

THE WHITE AND BLUE.

VOLUME I.]

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A WARNING.

B. hold again is 'told the truth so sad
'Tat too much learning drives us mad'
Seize ye the Victim; with strong cords him seize
Ere yet the fiendish smile his countenance leaves.
Impale the wretch, and at the College gate
Let wondering freshman read the awful fate
Of one who 'saged more than the course prescribed,
Dabbled in Names, and thus so early died.

K. K.

The new Hemenway Gymnasium, at Harvard,
was first opened for public inspection on the 8th,
and was first opened for athletic exercise on the
Monday following. One of its features is the row-
ing room admirably fitted for the purpose for which
it was intended, being eighteen by eighty feet in
size and supplied with machines so arranged that
two eights can practice at the same time. The
varsity machines are new and arranged, so that
they can be rowed port or starboard. The other
machines are those which were in the boat-house,
but they have been made over so as to answer the
purpose as well as new ones.

A. B., whose commendable suggestion appears
in another column, has requested us to ask fourth
year men to express through these columns any
opinion they have in regard to his suggestion, even
if they only write whether they approve of it or not.

We stated last week what was the opinion of
the students and graduates in regard to the action
of the college council in the matter of the conver-
sation. It is only proper that we should state
what we have since learned, namely, that the coun-
cil granted all that was asked of them, namely,
fourteen hundred tickets.

In No. 9 of this paper there was what appeared
to be an innocent article by 'P' on names and nick-
names, and which gave a number of instances of
the use of the latter. Now there was nothing re-
markable in the examples given had not several of
our readers taken to trying on the caps therein con-
tained, some were so struck with them that they
declared them to be just their fit, and accordingly
the went round with the paper in their hands saying
'that's me.' Others tried on a cap, thought it fitted
them, but didn't like the style and so sent articles
to the WHITE AND BLUE. We have already pub-
lished one of these, and this week we give two
others, which we think ought to close the question.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

GEO. SMITH, B.A., '79, is professor of Latin in
the Literary Institute, Woodstock.

The sum of \$37,354.13 has been expended on the
School of Practical Science building.

VICTORIA University has made its matriculation
examination to correspond with that of Toronto.

The secretary of the general committee was last
week fined five cents for a breach of the library
regulations.

MR. A. S. LOWN, of the fourth year and Mr. I. M.
Levan of the third year have been appointed assis-
tants of the librarian.

SAMUEL WOODS, M.A., (gold medalist, classics,
'62), and recently one of the examiners of this Uni-
versity, is performing the duties of professor of
classics in Queen's College, Kingston, until a suc-
cessor of the late Professor McKerras shall be ap-
pointed.

The next regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A.,
will be held as usual in the Society Room at eleven
this forenoon. Subject: 'The character of a disci-
ple.' There will be a business meeting at the
close for the election of secretary-treasurer. All
are invited.

The members of the Senate who retire this year
are: Elected by convocation—James Fisher, M.A.,
Archibald F. Campbell, M.A., Samuel Woods,
M.A.; nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor—
Hugh McMahon, Q.C., C. S. Gzowski, C. E., John
Macdonald.

COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS.

A greater or less number of organizations are supported by the students of our colleges. We have literary societies, debating clubs, science associations, Y. M. C. A.'s, college papers, and the like, all of which might come under the heading *intellectual*. Then there is the *social*, made up of glee clubs, entertainments to which the public are invited, class organizations, etc. Next and last the *athletic* associations take up no small share of the attention. What we want to direct attention to in this place is the relation that should exist between these various organizations—or the same idea might be put in the form of two questions: first, how the energy of the students is to be confined to a comparatively few organizations and not allowed to dissipate itself in trying to support an abnormal number of weak ones; second, how are those that are of the right kind to be kept from clashing with one another.

As to the first of these points, most students will admit that there are *too many* organizations about our colleges. What we want is a less number, but those to be possessed of greater vitality; and if the number cannot be reduced, then, at all events, some of them should be subordinated to others of more importance. Those organizations which embrace the largest number of members, and which have concern of the interests of the largest number, should have the first place in the attention and support of the students. For instance, in what we have called the intellectual organizations, a strong and active literary society ought to be maintained before any other. Its proceedings ought to be of such a character that every student could take an interest in them, and its advantages such that every student should feel a desire to share in them. A good reading room should be one of the adjuncts of such a society. Among all the organizations about a college, none is so well calculated to form a sort of common council, where all students can brush against one another; and in which all are on an equal footing, as a good general literary society. Consequently none of the inferior organizations should ever have the same claim on the loyalty of students as it has, and its interests should never be sacrificed to a more limited society.

