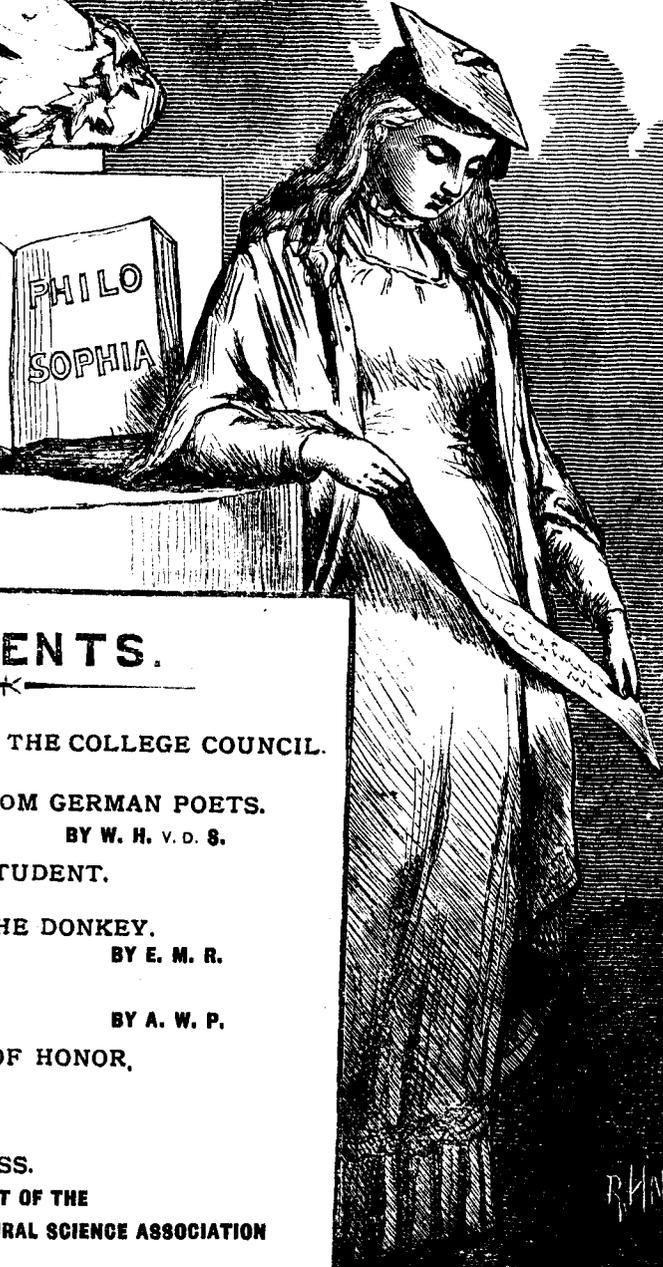
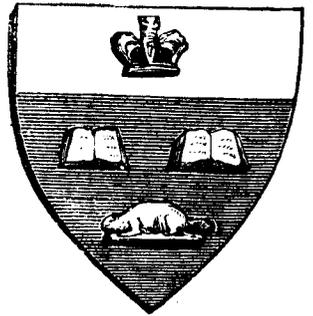


THE UNIVERSITY



CONTENTS.

LADY STUDENTS AND THE COLLEGE COUNCIL.
TRANSLATIONS FROM GERMAN POETS.
BY W. H. V. D. S.
THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.
COGITATOR AND THE DONKEY.
BY E. M. R.
PREJUDICE,
BY A. W. P.
A COLLEGE ROLL OF HONOR,
'VARSITY SPORT.
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ROMANCE RELICS.
BY B.

Toronto, November 20.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
A. PITOU, - - - - - MANAGER.
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 26.
FOR FIVE NIGHTS
Matinees Saturday, and Wednesday
CORINNE MERRY MAKERS.
In their excessively funny representation of the
MAGIC SLIPPERS.
With the wonder of the age.
LITTLE CORINNE as CINDERELLA.
Thirty Accomplished Artists.

BENGOUGH BROTHERS,
GENERAL BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,
ENGRAVERS, &c.
PUBLISHERS OF
"GRIP," CANADA'S CARTOON PAPER, \$2 PER YEAR,
AND
"CANADIAN SHORTHAND MAGAZINE," \$1 PER YEAR.
OFFICE, 30 ADELAIDE ST. E. WORKS 55 FRONT ST. EAST.

WALTON & SACKMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 27 KING STREET, WEST,
TORONTO.

CHEESEWORTH & FRASER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 1 UNITED EMPIRE CLUB BUILDINGS,
No. 110 KING STREET, WEST,
(Nearly opposite Rossin House,) TORONTO.

B. CHAPMAN,
JEWELLER AND PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
261 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

STOVES, STOVES,
LAMP, CHANDELIERS, COAL OILS,
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
NOAH PIPER & SON, 169 YONGE ST.

HERMON ABLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
432 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
(Nearly Opposite Carleton Street.)
Entire New Stock of TWEEDS, PANT GOODS & FANCY COATINGS on hand.
Convenient neighborhood to University.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
49 KING ST., WEST.
The new buildings are now completed and business commenced with
a large and comprehensive Stock of FINE STATIONERY, GAMES, and
general FANCY GOODS. Old friends and new will be welcome.

For prompt attention and cheap work call at
ROSSIN HOUSE BARBER SHOP
AND
BATH ROOMS.

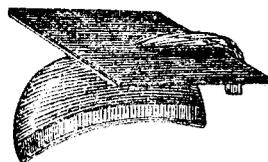
JAMES FOSTER.
MATHEMATICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT
MAKER.
Corner LEADER LANE & COLBORNE ST. TORONTO.

J. BRUCE, PHOTOGRAPHER,
118 KING ST., WEST, TORONTO.
Special inducements offered to Students attending University and other
colleges. Our work is guaranteed the finest in the city.

HATS THAT R HATS,
Begg to acknowledge thanks for the liberal patronage
from the University.
We show the largest and most stylish stock of
ENGLISH FELT AND SILK HATS.
in the city.
CHRISTYS', WOODROE'S,
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S.
COLEMAN & CO.,
54 KING STREET EAST.

QUETTON, ST GEORGE & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE WINES AND SPIRITS.
16 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

GERMAN STUDY LAMPS, LATEST IMPROVED.
TWO SIZES, \$4.50 AND \$5.00.
American and Canadian Oil, best brands.
G. & J. MURRAY,
224 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.



TRADE MARK

ESTABLISHED 1856.
B. & M. SAUNDERS,
Merchant Tailors & Robe Makers, &c.
94 KING STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS.

Marsh's English Language,	\$5.25	Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry,	\$1.40
Outlines of Astronomy, Herschell	4.00	Jevons' Logic,	1.25
Thorne's Structural Botany,	2.00	Locke's Essay,	1.75
Earle's Philology,	2.60	Hallam's Constitutional History,	1.75
Craike's English Literature,	2.60	Smith's The Wealth of Nations,	1.75

HART & RAWLINSON, Booksellers,
5 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

GALE'S SHIRT FACTORY,
Shops 17 King Street, corner Jordan Street, and 116 Yonge St.,
corner Adelaide Street.
Manufacture—White Dress Shirts, Oxford Shirts, Boating Shirts,
Base Ball Suits, Lacrosse Suits, Cricketing Suits.
Importer of Fine Hosiery, Gloves, Furs, Scarfs, Umbrellas and
Gentlemen's Furnishings.
GALE'S SHOPS,
17 King St. West, & 116 Yonge St.

THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 1. No. 6.

November 20, 1880.

Price 5cts.

LADY STUDENTS AND THE COLLEGE COUNCIL.

It is becoming more apparent every day that some provision must soon be made in this country for the higher education of women. In England and the United States this question has received considerable attention, and means have been provided in both these countries for affording to women the advantages of college training. The University of Toronto apparently admits everyone to compete at its examinations, without distinction of sex. It is in the affiliated institutions, or teaching bodies, such as University College, that the great difficulty occurs. A girl may present herself at the University examinations, she may compete for the honors and scholarships, and attain the rank she proves herself entitled to. But the strange anomaly exists, that if she is once registered as a matriculated student in one of the affiliated colleges, she must attend the course of lectures prescribed for that institution or be debarred from competing in any future University examinations. The University Act provides that students in affiliated colleges who have completed the preliminary course of instruction in their respective colleges, shall be admitted as candidates at the University examinations, and persons who are not students in such colleges may be admitted to these examinations, subject only to such conditions as the Senate may determine.

The Council of University College refuses to admit women to the benefit of its lectures. The consequence is that several ladies who have matriculated with high honors are unable to take advantage of the course of instruction afforded by the College, and have been discouraged from attempting to proceed further in their University career. It is submitted, with all deference, that it would be well for the College Council to reconsider its decision, both as to the expediency of the measure, and as to their powers of bringing it into effect. In our whole system of Public and High Schools in Ontario, girls are admitted as freely as boys to share in all the educational advantages that are afforded. Both sexes are to be found in all the classes, studying the same subjects, competing for the same prizes, instructed by the same teachers. Should any one at the present time endeavor to exclude girls from our High Schools, on any arguments of convenience, morality or expediency, he would meet with little encouragement. And if the question of co-education has been settled so successfully in our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, why should our Colleges be afraid to try the same experiment?

Moreover, it is very doubtful whether the College Council has power to exclude women who have passed the matriculation examination, from attending lectures and participating in any of the advantages provided for students of the College. In chapter 209 of the Revised Statutes, section 8, the powers of the Council are fully defined. The section is as follows:—

“The said Council may make statutes for the good government, discipline, conduct and regulation of the said College, and of the professors, teachers, students, officers and servants thereof for regulating the fees to be paid by students, or persons attending lectures or receiving instruction in the said College, and the times of regular meetings of the Council, and generally for the management of the property and business thereof, and for any purpose necessary for carrying this Act into effect according to its intent and spirit in cases for which no provision is made, so that such statutes be not inconsistent with this Act or the laws of this Province; and the Council may from time to time amend or repeal the same.”

