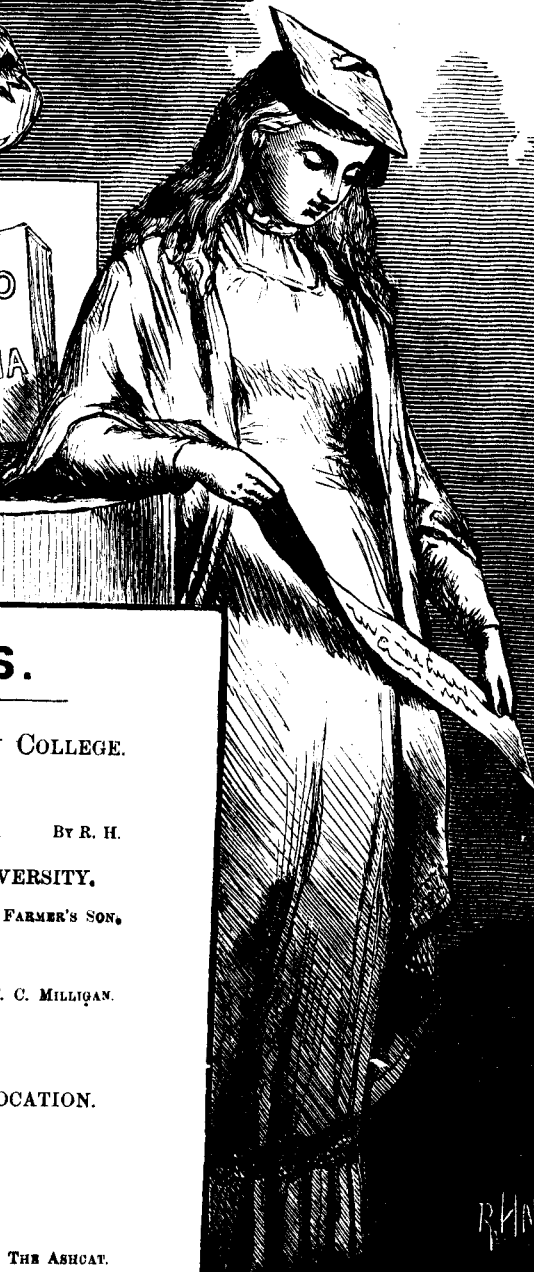
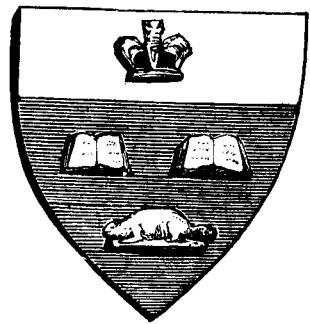


THE WARSTY



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RESPECTFULLY DECLINED. BY THE ASHCAT.
COW'S TEETH, SET ON A MORAL EDGE.

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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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February 19, 1881.

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CO-EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Mr. DEROCHE, one of the graduates of the University of Toronto, in the House of Assembly, has given notice of a motion for the production of the correspondence between the Council of University College and for any female applicants for leave to attend lectures in that institution. The motion also asks for the academical standing of such applicants. Under our system of parliamentary practice, it is fortunately possible to get on a motion like this a full and untrammelled discussion of the question to which the documents asked for relate, and we hope those interested either in favor of or against co-education will avail themselves of the opportunity of speaking their minds. No harm can be done by discussing the matter, and though it may possibly not lead to very practical results just now, we feel satisfied that such a debate would greatly hasten the final solution of the problem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

It will be found, by reference to the curriculum, that the sum annually offered in scholarships by the University of Toronto amounts to \$3,705. This is exclusive of \$100 constituting the BLAKE Scholarship in Civil Polity. A prize of this nature, given by a private individual, it does not fall within my purpose to discuss. The object of this article is to consider whether the sum above stated as devoted to scholarships from the University funds, is applied to the best advantage, whether the interests of the University would not be more advanced by applying the money to some other purpose. That there are other objects requiring and deserving financial aid will hardly be denied. The library, scientific apparatus and specimens, all have strong claims; not to mention the need of a Chair in Civil Polity, and in some of the departments at present filled by lecturers. In fact, all the wheels of the institution would run much more smoothly and easily if supplied more liberally with monetary axle grease. This being the case; if we are able to show that the scholarships do not accomplish the end for which they were intended, that their usefulness, if they ever had any, is to a large extent gone; it may surely be concluded that the money devoted to them might be better applied.

The object generally supposed to be accomplished by scholarships is twofold. Primarily, they are intended as a reward for ability and diligence. It is thought that they will act as an incentive to application. In this way more finished scholars will be turned out from the University, and the name and credit of the institution will be advanced. In the second place, being of considerable value, they are a means of financial assistance to those who need aid of this kind. By their help, men are enabled to attend the University who might otherwise be unable to obtain a college education.

In accomplishing the first of these ends, the usefulness of scholarships is very limited. The men who obtain them are generally the men whom an inclination to study, and a love of learning for its own sake, would lead to application and success; without the additional incentive of a prize. On the other hand, those men who have no inclination for study, who come to college because it is the fashionable thing to do, because their parents wish them to do so, or for the sake of having a good time; such men will be found to have little ambition for academic laurels. A proficiency in sports or athletic fame is more to their liking, and a sufficient amount of learning to save them from a pluck, or procure them a B. A. is, in their estimation, all that it is necessary

for a student to acquire. Then, of course, there are numbers of faithful students, whom a want of ability precludes from even hoping to attain to a scholarship. They soon learn to recognize this fact, and thereafter the scholarship is no incentive to them. As naturally hard workers, they will continue to study much as though none were offered. We see, then, that the circle influenced in this way, by the offer of the scholarship, is an extremely limited one. Further, we will venture to assert that, within this circle, by far the strongest motive is the honor of high position; something that might be fully as well recognized by a published class list or a formal prize, much less expensive than a hundred or a hundred and fifty dollar scholarship.