The same rule should apply in the matter of athletics. Owing to certain natural advantages, or to tradition and taste, some one sport is or should be the game at a particular college. When regard is had to the season, two different sports may sometimes be cultivated, as, for instance, some particular ball-game in the fall, and rowing in the spring and summer. But whatever the sport is that students find suited to their location or to their tastes, that is the one which should be supported by all the students, if not as active players, at least as members of the club. And just as a reading room is the adjunct of the literary society, so a gymnasium is a necessity on the side of athletics. It is only by keeping up a gymnasium and by fostering one particular game that a college can hope for athletic standing in the student world. But it must not be thought that we advocate that senseless idea of over-training and over-doing a thing which is characteristic of most athleticism of the

present day. On the contrary, we hold that all games about a college should be of the nature of a recreation for, and exercise to, the student; but at the same time we think this is best attained by the fostering of one particular game, along with occasional contests between colleges playing the same game.

Let us then apply these principles to our own college life. While we have various societies of the first class, let the literary society and the reading room have the strongest claim on our attention, and let us not allow any other organization to which we may belong to keep us away from the more important one. Then as to games: foot-ball, as played by either of the clubs, has been the traditional game of University College, and should have the support of all its students. It is best suited to our situation, our climate, and our grounds, and is a sport in which the greatest number can take part. If any of the students wish to introduce new games let them do so, but do not let the new play interfere with the popular pastime. As we have a gymnasium building but no appliances therein, it should be the duty of the foot-ball club or the gymnasium association to take the matter up, and try and have it in running order by next fall.

After the literary society and foot-ball, a glee club is the thing which distributes its special advantages to all. To have a good student's chorus at all our meetings would go a long way in making them attractive. Let us then all support the glee club, if not as singers, at least as subscribers to its funds. Then there is the college paper, devoted to the interests of the students and their societies. It should have every student on its subscription list, and not only their subscription, but their contributions in the shape of articles and items as well.

But while we wish to see these four flourish before the others, we do not wish to see any of our present societies go down. They have their special aims and are entitled to support, but they should never clash with the more general organizations.

TEN YEARS HENCE.

A. B., a fourth year man, writes us as follows:—
I would like to make to the undergraduates in arts of the fourth year a suggestion (by no means a new one), which, if they or a considerable number of them fell in with it, might easily have a more real existence than a mere suggestion. I mean to suggest that in this their last acclamatory term at the college they should bind themselves in some way to meet at a fixed place ten years hence, and celebrate the event, by a dinner, or in whatever way it will then be customary to celebrate an event of this nature. After the fifty members of the fourth year separate in June, they will speedily become scattered to various parts, and some will probably not see others during the whole decade from now till 1890; the names of some will be forgotten (alas, gentlemen, 'tis true!); the very forms of some at the end of ten years will have escaped the memory. Such a re-union as I suggest after such a lapse of time, ought to meet with universal approval, as it will surely form an event of some interest in all our lives. In those days some of us, (and, to judge from present intentions, a goodly number) will be

prosecuting delinquents, or defending clients; and what more glorious idea can present itself than to think that after a hard day's fight in behalf of some unfortunate defendant we shall spend that evening where law shall have no domain, where nothing shall engage the attention but the revival of old college associations, the hours 'loafed' on Yonge street, or spent (or mis-spent) in a garter, the Friday night meetings where the distinguished orator, Mr. X., (one of our number) first learned to hold forth; or in fine, the conversazions which we did not hold. That evening will be an occasion when theologists, whose faces by that time will have become very grave and sedate, may relax their long-contracted muscles, and sing with the rest of us *Nunc est Bibendum*, and have a high time generally, even as they are now said on occasions to have concerted pieces on the tin whistle and comb at Knox, and to make a bedlam out of that institution. Theologs, *carpete diem*: it will not be objected to you ten years hence to meet in public your old college comrades; and besides, the outside public won't know anything of what transpires at the dinner; no reporters allowed, and consequently nothing will be said about broken glasses or distorted cravats, or unseemly grimaces in the singing of 'Old Grimes.' Gentlemen, in those days some of us shall be school-teachers. And here a fine excuse will be afforded us to leave our rural abodes and come down to the metropolis for a couple of days, and once more delight in looking into the shop windows, and perhaps go to the theatre with Books in the evening. Or if there be politicians among us (and I guess there are) what a fine opportunity of re-reading our views and reputation, and securing votes! Would-be-politicians should consider if this is not a far sighted policy, and one which they should support. Ten years hence! We shall not then be distinguished by classics or metaphysics, moderns or mathematics; but our service to the community and to the state will be the criterion. It shall probably delight some of the lesser lights of us to have an opportunity of shaking hands, and renewing our acquaintance, with this rising legal luminary, or that already celebrated preacher; or perhaps a poet will be amongst us. But it is probable, too, gentlemen, that while most of us will doubtless be bustling about and jostling through the crowded world, there are some who will have made their exit from this world's stage, and for whom the dark curtain shall have dropped. Gentlemen, come forward and sign the pledge to meet in 1890.