There is nothing in the above section that could possibly be construed in such a manner as to give the Council power to exclude, by a single resolution, a whole class of persons who have never shown in any way that their presence would injure the discipline of the College, or interfere with its purposes. The words “conduct and regulation” can only refer to the internal management of the institution, and gives the Council no discretion to say who shall be students of the College, and who shall not. There is nothing in the Act which shows any intention on the part

of its framers to prefer one sex to the other. Were the Council to pass a statute excluding from lectures all persons of African blood, it would be *ultra vires* and void. And why should it have power to refuse admittance to all individuals of one sex, if it could not exclude a particular race, or indeed any large class of persons?

The question has already excited considerable discussion, and it is scarcely probable that it will be lightly dropped. If the Council should persist in retaining the present resolution, it will only remain to test the extent of their powers. If some fair matriculant wishes to win fame for herself and privilege for her sisters, let her apply to a court of law for a *mandamus* to compel the authorities of University College to admit her to attendance at lectures. The merits of the question can then be discussed and settled in a valid manner, and if it should be decided against the fair aspirants, they could still have recourse to Parliament for legislation upon their grievances.

The cause of co-education in University College, as a means towards establishing a similar college for women, is now a victorious cause so far as the intentions of the undergraduates and of a not inconsiderable number of graduates are concerned. A sign of the spirit of justice pervading the former was given at the meeting of the Debating Society three Fridays since, when a happy allusion to the admission of women to attendance on lectures drew forth undissenting and prolonged applause. A still more unequivocal evidence of unanimity of opinion was offered by the proceedings on the night of the tenth of November. The speeches made on this occasion will be for some time remembered as most creditable specimens of undergraduate oratory. A certain significance attaches to the ably-expressed objections against an article in the *Bystander*, and to the general sentiment of opposition to the rigid conservatism which unhappily reigns in that quarter where a spirit of compromise would be regarded as a dignified concession to public opinion. The significance arises from the independent reflexion valuably evidenced at the meeting—a reflexion which chooses to be affected by the tendencies of the day rather than by the utterances and halting attitude of a gentleman who is more or less sincerely said to be ‘educating’ Canadians.

The *College Argus* gives a list of books recently added to the library of Wesleyan University. Among the number is ALEXANDER'S *Essay on Mill and Carlyle*. It is to be hoped that readers of the *Argus* will also be readers of this work. The great majority of Americans are ungratefully ignorant of the man who, throughout the Rebellion, was the firm and fast friend of the Union. BRETE HARTE puts into the mouth of SCHROEDER, “Der Rebooplicans don't got no memories;” and the non-recognition of MILL'S powerfully-expressed sympathy with their cause may well induce belief that the statement is not altogether an exaggeration. One of the most salient marks of culture is sensibility to the noble rectitude of purpose and high moral character, such as these great Englishmen possessed. From this point of view, the young men at American Universities have shown themselves unsusceptible and unrefined. Among fifty who have read any work by EMERSON, it is doubtful if five could be found to say positively that MILL wrote on other subjects besides Logic and Political Economy. The Eastern and Western University press is at loggerheads on this very question of culture—the former making an exclusive pretention, and the latter indulging freely in the obvious retort. On neither side is there the slightest ground for dispute. With exceptions that may be counted on the fingers of one hand the University papers are the fit organs of young men who are directly uninfluenced by any of the master-minds of this century. Professor JEVONS mentions that for the last twenty years the world of journalism has been thoroughly imbued with the views of MILL. But, as far as University journalism is concerned, there is not the faintest indication of his ascendancy.

It is difficult to conceive how the University press can ever attain power and respectability so long as it holds aloof from the great influences which direct the press of the outside world.

\$500,000 have been expended in erecting the new building at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The fine old residence of the Shireburns must present a still more ancient appearance by the side of this magnificent addition as well as substantially symbolize the old fashioned system of training maintained within its walls, a system unparalleled for its cramping effect on mental and moral growth. The College is in happy possession of a valuable and extensive library, a model farm with game preserves, a Government observatory, gardens with hedges which belong, like the present owners, to the mediæval times, billiard rooms and a swimming bath. The establishment is splendidly equipped, but, for its youthful inmates, it is a gilded cage from which that freedom of opinion and action is excluded which is elsewhere deemed needful for the formation of a broad and independent character. In more favorable circumstances of early youth, Shiel would have acquired those qualities which are requisite to distance our competitors in the life of the world, and to maintain the position when once acquired. The education he received at Stonyhurst fettered his native energy throughout a strange and sad career. Charles Waterton was also a student at this College. Where did he acquire the taste for the pursuit which for him, was all absorbing? Certainly not at an establishment where boys are not permitted to take walks in the country round about, unless shadowed by a 'prefect' or 'master' who drives them on drover fashion. Both these men, then, obtained their reputation by talent which was undeveloped if not repressed by the training of their College. From the standpoint of their fame, they were not children or results of the Stonyhurst system; and the great Irish orator and the English naturalist are alone known to fame of those who have gone through the Stonyhurst course. From a pamphlet by the Honorable William Petre, published about two years ago, it may be gathered that the College dignitaries with their cloth-soled slippers and noiseless tread, are adepts at *espionage*. The boys are watched and guarded as if they were rare specimens of an almost extinct race in the animal kingdom, and the element of trust seems to be designedly eliminated from the intercourse between them and their keepers. If the impressions of youth are the most vivid and lasting, how dreary the lot of those who at a comparatively-tender age are consigned to such a Bastille!

PATRIARCH.

TRANSLATIONS FROM GERMAN POETS.

II. —MIGNON.

[Goethe.]

NOTE.—This ballad, from 'Wilhelm Meister,' contains Mignon's faint reminiscences of the Italian home from which she had been stolen.]

Know'st thou the land, wherein the citrons bloom,
The golden orange glows 'mid leafy gloom,
A gentle breeze blows from the azure sky,
Where gentle myrtles stand, and laurels high?
Know'st thou the land?
Ah there, ah there
With thee, O my beloved! would I were.

Know'st thou the house? It rests on pillars tall,
Its chambers glitter, shines the spacious hall;
The marble statues stand and gaze at me,
Poor child, they ask, what have they done to thee?
Know'st thou the house?
Ah there, ah there
With thee, O my protector! would I were.

Know'st thou the pathway o'er the mountain's peak?
The mule amid the mist his way doth seek;
In caverns dwells the dragon's ancient brood,
Down falls the rock, and o'er it pours the flood.
Know'st thou the path?
Ah there, 'tis there
Our journey ends; my father, home is there.

W. H. v. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

Professor Chapman has just received a case of chemicals for assay work, from New York.

* * *

—The Georgetown College Journal objects to the tone of criticism which is generally adopted in regard to exchanges. It wishes not only

to 'inaugurate' a reform in this direction but also to 'evolute' the exchange column. The Journal, apparently unconscious of a barbarous style lectures the Illini about *sesquipedalia verba*, and the Princetonian about discouraging literary efforts. I should like to know what is its conception of a model University or College paper. The probable character of the conception may be conjectured when the fact is revealed, that a *padre* is always the virtual editor of the Journal. The publication announcement contains the names of some students under the title 'Editorial Committee.' In truth very much editorial! The committee are not allowed to accept a single article without the sanction of its paternal overseer. Before a contribution is inserted, it is read at a meeting of the committee and, votes are then cast for or against its acceptance. A favorable decision, however, is null unless ratified by the benevolent *padre*. Some years ago, a young friend of mine gave in an article which of course did not escape this tortuous process. The writer of it committed himself to the dreadful statement that all knowledge has its source in experience. This was too much for the orthodoxy of the clerical editor. He forthwith, regardless of the confidential nature of unpublished contributions, rushed to the President and delivered the poisonous production into his hands. The latter summoned the unfortunate author to his room and bade him abjure his error or vacate the College precincts. The reproof sounded somewhat like a recital of the statute *De Heretico Comburendo* and the reprover might have stood for a seedy Torquemada. A paper so managed and so controlled is not a College organ in the proper sense and, as a cat's-paw for the Faculty, deserves an inglorious extinction.

* * *

Professor Wright has just had completed a rabbit-hutch, but as yet it has no inmates. When these come, they will find themselves the companions of the frogs, which for some time past have rendered day hideous in the basement of the School of Science. Mr. Pride tells me, that a strong fence has been put round the hutch to keep off freshmen, as rabbits are fond of eating anything green.

* * *

The Spanish word *xaymayco* from which Jamaica gets its name, and the Indian word from which Toronto is derived, both signify, 'there's plenty here.' As regards Jamaica I know not, but the reference in the case of Toronto must have been to mud.

* * *

The celebrated passage from Macaulay's Review of Ranke's History of the Popes, which reads; 'And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's,' will seem by comparison to be a borrowed one. The translator, in his preface to M. Labillardiere's Voyage in search of La Perouse, written in 1800, while speculating on the possible transfer of the centre of civilization from Europe to New Zealand, adds; 'If so, the period may arrive, when New Zealand may produce her Lockes, her Newtons, and her Montesquieus; and when great nations in the immense region of New Holland, may send their navigators, philosophers, and antiquaries, to contemplate the ruins of ancient London and Paris, and to trace the languid remains of the arts and sciences in this quarter of the globe.'

