, or a quiet stream after a summer sunset, with the elders and the grassy banks doubled greenly in the clear smooth water.

Besides these, there are beauties of a humbler sort in which human interest plays a part, the long white road with a single red waggon lumbering slowly around a distant turn, and nothing but the sky beyond; the peaceful old farmhouse, weather-stained, brown, and grey, with its open window, and the snowy curtain drawn smoothly to one side; the broad harvest fields with their busy workers, and the yellow wheat waving uncut, or standing in opulent golden shocks.

Every step brings a fresh surprise: you do not know what the next turn hides from you, or what lies beyond that long hill in front. The first walk over a new road is really travelling into an undiscovered country. There is a mystery and freshness about it alike delightful and indescribable. Still more intense is this to the Rambler, he who loves the By-ways of life, whose happiness consists in doing what others do not do, and in leaving the beaten track, and the dusty Highway, to strike out for himself into untrodden or forbidden paths. It is his delight to plunge into the woods and follow some stream of ethereal clearness through all its windings, under fairy bridges of fallen trees, covered with bright green moss; to explore the bottom of some deep ravine, where the sky is but a shred of blue above the pines, or to climb among banks and cliffs, where safety depends on sure step, and well-strung nerves. It is his to enjoy the explorer's triumph, the charm of adventure, and the delightful severance from the common place.

The soul of the Rambler seems to expand and fill his whole frame, and through every sense he holds direct commune with his surroundings. Freed from the trammels of the crowd, and the stunting effect of living and acting by rule, he regards himself, not objectively as one of a throng, but subjectively as an individual—as a Man, come to worship with free heart and spirit before the shrine of Nature.

E. C.

Our Wallet.

(Written for 'VARSITY')

IMITATIONS OF HORACE.

BY O. A. N.

(Ode XIX. Bk. I.)

I.

By little Cupid's cruel dam,
By Bacchus, and by amorous ease,
Reluctantly, impelled I am
To tempt again the treacherous seas.

II.

That I must meditate the loves I left—
Brighter than burnished marble, maddening maid—
My sight of steadiness bereft,
Inflamed—thy pouting makes my heart afraid!

III.

Cyprus quitting Aphrodite
Rushing in, makes Fancy flighty;
And will not let me sing
Of savage Parthian, fierce in flight,
Nor other theme than love!
Attendant, bring
Frankincense and mellow wine;
She divine,
Sacrifice-appeased, may worthier ode indite.

(From Ode III. Bk. I.)

Surely oak and triple brass
Armed his heart who first confided,
Vessel frail to vacillating sea!
Of love and every love-lorn lass
Goddess, Venus true abided
To what, long?—akin to foaming ocean she!

(Ode XXI. Bk. I.)

I.

Ye gentle virgins, sing
Hymns to the maid-Dian :
Youths—though the welkin ring,
Ye not too loudly can
Shout Apollo's praise,
God with locks unshorn,
Jove-begotten ! Lord of Days !
By loved Latona borne.

II.

Tune, ye girls, your voices
To her who, shunning loves,
In rivulets rejoices,
In cool and gloomy groves.

III.

Equally, ye boys,
Extol Apollo's isle :
His shapely shoulders poise
A quiver, and the wile—
Enamored Mercury's invented lyre—
They, pleased by your prayers, will ward off war
Disastrous—away drive dire
Famine and plague from Cæsar's people far :
And fitly let such Furies feast
On races rude and swarth,—
Upon the Persians in the east,
And Britons in the North.

(From Ode VI. Bk. I.)

Are tranquil lyrists we
Who—whether 'fancy free,'
Or, knowing how it is ourselves,
Armour-bewildered,
Yet with the usual buoyancy
Celebrate banquets,
And the battles of belles
Who, with clipped claws,
Courageously contend against over-bold beaux.

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SCENE I.—Drawing room of a house on Jarvis-st. Hour, half-past eight. Freshman in the foreground, paying a visit to one of the daughters of the house, on whom he prided himself he had not rolled his magnetic eye in vain one long summer's day at a Muskoka camp. He has just assured her that his most ardent desire is satisfied in the present hour, and brings forth the photo. that he had pledged on an upturned saucepan. She looked at it for a moment and said, 'I am so glad, Mr.—, you got it taken with your cap and gown on, one of your college friends gave one to our servant the other night, I thought it looked so nice.' The meeting adjourned without coming to a vote.

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But for the familiar name at the top of the page, it would be difficult to recognize the *McGill College Gazette* as our old friend of last year. We are pleased to see the change in personal appearance, and particularly in the increase of the number of issues, for the reason that it shows practically the regard in which the journal is held by the undergraduates of McGill College. Apropos the project for inter-collegiate games, we quote, 'This is an inter-university event which, like the famed Oxford and Cambridge boat races, will bring into great prominence the two universities. It will have the effect of making the two universities stand out in bold relief before the public, and as they are, perhaps, the only two in Canada whose interests do not clash, and as they undoubtedly form the great educational centres for their respective provinces, these inter-university games will assume an interest, of broader character than as mere readable sporting items for the daily press.' We do not think that the importance of this annual meeting is here overstated, and it is indeed matter for regret that a delayed telegram should have been the means of deferring its realization for a year. We would again exhort undergraduates to use every effort at an early date next year to make the scheme a complete success. It is most gratifying to note the strong inter-university feeling which is growing up between McGill and Toronto, and it will ever be the endeavor of the 'VARSITY to increase and foster it.