And this brings us to the second benefit alleged to be derived from scholarships, viz.: that of assistance to needy students. The object most certainly is a laudable one, but it remains for us to see to what extent it is gained. If this class of students obtains them, even generally, this is certainly a strong point in their favor; but we fear it can be shown that the reverse is the case. Poor students, as a rule, have had to teach or employ themselves in some other manner while preparing for college; in this way leaving themselves comparatively little time to study for matriculation. Not being as well up in the different subjects, at entrance, as others, they are at a disadvantage in most of the departments during the whole course. Supposing that two men are of equal ability and diligence, but that one has had superior opportunities for preparation, because better able to afford time and money in preparing, the other is certainly handicapped from the start; and the natural result is, that the scholarship goes to the man who needs it by far the less of the two. And it will be found by examination, that this has time and again actually been the case. But worse than this, it will be found that very often in those cases in which men, spurred on by financial necessity, have succeeded in the face of such difficulties in taking scholarships, it has been at the fearful cost of broken constitutions; and that which was intended as a blessing has turned out to be a curse. Thus we see that the second object supposed to be gained by the scholarships is accomplished to at least as limited an extent as the first.

We do not pretend that the inference can be drawn from the above remarks, that the scholarships are entirely useless, or that the system should be abolished *in toto*; but we do claim that too much importance appears to be attached to them, and that whatever sums may be devoted to this purpose by the liberality of private individuals, for the University funds at least, better uses could be found. An institution in the financial position of the University of Toronto cannot afford to devote \$3,705 to an object of doubtful utility, while crying wants remain unsatisfied.

R. H.

FARMERS' SONS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

By C. A. B. and others of his kind, farmers' sons are told that they have no business to compete in a college course, or to intrude themselves among those pursuing a professional life. By sober, thinking men, too, they are in decent language advised to stick to the farm. Possibly the recent winter in the 'Varsity would have us believe that he meant no more than this; but the manner in which he indulged in describing his representative "Milord Bumpkin," and the tone of the concluding paragraph of his article, betray him as either of that class that thinks all the rest of the world, soul and body, created for their sole benefit, or one who would like to be considered as being within the charmed circle.

What right has a boy, brought up on the farm, to aspire to a higher

education than the Public School, near home, or it may be, the High School of a neighboring village, can give him? No one, not even C. A. B., would deny him the *right*, as a matter of theory, but practically some do, when they try to pile ridicule on anyone making the attempt. Farmers' sons have probably just as much good sense as sons of judges; they know what their rights are in this respect, and it may be depended upon that, if they think it will be of advantage to them, they will exercise these rights. But would it not be to their advantage to stick to the farm? It might be, and it might not. Sometimes there are too many sons to be provided with farms, and sometimes there is no farm to stick to: it is so much involved in debt. A great many country boys have the fact early forced upon them that they will have to fight their own way in the world. Very many stalwart young men are now be-taking themselves to the rocky wilds of Muskoka, or to rough prairie life in the North-West. A good many are engaged in teaching, some making it a stepping-stone to a profession. The latter, when they drop teaching, branch off into two streams; those who take a University course, and those who do not. It is conceded that a liberal education is of some advantage, at least, to a clergyman, a lawyer, or a doctor, and the number of those who are seeking it is steadily increasing.

Now, supposing a farmer's son to have got a University degree—and in many cases it is done by his own unaided efforts—what courses are open to him? He may go into law if he is willing to run his chances of starving, or can fight his way to a respectable place in spite of disadvantages in wealth and social position. The prospects of success in medicine are somewhat better; but that profession, too, is overcrowded. The same may be said of the church, looking at it as a mere profession, but there is plenty of room for such men as should enter upon that highest kind of teaching, men who are actuated by a sincere, earnest, unaffected devotion to the welfare of their fellow-men, and do not look upon it in a mercenary light, as a sure and easy means of earning a most respectable living. Such had better go and teach a country school; there they could rule as little kings, and have enough to live upon. The number of teachers required for our High Schools is comparatively limited, and many of those who intend to make teaching their life-work will scarcely find room for themselves at high salaries in our villages and towns. The demand of graduates as journalists is very small indeed. It is said a young man applied to a head editor for a humble position on his staff, when the following conversation took place: "Have you had any experience in newspaper writing?" asked the editor. "None," was the unwilling reply. "Well, that's bad. Can you write short-hand?" "No, sir," said the applicant, in a still more doleful tone. "Well, that's bad, too, remarked the editor;" but are you a University graduate? With the brightness of returning hope in his countenance, the literary aspirant intimated that he was; but his heart sank within him when the editor said: "Well, that *is* bad." Then, too, when one gets a position on a paper, the freedom of his mind is shackled; he is obliged to advocate a certain set of opinions, and to oppose, with all his might, another set, and if he becomes the owner of a journal it amounts to the same thing.

Where then shall those graduates, whose circumstances or antipathies forbid them to enter any of the paths above indicated, look for a livelihood? There are at least two means remaining—the counting-house or the farm. I believe a liberal training will be no drawback to a man of business. To a farmer, also, it will be the means of much intellectual enjoyment. If a farmer is wealthy, the best thing he can do is to give his heir a first-class education, and thus fit him for spheres of usefulness and influence which he could not otherwise so well fill. If a young graduate has not a farm already prepared for him, and would be content to pursue a quiet country life, let him earn one. Why should he not go west and redeem a portion of prairie soil? Some students, I know, are prepared to do so, indeed have their sections or half-sections secured, and all any of us want, is to be left alone to choose that way of life that will suit us best.

