

THE VARSITY

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MIDWINTER NIGHT'S DREAM.

The snows outside are white and white ;
The gusty flue shouts through the night ;
And by the lonely chimney light,
I sit and dream of summer.

The orchard bough creaks in the blast,
That like a ghost goes shrieking past,
And coals are dying fast and fast,
But still I dream of summer.

'Tis not the voice of falling rain,
Or soft wind blown through tattered pane,
When earth will laugh in green again,
That makes me dream of summer.

But hopes will then have backward flown,
Like fleets of promise long out-blown ;
And Love once more will greet his own.
This is my dream of summer.

WILLIAM WILFRED CAMPBELL.

WALLACE AND DARWINISM.

Early in this century the doctrine was first definitely enunciated by Lamarck that the various forms of plants and animals now living on the earth are the modified descendants of an extinct flora and fauna, the remains of which are only fragmentarily preserved to us in fossiliferous strata. This is the doctrine of Evolution or Transformism. Lamarck endeavored to explain the origin of such new and modified species by suggesting that organs become altered in form according as they are used more or less frequently, in other words, that changed habits involve alteration in structure. This is the theory of Lamarckism ; it involves, as is obvious, the transmissibility to descendants of characteristics acquired during the life of the individual parent. Neither Lamarck's statement of the doctrine of Evolution, nor his explanation thereof, attracted much attention till fifty years later, when Darwin's "Origin of Species" made the notion of Evolution familiar to the whole world, and substituted for the Lamarckian explanation that which now bears his own name—Darwinism.

The completeness of Darwin's argument is one of the most characteristic features of his book ; he seems to have concluded not to publish it till he had rendered it unassailable. How long his desire to consider every aspect of the question might have prevented him from making his conclusions public, it is hard to say, but the appearance of two essays by A. R. Wallace, containing an independent statement of the same theory, at last furnished the necessary stimulus to publication.

The first of the essays referred to summarises the geographical and geological arguments for evolution ; but the second and more important of the two, contains not merely a fore-shadow only of the theory of natural selection, but a definite statement of the law that a given tract of the earth's surface can only support a certain number of plants and animals ; that there ensues a struggle for existence between the numerous offspring of the parent forms ; that only those persist which are better adapted to all the conditions of life, and that their survival is due to variation often inconspicuous but always favorable.

This is the Darwinism—the theory of the selection by nature of the fittest ; it involves an inherent tendency on the part of plants and animals to vary from the parent form in ways both more and less adapted to the surrounding conditions, but the theory takes such variation simply as a matter of observation, and does not necessarily involve a discussion of the cause thereof.

Darwin himself, in the later editions of his book, gives due consideration to other processes, such as sexual selection and geographical isolation, which, besides natural selection, have had their part in giving origin to new species. Of other naturalists who have devoted their attention to the subject, some have attributed greater importance to one factor, some to another. Wagner *e. g.* has supposed geographical isolation to be the most important factor, while Haeckel and Nægeli associate with Darwinism a modified Lamarckism, and the latter authority also assumes an inherent tendency to higher organization accompanying the tendency to variation.

Weismar, on the other hand, denies the transmissibility of acquired peculiarities which is necessary to Lamarckism, and accepts natural selection as omnipotent. But there are objections to the omnipotency of natural selection as ordinarily conceived. One of the most recent, as well as vigorous of these, is Mr. Romanes, who argues from the observed sterility of species when crossed, from the inutility of many specific characters, and from the swamping effects of intercrossing on variation, that some other factor has been at work. This he conceives to be a variation affecting the reproductive apparatus such as to render some varieties of a species infertile with other (perhaps outwardly not conspicuously different) varieties, and thus to isolate them physiologically as effectually as if they were geographically isolated.

Wallace, however, does not consider Romanes' hypothesis necessary to account for the origin of new species, and an argument between these two biologists is in progress, which promises to clear the way for further research on this subject.

Should Romanes' hypothesis stand the test of such research, it is nevertheless true that the special kind of variation referred to would still only be considered subsidiary to natural selection in originating new species. This is also true with regard to structural peculiarities which anatomists regard as not capable of explanation by natural selection as ordinarily considered. The bones, for instance, in their architecture answer all the requirements of mechanics, in attaining the greatest possible strength with the least material.