* * *

The following roundelay is in the crisp style characteristic of the *Crimson*. When the blessed day arrives when I shall be free from the duty of having to fill up a column or two of the *Varsity*, I will subscribe to this paper.

TO ANNEX '83.

THEY are the undergraduates
Of 1883.
The prettiest undergraduates
That ever you did see.

In Hebrew and in Calculus,
And in Hindostanee,
Their learning is quite fabulous,
As well as Botanee.

The verb abstruse, *amo, amas*,
In Latin and Chinese,
In every tongue each clever lass
Can conjugate freelee.

In Optics, they are learned as
A specialist, M.D.;
In Painting, all this skilful class
Will take M.A. degree.

From every State in all the land,
From South Amerikee,
From Popocatpetl, and
From Moscow and Pijee.

These pretty modern Eves have come,
This Class of '83,
To pluck the golden apples from
The one forbidden tree.

* *

We have been in the habit of hearing the American Universities spoken of with something very like contempt, in a tone implying a certain well-established superiority on our part. Usually, I imagine, we have felt too much pleasure in the thought to trust it to an inquiry. The belief is in most cases unfounded, in some most unfair. Nor is it generous. Knowing perhaps less of us than we of them, American students think and speak of us often better than we deserve. Of course it is useless for Canadians to plead our poverty and our comparative youth, for the question is not *why* our Universities are so and so, but *what* they are. I suppose the only appeal is to results, and though the instances of literary eminence seem in great measure to the point, I can afford to leave them out and indicate purely academic examples. Now to estimate success in such a matter we must look to an impartial and competent critic. No one, I apprehend, will deny these qualifications to the scholars of Germany. And what do we find? American students in Germany meet with the highest respect for their ability, ingenuity, care and enthusiasm, and obtain from famous professors the most flattering testimonials. Professor Draper of New York is regarded as one of the most painstaking and successful physicists of this century. Dana on Crystallography is counted the fullest and most trustworthy text-book they possess. Not only, however, are the American Universities held to be the home of some of the best modern Science; even greater triumphs have attended the studies of American philologists. A famous Leipzig firm has been for some years publishing a series of grammars, and has employed the most accomplished professors in Germany. The only foreigner whom they have engaged has been entrusted with perhaps the most difficult and important task of all. Professor Whitney of Yale has written for them a magnificent Sanskrit Grammar, and Professor Lanenan of Cambridge, Mass., was occupied this summer in editing a Sanskrit reader. Curiously enough Sanskrit is a subject of which our comparatively blindly-loved models, the English, are as ignorant as of the way to eat Indian corn.

* *

The long expected apparatus for volumetric analysis, the determination of vapor densities &c., has arrived, and Professor Pike has been using it to illustrate his lectures.

* *

I am glad to notice that the shingles are once more posted, properly and in order, on the bulletin at the Residence entrance. These will, besides affording information to visitors as to the whereabouts of their friends and relations, give opportunity to the *washee*, to appropriate goods and chattels in quantities sufficient to cover long-unpaid laundry bills.

* *

Neither CURATOR nor *Globe* were to be found last Wednesday morning.

* *

A slight taste of literary 'phiz' may be had for the reading of the *Sunbeam*. Our old frontispiece served as a target for its feminine cruelty: "The most striking picture about it (the *'Varsity*) is the title-page, which is resplendent with the representation of a self-satisfied young student gazing sternly at a well draped figure opposite, while 'mamma' looks approvingly on and gives her blessing." Be equally gracious, SUNBEAMS to the Patriarch, and I'll cheerfully go through the drudgery of my observations for a month longer. To provoke the needed benison, I will just italicize a few words in 'Les Circonstances de la Vie' an article in French contributed to this same Whitby College paper.

Que les circonstances fassent l'homme ou que l'homme puisse s'en rendre maître c'est une question qui a été beaucoup débattue. Quelques personnes ont cru l'poete Gray ait en tort quand il dit: "Ci-gît peut être un Milton muet et inglorieux." En disant que nous sommes d'accord avec cette pensée de Gray, nous risquons la ridicule de beaucoup de monde; mais ayant Emerson pour supporter une belle opinion, nous pouvons braver les opinions d'autrui. Qui peut croire que l'entourage des premières années ne prête pas sa couleur à toute la vie. Les années de la jeunesse ne donnent-elles pas la direction, et les années ensuites ne donnent-elles pas la force aux capacités naturelles d'un homme? Vous dites que beaucoup de personnes ont surmontés les obstacles qui ont entourés le commencement de leur vie, et qu'ils se sont rendu fameux. Vous dirigez notre attention à un tel homme comme Napoléon en support de votre *theorie*, "Les circonstances ne font pas l'homme." Mais, n'est ce possible

que les temps dans lesquels Napoléon vécut, étaient remplis de conditions exactement nécessaires pour développer ces talents qui le rendirent si fameux. Cromwell eut une disposition qui pouvait le rendre digne du respect de ses compagnons, mais si ces conditions qui firent sortir son génie ne se furent pas formés il ne vous aurait pas montrés nature si grande et si héroïque. Si nous pourrions penser qu'un homme véritablement grand n'ait jamais été l'esclave des circonstances, cependant il n'est pas possible que nous le croyions de la majorité du genre humain. Chacun a des qualités individuelles. Deux personnes élevés ensemble ne développent pas le même caractère; mais ces deux personnes étant mis dans les situations dissimilaires, la différence de leur caractères deviendrait beaucoup plus grande. Nous pensons que chacun parlant d'expérience personnelle ne peut que dire les circonstances l'ont fait ce qu'il est. Les incidents liés à sa vie, les occupations lesquelles il a entrepris, les amities qu'il a formés—tous ont en leurs effets plusieurs à la perfection de sa disposition. Sans doute, quelques-uns se sont élevés des profondeurs de la pauvreté et de l'ignorance aux hauteurs des richesses et de la science, mais au même temps, leurs natures intérieures rendu plus amères ou plus bien-faisantes par l'effort.

De grâce Mesdemoiselles!

* *

The following paragraph may give the impression that the spirit of unanimity in a political club is sometimes confined exclusively to politics.

About 1.30 o'clock this morning, as the Harvard Garfield and Arthur club was returning home, a party of the students, comprising a portion of the sophomore, the junior and the freshman classes, detached themselves from the main body and proceeded up Harvard street, the rest continuing on up Main street. This party got into a dispute about wearing their caps home. The sophomores refused to allow the freshmen to do so, and commenced to pull them off. A scuffle ensued at the corner of Harvard and Norfolk streets, during which street lamps were broken, torches piled in every direction, and not a few of the festive collegians were pretty badly used up. Several are reported to have been conveyed home in carriages. It is reported that a party in a hack set fire to the carriage accidentally and ruined the whole interior, and when the driver remonstrated he got a black eye for his pains. As there were 200 students in the crowd, the police, of which there are about half the number needed in Cambridge, were unable to prevent these representatives of the best blood and high-toned culture of New England from having their little frolic out in their own peculiar thoroughbred fashion. As they were the only persons who were punished, and as the presidential election comes only once in four years, the boys, perhaps, may be excused for making the most of their otherwise very creditable parade.—*Boston Daily Globe*.

I hope the Harvard freshmen will always show fight against this sort of childish tyranny which was exhibited by the sophomores in the Republican parade. The creature who endeavors to dignify the superiority of a 2nd or 3rd year undergraduate over one of a 4th year by absurd though humiliating exactions, may be rightly suspected of having gained his early education amid barbarous surroundings. There are certain infallible receipts for extinguishing the bumptiousness of freshmen which render infantile and capricious oppression quite unnecessary.

* *

MR. A. D. PONTON is studying law in the office of Messrs. Macdonald, Macdonald and Marsh, but purposes graduating next May.

MR. MAGILL, B. A., has been appointed assistant to Professor PIKE at the School of Practical Science.

VARSVITY MEN.—Mr. Liggett, of the *Chronicle* staff, accompanied the Ann Arbor foot-ball team to Toronto.

Out of thirteen judges constituting at present the Bench of Ontario three are graduates of the University of Toronto,—the Honorable Chief Justice Moss, in the Court of Appeal, Vice-Chancellor Blake in the Court of Chancery, and Mr. Justice Armour, in the Court of Queen's Bench. Incomparable Trinity!

What has become of Mr. —, who was specially charged to furnish notes on the last Public Debate of the Literary Society?

Mr. Phelps, of the second year, states that he is studying Civil Engineering at the School of Science for his brother, who is unable to attend lectures.

PREJUDICE.

Of all the weaknesses of human nature there are none more subtle in their depths and far-reaching in their influence than prejudice. With its roots deeply laid in the springs of personal action which are original to our nature, its destruction could only be accomplished by that of the native impulses. Originating in the hereditary tendencies and original impulses of our nature, developed by education or external associations, prejudice in all its multitudinous phases we consider may be resolved into, and explained by, these two fundamental principles. Though pervading all, this feeling is shared by different individuals in

different degrees of intensity, and, since its opposite would involve the assumption that the judgments of the learned are no more correct than those of the illiterate, we are led to believe that this degree is regulated in each person by the relative force of his intellectual and active powers, that the more the intellectual predominates over the active the less influence prejudice has over a man's nature, and *vice versa*. As thought advances this prejudice recedes.

The effects of this passion are at once peculiar and mournful, peculiar since the many are unconscious of the tyrannical power they wield over their actions and opinions; mournful, since they have ever been the most intolerant enemies of physical, moral and intellectual advancement. Firmly anchored to the rock of prejudice, mistaking their opinions and tenets for absolute truths, despotic towards those who are contrary to their views, social, political and religious institutions in a spirit of narrow dogmatism have, in all ages and climes, endeavored to shake that cosmopolitan thinking-spirit which is the lever of the world's greatest and most brilliant innovations. With the advance of intelligence these prejudices are forced one by one into the back-ground, new institutions take their place, which, though they tend towards absolutism with the lapse of time, are less imperfect than the preceding, and these again are compelled to succumb to superior enlightenment, and thus history unfolds itself.

