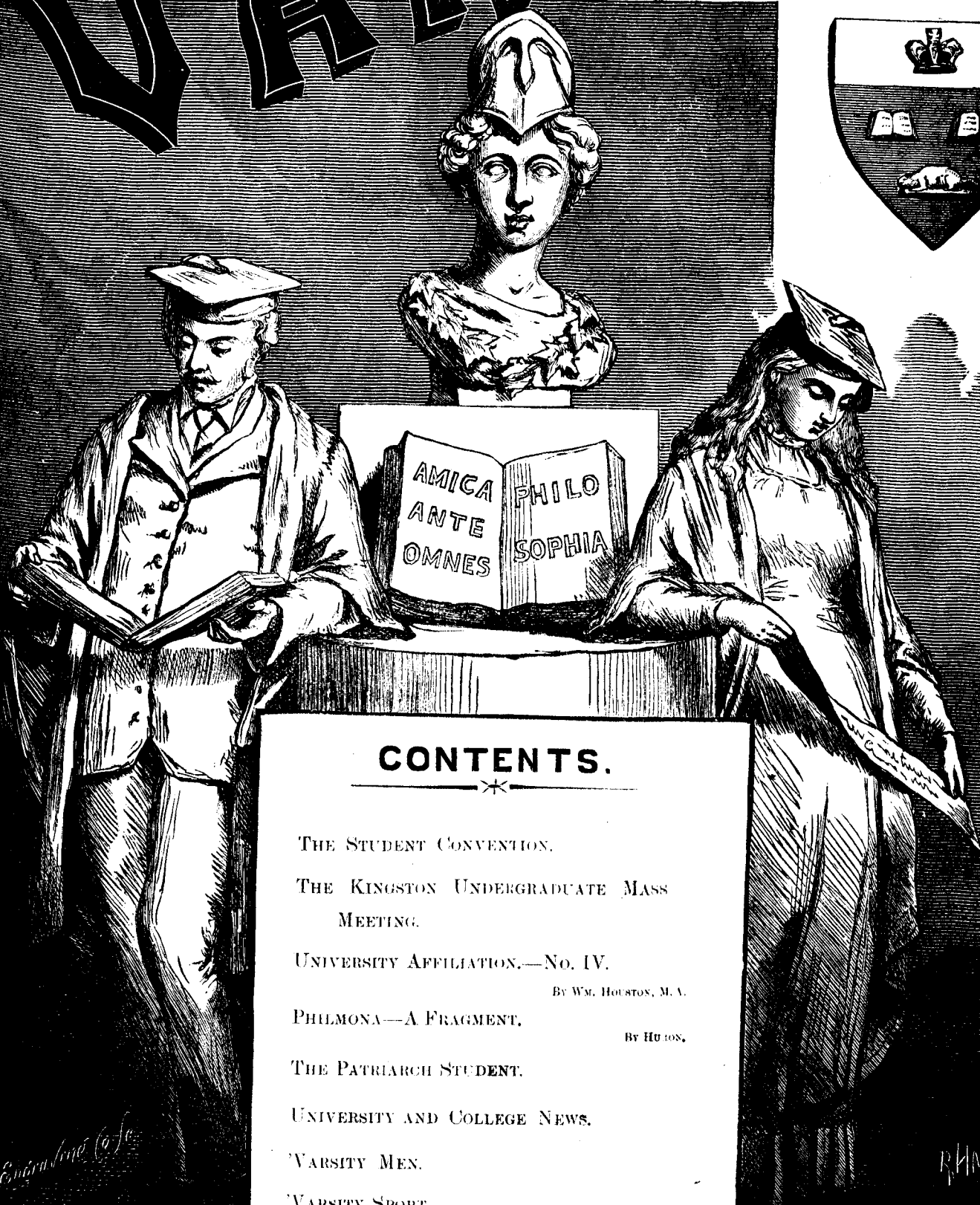


THE VARSITY



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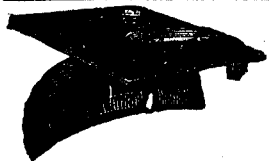
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Toronto,

December 16, 1881.

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THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 2. No. 10.

December 16, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

There will be no publications of the ' VARSITY during the Christmas vacation. The next issue will appear on the 6th January. A ' VARSITY supplement, containing the results of the Michaelmas examinations in all departments, will be mailed, as far as possible, to every student of Toronto University as soon as the information can be obtained.

THE STUDENT CONVENTION.

The Convention, in point of numbers, of unanimous sentiment, of the fellow-feeling created, and of the practical and well-defined conclusions arrived at, was an effective success. In spite of the examinations held in almost all the colleges, and the large number of those who had left town previous to Thursday, the attendance was barely accommodated in the spacious hall on Temperance Street. It was indeed a gathering of the clans. Every community of free students in Toronto, with the unavoidable exception of Trinity College, was numerous and oratorically represented. As speaker after speaker mounted the platform, each one voicing the opinion of a different body of students, the enthusiasm became such as to forbid the idea of its being temporary. Whatever else may miscarry, will not now alter the fact that a union of students has taken place. Nay, more; there cannot be a doubt but that the Union is established. The Convention will have revealed to the general body of students their hitherto unknown numerical strength, the field for organization thus opened, and the influence and power thereby resulting. Is it likely that this welcome revelation will be unheeded by these men whose youth, energy and ambition make them the *spes gentis*? Not if they are Canadians.

THE KINGSTON UNDERGRADUATE MASS MEETING.