NAMES AND NICKNAMES.

THE WHITE AND BLUE has, during its short existence, been favoured with articles of various kinds and of various degrees of merit. But perhaps the most remarkable of all is one that appeared in a late number entitled, 'Names, nick names, noms de plume.' It is especially devoted to wit and the personal recollections of the writer. The former expressed chiefly in puns, the latter in the doings and jokes of the writer and his friends.

And to begin with he is not one of those narrow minded individuals whose reading and thought have been entirely turned in one direction. Not at all.

His reading and everything about him is wide, and he spares no pains to proclaim this laudable fact. He seems to labour under the impression that the value of an article depends on the amount of knowledge displayed in it, and he has made his as valuable as possible. His wit is shown in fourteen puns, his learning in sixteen French and Latin phrases, and his multifarious learning in thirty-two quotations, ranging from Shakespeare to Pinafore. In fact to judge from the disjointed condition of the article and the lack of relevancy in many of the quotations and witticisms, one would suppose that the article had been written for the sake of the quotations and puns instead of their being introduced to illustrate what he had to say.

And yet the writer displays many excellent qualities. He has great industry and considerable research. The collection of nick names and noms de plume that he offers us is interesting and highly curious. His abilities as a compiler are evidently great, and if only turned in the right direction, as for instance, to the work of a lexicographer, would, no doubt, give valuable results. And on this very account it is especially to be regretted that so much industry has been wasted in the collecting and rehashing of stale jokes. It is really heart-rendering to see these old things revived that we had flattered ourselves were forever consigned to the oblivion they deserve. When in reading the WHITE AND BLUE one meets with extracts from Pinafore and jokes about a man's cranium 'emerging through the hair,' he is irresistibly reminded of Falstaff's description of Justice Shallow's youthful days when he too was 'flourishing and jolly, and naughty and nice.' 'He came ever in the rearward of fashion and sung those tunes to the over-scutched hives which he heard the carmen whistle and swear they were his fancies.'

Many, no doubt, would consider his disjointed style as a blemish, for although a marvel of mosaic it certainly is not in the manner of the best English prose writers. As an assistance towards eliminating this defect, we would suggest a careful study of the prose writings of Mr. Matthew Arnold. And, indeed, he could get many valuable hints from Abbott and Seeley's remarks on patchwork, which he will find on page 106 of their little book entitled 'English lessons for English people.' In fact, he seems entirely unable to distinguish between a style suitable to conversation and one suitable to the WHITE AND BLUE. This is particularly noticeable in his puns, many of which would be passable and some even good if 'secreted' impromptu in ordinary conversation. But when given us in print as finished jokes, they are to say the least a failure. Here is one taken at random. It may not be known to our classical tutor that an *Impetuous Caesar* lives amongst us, yet such is the *baulful* fact. Is the sheriff aught else? We have heard worse puns than this,—but not much worse. There is nothing so pitiful as to see a man *trying* to be funny.

But the most objectionable feature of all is his intense personality. He is continually obtruding himself and his friends, and appears to think that we are all acquainted with their nick names, their peculiarities and their little jokes, and can recognize them by the most obscure allusion. In fact,