It is truly interesting, though sad, to observe how this tyrant sways the judgments and conduct of an individual. Viewing things through the medium of his own interests and feelings, he evolves judgments which the master passion of vanity leads him to believe are absolute, contemplates with emotions of wonder and pity those who are so little capable of appreciating him that they even have opinions of their own, laughs at what he believes to be their errors while he forgets his own profound ignorance, his own littleness, and that he is but a tempest-torn bark tossing about on the waves of the sea of opinion. The more violent among men, overflowing with their own originality, oblivious of all but their own success, hurl offensive epithets at their adversaries, confound personalities with arguments, effectually silence their opponents—through contempt—and retire from the field superior—in ignorance—forgetting that violence and ignorance are twin sisters.

Of all the instruments of prejudice 'policy' is the most powerful, a principle grounded on the law of self-interest. In the various professions of life an individual in order to promote his interests is, under the present constitution of society, often forced to resort to policy, that is to sacrifice his own personal convictions to gratify prejudice; otherwise he would lose patronage and power, since society smiles upon those who favor its opinions, and regards those who do not with coldness and distrust, and this latter spirit moreover is the empire by which it endeavors to crush individuality. But since love of power is one of the ruling passions of human nature, men usually prefer to coincide, or appear to coincide with society—even at the sacrifice of their own private opinions, than to vindicate their convictions and lose influence, and in this way policy is a powerful minister of prejudice.

The impossibility of totally eradicating prejudice, since its foundations are laid in the original possessions of our nature, has been hinted above. But there is a partial remedy—intellectual culture. As we endeavored to show, the prejudice of an individual is stronger or weaker according to the relative force of his higher and lower powers. Increase then the mental power by culture and prejudice retrogrades. Led on by this evidence, which is also corroborated by the testimony of history, we believe that, as intelligence advances, the absolutism of the various societies will become less and less accentuated, that a narrow dogmatism will be supplanted by a broad, universal thinking-spirit, that 'policy,' the present lever of personal advancement, the canker which consumes the fountain of manliness because it makes him false to himself, that social fungus which darkens the moral atmosphere of institutions, since it cannot but procreate a spirit of duplicity will give way to honest conviction, and that a helping and not a restraining hand will be extended to all earnest seekers after truth.

A. W. P.

A PAGE OF COLLEGE HISTORY WITH A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED COLLEGE HONOR LIST.

Amongst the old books of the Rifle Company handed over by Major Croft to the present Captain, is one containing many items of interest relating to the history of the corps. From it the following extract is made. The handwriting is not that of Major Croft, but it must have been written by one, having an accurate knowledge of the circumstances he relates. We give it *verbatim*, the plain statement that marks it throughout imparting to it an interest and freshness which any modification would seriously interfere with.

"In March, 1866, the Volunteer Force being called out for active service, the company paraded in full strength and was never in a more efficient condition. The whole company was under arms on the 17th of March in the shed, from early in the morning till 5 o'clock, p. m.

During April and May, the Volunteers were drilled twice a week, being for those days on active service.

On the night of the 31st of May, the Force was again called out, and on the 1st of June a number of the company proceeded with the Battalion to the Frontier, and on the 2nd took part in "the Engagement at Limeridge," under command of Ensign Whitney, of No. 8 Company, and Acting-Lieutenant Davison; Capt. Croft and Lieutenant Cherriman, having been ordered by General Napier, to remain in Toronto, on account of examinations. During the engagement, No. 9 was further advanced than any other part of the Battalion, being at one time within 150 yards of the main line of the Fenians. On the retreat being commenced the company suffered severe loss. It is not exactly known where Private Mackenzie was killed (by a shot through the heart), whether in the "advance" or "retreat." Private Tempest was shot through the head, on the road across which the company had advanced, and Private Newburn died through sunstroke or over-fatigue. From a slight mark on his forehead, it is surmised he might have been struck by a spent ball. He lived for some hours after falling, and was attended to by his wounded and captured comrades.

Private Vandersmissen was shot through the groin, receiving a wound, his recovery from which was miraculous. Private Kingsford was shot through the leg a little above the knee. Private Patterson, (E. G.) received a slight wound in the arm, and was captured. Private Paul, although wounded in the leg, and obliged to remain in the Hospital for several weeks, yet, brought off the field his rifle and all accoutrements. At some distance from Ridgeway he was picked up by Hughes in a Hospital wagon, and conveyed to Port Colborne. Lance-Corporal Ellis was taken prisoner near Acres' House while loading his rifle, and saved from being bayoneted, by an officer of the Fenians, and Private Junor was captured while attending to his wounded comrades. All the prisoners reported good treatment at the hands of the Fenians, especially their officers. The list appended shows the men engaged in the conflict, and attached, is the Roll of No. 9, at Port Colborne, on the night of the 2nd of June.

Acting-Lieutenant Davison,	Private Deroche,
Quarter-Master, Sergt. Brown,	" Robertson,
Sergt. Bryce,	" McMurchy,
" Shaw,	" Dowsley,
Corporal Smythe,	" Malcolm,
" Delamere,	" Hughes,
L. Corporal Ellis,	" Goodwillie,
" Hill,	" Campbell,
Private Patterson (wounded),	" Grover,
" Paul, do	" Wright,
" Vandersmissen, do	" Steele,
" Kingsford, do	" Crozier,
" Junor,	" Williams,
" Taylor,	" Clarke,
	" Watt,

"Private Mewburn (killed), Private Mackenzie (killed), Private Tempest (killed)."

(Pasted in the book from which this extract is taken, and alongside the preceding list, is a crumpled and pocket-worn piece of paper on which are most of the foregoing names, evidently the identical piece on which were hurriedly scribbled, on that memorable night, the names of those who answered the roll-call.)

"The following is the return at Port Colborne:

Returned; Sergts.—Davison, Bryce, Shaw, Brown.

Corporals—Delamere, Smythe, Hill.

Privates—Williamson, Watt, McMurchy, Crozier, Malcolm, Taylor, Wright, Campbell, Goodwillie, Clarke, Dowsley.

Missing; Corporal Ellis.

Privates—Mackenzie, Kingsford, Steele, Robertson, Vandersmissen, Junor, Patterson, Deroche, Paul, Grover, Tempest, Mewburn.

(Signed) GEORGE BRYCE, Orderly Sergt.

"The dead and wounded were brought in by Dr. Tempest during the night, and conveyed on Sunday, to Toronto. The coffins containing the remains of Private Tempest and Private Mewburn, were followed from the wharf by all the students in residence attended by the "Upper Canada College Corps."

The corpse of Private Tempest was left at his father's residence, on Yonge Street, and the remains of Private Mackenzie were conveyed to the College, and deposited in the Reading Room, when the coffin lid being removed his fellow-students had an opportunity of viewing their late comrade.

On the following day the corpse was conveyed home under the charge of Private Pattullo. On Sunday, after news having been received of the engagement, Lieutenant Cherriman and a large number of Volunteers proceeded to join the Battalion.

On Sunday the whole force marched up to Fort Erie, under command of Captain Acres, R. E., and on Tuesday were conveyed to Stratford. Various old members joined them, and from the 11th the company was commanded by the Captain.

The following was the nominal Roll of No. 9 :

Captain, H. Croft, Lieutenant, J. B. Cherriman, Acting Ensign, Davison, Quarter-Master Sergt. Brown, Hospital Sergt. Hughes, Color Sergt. Baldwin.

Sergts.—Bryce, Shaw.

Corporals—Smythe, Delamere.

L. Corporals—Carney, Ellis, Hill.

Privates—Anderson, A. Privates—Patterson, J. A.

" Barker,	" Patterson, E. G., (in Hospital),
" Bell,	" Paul,
" Beecher,	" Preston,
" Campbell, J.	" Moderwell,
" Crawford,	" Radenhurst,
" Clarke,	" Rennie,
" Crozier,	" Robertson,
" Curry,	" Ryerson,
" Deroche,	" Steele,
" Dowsley,	" Taylor,
" Duggan,	" Watt,
" Farewell,	" Williams,
" Goodwillie,	" Wright,
" Grover,	" Vandersmissen, (in Hospital),
" Holmestead,	" Wilson,
" Jackes,	" Yokome,
" Junior,	" Drummers,
Kingsford, (in Hospital),	" Mace,
" Malcolm,	" Cooper,
" Mitchell,	" Regt. Employ,
" Mulock,	" Private Loudon,

Total strength 52.

On the 17th the Battalion was kept in quarters expecting an immediate call to the front, but on the 19th it was conveyed to Toronto and dismissed, having received a most hearty welcome from the citizens."

COGITATOR AND THE DONKEY.

A cogitator once there was
A learned man was he,
Who all day long would cogitate
Beneath a spreading tree.

On Locke and Schwegler too he could
Most learnedly descant,
Though what he said, I will not tell
Because you see I can't.

He'd cogitate for hours upon
Th' Empirical Finite,
On thoughts like these his mind would soar
To quite a dizzy height.

A donkey who was browsing near
There chanced that way to pass,
This donkey was upon the whole
A most sagacious ass.

Oh ass, the cogitator cried,
I find at last in thee
A friend to love and educate,
Come rest beneath this tree.

This world is immaterial quite,
I'll very plainly show,
And when you've mastered that you will
Be happier far I know.

That I am quite invisible,
I next will clearly prove,
And after, that the sun stands still
And that the stars don't move.