"The Senate of the University having refused to entertain the petition of the students with regard to the coming vacation, a mass meeting of students was held yesterday in the science class-room to consider the question. Numerous speeches were made, which were all pretty much on the one side. The following motion was carried unanimously: 'That no student of this University shall present himself at lectures on any day between the following dates: December 22, '81, and Jan. 10, '82; and further, that any student presenting himself at lectures on any day between the dates named shall be consigned to the tender mercies of the *Consursus Iniquitatis*.'"

The above extract is from the *Kingston Daily News*. Assuming the statement to be correct, we believe the great majority of Toronto undergraduates will heartily endorse the action of the men of Queen's College. That a petition for extension of holidays should have been thrown out without good and stated reasons might be passed over if the petitioners were schoolboys. But young men in University are not schoolboys, and to treat them as such betrays the petty tyranny and narrow-mindedness of the second rate schoolmaster. We hope and expect the Kingston undergraduates will adhere to their resolution.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

No. IV.

I have now traced the meaning of the term "affiliation," in connection with the University of Toronto, through several Acts of Parliament, and found that, under our present constitution, it implies, on the part of the affiliated college, (1) the right to send up to the University examinations those students who have completed the University course, and (2) the right to send a representative to the University Senate. In the case of University College it means the right to have three representatives, a state of affairs which may yet give rise to discussion and amendment. I have shown that the Senate are authorized by law (1) to hold examinations at affiliated colleges, and (2) to accept the examinations of such colleges as substitutes for certain examinations of their own—powers which have actually been put in exercise by the governing body of Toronto University.

There remain only two more statutes to be referred to, namely, 40 Vict., chap. 65, which incorporates Trinity Medical School, and 41 Vict., chap. 71, which incorporates the Western University. Under the present constitution of the University of Toronto, the "Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate" may recommend to the Lieut.-Governor in Council the disaffiliation of colleges already affiliated, and in 1876 they took upon themselves the responsibility of recommending that the affiliation of any medical school then "assumed to exist" should cease. The reason assigned for this startling step was, that the whole question of medical school affiliation might be "reconsidered." The Lieut.-Governor, with an amount of confidence in the wisdom and good intentions of the Senate which is quite phenomenal in a sceptical and cynical age, promptly acted on the recommendation, and accordingly both the Toronto School of Medicine and the Trinity School of Medicine were disaffiliated. Each institution applied for reaffiliation as a matter of course, but the latter was given to understand that so long as it continued to be the "Medical Faculty" of the University of Trinity College, its application could not be entertained. Steps were at once taken to secure for it a separate Act of Incorporation as the "Trinity Medical School," and early in 1877 this was granted by the Legislature. Section 12 of that Act, the only one of any importance in the present discussion, is as follows:—

"If at any time the said corporation shall deem it advisable or expedient that the students of the said Trinity Medical School should be enabled to procure University honors or degrees in medicine, surgery or midwifery, it shall be lawful for such purpose to affiliate the said Trinity Medical School with any university or universities appointed to grant such degrees, upon such terms as the said school and such university or universities may agree."

Those who were at that time paying any attention to University matters will recollect that the italicised words in the above section gave rise to a great deal of acrimonious discussion. The obvious and avowed intention of those who introduced them into the bill was to enable the students of Trinity School to graduate in both Toronto University and Trinity University, while many of our own Senate and Convocation were strongly opposed not merely to double affiliation but also to dual undergraduateship. A

pro re nata meeting of Convocation was called—the one to which I referred in the opening sentences of my first paper—and in spite of the strong protests of the minority, a resolution was passed requesting the Senate not to recommend for affiliation any medical college already affiliated to any other university. The line of argument used against this resolution—namely, that the University of Toronto, as the only State-endowed University in the Province, should treat all teaching institutions on their merits, and never recognize in any way whatsoever their university powers—was so effectively urged in the Legislative Assembly, that even the request of the Minister of Education, to have the words “or universities” expunged from the Trinity School Bill, was refused, and the Act passed in its present form. But once more the Legislature showed itself more liberal than the University Senate. The latter body soon afterwards formulated its policy on the question of multiple affiliation in a series of resolutions, of which the following are the portions bearing directly on the subject of this paper :

That no medical school or college should be admitted to or continued in affiliation which is or becomes connected with another university, either as its medical faculty, or by its professors or lecturers being examiners for the degrees, honors, scholarships or standing of another university, or its holding out in any way that its examination will be accepted by another university as entitling to degrees, honors, scholarships or standing. Provided that this shall not preclude any one or more individual professors or lecturers, *bond fide*, becoming examiners in another university, the intent being that the faculty of any affiliated college, or any part thereof, shall not be permitted substantially to conduct the examinations of their own students for degrees, honors, scholarships or standing in another university. Any school applying to be affiliated shall be informed of this regulation, and shall be required to enter into an undertaking to observe it, subject to the express condition that upon breach of such undertaking the statute shall be repealed and affiliation cancelled.

That students shall be admitted to the ordinary examinations necessary for obtaining a degree in medicine in this university from all medical schools of good standing, giving such courses of instruction as the Senate shall from time to time determine, whether belonging to or not belonging to the Province, and even if falling within the classes to which it is in the last paragraph resolved that affiliation shall not be extended, and even if such candidates are, at the same time, undergraduates in another university.

That, in the opinion of the Senate, the examination for honors, scholarships and medals, while extended in the fullest and most liberal manner to students coming from any medical school of good standing whether or not affiliated to this university, and whether or not affiliated to any other university, should not be open to those who are at the same time undergraduates in medicine in another university.