he and his friends are like the nobility, known by all men. Of course we ordinary mortals have an intense curiosity to learn something of the doings of these great men. And from sheer kindness of heart our author condescends to give us a few episodes from their lives. He tells us that 'Our Alfred' still frequents Coleman's, that 'Our Willie,' 'Our John' and 'A. B.' are lately married, that 'W. N.' still thinks life worth living, and has only once disgraced himself. Apparently we owe this last very interesting bit of information less to the writer's good nature than to the fact that it affords him an opportunity of getting off one of his wretched Pinafore jokes: 'what never! well, only once; Even Justice Shallow would have blushed at this. And to conclude, although this most extraordinary writer signs himself P, he gives us many clues to his personality. Apparently thinking, it is worth our while to puzzle a little over the author of so good a thing—yet, all the time intending that our trouble shall be in vain, for when he has immortalized his friends why should he not do as much for himself? Consequently he lets us catch frequent glimpses of his real person, as honest Bottom says, 'Nay, and half his face must be seen through the lion's neck.' He tells us that he graduated lately, that he studied at Upper Canada College; by his phraseology, points out law as his profession; by his quotations and French phrases, hints at modern languages as his honor department, and besides gives us the nick-names of his personal friends. In fact, it is as though he should say 'I Pyramus am not Pyramus, but Bottom the Weaver.'

B. B.

TO THE EDITOR.—It would be a pity, I think, to have so young a periodical as your paper committed to such a degrading heresy as materialism. I therefore beg to call your attention to the doctrine implicitly held by the writer of a recent ambitious production on nick names (who ought to have known better than to use *bons hommes* as he did), and creeping into in the expression 'intellectual secretions.' This, of course, is rank Cabanism, and the public ought not to be permitted to imagine that it is taught in University College. FRANCAIS.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

YALE and Columbia have bicycle clubs.

OF the three thousand seven hundred professors employed in the United States, 1,200 are from Wesleyan university, Conn.

THE university of Michigan has placed journalism among its subjects of instruction, and lectures in that profession will shortly be instituted at Ann Arbor by Prof. Tyler.

Queen's College has sustained a severe loss in the death of Professor McKERRAN. He will be especially missed by the students, in whose interests and organizations he always took great interest.

THE prospect of several games of Rugby next spring is good. Racine and Toronto both expect return matches. Of these the former will probably take place on our own campus as the association has no more money to spend on games in Detroit. Besides these an effort will be made to secure a trial with Cornell. Princeton and Yale have indirectly expressed their willingness to meet us at Buffalo, but they never practice in the spring hence we cannot hope to try them until next fall. *Chronicle* (Ann Arbor)

In respect to throwing the ball, eight colleges have made the following records in feet and inches: Trinity, 360; Bowdoin, 332.3; Yale, 326.7; Michigan University, 324.10; Dartmouth, 318.11; Marietta, 315; Virginia, 313.11; Syracuse, 300.

THE Cornell University farm, including campus, consists of 264 acres; the total endowment fund is \$1,263,999; salaries of 54 instructors (to all ranks) amount to \$73,283; annual expenditures, about \$110,000; number of graduates, 621; of undergraduates, 435.

THERE are 425 colleges in the United States, or one to every 100,000 inhabitants. New York has one to 320,000; Massachusetts one to 230,000; Connecticut one to 200,000; Rhode Island one to 160,000; Pennsylvania one to 135,000; Illinois one to 100,000; Tennessee one to 95,000; Maryland and Missouri one to 90,000; Ohio one to 80,000; Iowa one to 70,000.

'I know I'm losing ground, sir,' tearfully murmured the pale-faced freshman, 'but it is not my fault, sir. If I were to study on Sunday, as the others do, I could keep up with my class, sir—indeed, I could; but I promised mother ne-ne-never to work on the Sabbath, and I can't sir, ne-never,' and as his emotions overpowered him, he pulled out his handkerchief with such vigor that he brought out with it a small flask, three faro chips and a euchre deck, and somehow or other the professor took no more stock in that freshman's eloquence than if he had been a graven image.—*Acta Columbiana*.

The pertinacity with which an erroneous paragraph connected with some well-known name will continue to float in the newspapers, in spite of all contradictions and denials, has long been remarked upon as one of the curious characteristics of journalism. An especially amusing instance of this, however, has been supplied by the currency of a string of vulgarly-expressed commonplaces whereof the 'annual orator' before a so-called graduating class in a 'business and commercial college' relieved his alleged mind more than eight years ago. As the inauguration of Professor Porter into the presidency of Yale, which had happened at about that time, brought his name prominently into the public prints, some shameless wag of the press decided to confer newspaper immortality upon the commercial common places by accrediting them to the distinguished metaphysician of Yale. The result must have surpassed his fondest hopes, for though successive editors of all the undergraduate journals of that college have exposed the fraud time and again, the paragraph has steadily refused to be suppressed for more than a few months at most. One Yale writer tried to kill it by declaring that President Porter's real words were: 'Don't get drunk in church. Don't kick your father down stairs. Don't spit tobacco-juice on the parlor carpet. Don't murder your mother-in-law. Be decent. Take a bath occasionally. Read the *Missionary Herald*. Advertise in the *Yale Lib.*' Regardless of satire and denunciation, however, the lying paragraph of 1871 has skipped gaily along from scissors to scissors, and at last comes up smiling as follows in the *Oberlin Review* of January 8, 1880: 'The following very excellent advice of President Porter, of Yale, to his students and young men in general, we clip from an exchange: 'Young men, you are architects of your own fortunes. Rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Inscribe on your banner, 'luck is a fool; pluck is a hero. Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well for yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, go over a road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with the right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business.'