Oh bother! said the ass, I am
A donkey born 'tis true,
But yet may Heaven be pra:el, I'm not
Quite such an ass as you.

E. M. R.

'VARSITY SPORT.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE VS. NORMAL SCHOOL.

A match was played last Saturday on the University grounds between the above clubs. The weather was all that could be desired, and quite a number of spectators were present, who seemed to take considerable interest in the game.

The College club did not put its first team in the field, as Messrs. Mackay, Campbell, Martin, Broadfoot and Palmer were unable to play. Worthy substitutes, however, were found in Messrs. Keefer, Cody, Creelman and H. B. Wright.

Mr. Laidlaw, captain of the College team, having won the toss, kicked off, and an assault was immediately made on the Normal goal by Miles and Hughes on the left flank; the ball, however, was lost by Miles and returned to centre-field by the Normal backs. After the rubber had been passed backwards and forwards for some time, Keefer got possession of it, and kicking for goal, placed it just beyond the goal-keeper's reach, thus scoring the first goal for the College after ten minutes play.

The Normal men kicked off, but the ball was returned by Keefer and secured by Hughes, who made a splendid run down the field. One of the Normal men kicked behind his own goal line and the College had a corner kick, but in the scrimmage which ensued, the Normal forwards got possession of the ball and carried it down the field. The College backs having allowed the Normal men to pass them, their goal was endangered and was only saved by the Normal man kicking over the tape; Wright kicked off, but half-time was almost immediately called.

Ends having been changed, the game was resumed, the Normal men kicking off from the centre. The ball was immediately returned by the University backs, and being passed from one forward to another was returned by Hughes, who kicked it through, thus winning the second goal for the College. The ball was again kicked off, and although several vigorous assaults were made on both goals, neither sides succeeded in scoring before darkness put an end to the game. The College thus vanquished their opponents by two goals to none.

RUGBY SECOND ELEVEN V. KNOX COLLEGE SECOND ELEVEN.

This event came off on the Toronto cricket ground on Monday. The start was made about four o'clock, the Knox men playing against the wind but downhill, which on the whole gave them something of an advantage. Though no goals were taken on either side the University men had clearly the better of their opponents, as Mr. Wright, the goal keeper of the former, had only one opportunity of handling the ball during the first half of the game. At one point of the contest the Knox men claimed a goal but it was not allowed, as Mr Langstaff of the 'Varsity team had fouled the ball immediately before its being kicked through. The *Globe's* report charges Mr. Langstaff with having deliberately knocked the ball forward with his hand, so as to save his own goal; as a matter of fact, however, the foul was quite unintentional, and it is only a wonder that more fouls were not made by the University men, who have been accustomed to the Rugby rules and some of whom never before played the association game. The 'Varsity team played a much faster and more combined game than their epponents, who, however, had the advantage in weight. Messrs. A. H. Campbell, Creelman, was the team:—Goal, H. B. Wright; backs, Messrs. Donald and J. Cowen, Donald and Clarke played well for the University. The following Cowen; half-backs, Messrs. Clarke and Grierson; forwards, Messrs. Keefer, Creelman, J. Caven, Langstaff, Campbell, and E. Wright.

THE HARVARD-PRINCETON FOOT-BALL MATCH.

Between two and three thousand people witnessed the game on Saturday. Princeton won the toss and chose the north end of the field, with the wind in their favor. Within the first five minutes Princeton was forced to make a touch-down for safety, but soon succeeded in bringing the ball near Harvard's goal. A long kick was made by Princeton, and Edmunds, in his endeavor to catch the ball, unfortunately slipped and fell, leaving an open field to Loney, who got the ball and made a touch-down for Princeton. A goal was kicked from this touch-down.

Harvard now forced the ball within a few feet of Princeton's goal, and Atkinson made a touch-down from which a goal was kicked by Keith. At the end of the first three-quarters Princeton made five touch-downs for safety and Harvard one, while each had made a goal.

At 4.15 game was again called, and it was not until the last quarter of an hour that Princeton won the game, while the darkness at the time was such that the different sides could with difficulty be distinguished. Harvard, in endeavoring to make a safety touch-down, fumbled the ball, which was doubtless caused by the darkness, and Princeton made a touch-down, kicked a goal and won the game—*Harvard Daily Echo*.

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY SINCE MAY 1ST.

CLASSICS.—*Xenophon's Hellenica*, edited Dindorf; *Curtis*, The Greek Verb; *Homer's Odyssey*, 13-24, edited Merry; *Virgil* by Nettleship; *Homer's Odyssey*, 1-12, edited Merry and Riddell; *Cicero de Officiis*, edited Holden; *Livy*, Book 1, edited Seeley; *Aristotle*, Rhetoric, edited Cope; *Catullus*, by Munro; *Munro*, Pronunciation of Latin; *Roby*, School Latin Grammar; *Mahaffy*, History of Greek Literature.

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*Bruce*, Lapidarium Septentrionale; *Wilmann's Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum*.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.—*Marquess Wellesley*, by Torrens; *Freeman*, Comparative Politics; *Bismarck*, Letters; *Martini*, Regni Sinensis, &c., Enarratio; *Burckhardt*, Renaissance in Italy; *Rimbaud*, History of Russia; *Geddes*, John de Witt; *Max Muller*, Growth of Religion; *Hearn*, the Aryan Household; *Wilson*, Memorials of Edinburgh; *Sparks*, Life of Washington; *Mad. de Remusat*, Memoirs; *Burton*, Reign of Queen Anne; *Simon*, Government of Thiers; *Milton's Life* by Masson, Vol. vi.; *Helps*, Spanish Conquest in America; *Seeley*, Life of Stein; *Freeman*, Norman Conquest; English Men of Letters, *Chaucer*, *Bunyan*, *Cowper*, *Byron*, *Pope*; *St. Simon*, by Collins; *Todd*, Parliamentary Government in Colonies.

CANADIAN HISTORY, &c.—*Bouchette*, British America, three vols.; *Sebastian Cabot*, Memoirs of; *Kalm*, Travels; *Weld*, do; *Hawkins*, Picture of Quebec; *Bosworth*, Hochelaga Depicta; *Canniff*, Settlement of Upper Canada; *Sir Francis B. Head's* "Narrative"; *Hubbard's* Indian Wars; *Sandford Fleming*, Reports of Canada Pacific Railway, 1877-80; *War of 1812* by *Van Rensselaer*, *James* and *Auchinleck*; *Lamb*, American War; *Theller*, Canada in 1837-38; *Rolph*, Statistical Account of Upper Canada; *Murphy*, Conquest of Quebec; *Morgan*, Celebrated Canadians.

ANTHROPOLOGY, &c.—*Topinard*, Anthropology; *Peschel*, Races of Men; *Keller*, Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland; *Pouchet*, Plurality of the Human Race; *Gastaldi*, Lake Habitations of Italy; *Rutimeyer*, Thierreste a. d. Pfahlbauten, &c.; *Boyd Dawkins*, Early Man in Britain.

METAPHYSICS, ETHICS AND CIVIL POLITY.—*Lewes*, History of Philosophy, last edition, two vols.; Problems of Life and Mind, two vols.; Physiology of Common Life; *Taine* on Intelligence; *Bastian*, Brain as an Organ of Mind; *Spencer*, Ceremonial Institutions and Education; *Bucke*, Man's Moral Nature; *Cairnes*, Character, &c., of Political Economy; *Ueberweg*, Logic.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—*Shakespeare*, fac-simile of edition of 1623; *Wilson*, Spring Wild Flowers.

PHILOLOGY.—*Pott*, Wurzelwörterbuch d. Indogem. Sprachen, eight vols.; *Farrar*, Language.

NATURAL HISTORY.—*Claus*, Traite de Zoologie; *Huxley*, Anatomy of Vertebrates; *Diagrams and Charts* of Natural History.

FRENCH.—*Wall*, Student's French Grammar; *Littré*, Supplement to Dictionary.

GERMAN.—*Düntzer's* Erläuterungen z. d. deutschen Klassikern; *Goethe*, Faust, Dramen, Lyrische Gedichte, &c.; *Schiller*, Dramen, &c.; *Klopstock*, Oden; *Lessing*, Dramen; *Uhland*; *Gieb*, Dictionary, two vols.; *Grimm's* Goethe; *Freytag*, Staat Friedrichs des Grossen; *Immermann*, Oberhof; *Vischer*, Goethe's Faust; *Goethe*, Faust, edited Von Loeper; *Schmidt*, Gesch. der deutschen Literatur, 1781-1867; *Palleske*, *Schiller's* Leben, &c.

CHEMISTRY.—*Berichte* d. deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft, 1868-79, nineteen vols.; *Wiesner*, Technische Mikroskopie; *Hoppe-Seyler*, Handbuch d. Chemischen Analyse.

MINERALOGY, &c.—*Palaeontographical Society's* Memoirs, 1870-79, ten vols.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, &c.—*Hirsch*, Algebra; *Barnard Smith*, Arithmetic; *Bindseil*, Akustik; *Chladni*, Akustik and Neue Beiträge; *Gavarret*, Acoustique Biologique; *Mach*, Optisch-Akustische Versuche; *Melde*, Schwingungscuren; *Marielle*, Repertoire de l'école polytechnique; *Moigno*, Projections; *Müller*, Physiologie des Menschen; *Opelt*, Theorie d. Musik; *Pisko*, Apparate d. Akustik; *Radan*, l'Acoustique; *Jamin & Bouty*, Cours de Physique.

University of Toronto, Library, 6th October, 1880.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Literary Society, with a view to an arrangement by which the McMurrich medal, —awarded for the best essay on some scientific subject—be transferred to the Association.