A careful perusal of these resolutions shows that while the Senate found it inexpedient either to pronounce against the principle of multiple affiliations, or to refuse to admit as candidates for examination the students from colleges affiliated at the same time to this and to other universities, they took refuge under a resolution against allowing men who are undergraduates or graduates of another university to compete for honors, scholarships or medals in the University of Toronto. This was so “lame and impotent a conclusion” to a prolonged and heated discussion, that it would have been much better for those opposed to multiple affiliation to allow the matter to drop altogether, more especially as the Legislature unmistakably intended that candidates should have an opportunity of obtaining degrees in medicine and surgery without being compelled to attend any lectures at all.

In my next and last paper on affiliation I shall refer briefly to the Western University Act, and conclude with some remarks on what I regard as the true policy to be followed by Toronto University in relation to other institutions of learning, whether they are merely teaching colleges or can also boast the possession of university powers.

WM. HOUSTON.

It has been decided to produce Sophokles' *Antigone* in Convocation Hall next March. Why it must necessarily be produced within the College walls is not yet apparent to us, except for the reason that a majority of the College Council have so decided. Why this decision should have been arrived at is still more inconceivable. There are

alarmists in College Councils as in any other body; but it does not follow that too much weight should be attached to their fire-bell notions. If the susceptible proclivities of the students can be entrusted with the representation of a moral Greek play, what possible difference can it make whether these students represent it in an opera house or in a college? It may be, and we believe it has been seriously argued, that the intimate association with painted scenery and footlights, and the inhaling of the inspiring atmosphere of an opera house, might engender theatre-going ideas in the flighty mind of the likely-to-be stage-struck undergraduate; while others say that what might be termed theatricals in a forbidden abode would spread the impression abroad that, with the sanction of the College Council, the students were rushing headlong to perdition. Many people would have gone to hear Morley Punshon lecture at the Grand Opera House who had never been there before, and we maintain that they are as harmlessly free to be there to see a Greek play. Making use of Convocation Hall will necessitate a repetition of the play, and will, by curtailing the possible receipts, prevent many perfections that might otherwise have been attained. It would seem that this play is going to clash with the *conversazione*. That the students were tired of these band-concert chemical-experiment entertainments was evinced by their not holding one in 1879, and ever since it has been by a narrow majority of a poorly attended meeting that it has been resolved to resume them. The opportunity now offers itself for departing from this conservative custom and taking a long step onwards, for a Greek play is clearly a long way in advance of the ubiquitous *conversazione*, and in all fairness it should be unanimously supported. The large expense, though this has been nearly all provided for, and the greater demand upon undergraduate time in the one event are reasons for uniting if possible all sympathies.

A WRITER in an unpublished query, asks a definition of “the duties of a chairman” in deciding the issue of a debated subject, implying that this officer, at the last meeting of the Debating Society, had overstepped his province in summing up the arguments. In our estimation his discussion should turn upon the merits of the arguments presented and not upon his own personal views of the question. It is not fair to lend to either side the additional weight of his own argument, while it is incumbent on him to express his opinion as to the weight of the various arguments presented, and on this to base his decision.

THAT University College, being exclusively an arts institution, can confer a degree in medicine is too ridiculous to even state, but for the question of “*Innominatum*” on another page. The mistake brought to notice in this communication arises no doubt from the so common want of discrimination between University College and the University of Toronto. The fact that *University College* is one of the colleges of the University, may be a reason for confounding the two institutions, which have quite separate functions, as pointed out in a recent issue.

AMONG the many interesting facts published by the *Globe* in connection with the recent hazing affair, was one, setting forth that a large number of Mr. Holmes' old schoolmates at St. Mary's, had held a meeting at which it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to him, for the shameful manner in which he had been treated at the hands of the students of University College. A student of the St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, writing to the *Journal* of that place the following letter, shows how wide of the mark the *Globe* hit, in this instance as in many others. He writes: “There appeared some time ago in the *Journal* a statement to the effect that a meeting of the students of the Collegiate Institute was held here to express sympathy with one of the Freshmen concerned in the recent doings at University College. That statement has placed the students of the Institute in a false position, and demands explanation. No meeting was ever called with the above named object. In a discussion of the University affair by three or four students, some one suggested, as a practical joke, to send a letter of “condolence” to one of the Freshmen, a former student here. The whole thing was simply a farce; the letter itself was merely a piece of irony and sarcasm. Very few of the students knew anything about it until they saw the notice in the *Journal* and *Globe*. Indeed, so far from feeling sympathy for the freshman, they *entirely approved* of the action of the seniors. These, so far as I can learn, are the facts of the case. As to the charge of ‘cheek’ which has been preferred against us by many who are ignorant of the truth of the matter, we repudiate it most emphatically. The evil did once prevail to a slight extent in our midst, and it was more than once proposed to exorcise it. However, as we knew the work could be done more effectually at the University, we allowed it to pass. We have all along been expecting the event which just happened at Toronto.”

AFTER the mass meeting last night, as the students were proceeding up Yonge Street, hymning Litoria, a squad of police, under the direction of a sergeant, interfered with their progress, and insisted on stopping the singing. Why an orderly body of students has not as much right to march along singing as a detachment of Young Britons has to parade the streets to the strains of a fife and drum band, we have said before, we cannot understand. That the attack upon the students by the police was premeditated is evidenced by their readiness to act immediately the former left the hall. So unnecessary did Alderman Love, a Justice of the Peace, think the interference of the police, that he tried to dissuade them from it, but the retort was that they had instructions to disperse the crowd. The procession wended its way up Yonge Street in an orderly manner, though often molested by the police. The action of the students was very creditable, while that of the police was provoking in the extreme, and must have impressed the casual spectator with an idea of tyranny. It was decided to go to Yorkville, and, past the city limit, to indulge in songs and speeches. While these were in progress, the Toronto police, on the request of the county constable, crossed the border line to assist in dispersing the crowd. A move was then made for Hog's Hollow, so as to again outmarch authority, and on the way many inconveniences were experienced at the hands of the Toronto police, some of the names of the students being demanded of them. This tyrannical conduct on the part of authority should meet with the resentment of those concerned. Two questions naturally arise, which might form very strong ground for action against the police. First: Were they, as paid officials for protecting the peace of the city, justified in leaving the city, particularly when they had been specially detailed to preserve order within its limits? Second: Would not their capacity be that of private citizens, once outside their official sphere; and in this capacity, would they be justified in extorting information, on the avowed pretext of authority, from a man, that might be used against him? Legal advice will be asked upon these two points, and if they are actionable, proceedings will be at once instituted against that portion of the police force which participated in this affair. The number of every official was carefully secured, though a decided disinclination was evinced to make them known.