A FARMER'S SON.

AT THE SKATING RINK.

They sat in the gallery intently watching the crowd of skaters below. "It reminds me," she said, "of nothing more forcibly than of those old-fashioned horse-power threshing machines, where the horses plod around and round and round, and to the looker on nothing seems to be produced but a monotonous buzz."

"Yes," he said, "that is a fact; and your comparison may be carried further. If you went into the threshing-floor, you would see a variety of interests in the dusty faces of the threshers. The farmer who himself carries the grain boxes, and is anxious that the yield may be good; his sons, who joke and sweat at their work; the hired men, not much concerned as to the result of the threshing, but who earn their pay and take a part in the general talk; perhaps, also, the farmer's

wife, who stands in the granary passage-way and talks to her husband about the crop as he enters to empty the boxes, and who keeps an eye on little Eddy, whose fear of the tumbling-rod and inquisitive instincts make him rather doubtful as to how near to go to the machine; and the owner of the machine who, as he gets so much a bushel for the threshing, is almost as anxious as the farmer that the yield may be large; the faces of all these indicate the interest that they take in the threshing. If we were down on the ice where we could see the faces of the skaters we might see a greater variety of expression, showing the motives inducing them to skate. There we would see the young lady who skates for the pleasure of the exercise; the young lady who skates to be pulled around by her gentlemen friends; the little girl who is just learning, and who persists in going the wrong way; the young gentleman who likes to skate with every lady he knows, and who hates 'a freezer'; the old gentleman who skates 'for his health's sake,' and because he has not as yet lost all his youthful feelings; and the young fellow who comes to have a good time by 'body-checking' the rest. But excuse me, I am sermonizing."

"How is it, that it makes one feel melancholy?" she asked rather abruptly.

"Sermons generally have that effect."

"Strange to say, even the worst haven't that effect on me," she maliciously answered; "my melancholy is from watching this circling crowd."

"Perhaps the sameness of sensations lowers the nervous—"

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "but I hate your psychological explanations. You young men who have dipped a little into physiology, and have read something about the Nervous System and the Association of Ideas, confidently use these to explain everything, and think that you have said something that Shakespeare or Goethe haven't said better, because you say it in words to which you yourselves are unaccustomed."

"Perhaps," said he, smiling at her earnestness, "melancholy is the child of monotony."

"That's better," she answered, "but it doesn't account for my feeling. Looking down here at this pleasure-seeking crowd, I feel that man isn't much after all."

"No," he interrupted, "man is but a point at which the universe becomes conscious of itself."

"We are," she continued, "much in the position of the Epicurean gods who, relegated to 'the interstellar spaces of the air,' must have regarded man with but a mournful interest."

"Yes," he said, "they probably amused themselves by becoming melancholy over his 'dull mechanic paces to and fro.'"

"Amused themselves, no; it was only when the gods came on earth that they could laugh. Here, when amongst men, they forgot the grand unimportance of his earthly existence, his blasted hopes, his many disappointments, his anticipated pleasures cut short by a falling tile, must have seemed ridiculous to them, and they might laugh. But, looking down upon them from the infinite azure, and not marking the, to them infinitesimal, differences between men, and from which originate all his pleasures and his pains, his hopes and his ambitions, but regarding rather his highest aims, his loftiest objects of pursuit, they must have been moved with a mournful pity as they thought, 'infinitesimals, infinitesimals, what are you?'

"I imagine that Shakespeare, who, in his earlier plays, regarded man with the sympathy of a fellowman, was towards the latter part of his life elevated above them. The mental tone pervading his great tragedies cannot be ticketed as cynical or misanthropic. Here a man had become a god, and looked upon man's life as a god would do, though he had not forgotten that he had been a man, and how men acted. In his later plays he shows a more intimate acquaintance with human nature than in his earlier, but the actions of men are now viewed from above. Those who attribute the god-like, mournful tone of his later plays to his dislike for the growing Puritanism are, I think, very far astray.

"Thackeray in his novels, after showing that he has seen almost as clearly as Shakespeare into the heart of man, and after he has described human life more truly than any other of the great novel artists, looking down upon his men and women from above, exclaims with the gods: 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity.' Perhaps Thackeray was less artistic than Shakespeare in thus stepping out before the curtain to express it, but there was, in both cases, the same god-like view of man and of his actions."

"See," said he, "how they all flock in when the music starts up."

"How all animals seem to love music," she said, "it seems to have a wonderful influence on these skaters."

"The rhythm of the music harmonizes with the rhythmic play of their limbs."

"Yes, and the rhythmic play of their limbs is generated by the rhythmic flow of nervous energy, which is a mode of the rhythm of

motion which depends on the persistence of force. Glorious explanation! wonderful theory! So here we have the whole thing in a nutshell, and know all about it. But no! when animals hear the 'harmony of sweet sounds' they are drawn nearer to their Creator. This is not so much so, however, in music expressive of definite conceptions as in the sublime symphonies of Beethoven, or in the grandest organ music."

"Is that because your religion is the worship of what you can neither analyze nor comprehend?" he asked.

"Notwithstanding the flippant way in which you speak, you are nearer the truth than you imagine," she replied. "A god understood would be no god at all. 'Who, O God, can find out thy ways, who can know thy wondrous works to perfection?' It is only a privileged few who can derive pleasure from the highest music. This music, though it brings them nearer to God, does not reveal him to them. At most they can but feel the gentle undulations of the veil, which may stir within their hearts an infinite trust and hope. They can only hope to know aught of the Divine Being when this clogging clay has been left behind."