MR. C. C. McCaul read an excellent paper on 'Misconceived Ideas of Evolution.' He urged that erroneous conceptions of the theory, were in many cases the instigators to opposition. The various Schools of Evolutionists are unanimous in the belief, that the higher types are developed from a primeval organism, though by no means admitting thereby that all forms of life, living and extinct, constitute the links of one long chain.

To each form, can be assigned a place on a 'Genealogical Tree,' giving specialization the widest range in the branches most distinct. This 'doctrine of divergence' accounts for the occurrence of 'missing links.' Evolution satisfactorily explains all biological phenomena; it is in fact the key to biology, and bears to this science the same relation as the Atomic theory does to Chemistry. A man may be at once a consistent Christian and a genuine Evolutionist, for in no respect do these beliefs clash.

MR. G. A. SMITH read a paper on 'The Distribution and Development of the Tissues in the Vascular Stem,' which was in the main explanatory.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(Concluded.)

And now at this time the water-covered world lies surrounded with a heavy cloudy sky. The sun is blazing, but his powerful rays cannot pierce this gloom of vapor, but by degrees the vapors thin out, light struggles through, and the atmosphere comes out bright and clear. This atmosphere as we now have it is composed mainly of two ingredients, Oxygen and Nitrogen, the former life-giving, but being of too intense a nature is diluted with the latter, while a third element, Carbonic acid gas, is added, now present in small quantities, at this early period of the world's history, however, this latter gas existed in great quantities, so that no living beings could have breathed the vaporous atmosphere and lived, but by a process which will be presently alluded to, the preponderance of this gas was gradually reduced, by being eliminated from the atmosphere so that now the great aerial ocean stands pure and perfect from the lowest valley to the highest altitudes.

Following the arrangement so happily given by Dr. Carpenter in his "Story of Creation," I now desire to call your attention to the order of creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis, presenting it in a tabular form, the substance of which is to be credited to Professor Gayot. You will notice as we go over the scene, that so far as we have gone, science corroborates the order as thus given, and this will be still more observable as we deal with the facts which are still to follow. The outline of creation contains first an "Introduction," then the work of the six days, in two chapters, the work of the first three and the work of the last three, and then winds up with a conclusion. Thus the Introduction gives us:

1. *The origin of matter*—In beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
2. *Matter Nebulous*—And the earth was without form and void.
3. *Motion and Potencies*—And the spirit of God moved on the face of the waters.

THE SIX DAYS.

- | <i>The First Three Days.</i> | <i>The Second Three Days.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. Light. | 4. The Lights. |
| 2. Firmament dividing the waters. | 5. Birds that fly in the Firmament and fish that swim in the waters. |
| 3. A Double Work. | 6. A Double Work. (1) Land animals. |
| (1) Dry Land. (2) Highest unconscious life. | (2) Highest form of conscious life. |

CONCLUSION.

7. Creation Ended. Rest on the Seventh Day. It is very instructive and at the same time interesting to note the resemblances between the work in the two series. The first, beginning with the formation of light, the latter with the great sources of the same, the sun, moon and stars. The first with the firmament, the second with creatures moving in the same, and then on the third day of each chapter a double work, as just mentioned, first unconscious life, then conscious life, allowing its highest creation in the Human.

And now let us pursue our work of investigation. We left our world a world under water, the storm age was over, the rain had poured down for years and now the water had swayed. It was a deluge that has left its imprint on all the continents of the world, for they all shew that they had their foundations laid under the surface of these primeval seas. There are rocks in the interior of continents, as Sir Charles Lyell remarks, at various depths in the earth and at great heights above the sea, almost entirely made up of the remains of zoophytes and testacea, and we have only to study the Geology our own Dominion to have ample corroboration of this generally accepted fact. How then came it that these vast continents were raised above the surface of the seas that swept without obstruction from pole to pole? From the evidence which we now have before us in the present age, of forces still acting in a similar manner, it is apparent that the work of uplifting the vast continents must have been a slow process, it was not a work of twenty-four hours. Formed below the surface of the water, the mountain ridges caused by the wrinkling of the earth's surface, would first make their appearance, and then by slow degrees the rest would appear. We see a similar action still going on in the world around us. At St. Augustine in Florida, the stumps of cedar trees can be seen standing where they grew but completely submerged and not appearing even at low tide, says Professor Mitchell in his Sketches of Creation. In the harbour of Nantucket the upright stumps of trees are found eight feet below the lowest tide with their roots still buried in their natural soil. The Island of Grand Manan off the mouth of the St. Claire River, whose picturesque beauty has been made familiar to us by the brush and pencil of our fellow townsman, Mr. L. A. O'Brien, the worthy President of Art Union of Canada, is said to be slowly rotating on its axis, gradually subsiding on the South coast and being gradually elevated on the North coast. I might give numerous other illustrations along our own coast and that of the United States and in Ontario, Norway, and other parts, of a similar rising and depression of the land. Thus we see, as a writer remarks, that "the mountains from their rude and shattered condition bear testimony to repeated violent convulsions similar to modern earthquakes, while the higher table lands and that succession of terraces by which the continents sink down from their mountain ranges to the plains of the ocean and even below it, shew also that the land must have been

heaved up occasionally by slow and gentle pressure such as appears now to be gradually elevating the coast in many places, as we have just shown. The periods in which these mystic operations were effected must have been incalculable, since the dry land occupied an area of nearly 38,000,000 of square miles. Thus the dry land appeared. Had time permitted, it would be very interesting to note the manner in which these vast continents emerged from the seas, their general contour in its operation as to the water-shed and other agencies which have affected the civilization of the world ever since the advent of man. And now we arrive at the origin of life. The gradual elevation of the land as it emerged from the waters gradually formed lagoons, and in the sediment formed along their shores the lowest type of reputable life made its appearance, that type which could exist in the still heated waters. Gradually as the continents increase in size, the higher types of vegetable life appear fitted for the atmosphere in which they were to exist. Thus the dawn of vegetable life, which goes on developing through successive periods up to the advent of Man. The origin of unconscious life as well as, later, the origin of conscious life, naturally brings up some of the great questions that are now agitating the scientific world, viz: Spontaneous generation and Darwinism, or the Theory of Development. I am sure it is not necessary for me to dwell on these matters, to point out what these things are, for doubtless you are far more familiar with them than I am, but I do desire to call your attention to one or two facts in relation to the same, so far as they affect the Mosaic account. Granted that by spontaneous generation, the earth brought forth germs of unconscious and conscious life, and that these germs by the Development theory, during great periods of time, attained the higher forms in which we now find them. Does this nullify or contradict the record as given to us in the first chapter of Genesis? Notice first in this connection that the Hebrew word used in the verse "Let the earth bring forth grass!" is not the Hebrew word *bara* to create nor yet the word *asa* to make, but a Hebrew word meaning to give birth. There was no creation of either a lower or higher type full grown, no creation direct, but a potency or life principle was imparted to the soil by the fiat of the Almighty, and the earth as the subordinate agent obeys, and as the necessary circumstances and surroundings call this potency into power, the verbal principle thus imparted, springs into being and produces the results which were intended to be accomplished. Now if such verbal principle were thus imparted to the earth, it is not opposed to reason, nor can it be decided, that there still may remain on our globe a remnant of such potency, ever ready to display itself when the circumstances occur that call it into active operation. That this may be the case would seem to be shewn by some peculiar phenomena which we see happening around us. For example, in some parts of this continent, where the land has been thickly covered with pine,—and a tornado dashing through the pine forest, has dismantled it and left it a wreck,—the vegetation that springs up in course of time, is not a new growth of pine, but nearly always a new forest of hardwood. Now how does this happen, have the seeds or germs of these hardwood trees been brought hither to supply the lack?—the extent of forest and the regularity of this occurrence, and the knowledge which we have of the vitality of seed when deposited in the ground, negative this idea—but it may be that the vital principle first imparted to the earth as it emerges from the ocean, now under certain circumstances is called into power, and the result follows as we have thus shown. So in regard to the development, the vital principle may act in such a way as to attain higher forms, but we are carried back under all circumstances to that higher power which first imparted to the earth the power of bringing forth. And now in the order of vegetable life, we find in the lowest rocks the embedded remains of Marine Algae, the "grass" of Moses, the plants of lowest form, which either are found floating in the water or spreading out closely along the soil, at a later period the acrogens, the ferns and ground pine, still later the gymnosperms, including trees, the "herb yielding seed," the intermediate forms, and last of all the angiosperms the tree yielding fruit whose seed is in itself. Nothing is done in a hurry, but each development takes place and operates and grows from the dawning of such life until its highest development.

Thus, as has been well remarked, the germination of plants follows very closely up on the beginning of the uplift. The continents increase in size and the orders of vegetation increase in number and improve in character, so, the two processes go steadily on together. The first day, the second day and the third are all in progress at the same time. The opening of the light, the fitting up of the atmosphere and the double work of uplifting the land and starting new orders of vegetation, though successive as to their beginnings, are, as to their chief history, quite contemporaneous. They came in like the opening of an overture, where a single instrument sounds first and one by one the others fall in, till we have the full chorus.

And now it is during this "noon-day of vegetable life" that we find the atmosphere being purified for the higher types of conscious life. The great preponderance of Carbonic acid gas which existed therein is to be eliminated. This gas so noxious to man and living creatures, is essential to vegetable growth, and the fern forests of the coal period flourish with a luxuriance that is startling to the student who first considers the same. There also, was the formation of the great coal beds of the world, the great treasure houses of Nature formed ages before the advent of Man, to await his use when the proper time came. Nothing is more interesting than the study of this period of the world's history, and a visit to a coal mine reveals to the enquirer the great fern fields, the gigantic rushes and great club mosses as delicately preserved in the markings of the rock, as if the plant has been specially preserved in a herbarium of our own Association.