COLLEGE ITEMS.

L'INSTITUT ETHNOGRAPHIQUE has appointed Mr. W. H. Vandermissen, M.A., of University college, to be its Delegee Regional at Toronto, thus constituting him its representative for Ontario. Rev. Professor Campbell, M.A. (Tor.), is the representative in Montreal.

A. W. MARLING, B.A., '79, has just returned from pursuing a theological course at Princeton, N.J. under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, he will set out in the spring to enter the missionary field in Western Africa, near the equator.

THREE graduates of the class of '77 are studying the law abroad. W. A. Hunter and R. W. Kennedy, after spending two years in Knox are studying now, the former in Union Theological Seminary, New York, the latter in the United Presbyterian College, Elmburgh. J. W. Bell is taking a complete theological course in Leipzig, Germany.

The Society has adopted a recommendation from a special committee to the effect that programmes of the public meetings be distributed five days previous to each meeting. The programmes will be placed in care of the janitor, and it is expected students will distribute them to their friends, so that the meetings may be better attended by the outside public than heretofore.

WM. McBRIDE, B.A., '79, is now prosecuting his classical studies at University college, London, England, and speaks in very high terms of the various classical professors, and of the interesting and thorough style of their teaching. The examinations there are held in June. They have such eminent men for examiners as Paley, Jevon, Darwin, Tyndall, etc. About 50 per cent. in arts are plucked each year, and in medicine, scarcely ever more than a per cent pass. The fees for a full course of classical lectures are from \$250 to \$275.

The library of the University of Toronto is gradually increasing. In 1859, the number of volumes was 14,024. Every year since additions have been made, and now the figures stand 22,294. Last year 722 volumes were added, a larger number than that of any preceding year. The oldest book in the library is a copy of Dante, published at Venice in 1492. Another interesting volume is a manuscript of the sixteenth century, of Laurentius Valla, *Elegantia lingue Latine*. One proof of the usefulness of the library is found in the large number of our students who avail themselves of its privileges.

The Glee Club began practice on Monday last, with a membership of twenty. Mr. Collins, the instructor of last year's class, has been re-engaged and will, no doubt, give every satisfaction. After the distribution of the parts by him, it was apparent that the first tenors and second basses were not so strong as they should be, and additions to their number will be welcomed at the practice next Monday. The music to be taken up to embrace glees from the Orpheus series of 4 part songs, from which 'Soldiers Love' and 'Evening' he two taken on Monday were selected. Though the conversation is not to be held, it is hoped that arrangements will be made, so that the club may appear at some of the public meetings of the society.

ONE of our students sends in the following:

Being detained in Cobourg Friday night, December 13th last, I found my way to a public meeting of the Student's Society of Victoria College held in Alumni Hall. An admission fee is charged by the Victorians at public meetings (one for 15c two for 25c). The programme is more varied than the one University College pleases to put before the

public, embracing music, a recitation, an essay and the debate. A glee club of about 12 voices had a wonderful effect in redeeming the entertainment from the dullness into which mere debating and reading essays throws an audience. Four lively pieces were sung by the club, and they were nearly all encored. Fifteen minutes is allowed to each speaker, and the speeches seem to have been prepared so as to occupy the prescribed time to a nicety. Some of the speakers had just gone through their remarks as the bell began to sound (for a bell in an unknown quarter of the room sounds the periods). The speaking was good, and in no respects inferior to what is heard at a public meeting in our own societies and sides are not lead by B.A. or M.A.'s, but by the students themselves. The attendance was nearly equal to the size of the hall, and I believe the number of ladies present was greater than the rest of the audience.

THE OBJECT OF COLLEGE TRAINING.