She sat as if gazing into infinitude, while he was evidently trying to reduce what she had said to something definite. Feeling that he could not understand what she had said, and thinking that he might show to better advantage down on the ice, where the conversation would be apt to take a more practical turn, he proposed that they should go down.

Looking suddenly around, she said, "I wonder if anybody heard us? they would think that we were very pedantic if they did."

"It makes little odds what they think as long as they don't say anything," he rejoined, as he offered her his assistance.

T. C. MILLIGAN.

The exact reading of Mr Deroche's motion is as follows :

For a return of all correspondence between the Council of University College and any female applicant for permission to attend lectures in that institution; such return to show also the standing of such applicant in the University of Toronto.

Several members on both sides of the House are expected to speak, and an interesting discussion on this most interesting (to the undergraduates especially) question will doubtless take place. The University students should not miss the chance of hearing what will be said on the occasion, if only to compare notes from the historic meeting at Albert Hall with those they will have the opportunity of taking in the Legislature. Besides, a large attendance from the College may not possibly have the effect of stimulating those worthy M.P.P.'s who pride themselves on being *au fait* as to University matters, to outdo themselves in the presence of what would be a thoroughly appreciative auditory. The movement for the higher education of women, so far as Ontario is concerned, may not improperly be regarded as having passed through three stages within the present academic year: first in order came the application from one of the lady students for permission to attend lectures at University College; then succeeded the meeting of the undergraduates last November, together with the comments to which it gave rise in the press throughout the Province; and now, a third and equally important development may be looked for in the proceedings of our Provincial Parliament during the coming week. We hope to be able to give ample notice to the undergraduates of the precise time in which the debate will take place.

Felicitations are due to the various Committees connected with the Conversazione for the happy results which crowned their efforts. The labor which the preparations for the entertainment involved was without doubt sufficiently great to suggest the temptations of postponing and shirking, but from the start, the time and energy of the gentlemen engaged in the undertaking were given unsparingly and with little cessation. The maxim that nothing succeeds like success will, it is to be hoped, be illustrated by the same pleasant event occurring in an equally pleasant way next year. The large number of people who were present may be considered as an evidence of the interest and pride with which the citizens regard the University that dignifies their town. Encouragement should be always forthcoming in order that an event which appears to add to the connexion between the University and society outside of it may reoccur at least annually. The notion has been pretty well abandoned that scholarship should be cloistered, to use the expressive phrase of General Garfield. The modern tendency which refuses to hold entirely aloof from the busy and social and political life of the world, is illustrated in the prosperity of the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, as well as by the agitation for students' suffrage in the United States. Academic exclusiveness is totally out of harmony with the spirit and object of an institution like the University of Toronto, and the means by which we may best avoid it is by keeping up and improving upon the custom of giving conversaziones.

O murmur, murmur, little stream,
Drink, drink your draught to time and me;
Laugh, laugh, and lull to sleep the beam
That wanders with you to the sea.

O ripple, ripple as you flow,
And wander by the dreamless dead;
Their arms are folded as you go,
But never, never turns the head.

O little stream, laugh, laugh along,
Leave no flower thirsting on the plain;
For suns may die and years are long,
But you can never come again.

O murmur, murmur, little stream,
Drink, drink your draught to time and me;
Laugh, laugh, and lull to sleep the beam
That wanders with you to the sea.

HURON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE annual general meeting of the Rugby Union will take place next Wednesday.

* *

WHEN a Chinaman presents himself for enlistment into the regular army they pull one of his teeth to see if he is a brave fellow. Once in a while they find one who can grin over it.

* *

AN Irish waiter at a hotel complimented a turkey in the following manner: "Faith, it's not six hours since that turkey was walking round his rale estate with his hands in his pocket, niver draming what a pretty invitation he'd have to jine you gentlemen at dinner."

* *

It was a large party, and we had dropped in rather late. A lady was seated at the piano. She was favoring the company with an effusion as to why didn't somebody or other do something or other, or why *did* somebody or other do something or other in the gloaming!

"Rum bit o' goods that, eh?" said a man who had seated himself next us, noticing our gaze fixed on the fair pianiste. As he made the remark he nodded his head in the direction of the lady, and gave us a wink of great significance at the same time.

"Yes, we—we—that is," we stammered out, taken unawares.

"It's true, though—true as quarter-day," he continued, putting his hands in his pockets, stretching out his legs to their fullest extent, leaning his head back, and half closing his eyes; "her worst enemy couldn't accuse her of being handsome; she's a bust like the divine Sarah, and no more waist than a sack o' meal; her front teeth are artificial, and her nose is sharp and comes to the point at once without any humbug; she's got a complexion like an imitation meerschaum—badly colored; the small portion of her hair that isn't false is like jute yarn—the inferior sort; she's a voice like the concentrated essence of the noise a cart-wheel makes when it wants greasing; she uses the same voice when she sings, and she's nearly always singing; her throat looks like a knuckle of ham when the ham's off; she limps, too, and has a slight obliquity of vision in the left optic; she's fond of cats, and goes to eight o'clock High Church every morning; she's one virtue, though, she's got heaps o' money, and that's why I married her. And now what have *you* got to say against her? Eh!"

We fled.

* *

THEY were talking about the precocity of children. Gubbins, as usual, was to the fore. "The other day," said he, "my youngest, Palmer Parnell Gubbins, aged two, took up a red-hot poker and dropped it at once without anyone telling him to." *Pink 'em.*

* *

A CANDIDATE in a recent scholarship examination at Oxford, being asked in the "taste" paper to give an instance of Shakespeare's lyrical poems, promptly instanced the "Lay on Macduff."

* *

A YOUNG lady and her father were looking at a druggist who was very nicely balancing the delicate little scales on which the prescription was being weighed. "How precise! how fine! how little!" said the girl.

"Yes," said the father; "but he will not do so with the bill."