And now as the first dawning of vegetable life appeared upon our globe in the sediments around the lagoons, all was light, just as we now see the sun surrounded by a corona of light,—a blazing atmosphere that surrounds it,—suddenly shooting out to the height of 80,000 miles, and sometimes it breaks, shewing us what we call "spots" in the sun, but which is only a darkness which our telescopes cannot fathom; so too, the earth had its corona or blazing atmosphere, all was light, but by degrees this photosphere died out and our world was left dark. As that occurred the sun came into view, and the plan of alternation and periodicity came into play, for the low type of life was to be succeeded by a higher development, and under the influence of the great luminary, the forests of the coal period were to come into play, to be urged on by his rays, in turn to give place to higher development in the plan of creation.

Each step we take raises us on to a higher plane. The continents have risen from the waters and the first dawn of vegetable life has made its appearance, the photosphere has departed and the blazing sun has taken its place, a higher type of vegetation has sprung up, and at last has massed itself into beds of coal and now close upon the dawning of vegetable life, we have that of animal existence. The *crawlers* or rapidly multiplying creatures make their appearance, then the fowl or flying creatures, and lastly the whales or properly the *long creatures*. The life principle was a creation, and yet the earliest type; the specimens were true children of the sea. We know, as geology informs us, that the first type of animal life in the scale of creation, was that which existed in the seas. It was life in its simplest or most

elemental conditions, and the remains of these early types went largely to make up the sedimentary rocks that formed during the period of their existence. But higher types were soon developed and we come to the Reptilian age, introduced by the race of Batrachians of which the frog of the present day is the only representative. Then there was the lizard species, the swimming reptile, the Hadrosaur, and other animals of that class, and embracing also the Pterodactyle which could fly like a bird. These enormous reptiles had sway over a vast period, and it has sometimes occurred to me, that as the frog is the sole representative left of the batrachians, and the sturgeon, garfish and a few others of the ganoid fishes of this age, that there may still be in existence in the waters of the ocean some representative of this reptilian class, the veritable sea serpent of our modern navigators. So far, the class of animals we have alluded to, may be considered as the type of animal life brought forth by the waters, but we now come to the class which may be termed the land animals, the Mammalian tribes, for the creation of this sixth day is divided into two parts, all Mammalian, but distinct, first Mammals of lowest grade, then Man, or using the Geological divisions, this portion of the creation occurred in the Neozoic time embracing;

1. The Tertiary age or age of Mammals.

2. The Quaternary age or the human period.

You will thus note in Neozoic times, this subdivision of the period, and the first subdivision has a three fold unfolding, viz: The Eocene, Neocene and Pliocene periods, shewing the natural development of "cattle, creeping things and beast of the earth." I need not enlarge upon the types of Mammalian life occurring during these periods, they are so well known. Then came the latter part or second subdivision, but between the two there occurred "a pause in creation," as we should infer from the Mosaic record, and geology presents to us the "Ice-age," our own rock formations everywhere around us testify to the operations carried on during this period of the earth's history, the glacial and alluvial deposits being quite marked. Then at last the work thus far finished, the earth being fitted and prepared for the advent of a higher creation; Man makes his appearance on the surface of the globe and to-night engages in seeking to determine in some measure the laws that have been in operation to form, and the power that has caused the formation of, all things with which he finds himself surrounded.

I have thus endeavoured, very imperfectly, to lay before you a short outline of the operations which have been successively carried on in the creation of this world, and to shew their close analogy and harmony with the Mosaic record, and I cannot better close my paper than by gathering together the leading thoughts I have called attention to, and place them side by side with the Mosaic record, and this I cannot do better than by giving you *verbatim*, the admirable summary contained in Dr. Campbell's work from which I have so freely compiled, and whose arrangement I have very closely followed. He says:—

1. According to Moses matter was at first formless, void, dark, chaotic, and it is now generally agreed that all matter was originally nebulous, while certainly it must be admitted that our own planet at least was once in a confused and chaotic condition.

2. Moses represents that the spirit of God moved upon this formless waste, and we are quite certain that something has set matter everywhere in motion.

3. Moses represents this moving as a kind of circulation, and says that it was followed by light, and we know that by some process not only has motion been imparted to matter, but it has also received such qualities as electricity, chemical affinity, and gravitation, which, with motion, would soon create light in a nebulous body.

4. Moses puts the creation of light before the appearance of the Sun, and in this luminary nebula we find his words made good, for it was light long before the Sun was formed, or if we suppose that he is speaking of our planet exclusively, it is easy to point to a time when for ages there must have been light here, though no Sun was to be seen.

5. Moses said that God made an expanse, and when the original nebula broke up, wide expanses were opened, or if we suppose that by the expanse he means the sky, he uses the right term to designate it, though till long after his day men thought it a "firmament."

6. Moses does not at first call the expanse 'good,' and, if he refers to the atmosphere, it was not good, but as first formed was reeking with deadly vapors.

7. Moses teaches that before life appeared our globe was covered with water, and no scientific man doubts that there was a primitive universal ocean.

8. Moses marks one era of the appearance of dry land, and geology tells us of the uplifting of the continents.

9. Moses calls all those early waters ("seas,") and the water from which the continents were lifted, was neither lake nor river, but sea.

10. On the day when dry land appeared, says Moses, "the earth brought forth grass," and the indications of life begin in just that early age.

11. Moses puts vegetable life before animal life, and the geologists all agree that so it undoubtedly was.

12. Moses gives an ascending scale of vegetation, culminating in "fruit trees," and the geological record runs up from the sea-weeds to the angiosperms.

13. Moses states that next after vegetation began, the Sun appeared, and scientific men hold that soon after vegetation sprung up, the earth's photosphere passed away, showing the Sun and sky; some, however, refer this change to a clearing up epoch after an age of warm, moist, cloudy weather.

14. Moses says that animal life appeared first in the waters, and geology shows that all early life was marine.

15. Moses calls those early creatures "Spawners," and geology shows that such creatures were amazingly fruitful.

16. At a later stage Moses shows us the tanninim, or long-drawn creature and this well describes the Saurian race of the Mesozoic ages.

17. Moses connects reptilian life with that of the flying creature, and some of those reptiles not only got to themselves wings, but produced quills upon their tails, while bird-life was in the same age abundant.

18. The last great life epoch is designated by Moses, mammalian; and mammalian life characterizes Neozoic time.

19. Though man is a mammal, Moses makes a break in the story between the mammals and man; and that break exactly matches the great ice age.

20. Man's creation finished the six days work and God rested; and since the human era began, the earth has been quiet and no further forms of life have appeared.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the 'VARSITY are respectfully asked to send in their subscriptions to Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, University College, Toronto, before the first of December.

There are more than one thousand graduates from the University of Toronto and less than one fourth of this number have up to the present date subscribed to the 'VARSITY.

Graduates and Undergraduates are earnestly requested as regards Original Writing, to contribute articles on Literary, Scientific and University topics. By their help and co-operation in this direction, the intention to make the 'Varsity a first-class University paper will be easily and successfully carried out.

The 'VARSITY is already one of the largest of University papers. It will contain reports of the proceedings of Convocation, of the Senate, and of all the Societies, Associations, Committees, &c., existing in the University of Toronto.

The 'VARSITY gives a large portion of its space to News from all the affiliated Colleges and Universities. Particular attention will be devoted to obtaining information about Graduates of the University. A conspicuous and welcome feature will be short Biographical articles of well-known University men.

NOTICE.

The 'VARSITY is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$1.50, in advance, and may be forwarded to Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, University College, Toronto, to whom Applications, respecting Advertisements, should likewise be made.

Copies of the 'VARSITY may be obtained every Saturday of Mr. Wilkinson, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

All Communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, Club Chambers, York Street, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY

54 & 56 WELLINGTON ST., W.

OFFICE: 65 KING STREET WEST.

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALITY, REPAIRING DONE.

G. P. SHARPE.

ALEXANDER, CLARE & CABLE,
ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.

Wedding, Invitation and Visiting Cards a Specialty. Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, &c. artistically executed. Samples and Prices on Application.

MAIL BUILDING BAY STREET,
TORONTO.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON NEW NO. 8.
THE VERY BEST.

From now to January 1st, 1880, we will furnish to any subscriber to the 'Varsity one of our New Improved Machines at 30 per cent off circular prices, delivered to any address.

WHEELER & WILSON M'FG CO,
85 KING ST., WEST, TORONTO.

R. BOND'S

HACK & COUPE STAND 80 KING ST., WEST,
BOARDING LIVERY & SALE STABLES,
21 to 25 Sheppard Street.

Telephone communications with all parts of the city. Orders promptly attended to day or night.

9 KING ST. WEST,
For Watch Repairing.

9 KING ST. WEST, for Jewellery manufactured to order.

9 KING ST. WEST, for any article of Gold or Silver Jewellery.

9 KING ST. WEST, for Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

Retail at wholesale prices.

Chronometer and Watchmakers to the Queen, and H. R. H. the Duke Edinburgh.

Russells'

Russells'

Russells'

Russells'

Russells'

Russells'

Russells'

Russells'

9 KING ST. WEST,
For the finest and best Watches

9 KING ST. WEST,
For Gold Chains.

9 KING ST. WEST, for Electroplated and Solid Silver Ware.

9 KING ST. WEST, for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

Established 1797. Factory,
18 Church St. Liverpool, Eng.
Branch, 53 Picadilly, London.
Canadian House, 9 King St., W.,
Toronto.

PHRENOLOGY.