PHILMONA—A FRAGMENT.

It was a pale sweet August night; we met
Down by yon grove, whose silv'ry foliage gleams
And rustles as fair snowflakes 'neath the moon.
Beneath those fond old shades, where oft of old
Both she and I had dreamed in love's sweet world,
I stole, and waited with pulsating breast
Her coming.

Why did the waves beat sobbingly that night?
Why did they break so sadly on the beach;
As if they brought the burden of some tale
Too full of woe to tell, too dark to hear;
As if they boded, in their weary swell,
The strange ache of a life I knew not then?

Who loves to hear the waves beat on a beach
Whose gleaming breast dips 'neath a pallid moon,
And watch the white surf struggling with the shore
As some lives do with their own feverish rust?
Who loves to dream beneath some calm sweet shade
Where only ghosts of shiv'ring leaflets cross
The fair white that the misty moon hath made
On the sweet earth, and know that all his life
That is worth living for is wandered past;
To know that all that he hath wept and prayed
For is but naught;
To know that all the fairest suns that rose
On his life's day have set in endless night—
That all the sweetest flowers that hedged in
His little life, and with their glad perfume
Made his days sweet, hath wilted dead—
To know this, and yet not to die;
But still to linger on as, dried in rot,
Hangs the marsh apple on the faded stem.
No, not to die, for that were far too good;
But still to linger round the edge of some past life
And dream it back.

* * * * *
And then she came and laid her golden head
On my hot breast, and for a moment all
Our passionate souls met in one trembling kiss;
But then, recalling all, she shivering drew
From my embrace, as draws the quivering foam
Out from the shore, and shuddering, stood
Between me and my life.

* * * * *
And then she spoke:
Oh! never, never did I think you false!

* * * * *
Then seasons came when seas were very rough,
And ships were drave on every angry coast;

And then at nights I lay till pallid dawn
Stole in the blinds,
List'ning to the weary, weary sea,
That brake and moaned upon the lonely beach,
And every gust went to my very heart.
I thought of you in all this weary time,
And wrecks at sea, of lonely tossing crafts
Drowned in the storm, and every booming gun
That woke the awful night made my heart sick.
Oh! Walter! Walter! I was never false.
It was the years, the awful carking years
That wore away my hope, that stole my life.
I loved you, Walter, loved you all the time;
But, Walter, time, which is a blast,
Drops our fair life to earth and rots its green.
They told me first that you had proved untrue;
They told of darker faces in the South,
As richer flowers in a fair tropic clime
Beside whose grander beauty my poor self
Would be forgot. But still I laughed, and lived,
And dreamed of you, and wept within the haunts
Where our old life had dreamed itself away.
Then pallid hope grew sick, and, wasting, died
Of long disease, and my heart broke at last.
And then in time they told me you were dead.
And then he came; and, Walter, he was kind
And gentle in those years of woe, and it
Was long, yes, very long, before he dared
To ask to take your place. Thus so it came.
Oh! Walter, this is all, the little all,
Which blacked our lives. O, could you but forgive,
And feel that I have suffered just as you.
O! let me live but one sweet little day,
Be it but last a moment, on your lips,
And look into your eyes, and know you mine,
And that you love me still; and it would make
A life on which to live in that bare time
Which men call olden age, when trees are dead,
And fields are weary wastes that once were green,
And hearts are cold that once fed love's hot fires
With feverish hopes.

And then she stopped; and all the sweeter sound
And holier music of the night was dead,
And e'en the very trembling stir of leaves
Seemed harsh, and grated on my longing sense,
As comes the coarser sound of some dull tune
In the sweet pauses of an enchanter's lute.
And then in her white elastics she drew
Back down beyond the foliage so dark
In a fair heap, far whiter than the sea
That leap'd in snowy surge against the land,
And moaned its sorrow to the list'ning night.
I could not curse her then. How could I blight
The only flower that gladdened my dark life;
The only vine that crept around my soul
With its soft tendrils, making all there pure,
And fair, and sweet? How could I curse this
Creature, passing fair? How could I crush
So sweet and strong a life as she gave me,
And which I felt was mine, yet dared not take?

Then my heart died, and ran into the night,
And found the shadow of a darker black
Than midnight gave. But then I knew I loved.
When her dark woe ran down her lily face
And melted in my soul, like sweeter juice
That, mingling in a drink, makes it more sweet
And mellow to the taste, till, as a stream
Swells from its depths, my spirits' avalanche
Broke out, and in a wail which seemed to end
My life:
Philmona, if one moment with you were
Not worth a life to ponder its sweet charm,
It would be better that the day we met
Had been in nature's course ne'er issued forth
From womb of time.
And I do love too well to tempt you now.
Your duty is to him to whom you swore
To love through all the gentle holy hours
That a sweet mate makes to her husband due;
I blame you not for that which you have done.
It is no sorrow to us both to know
That we have loved and have been loved not vain;
For were it but the thought that we have kissed
And let our hearts beat for each other once,
It were all worth a life to but remember this.