* *

THE Royal Irish Constabulary are brave men, and said to be stout swearers in a Court of Justice. One of them summoned a man for

causing an obstruction (these Irish are always at it) by leaving his cart "in the centre" of the road. Much evidence was brought forward on the part of the accused to prove that the cart was close to the kerb, was not far off it, and so forth. So the magistrate recalled the constable, and asked him whether he was sure the cart was "in the centre" of the road. "Cinther!" was the reply. "Is it cinther? Sure it was *more* than in the cinther."

THE gently-running brook, how soothing is its gurgling sound to the hard-working student, who whispers Wordsworthian lines as he listens to the music of nature. The rays of Phoebos dispelled the nipping frost last week, and Taddle once more resumed its wonted course. With delight he looks upon the leaping waters of the classic stream, and a sweet vision is seen by him of the guardian nymph, and her limpid eyes moves him to the deepest depths. She beckoned; and he, obeying the thrice-welcome gesture, (tumbled off the bridge, and all this beautiful poetry was soaked out of poor —n—t—w for ever and ever).

HE and Teddie are old friends. They both belong to the Fourth Year, and had rooms in the same quarters. Their dispositions are harmonized and have become well adapted to each other—instance their hats and shoes being looked upon as common property. "Do you mind my eating whilst you're smoking?" was his gentle query, when Teddie, puffing at his new meerschauum, came into the supper room; and now they live half a mile apart.

THE latest move in the Residence—a move out.

"THE power of the throne was limited without the aid of the *hangman's axe*." *Ariel* (University of Minnesota). The last time I heard of a mortal being hung with axe—well, upon my word, I can't remember.

"WE are unanimously of opinion that we cannot agree." This Irish bull reminds us of Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, who "agreed to differ." But for real genuine unadulterated repartee, commend us to the beauty of a juryman who asked for compensation for his loss of time.

THE *Simpsonian* (Indianola, Ind.) tells us that "the history of the world is but a record of wars." "Historians, having given the account of some great victory, add, 'There was peace for a time,' make a few comments on what takes place during the peaceful era, and pass hastily to the description of another conquest." No calm student of history has ever ventured to say as much. War, far from being the normal, is an abnormal state of nations. "Peace hath its victories no less than war"—victories more significant in the evolution of society than any martial triumphs of nation over nation; and the writer who fails to treat of these, though he may be called a compiler of facts, does not deserve the name of historian. Even when the *Simpsonian* draws examples from the ante-Christian era, when virtue and valor were synonymous, and when war was the great labor of men, it appears to ignore the plan which Mr. Grote adopted in his history. Coming to more modern times, we are told that "the most interesting feature of the history of England is that of her conquests." So think the boys and girls after looking over pictorial descriptions of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," or of the Crusades. But Mr. Green differs from the boys and girls, and, moreover (though let us say it in a whisper), from the *Simpsonian*. He has written a history, not of the English Conquests but of the English People, and outrages the theory of the writer in this Indianola paper so far as to pay scant attention to England's wars and warriors, except, in the case of the latter, to the extent that they distinguished themselves in times of peace. The assertion is not a hazardous one, that no historical work in the language within the last fifty years has been favored by so large and rapid a sale; and the commercial estimate is now rightly regarded as a fair test of the merit of a book. But long before Mr. Green revolutionized the way of studying the history, the extravagant crudity that "the history of the world is but a record of wars" was universally discarded.

TO ———.

May thy eye's clear, lustrous brightness,
And thy footstep's agile lightness,
Ever show thee free from sadness;

But if in sorrow's shade,
By disaster, thou be laid,
May there hurry to your aid
Swift-winged messengers of gladness.

B.

THE FIRST MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

A large and important meeting of the graduates and undergraduates of the University of Toronto, called by requisition from Messrs. L. W. Smith, A. Crooks, W. C. Chewett and Thomas Hodgins, in the Province, was held in University College Buildings, in the to take measures for the general promotion of University Education Park, on Tuesday evening [about thirty years ago], at half-past seven o'clock. Larratt W. Smith, Esq., D.C.L., was appointed chairman, and Thomas Hodgins, Esq., B.A., was requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. English, B.A., and seconded by Mr. W. Sullivan, and

Resolved,—That it is expedient to form an Association of the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Toronto, for the promotion of the interests of the University and of University Education in this Province, and that the same be now declared organized under the name of "The University Association of Graduates and Undergraduates."

Moved by Adam Crooks, Esq., M.A., and seconded by W. C. Chewett, Esq., M.D.,

Whereas it is at variance with the principles of sound Legislation and Government to deprive any society or community of rights and privileges, from the possession of which no public disadvantages have resulted; and whereas the graduates of the University, on account of the connexion which must ever exist between them and their Canadian *Alma Mater*, have the most permanent interest in its welfare—an interest which has survived so many changing influences, and which will continue to survive against present opposing influences—are therefore the most natural guardians of its interests, and the most appropriate defenders of its rights; therefore,

Resolved,—That a restoration of the rights of Convocation be sought for by every appropriate effort, as necessary to the welfare of the University, and as affording a means for fostering that interest which, as Canadian Graduates, we must ever feel in the prosperity of our National University.

Moved by D. E. Blake, Esq., B.A., and seconded by T. W. Taylor, Esq., M.A.,

Whereas on all grounds of economy and public policy, it is expedient that the educational work of the country should be performed by one University rather than many (so long as that institution is adequate to its object), and whereas the University of Toronto is, and will for many years be fully adequate to supply the educational requirements of the country; therefore,

Resolved,—That while we would be prepared warmly to support any equitable proposition for affiliation from other institutions in the country at present holding University Charters, it is our bounden duty to oppose by every means in our power the disruption of the University Endowment.