MEN of the fourth year, now that they are approaching graduation, are beginning to realize that life is before them. At least they are constantly being asked what have you been learning? and what are you going to do? Their position is thus depicted by a writer in the current number of the *Chronicle* (Ann Arbor):

Probably there are very few of us but during the last vacation were besieged by some superannated aunt with numerous questions as to our purpose in attending college, our studies, and for what we were fitting ourselves, and probably very few satisfactory answers were given. If we answered that we had no profession in view, we were told that ours was a bad plan, that it was a bad policy to spend so much time in the acquirement of knowledge that would be useless to us.

The same writer answers these questions. He says men do not go to college to collect facts, nor do colleges profess to turn out specialists; they only send out men educated to right modes of thought, who through association with professors and teachers of distinction, are inspired toward noble aims, who being college-bred are all the better fitted for any vocation in life, and who are able to think, plan, and systematise, for themselves. As another writer in the same paper says it is mental discipline which is the most important result of college work. Neither of the writers in question forgets that many men do not come up to this standard, but this, they say, is mostly owing to the indolence of the student himself.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A business meeting of this association was held on the evening of Saturday, the 17th inst, to discuss the draft of a constitution brought in from the general committee. As the main object of this association is not to wrangle about points of order, and pull their constitution to pieces, this business was transacted with comparatively little trouble, and the general committee's draft was adopted with a few amendments. Indeed, the only point on which there seemed to be much difference of opinion was whether the membership should be open only to graduates and under-graduates in the honor course in natural sciences, or whether it should include all who are interested in any way in the study of natural science in any of its branches. The meeting at which the association was established decided to limit the membership to the former, and this was recommended by the general committee; but by the vigorous efforts of a prominent natural

science man this decision was almost overturned. In fact his amendment was carried by a small majority, but, as an alleged ambiguity and vagueness in the wording was discovered only after it had been carried, a re-consideration was called for, and subsequent revelations decided the majority of the meeting to adopt the recommendation of the general committee.

Wednesday was recommended as the evening on which to hold the regular meetings of the association, but this was changed to Saturday.

The first ordinary meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, and after the preliminary business, Dr. Croft was called upon to preside. On taking the chair, he made a few remarks congratulating the association on its formation, and wishing it every success in its future career. He then proceeded to give a lecture on some recent discoveries in an old fellow student of his on the relations between the ancient dye, known as Tyrian purple, indigo and uric acid, which after considerably the hitherto received opinions.

A paper was then read by Mr. R. F. Kuttaf on the new process of imbedding in albumen. Mr. Rutnan had made preparations illustrative of the difficult steps in the process, which clearly showed the superiority of the imbedding mass over others hitherto employed. He explained very clearly two methods, one using both the white and yolk of the egg, and the other using only the white, and enumerated all the details of manipulation, which he had found by experiment to give the best results. The paper was an interesting and instructive one, and on taking his seat, the reader was applauded.

The last item on the programme was the reading of part of an article by Dr. Muir, on the subject of the elementary nature of the so-called elements by Mr. A. McGill.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Craft for his kindness in presiding over the first meeting of the association, for his interesting and valuable lecture, and for his words of encouragement and promise of support. The roll showed twenty-three members present. The programme of the next meeting on Saturday evening, the 31st inst., is: a paper on Edison's discoveries, by Mr. C. G. S. Lindsey; a paper on Fungus and Agriculture by Mr. G. H. Carveth, and a discussion on the basis of our knowledge of Geology and Paleontology to be introduced by Mr. A. B. Davidson.

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A case of nine first-class microscopes reached the school a short time ago. This is a step in the right direction, and means that this school is determined not to be out-done by any other medical institution in the Dominion. Every one knows the immense value a good microscope in the examination of the minute organisms of nature. It is decidedly of more importance to the pathologist in his studies on diseased states.

Mr. H. Montgomery, M.A., was appointed by the Faculty as lecturer on Botany and Zoology, a position which he has very successfully filled during the present year.

The final class this year is large, and promises to be one of more than average standing, and contains many who intend competing for the medals.

The following gentlemen, who are either graduates or undergraduates in arts, are attending medical lectures: P. H. Bryce, M.A., H. W. Aikins, B.A., W. Fletcher, M.A., H. Montgomery, M.A., A. Davidson, S. J. Dolsen, and J. Ferguson. This certainly speaks well for the estimation in which this school is held by the members of another and distinguished educational centre.

The good effects of the new curriculum are being felt. It tends to do away largely with so much didactic teaching; and imports far more of the practical and clinical system. I hope the Senate may still further improve in this direction.