When I go forth from you this dreary night
And drift once more into the marts of men,
And settling down into the seamy years,
Melt from your thoughts as doth the snow in spring,
I would you to forget that all hath been;
That we did ever love; that thy sweet soul
Hath scared into my life so deep a mark,
That all the eons from the edge of time
Could not efface.

And then she fell to trembling on my lips
In that sweet space when lives would reach to years;

But as the midnight tolled, and shadows from
The sea stole o'er the beach and mantled o'er
Our loves, with one long hungry look she stole
From out my life, and left me in the night.

* * * * *
And then I rose and hurried from the spot,
Where stood the door of all my faded life;
And left its trees and walks, and lonely haunts
So full of memories from the far-off past,
And went away out into the hot world,
And seethed along in its strange feverish wave,
That cast me here one day upon this shore.

I love to wander now in these sweet groves
Where she once lingered, she who now is dead.
I love to listen to the singing birds when spring
First swells the teeming buds, and sweeter May
Laughs soft with brighter sunshine in
These groves.

And the hoar sea, the same as ever now:
Now calm, then moaning in its giant strength—
Not worn with age as human passions grow—
Then sleeping calmly, as a gentle beam
That hovers o'er an infant's hallow'd dream.

Here I will stay, and lap out my old age
In this sweet spot, and watch the heavy years,
Whose mould'ring tread comes leaning on my life,
As one who comes at evening with a load,
In haste to reach his homestead o'er the sun
Sets purple on the sea.

This is my story, stranger, this is all;
'Tis but the dark dread burden of a life
That warp'd itself from sunshine into shade.

And this is all; yes, stranger, this is all.
And what is left
But the strange murmur of the calling sea,
But the sad rustle of the soft-voiced trees,
And that wild cry from my dead, better life;
And Time himself, who whispers that one day
I too will go as went those dusty years,
Where never more will haunting memories speak;
Where never more can sleeping sorrows rise,
In their white shrouds, from out the grave of night;
Where never more the "might have been" can come
And sit about my life—where I will rest.

Where never more will laugh or tear come near,
And song and sunshine, and hot pulse of youth,
And all that's fair and sweet and beautiful
To know.

Farewell; it is the end; 'tis but a dream,
A sudden waking in the weary night,
And still the streams drift on down to the sea,
And I am nearing to the land of eld,
Where vapors rise beyond the shimmering trees,
And Time's great ocean laps, and laps, and laps,
And stretches on and out into the night;
And there are ships that sail from that dim shore,
And shadow voices coming from the dark;
Here I will go! Farewell! roll to the sea,
Great stream, and mix me in thy wave,
Till I find rest.

And then I left him, and I came away;
And each side, downward by the sea and shore,
Died as I journeyed all the ancient place,
All the quaint gables and the silent lawns,
With ghostly trees that faded into night.
But still his tale did linger in my heart,
And I well know that he stays ever there,
And looketh on this picture of the past,
And knows no future, but the soft decay,
Of all things and all lives, as olden oaks
That moulder at the base of their own hills.

HURON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

The system of 'marks' may be all very well for children, but for young men at a university it is *infra dig*. The same may be said of recitations. And yet the remark is made that we should 'not expect the Yankee world to hang back with you (Canadian universities) to old notions.' So far as 'college customs and institutions' are concerned, if we have not got rid of all the objectionable ones, at any rate we have kept free from those to which some colleges in New England cling with the blindest conservatism.

* * *

The two most celebrated painters of the modern Flemish school are called Lies and Woppers. There is also a rising young limner, one Van Corker. At least, so Chaffey writes the trusting Spot.

SEALING WAX and women are very much alike. Both burn to keep a secret; both have their melting moments, and let it out.

* * *
THE holidays and half-holidays which break in on the work of the week in the English public schools reduce the total compulsory hours by from one-third to one-half in the course of the week. That follows which might be expected. The mental culture which the best and hardest-working boys take away is considerable, perhaps as great as that which is aided by any teaching in any country, whilst the rank and file, judging from results, are somewhat neglected. It would be almost impossible for an average German or an average French boy to know so little as the average English boy who has received a public school education. I am inclined to take the conservative view, that this defect in English (and it may be added American) education has more appearance than reality. The systems prevailing on the continent have a common tendency to overwork a boy, not so much on account of the amount of study exacted, as of the uniformity of action and general routine enforced. That Chinese element in both the German and French character, the passion for systematization, is made evident in the regulations and curricula of the gymnasia and the lycée. The consequence is that the *vim* of young intellect is at once strained and deadened. Three half-holidays in the week would be an effective check to a training which treats the brain as a machine, and shuts off the steam of animal spirits. In this belief, I would vote against the Princeton trustees who wish to put the brakes on sport and athletics in the college.

* * *
OVERHEARD in an Oxford livery stable.—Freshman to Ostler: 'But are you quite sure his knees are safe—all the skin seems off them?' Ostler: 'Safe, sir? Why, that's just where it is—he ha' been down so often on them knees, that he's got accustomed like to it, and he's up agin afore you know as he's fell.'

* * *
OLD Dimpsey (to Young Dimpsey): 'What do you mean, sir, by having a cigar in your mouth?' Young Dimpsey: 'Where else should I put it, pa?'