Moved by Mr. Cattnach, B.A., and seconded by Mr. Bowlby, B.A.,

Whereas the question of the appointment of a Principal for Upper Canada College is one intimately affecting the interests of the University, inasmuch as it entitles the holder of the office to a seat in the governing body; and whereas, among Canadian graduates, there are men who, in the talent, tact and energy necessary for such an office, are equal, and in knowledge of the spirit and institutions of the country, are superior to any that could be obtained from English universities; therefore,

Resolved,—That we cannot but consider the selection of a Principal for Upper Canada College from any other than a Canadian university as a reflection upon Canadian talent and capacity for office.

Carried—19 to 5.

Moved by Adam Crooks, Esq., M.A., and seconded by C. E. English, Esq., B.A., and

Resolved,—That a committee of five members be appointed for the purpose of drafting a code of rules for the government of the Association, to be reported at a general meeting to be called for that purpose.

The following committee was then appointed: Messrs. Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., Adam Crooks, M.A., W. C. Chewett, M.D., D. Edw. Blake, B.A., and Thomas Hodgins, B.A. Due notice of the next meeting will be given to graduates not resident in Toronto.

The greatest unanimity was manifest on the part of all present to make more energetic efforts to advance University education and the interests of the University. The only resolution of the above which caused much discussion was that relating to the Principalship of Upper Canada College. Some contended that we had no one in Canada sufficiently experienced to govern such a large school, although, in regard to talents and education, our men were fully equal to those of Old Country universities. Others thought that, as we had abandoned the custom of sending to England for our Judges and Attorneys and Solicitors-General, we ought to do the same in the case of Masters for Upper Canada College. It was also urged by Mr. Crooks and others that as we had already tested the capacity of Canadians in the establishment of a general system of education which had no equal in the world, and as its author, Dr. Ryerson, a Canadian, although educated

before universities were established in the Province, had shown such splendid administrative abilities in carrying out the system, it was only a fair inference to say that Canadian graduates, while admitted to be equal in scholarship with those of older universities, and some of them of equal experience in teaching—as in the cases of Dr. Scadding and Mr. Stennett, to say nothing of the numerous Grammar School Masters in the Province—were fully competent for the office, while they had the additional advantage of knowledge of the country.

THE GOATS OF MONTANA.

The following is a characteristic American story of the recent census:

"According to the report on the wealth of Montana, there are but two goats in that territory. The census office clerks, says a Washington letter, thought there must be something wrong about this, so they wrote to the auditor of the territory to look it up. They argued and convinced themselves that there must be more than two in such a big country as Montana. But the auditor answered that the reports of the enumerators showed only two. The auditor also reported that one of them was on a farm at one side of the territory and the other at the other end. He gave the names of the farms they were on and their owners. The census office clerks held an indignation meeting over the information and resolved that the auditor was lying. The discovery was made that one of the goats was valued at ten dollars, while the other was assessed at only five dollars. The census clerks then made up their minds individually and collectively that they had the auditor certain. A letter was framed asking him to explain the wonderful difference in the valuation of the two animals. It was also suggested that possibly he may have overlooked the existence of other goats in their territory, and that if he would be so kind as to make a special inquiry he would oblige the census office and 'probably perfect the otherwise unusually correct enumeration of Montana.'

"The auditor of Montana answered in a week or so. He said he did not desire to be quarrelsome or unaccommodating, but that if he was bothered any more about those 'two d—d goats,' he would know the reason why. He added in explanation that the reason why one was put down at ten dollars was because he was worth ten dollars, and that the one put down at five dollars was worth but five dollars; that he had done his whole duty and did not want to hear any more about the matter. Strangely enough every word in the letter of the author was written plain except the adjective 'd—d.' It was thought by some to be 'hundred.' This would make it appear that there were 'two hundred goats' in that territory, which was agreed to be more like it. A council of war was held, and it was decided that notwithstanding it might further agitate the auditor to be asked again to explain his figures, yet it must be done. A Virginia clerk, a man who 'has a record' as a brave man, was requested to address a letter of inquiry to the auditor again, asking him if he wanted to be understood as saying that there were two hundred goats in Montana, and if so to state what counties they were in, and the census office, or at least the wealth, debt, and taxation division of it, would be glad to know the facts in the case.

"The answer was anxiously looked for. It came yesterday and was brief. Its words were: 'I am a democrat with a big D and only recognized a union with a big U. There are but two goats in Montana. I have come to the conclusion that the whole d—d crowd in the census office are crazy, and I don't fight, but only pity crazy men.'"

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

AN invite for a skate? The bard
Presents his thanks unto the sender,
But would suggest that ice is hard,
And his poetic skull is tender;

And though one glance of those sweet eyes
Would make him dare some strange *pericula*,
He does not in the least comprise
A sudden loss of perpendicular.

If he could but learn how to skate
By purchasing skates, straps, and gimlet,
He'd skim away, he begs to state,
As fast and far as Fate would him let;

But finds, whenever he has tried
(Compelled thereto by friend's persuasions)
He has not gathered much beside
A few contusions and abrasions.

His knowledge of the "outside edge"
(If that the scientific term is)

Is not enough, he must allege,
To save his valued epidermis.

Attempts to go two ways at once,
Though highly pleasing as contortions,
Lead, when the actor is a dunce,
To damage to one's "nubby portions."

If you should *order* him to skate
He'll try—but till your sacred law comes,
He thinks he would prefer to wait
Until—well, till a settled thaw comes.

THE ASUCAT.

COWS' TEETH, SET ON A MORAL EDGE.