Communications.

THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

SIR,—I would like the privilege of making a few remarks on your article of last week on this subject, as the object which the majority of the Senate have in view seems to be but imperfectly understood.

I agree with you, of course, as to the amount of importance to be attached to the group of subjects covered by my notice of motion, including Constitutional History, Constitutional Law, Civil Polity, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence. These remain, however, to be dealt with by the Senate, my proposal to have them formed into a single graduating department in the University curriculum, not having been as yet a matter even for discussion. I am not aware to what extent my motion will be opposed or whether it will meet with any opposition at all.

I differ from you in regarding the status of French, Italian, and Spanish as the most important matter before the Senate just now, not because the languages are themselves more important than others, but because the retirement of Dr. Oldright and Mr. Pernet from their respective lectureships has not merely paved the way for a much-needed reform, but forced all parties to consider in what direction this reform shall proceed. Temporary provision has been made for the teaching of French and Italian, and I think I may safely assume that the students are as well off for tuition in these languages now as they have ever been in the past in University College. Where is the need for haste, then, in making a permanent arrangement? This is exactly what the majority of the members of the Senate asked themselves when they saw the advertisement for applicants for the French lectureship, with the time for sending in applications limited to the first of November. The recommendation of the Senate to create a chair of Romance languages is equivalent to a request that the Government will make no appointment until time has been allowed for the consideration of the whole situation. University College can lose nothing by a reasonable amount of delay.

There does not appear to be any difference of opinion as to the expediency of assigning French and Italian—with Spanish, if it is restored to the curriculum—to one teacher. Neither does there appear to be any as to the expediency of paying him a salary of at least \$2000 if the state of the income fund will allow this to be done. I may go further and say that there does not appear to be any real difference of opinion as to the manner in which the languages shall be taught. The chief, if not the only, difference between the majority of the Senate and the majority of the Council is as to the status of the teacher. Shall he continue to be, as his predecessors for nearly a score of years have been, simply a lecturer at the direction of the other teachers; or shall he meet with them on terms of equality at the Council board and take the same rank with them in the public view? Narrowed down to this simple issue the course that should be adopted seems plain enough.

To your objection based on the proposed title of the new chair, I may reply that the name is purely a conventional matter, and that I do not know of a single member of Senate who is particularly concerned about the title provided he can secure the establishment of the chair. I do not myself consider the proposed designation—Romance Languages—an inappropriate one, but I am quite willing to accept any other that is equally suitable.

Your remark about the status of German touches a far more serious matter. I agree with you that it would be left in a very unsatisfactory condition, but this is surely no reason for allowing the opportunity of effecting a reform in the status of the other modern languages to pass unimproved. It is not possible for any one person to teach all the modern languages efficiently. Why not then contemplate a permanent division of the work, assigning the Romance languages to one chair and the Teutonic to another, and including under the latter Anglo-Saxon, which has never yet found a place on the curriculum? What I have urged is surely at the least a good reason for delay, in order that no false step may be taken in haste, to be repented of at least. We should make no change at all that is not in the right direction, and certainly the appointment of a French lecturer to fill Mr. Pernet's place, would be to put a very serious obstacle in the way of a great permanent improvement, by which both the University and the College would benefit.

WM. HOUSTON.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—MORE HELP WANTED.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

SIR,—I take the liberty of again appealing to you or your readers to assist me in trying to get an understanding to this subject. Mill, in his Preliminary Remarks on Wealth, points out that usually air has no value, and hence is not wealth; but if air becomes scarce, then it acquires value, and becomes wealth. At the same time the people would be poorer.

If I understand this, it teaches :
 1st.—They had no wealth (so far as that commodity is concerned) when it was excessive in quantity.
 2nd.—They had wealth when the air became scarce.
 3rd.—When they got wealth they were poorer.
 Does not this teach that the acquisition of wealth means an increase of poverty.
 I trust that I have put my question with such clearness that it will be understood. In my last I said I feared I would be 'plucked,' and you printed it 'placed.'

MISERICORDIA.

To the Editor of the VARSITY.

DEAR SIR,—I have been asked why the University Football clubs do not play during the winter, and, on consideration, there seems no reason at all why the Association Club, at least, could not play, although it might not be so easy for the Rugby team.

As it is now, we have only a little more than one month's play, which is at once stopped on the first fall of snow.

But surely this should be no hindrance. The snow would soon pack down, and, with the aid of a roller, a beautifully level field might be obtained; and, if it were too slippery, a little sawdust on the surface would do away with all difficulty.

Considering the bracing air of December, January and February, it appears to me that no season could be better—*nunc formosissimus annus*. It might be added, too, that the Berlin and other teams practise during the winter months. Thanking you for space,

I am, yours, etc., A. D. P.

NOTICES.

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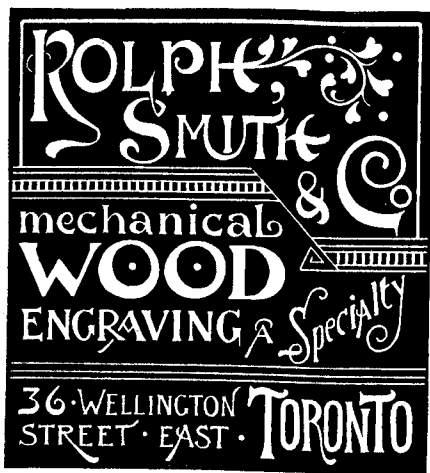
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