* * *
In the *Saturday Review*, November 19th, there is an article on athletic training, which I recommend to every foot-ball player in the University. The writer, with the help of Dr. Carpenter, utterly demolishes the underdone meat theory which is so much sworn by. Some of the undergraduates, who were preparing for the McGill match, seemed to think that an almost raw beefsteak for lunch was an indispensable part of the day's training. They may be surprised to hear that food of quite another kind should have been taken:

According to this (Mayer's comparison of the body to a steam engine), non-nitrogenous food represents the fuel, and nitrogenous the metal of the boilers and cylinders. When there is a great development of force there will be a large increase in the consumption of the former, but only a slight increase in the consumption of the latter due to extra wear and tear. It is true, no doubt, that nitrogenous food is required for the renovation of the muscle, which wears out as all the tissues of the body wear out; but the consumption of muscle caused by effort—which, as we have said, has been likened to the wear and tear of a machine—is small when compared with the consumption of the non-nitrogenous substances, which represent the fuel that is burnt to maintain the force developed. It is therefore clear, that when there is severe and continuous physical effort, a large supply of the latter kind of food material will be required to make good the loss occasioned by that effort, while of the former only a slight increase will be made necessary. The principle followed in training is exactly to reverse things. It is true that men are no longer encouraged (except in universities) to gorge themselves with underdone meat, and to avoid sweets as if they were poison; but still, in the main, the trainer favors meat, and watches with some jealousy and restricts the other kinds of food. He ought to do just the opposite.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

THERE is some talk of placing the Ontario Art School directly under the control of the Education Department. We believe this to be a step in the right direction. The necessity for more efficient instruction in drawing is felt in nearly all the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools throughout the country. Very soon teachers who have completed a course at the Art School will find their services as much in request, and will command as good salaries, as classical and science men command at the present day. It is the intention of the Minister of Education to establish the Art School in the Departmental Building in the city, where it will be quite available for all teachers attending the Normal School, and will secure for them the possibility of a special training in drawing under departmental supervision; they will thus become competent to teach drawing in a practical and scientific way. The large collection of models, copies and specimens in the museum of the Departmental Building will be of immense value now that a practical use is to be made of them.

From the latest *Acta* we learn that the Faculty of Columbia have agreed that it would be a good plan for that institution to become co-educational.

THE *Yale Courant* says that the Glee Club contemplates giving concerts at the following places, if halls can be procured, during its western trip in the Christmas vacation: Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and probably New York.

COLUMBIA. Columbia is the richest college in the United States, with an annual income of \$315,000; next comes Harvard, with \$231,000; then John Hopkins', with \$180,000; Yale has \$136,000; the University of California, \$105,000; and Cornell, \$100,000.

Columbia College has established a department of architecture, and has called Prof. W. R. Wade, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to occupy the professorial chair, at a salary of \$5,000. His method of instruction is largely his own.

Columbia has established a six-year honor course in Modern Languages, and Scandinavian is included in the list.

HARVARD College was named after John Harvard, who, in 1638, left to the college £779 and a library of over three hundred books. Williams College was named after Colonel Ephraim Williams, a soldier of the Old French war. Dartmouth College was named after Lord Dartmouth, who subscribed a large amount and was president of the first board of trustees. Brown University received its name from Hon. Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate and endowed the college very largely. Columbia College was called King's College till the close of the war for independence, when it was named Columbia. Bowdoin was named after Governor Bowdoin, of Maine. Yale College was named after Elihu Yale, who made liberal donations to it. Colby University was named after Mr. Colby, of Boston, who gave \$50,000 to the college in 1866.

At Cambridge, England, the Freshmen class numbers 835.

A NATIONAL college at Montpelier, France, has been recently opened for women.

SWARTMORE College, in Pennsylvania, was burned recently, the loss involved being \$250,000. The fire originated from an explosion of chemicals.

NEW YORK, as well as other large cities, is promised a rare treat for the winter. Mr. George Riddle, who played *Edipus* in "The *Edipus Tyrannus*," as played at Harvard last winter, has resigned his professorship, and turned his attention to the stage. Accordingly a season of Greek Tragedy in the original Greek has been arranged for him. He will be supported by an English-speaking company, so that the performance will not be all Greek to the audience.

ENGLAND has 4 universities, France 15, and Germany 22. Ohio, with that simplicity characteristic of the West, contents itself with 33.

ANN ARBOR talks of having a Greek play.

PRINCETON has 527 students; Dartmouth, 426; Williams, 253; Columbia, 1,494; Ann Arbor, 1,458; Harvard, 1,382.

HARVARD exceeded its income this year by over \$20,000.

CAMBRIDGE has dropped Greek from the list of required studies.

COLLEGE NEWS. The attendance at the debate on Friday evening was small. Probably because of the character of the subject chosen to be discussed, and of the fact that the debate was a closed one, a dull evening was anticipated. But if the debate was of a disappointing character, the discussion which occurred afterwards, on the question of the advisability of holding a *conversazione* this year, went a long way towards redeeming the evening from dullness, and showed with what readiness and vigor men will speak *impromptu* on any subject interesting to them. It was supposed by some that the production of the talked-of Greek play would interfere with the claims of the College *conversazione*, and several speeches were made in which it was advised that the whole energy of the College be devoted to carrying through satisfactorily one or the other. The society finally, however, decided by vote that both projects could be successfully undertaken, and a committee, consisting of representatives from the graduates and the several years, was accordingly elected to take in hand the *conversazione*. The committee is as follows: Graduates, Messrs. G. Davis, J. D. Cameron, F. Manley, W. Cook, J. S. Mackay; Fourth Year, Messrs. Günther, J. M., Clark, and Haddow; Third Year, Messrs. Fairclough, George and Dewart; Second Year, Messrs. Mulvey, McWhinney and Henderson; First Year, Messrs. Irving, Beatty, and Coleman—the general committee of the society to be *ex officio* members. At the next public debate, which is to be held on the 20th of January, the following gentlemen were elected to take part: Essayist, Mr. J. H. Burnham; Reader, Mr. A. Henderson; Speakers, Messrs. J. M. Clark, W. W. Creelman, E. P. Davis, and G. S. Macdonald. The practice thus initiated of electing the speakers from among the undergraduates, will, it is hoped, be always followed in future.