A. WALLACE MASON.

Graduate of the Phrenological Institute, New York,

INSTRUCTS A CLASS AT HIS RESIDENCE,

296 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

WEEKLY.

PARTIES MAY JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Examinations given any Evening During the Week.

BROWN BROTHERS,

STATIONERS BOOKBINDERS ACCOUNT BOOK

MANUFACTURERS &c.,

66 & 68 KING ST., EAST, TORONTO.

BOOKBINDING.

Executed in every style of the Art, from the finest MOROCCO, RUSSIA or CALF ornamental styles to the more moderate plain and cheap LIBRARY or HALF bound, possessing every improvement in machinery, employing the most thorough workmen and using the best material the most perfect satisfaction regarding QUALITY, STYLE and PRICES guaranteed.

BROWN BROTHERS.

November 20th, 1880.]

The 'Varsity.

TIFFANY & Co., Union Square,
New York, invite an inspection of their
stock of Diamonds and other precious
stones, Household Silverware, Artistic
Bronzes and Pottery, Fine Stationery,
Watches, general Jewelry, and bric-a-brac.
Correspondence also invited.

HIPKINS & ESCHELMAN,

DENTISTS,

OFFICE, 3 WILTON AVE.

Established 1833.

ROWSSELL & HUTCHISON,

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

Importers of BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Have constantly in stock the books required for the Univer-
sities, Public and Private Schools.

Catalogues sent free to any address.

ROWSSELL & HUTCHISON,

76 King St. East, Toronto.

R. SCORE & SON,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

77 KING ST. WEST,

TORONTO, ONT.

1ST PRIZE

MEN'S LAMB'S WOOL GALT UNDERWEAR.

NEW SCARFS. NEW COLLARS.

NEW HALF HOSE, ALL COLORS.

WHITE DRESS, FRENCH CAMBRIC,

AND FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Importers & Manufacturers.

COOPER'S, 109 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

SAMUEL FRISBY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

192 YONGE ST.

Special attention paid to University Students.

KEOWN & McALLISTER,

216 YONGE STREET,

Have just to hand a splendid range of

GENT'S SCOTCH & CANADIAN LAMB'S WOOL UN-
DERWEAR, in Plain and Ribbed,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

N.B.—Foot-ball, Lacrosse and Boating Suits made to measure
on the premises.

KEOWN & McALLISTER,

216 YONGE STREET

BEATTY, CEADWICK BIGGAR & THOMPSON, Barristers, Attorneys at-Law
Solicitors in Insolvency, &c. BEATTY, MILLER, BIGGAR, & BLACKSTOCK, Barristers
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICES, over Bank of Toronto, Corner of Wellington
and Church Streets, Toronto. W. H. Beatty, E. M. Chadwick, W. N. Miller, LL.B., C. R. W.
Biggar, M.A., D.E. Thompson, T. G. Blackstock, B.A.

BEATTY, HAMILTON & CASSELS, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. James
Beatty, Q.C. D. C.L. J. C. Hamilton, M.A., LL.B. Allan Cassels, B.A. D. W. Clendenan, B.A.
15 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

BETHUNE, MOSS, FALCONBRIDGE, & HOYLES, Barristers, &c., NORTH of
SCOTLAND CHAMBERS, 18 and 20 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, James Bethune, Q. C., Charles Moss
W. G. Falconbridge, N. W. Noyles, Walter Barwick, A. B. Aylesworth, W. J. Franks.

BLAKE, KEER, BOYD, & CASSELS, Barristers, &c., MILLCHAMP'S BUILDINGS
ADELAIDE ST., (opposite Victoria Street) TORONTO Edward Blake, Q. C., J. K. Keer, Q. C., J.
A. Boyd, Q. C., Walter Cassels, W. R. Mulock, C. A. Brough, C. J. Holman, H. Cassels.

CROOKS, KINGSMILL & CATTANACH, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.,
Adam Crooks, Q. C., Nicol Kingsmill, Alex. J. Cattanach, Harry Symons. I. F. Hellmuth. Bar-
rister-at-Law. Offices—Federal Bank Buildings, Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ont.

DELAMERE, BLACK, REESOR & KEEFER, Barristers, 17 TORONTO STREET
TORONTO. T. D. Delamere, Davidson Black, H. A. Reesor, Ralph W. Keefer.

EWART, DAVIDSON & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors-in-
Chancery, &c. Office Queen City Insurance Building, 22, 24 and 26 Church St., Toronto. John
S. Ewart, Wm. Davidson, B.A., Isaac Campbell.

MACDONALD, MACDONALD & MARSII, Barristers, &c., Trust and Loan
Company's Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Toronto. John A. Macdonald, Q. C., Hugh J.
Macdonald, Alfred H. Marsh.

MOWAT, MACLENNAN & DOWNEY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors-in-
Proctors in the Maritime Court, Toronto, Canada. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., James Maclellan, Q.C.,
John Downey, Thomas Langton, Duncan J. Riordan. Office—Queen City Insurance Buildings,
24 Church Street.

MCCARTHY, HOSKIN, PLUMB & CREELMAN, Barristers, Attorneys, Solici-
tors, &c., D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., John Hoskin, Q.C., Adam R. Creelman, Thomas Street Plumb.
F. W. Harcourt. Temple Chambers, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

CROMBIE, CROMBIE & WORRELL, (Late Crawford & Crombie.) Barristers-
Solicitors, Attorneys, &c., Nos. 18-20 King Street, West. E. Crombie; M. Crombie; J. A. Worrell.

McMURRICH, HOWARD & ANDREWS, Office cor. King and Yonge Sts., over
Dominion Bank, Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Winnipeg: WALKER & WALKER. Office—tempo-
rarily, Government Buildings. Hon. D. M. Walker; W. B. McMurrich, M. A.; G. R. Howard,
G. A. F. Andrews; G. H. Walker.

HOWLAND, ARNOLDI & RYERSON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Canada Life
Assurance Chambers, 46 King St. West. Frank Arnoldi; O. A. Howland; C. Egerton Ryerson.

LEYS, PEARSON & KINGSFORD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors
in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office:—Freehold Buildings, Corner Court and Church Streets,
Toronto, Canada. John Leys. James Pearson. R. E. Kingsford.

ROBT. G. TROTTER, Dentist, 53 King St. East, Toronto.

RUSSELL WILKINSON, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, corner Toronto
and Adelaide Sts., can supply any book and paper published.

ESTABLISHED 1842. T. WEBB, 302 Yonge Street. Suppers, Wedding Parties,
Ice Cream, Cakes, Jellies, Cosques and table furnishings. Remember the address—302 Yonge St.
corner of Agnes Street.

JACKSON & POPIAM, Club Chambers, (next door to Toronto Club). Apart-
ments for gentlemen, fitted with every modern convenience.

JOHN BRIMER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

202 & 204 YONGE ST.,

TORONTO.

BINGHAM & TAYLOR,

PRINTERS,

32 COLBORNE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

GO TO THE

ROSSIN HOUSE CIGAR STORE,

For all the Finest Imported and Domestic Cigars, Tobaccos,

Pipes and Tobacconist's Sundries.

THE EDUCATIONAL BOOK ROOM OF CANADA.

OUR CATALOGUE OF STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, SIXTY PAGES. OUR EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SIXTY-FOUR PAGES. OUR MEDICAL CATALOGUE, SEVENTY-FOUR PAGES. OUR THEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE, (SHORTLY) OUR LAW CATALOGUES (SHORTLY). Classified according to subjects, and containing Prices of all Books used in the several Colleges and Universities may be had gratis on Application. Students should not buy books before seeing our Stock and getting our quotations.

WILLING & WILLIAMSON.

10 and 12 King St. East, (North Side)

GUINANE'S MONSTER BOOT STORE,
 EXCELLENT STOCK OF
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

New Goods arriving daily. Good Supply of Trunks, all sizes and prices.

THE CHEAPEST CASH STORE IN THE CITY.

GUINANE'S, 214 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

DINEEN'S HAT STORE!

CORNER KING AND YONGE STS., TORONTO.

FINE SILK AND FELT HATS, THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE TRADE.

DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS.

W. & D. DINEEN.

Hatters and Furriers.

SAMUEL B. WINDRUM, (Late of London and Paris House.) AGENT AND DEALER IN
WATCHES JEWELLERY AND ALL KINDS OF ELECTRO SILVER PLATE.
 OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 4 FIRST FLOOR
 Watches and Jewelry Repairing a specialty. Jewelry of all kinds made to order. 31 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

NEIL C. LOVE, Druggist, etc. 155 YONGE ST, TORONTO.
 Dealer in all kinds of Drugs and Patent Medicines. Toilet articles, Hair and
 Tooth Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges of all kinds, constantly on hand.
 PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED.

British American Dyeing Co., 90 KING STREET EAST. **BRONZE MEDAL AT DOM. EXHIBITION, 1880. Dominion Prize Dyers.**
 Also, DIPLOMAS at MONTREAL, QUEBEC, TORONTO and OTTAWA, for the superiority of our RE-DYEING and FINISHING of all
 classes of goods over all competitors.

NOW READY! AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON PLANE TRIGONOMETRY, WITH NUMEROUS
 EXAMPLES AND APPLICATIONS, BY J. MORRISON. M. D., M. A.
 PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
 CANADA PUBLISHING COMPANY, (LIMITED), TORONTO.

A. E. BOURDON, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
HATS, CAPS AND FURS, 259 YONGE STREET,
 Always the leading styles on hand. TORONTO, ONT.
 Opposite Trinity Square.

JAMES VANNEVAR,
BOOKSELLER. NO. 344 YONGE STREET.

DEALER IN BOOKS USED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
 N. B. Second hand books, bought, sold and exchanged.