A couple of Third Ward citizens met each other on the sidewalk last Monday morning as they were starting for their places of business, and one of them, who resides on Van Buren Street, asked the other, a Jackson Street man, if cows had any front teeth in their upper jaw. The Jackson Street man was a little astonished at the question, as there had been nothing said about cows, but replied promptly:

"Why, of course they have front teeth in their upper jaw; how could they bite off grass if they hadn't?"

The Van Buren Street man said it was not a question of logic, but a question of fact; and if the Jackson Street man did not know whether cows had front teeth on the upper jaw or not, he ought to say so. "I did not ask for your opinion," he said; "I asked if you knew."

The Jackson Street man was a little nettled at this, and replied with some warmth. He said if he had a child three years old who would ask such a question as that, he should be afraid the child was an idiot.

"You would."

"I certainly should."

"Then," said the Van Buren Street man, "as it is such a simple question, of course you can tell me whether cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws, or whether they have not?"

"Why, of course they have."

"They have, eh?"

"Yes."

"I'll bet you ten dollars they haven't," said the Van Buren Street citizen, pulling out a roll of bills, and peeling off a couple of fives and shaking them at his neighbor. "Put up or shut up."

"There is some infernal catch about this thing," said the other, suspiciously: "I might have known it, too, the minute you asked me such an infernally idiotic question."

"No catch at all about it," replied the other; "if cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws the ten dollars is yours. If they haven't the money is mine. Nothing could be fairer than that, could here?"

But still the Jackson Street man hesitated. It was barely possible that cows did not have any front teeth on their upper jaws. He remembered then that cows in biting off grass always threw their noses outward, while horses nipped it off by jerking their noses inward. He was astonished at how near he had come to being victimized, but he did not like to come down. The two men were then near the meat market near the corner of Jackson and Michigan Streets, and the Jackson Street man was sure that a butcher would know for certain whether or not cows had front teeth on their upper jaws, so he pushed open the door and said to the proprietor:

"Linehan, have cows got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

Linehan was running a skewer through a roast of beef, but he stopped, looked up in astonishment, and said:

"What?"

"Have cows got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

"Cows?"

"Yes."

"Got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

"Yes."

"Upon my word, I don't know."

"You don't know?"

"No. You see I buy my beef by the quarter at the slaughter house, and don't have anything to do with the heads. But I can find out for you when I go over."

"I wish you would."

So the Jackson Street man closed the door and joined his neighbor, and the two walked along without saying a word. A milk wagon was seen coming along up the street, and it was resolved to hail the driver and ask him the question, as it is popularly supposed that milkmen are more or less familiar with cows. The Van Buren Street

citizen cleared his throat, and yelled "Hallo!" The milkman reined up and said:

"Go ahead with your tests. If you find any water or chalk in that milk I'll give you the whole of it."

The citizens told him to be calm, as they had no intention of testing his milk, but only wanted to know if cows had front teeth on their upper jaws.

The milkman looked at them about a minute, and then whipped up his horses and drove off, mentioning some kind of a fool that they were. Up on Wisconsin Street they saw another milkman, delivering milk, and overtaking him they explained the dispute. He smiled pityingly upon their ignorance, and said:

"Of course cows have front teeth on their upper jaws—a drivelling idiot ought to know that much. A cow would be a handsome looking thing without any front teeth in her upper jaw, wouldn't she?"

"I have concluded to take that bet of yours," said the Jackson Street man to the other. "Come now, down with your dust. Put up or shut up."

"Why didn't you do it when you had a chance? I never claimed to know whether a cow had front teeth on her upper jaw or not. I only thought I had read so somewhere, and asked to see if you knew about it for certain. But now that the thing is settled, there is nothing to bet on as I can see."

"Oh, of course not," said the Jackson Street man, sarcastically; "of course not."

Just then Mr. Clark, of the Newhall House, happened along, and as the milkman picked up his lines and drove off, the Van Buren Street man asked Mr. Clark if he knew anything about cows. Mr. Clark said he did, having formerly been a farmer and a cattle buyer.

"Well," said the Van Buren Street man, "do you know I got the queerest idea into my head this morning about cows that a man ever had. Somehow or other I got the idea that cows had no front teeth on their upper jaw; and I actually offered to bet ten dollars with this man that such was the case. I don't see what possessed me."

"Well, if you had bet, you would have won the money," said Mr. Clark.

"What!" exclaimed both the citizens together.

"I say if you had bet you would have won the money, for cows have no front teeth on their upper jaws."

"Sweet spirit, hear my prayer," said the Van Buren citizen, as he brought out his roll and peeled the two fives again and shook them at the Jackson Street man, who turned away with a sickly smile, and said he could not always be pulling out his money!

Ignorance seems to be stalking through the land like a Kansas grasshopper on stilts. *Peck's Milwaukee Sun.*

'**VARSITY MEN.**—We have from fifteen to twenty graduates in Manitoba, but we do not hear from them very often.

THE Senior Wrangler at Cambridge this year is Mr. Andrew Russell Forsyth, of Trinity College. He is only two-and-twenty, and has gained a First Class in each of his College examinations. It makes one mentally dizzy to reflect on the nature of the mathematical grinding he must have gone through to achieve a distinction which becomes yearly harder to attain. I suppose a limit will be reached some day.

OTTAWA has more of our gold medalists in Mathematics than any other city in Canada. Messrs. John Lorne McDougall, A. K. Blackadar, F. E. Hayter, and W. J. Loudon are all residents of the capital, the three former being in the Civil Service. Professor Cherriman is also undergoing the process vulgarly known as 'taking root' in the same place.

THERE will be a meeting of graduates and undergraduates of Toronto University in room five, Residence, on Monday, February 21st, at three o'clock.

MAYOR TOBIN, of Halifax, when in the city the other day, said the young men of the Maritime Provinces should avail themselves of the advantages of our University more than they had done. But we have never been without three or four representatives from our brethren by the sea, and some of our graduates have found successful careers in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick after leaving the 'Lake School.'