AN open meeting of the Literary Society on December 16th, will be the last meeting of this term. Mr. DeGuerre will read an essay; and Messrs. Lobb and Günther respectively will lead the affirmative and negative of a debate on the question, "Are the differences in national character owing more to social and political than to climatic causes?"

THERE was no meeting of the Natural Science Association last Wednesday night.

At a meeting of the students of the Toronto School of Medicine, held on the 8th inst., a society was organized, whose object, as expressed by the constitution, is to encourage original research in medical science, and to aid in the study of subjects prescribed by the school curriculum. After routine business the society, which is to be known as the "Toronto School of Medicine Medical Society," proceeded with the election of officers for the present session, with the following result: President, A. H. Wright, B.A., M.B.; 1st Vice-President, J. T. Duncan; 2nd Vice-President, W. C. Cuthbertson; Recording Secretary, F. J. Dolsen, B.A.; Treasurer, J. W. Patterson, M.A.; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Clendenan; Curator, S. Stewart, B.A.; Councillors, W. H. Aikins, B.A., W. J. Robinson, W. H. Montague, W. A. Richardson, and M. R. Elliott. The Faculty have kindly undertaken to furnish a reading room for the society, and everything foreshadows its prosperity.

A MEETING of the Representative Committee was held on Wednesday, at which the decision of the College Council, in regard to the whereabouts of holding the Greek play, was heard. It was found impossible to have the sanction of the Council for holding it anywhere but in Convocation Hall, and on motion, it was decided to hold it there. The lessening effect of this cramping upon the receipts forced the committee to change their plans very materially, and to narrow down the expenses to the lowest possible figure. With very strict economy in every particular, it is thought that \$1,700 will pay all disbursements. The date of the performance will be early in March, and tickets will be obtainable about the tenth of January; priority of application from that time to secure choice of seats when the plan is opened. It is intended to hold two consecutive performances, and it is estimated that the seating capacity on each occasion will be six hundred. The price of the tickets is not yet fixed, but \$2 for reserved seats, and \$1 for general admittance, were spoken of as the probable figures. The music for the chorus is to be placed in the hands of the Glee Club before vacation. The following committees were then struck off to look after the various departments, after adding the names of Mons. E. Pernet, Messrs. C. C. McCaul, B.A., G. S. Macdonald, C. J. Campbell, J. M. Clark and Fairclough, to the Representative Committee. *Music*: Prof. Wright, Mons. E. Pernet, and Messrs. Wade, Blake, Campbell and Wishart (convener). *Finance*: For Undergraduates, Fourth Year: Messrs. Lindsey, Campbell and Blake (convener). Third Year: Messrs. Osler, Fairclough and Bristol. Second Year: Messrs. McKenzie, Boville and Wigle. First Year: Messrs. Hamilton, Irving and Vickers. For Senate Council and Graduates: Prof. Hutton, Messrs. Kingsford and Culham. *Ways and Means*: Profs. Hutton and Pike, Messrs. Kingsford, Culham, Cameron, Lindsey, Günther, Macdonald and Bristol. *Acting*: Professors Hutton (convener), Wright and Pike, Mr. Vines, the Dean, and Messrs. McCaul, Gwynne and Haddow. *Printing and Advertising*: Messrs. Kingsford, Cameron and Lindsey.

THE year 1881-2 is to be marked rightly enough in the calendar of University College as a year of progress. The Greek play alone is an enormous stride in advance. The advisability of holding the *conversazione* also is rather questionable. The Students' Union will serve to mark out the year as one bristling with men of energy and tact, while public opinion is beginning to concede that the freshman movement has its good points.

THE first meeting of the Scientific Society of Toronto School of Medicine will be held the second week in January. Dr. Richardson, the president, will deliver his inaugural address. The subject for discussion will be, "The cause of the present epidemic of typhoid fever," introduced by Mr. Montague, followed by Messrs. F. H. McMahon, R. F. Coulter, and H. Patterson, M.A.

THERE is no small dissatisfaction among members of "K" Company, Q. O. R., on account of the manner in which the prizes have been distributed this year. It was expected that a public presentation of prizes would be held of a more prominent character than in former years; and this was the more desirable on account of the high value of the prizes, three excellent rifles being among the list. It is said, moreover, that the majority of the non-coms. were in favor of a public presentation. But this week the prize-winners were notified, through a bulletin-board notice, that they could receive their prizes in the captain's private room.

At a general meeting of the Gymnasium Association, the following gentlemen were chosen as committee-men, in place of those who forfeited office by non-attendance on committee meetings: Third Year,

Mr. O. Weldy ; Second Year, Mr. A. Henderson ; First Year, Mr. G. Mickle.

MORE than five hundred students, representing the various educational institutions of the city, met in Temperance Hall last night for the purpose of establishing a Students' Union. Mr. W. Mulock, the Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University, occupied the chair. A programme of the order of events and of the various subjects for discussion lent dispatch to the proceedings. The chairman in opening said that there were some subjects that he was pleased to see were not included in the programme for discussion: hazing, for instance, perhaps omitted for two reasons; either freshmen had been excluded from participation in the proceedings, or hazing was a thing of the past. After setting forth the object of the meeting, he called on Mr. G. Sandfield Macdonald. This gentleman moved that it be "*Resolved*, that in the opinion of this convention, the common interests of students in this city will be largely furthered by the establishment of a Students' Union." He called attention to the absence of sociability and intercourse among students of different pursuits and character, with the broadening effect that such intercourse invariably produces. Scarcity of knowledge of what goes on in the other colleges tends to narrow-mindedness, and gives an exaggerated notion of local greatness. There was, he maintained, among the sixteen hundred students of this city no recognized bond of union, no class sentiment, scattered as the students were over the whole city. In the university cities of Europe, such as Paris, Vienna and Berlin, the social connection had produced such a result as the Latin Quarter in Paris, with privileges there maintained by civic authority; while Germany will always remember with gratitude the influence of student-opinion in starting the action against Napoleon. By union the opinion of student-bodies has great weight with public opinion. I have often been asked, what influence can a collective student-opinion have? to which I answer that the student-body is as representative a one as there is in the Dominion; in fact, is the pick of the Province.

Mr. Montague, in seconding this resolution, said that he was authorized to offer the support of the Toronto Medical School to establishing this union, believing that it would beget progress. He believed that if ever this union established secured the right of parliamentary representation, that Mr. Mulock should be its representative. He thought that students should look down from a dignified position on all such ignorant persons as grinned at every project for intellectual advancement. He felt the want of co-operative sympathy between students following different pursuits, for it is not only our exclusive course that we have to follow, but to become versed in such practical experiences as are acquired by intellectual association. Each profession should learn something from the other. Theologians, for example, from intercourse with men of science, should learn to handle less rudely than they at present do illustrations from the sciences often used in the pulpit.

Mr. Nelson, on behalf of the Law Students, tendered their appreciation of the benefits likely to accrue from sociability and interchange of thought. The concentrated action of the students of his profession had compelled the Benchers, but last week, to establish a law school with competent lecturers.

Mr. Davis thought that a Union might consider such questions as new methods of studying and for examinations; while Mr. Yorkerman spoke strongly on behalf of the Veterinary College students against the impositions of booksellers and other middlemen on students.

Mr. Wade said that co-operation in the shape of Grangerism was not co-operation pure and simple, and suggested a system by which a co-operative clause could be inserted in the constitution of the Union, attaching a fee to membership, which latter would entitle students to a discount of 25 per cent. on books and materials. Every bookseller calculated to make at least 33 per cent. A salaried official might be got to carry out a system of interchanging books.

The representative of the students of the Ontario Dental College, and Mr. Boville, for the Baptist students, expressed their hearty sympathy with the movement.

Mr. Coulter knew of a man who would supply books and material at a margin of 8 per cent.—40 per cent. less than the present prices.

The Chairman, in putting the motion, called attention to the fact that mere scholastic attainment was not every part of a student's education. The fact, that in the records of educational institutions the men who attained the highest honors in life were not always highest on the class lists, showed this. The resolution was unanimously carried.

It was then resolved, "That the Student's Union consist of the following bodies:

Toronto University College.
Trinity College.
Toronto School of Medicine.

Trinity Medical School.
Toronto Law Students.
Knox College.
Baptist College.
Protestant Episcopal Divinity School.
Veterinary College.
Ontario School of Dentistry;

and such other bodies of students as may from time to time be admitted thereto." Carried almost unanimously. Each of the above mentioned bodies will appoint delegates, these delegates to constitute a representative body, having the following powers:

1st. To consider questions of common interest to students, and take measures to carry out, as far as possible, the decisions arrived at, after the ratification of these decisions by the general body of students.

2nd. To convene mass-meetings of the students at whatever time and for whatever purposes may seem advisable to them, or on the representation of any one body that they have just cause for such a meeting being called, with the condition that there must be a mass-meeting at least once every two months.

A committee representing all bodies present was then chosen to draft a constitution, to be submitted to a future meeting for adoption.

'**VARSITY MEN.** Mr. J. Ferguson, B.A., M.B., '80, a member of the Faculty of the T. S. M., has completely recovered from his severe attack of typhoid fever, and is again able to attend to his professional duties.

Monsieur Pernet has returned from Europe.

Three of last year's graduates have entered upon a course of theology at the Baptist College—Messrs. P. K. Dayfoot, J. J. Baker, and D. A. McGregor.

Mr. J. W. Roswell, of the Second Year, has been for more than a week in the Toronto Hospital with typhoid fever. At the beginning of this week he was seriously ill, but at last accounts is rapidly improving.

Mr. W. W. Campbell, Second Year, is just recovering from a dangerous illness.

'VARSITY SPORT.

THE Harvard students are going in for Hare and Hounds.

THE score in the contest for the foot-ball championship this fall, is as follows: Yale, 2 victories and 1 draw game; Princeton, 1 victory and 2 draw games; Harvard, 1 victory, 1 draw game and 1 defeat; Columbia, 3 defeats. This leaves Yale at the head of the list, though if one less safety touch-down had been made by Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Harvard would have tied for first place.—*Echo*.

THE third annual meeting of the American Base Ball Association was held at the Massasoit House, in Springfield, Mass., last Saturday. The following officers were chosen for the year: President, C. R. Webster of Dartmouth; Vice-Presidents, E. L. Dillingham of Yale, A. R. Dilts of Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, W. G. Merrill of Brown. The revision of the constitution and the adoption of several by-laws constituted the larger part of the business. The annual meeting will come hereafter on the first Saturday of March, thus doing away with the special meeting at that time. The annual tax was raised from five to fifteen dollars for each college. The Geo. Wight ball and Spaulding's Base Ball Guide were adopted for the year. The pennant for the last year was formally awarded to Yale.

ANN ARBOR is attempting to inaugurate a Western Foot-ball League.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

SIR,—One not far from Toronto writes after his name, "M.D., University College, Toronto."

Will you kindly give information in the 'Varsity as to when the College commenced to grant degrees of this sort, and what are the requirements? By so doing you will confer a favor on some anxious inquirers, one of whom is your present

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