BERLIN is the centre for the literary men of Germany. The authors here are abundant, and new books by them are constantly reported. Every professor is an author, and many of them are authorities in their special departments. Dorner, Dillmann, Weiss, Du Bois,

Reymond, Virchow, Mommsen, Curtius, Helmholtz are but a few of the many that might be mentioned as those who stand in the front rank of their specialties. *Wittenberger* (Springfield, O.)

MR. CHARLES MCFAYDEN, B.A. '62, died last Saturday at his residence in Owen Sound.

In the year 1859 he entered the University of Toronto, where through his ability and natural cleverness he held high rank in scholarship, and obtained the deserving and honored degree of Bachelor of Arts. His University course was eminently successful, calling forth from his teachers the best meed of praise. Emerging from the University halls as the worthy possessor of the blue hood, he entered the law office of J. Morris, Esq., where by his talent and diligence he was complimented upon every hand. His faithful attention to the office work and trust reposed in him by his employers was the occasion of many a congratulation from them. *Owen Sound Advertiser.*

MR. GOFF, the gentleman who succeeded the Hon. R. W. Thompson as Secretary of the Navy, and enjoys the distinction of being the youngest Cabinet Minister the United States have known, is a graduate of Georgetown University, D. C.

'**VARSITY WOMEN.**—A description of Girton College, Cambridge, is given by a correspondent in *Lasell Leaves* (Auburndale, Mass.), for January. The writer is no exception to the rule that travellers in a foreign land judge of what they see by what they have seen. No great objection can be taken to this course if the comparisons are made whilst not leaving out of sight differences of place and of time. An Englishman would deserve censure by pointing out some disadvantages in an American University as compared with Oxford, without making allowance for the great disparity of age, and similarly, in this instance, it is unfair to set Girton alongside of Vassar without considering that the latter is, relatively to the former, a college of long standing, and that steps towards the higher education of women have been taken in England only within the last decade. The writer in *Lasell Leaves* is guilty of unfairness as thus indicated; whilst the bare account is correct in matter of detail, it conveys as a whole an unjust impression.

Any American girl accustomed to the extensive and varied grounds of Vassar College, or to the beautiful woods and lake of Wellesley, must feel some sense of home-sickness at the first sight of Girton College. It stands on a flat plain, a mile or two out of Cambridge; there is little of English rural beauty in its environment; the grounds are scanty and rough; the building is of the dingy English brick, two and a half stories high, and has already, in five years, that look of unsightly old age which marks so many English buildings, when unrelieved by ivy. There is almost nothing that is attractive in the external appearance of the establishment; and of the inside almost the same may be said. I was especially struck with the bareness of the walls, which are uniformly unpapered, except where the students paper them, and are cracked and weather-stained, even in the dining-room, which should surely be made attractive. The furniture of the lower rooms seemed cheap and ordinary; and on entering the room where prayers are held, I supposed myself to be in a kitchen.

The Library at Girton was as meagre as possible, mostly mere odds and ends of books, contrasting greatly with the excellent collection at Vassar, and the admirable and costly one at Wellesley. The laboratory, too, was inferior to theirs; it had accommodations for sixteen pupils. The gymnasium was a bare building, without apparatus; and there seemed fewer appliances for out-door exercise than I should have expected. If there was an art-room or picture-gallery, I did not see it, nor was there any fine collection of Natural History, as at Vassar. The ways of living seemed more like those of an American College than I had expected. The Girton students do not breakfast in their own rooms in the pleasant manner of English universities, but go to the dining hall for all their meals, except they have a cup of tea sent to their rooms at 4 P.M.—in what I must think the irrational English way—between the one o'clock lunch and the six o'clock dinner. They can also have a tray of light refreshments brought to their rooms at nine or ten o'clock, if they wish. But there was, in the general arrangements, more of the boarding-school than I had supposed, and less of the university.

In October, 1873, the buildings at Girton were first occupied, and seventy students had been enrolled up to the time of my visit. There are eleven "lecturers," all fellows or teachers in the different colleges of Cambridge University. The subjects of instruction are announced as Divinity, Modern Languages, Classics, Mathematics, Moral Science, Natural Science, History and Vocal Music. The entrance examination, as in the case of the English universities generally, is less stringent than our own. A student may, for instance, enter without knowing a word of Latin or Greek, or a proposition of Algebra or Geometry.

Students must ordinarily be eighteen years old, and the course for the ordinary "degree certificate" occupies about three years, half of each year being spent at the college. For honors, a longer time is necessary. The marked distinction between Pass examinations and Honor examinations, which distinguishes the English universities from most of our own, is emphatic at Girton. The examinations are conducted by Cambridge University men, and the aim is to have the standard of Honors precisely the same; though the house-keeper at Girton said to me, indignantly; "After all, they are not so just to the young ladies as in your American colleges; they don't give them the degree, but only a certificate." . . . The whole annual charge for board, lodging and instruction is one hundred and five pounds. There are four scholarships, varying from fifty to one hundred pounds. The institution is now self-supporting.

I travelled on the Continent with several Cambridge University officials, some of whom had lectured to the Girton students; and they spoke of them with entire respect, though they admitted that the college had not yet surmounted all academic prejudice. On the other hand, I heard more than once in London, among educated reformers, the expression that the "Girton girls were somewhat conceited and priggish," and heard a preference expressed for the work done by London University.

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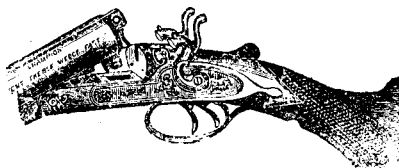
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