Such functional adaptations could not have been arrived at through natural selection, unless we argue with Roux that the capacity of tissues to adapt themselves to their functions has, itself, been acquired as a general characteristic of organisms in the course of their competition with other organisms not similarly gifted.

In the lectures to be given in the Convocation Hall, on the evenings of next Thursday and Friday, Dr. Wallace will hardly have time to discuss all those aspects of the question as to which the students of the sciences would like to hear his opinion. But he is certain to present such a view of the theory with which his name is so closely connected, as will enable every thoughtful student to understand thoroughly its present position.

Apart from the distinction which Wallace's essays in philosophical biology have procured him, he is said to be celebrated for his public speaking. This ought to be an additional inducement to students in all departments not to lose an opportunity of hearing a man whose name will always be associated with Darwin's, as the co-discoverer of an epoch-making theory.

R. R. W.

AN ALGONQUIN MAIDEN: A CRITIQUE.*

The reception by the press and public of "An Algonquin Maiden," must be highly gratifying to the authors. It may not yet be too late, after the first flush of triumph has given place to calm enjoyment, to attempt a critical estimate and determine its place in Canadian fiction.

The writer of historical romance must be granted considerable license in disposing his background, as best subserves the development of his plot, and the lights and shades of his principal characters. Hence, we do not look for more than substantial accuracy in character and surrounding. In the work now under review, while the historical setting is admirably chosen and well fitted to carry even a more ambitious plot, we do not find that attention to truth in detail, which we have a right to expect from Mr. Adam, especially as such fidelity would neither hamper the treatment nor weaken the central figures in his story. In one paragraph the French settlement at Oak Ridges is described as a Huguenot colony of loyalist *Emigres*. The writer confuses two distinct offshoots from old France. The Huguenots and *Emigres* are as widely different as can be imagined. Further, the founder of the settlement at Oak Ridges was a Count de Puisaye, not a de Berczy. It is true that a Pole by the name of Berczy did come to Upper Canada as a colonist, but he had nothing in common with the refugees.

Allan Dunlop, who is in love with Rose, the fair daughter of Commodore Macleod, is the rather common character in the novelist's portfolio—a noble young fellow, handsome, able, and sprung from a poor stock, who fights his way into the esteem of his social superiors. Allan, naturally, is a Reformer; Commodore Macleod, as naturally, is a Tory. Therefore, the troublous time before '37 is sketched in to provide the proper medium. The authors evidently thought that it is better to let sleeping dogs lie, for their references are uniformly conciliatory. The whole effect produced is a life-like description of how a provincial capital is divided by bitter political feeling.

The love of Sir Peregrine Maitland and Lady Sarah Lennox is a charming interlude, and though connected with the main course of the narrative but slightly, yet we would not wish it away.

Thus far the critic's task has been a comparatively easy one. But in approaching Wanda, we acknowledge some hesitation in delivering a dictum. The chapter "Indian Annals and Legends" caused some misgiving lest the ideal Indians of ordinary romance were introduced to moralize on race difference in fantastic dialect. But, on further reading, the chapter seemed even more objectionable, for, though the work of a poet and considered by itself of almost idyllic beauty, it must be held to weaken the conception of Wanda. Amid the easy play of dialogue and repartee that imparts a pleasant grace to the story, the deep tone of tragedy breaks in and hastens to its fateful ending. Wanda has the misfortune to inspire Edward with deep love by her imperious beauty, compelling in its wildness. Fascinated in her turn, she has a brief season of measureless content with her lover of a higher race. The sense of possession is enough satisfaction for the time, but soon Edward finds that a child of nature lacks the countless graces and delicacies imprinted by ages of culture. In his utmost hour of need the want of closer sympathy is felt, and all that is left for Wanda is to lose her grief with her life in the bosom of the tempest-vexed lake. The passing of Wanda is the highest note reached.

With this sketch of the workings of fate in our minds, it seems out of keeping to represent Wanda holding high discourse with an aged savage to this effect:—

"But surely they are not wholly bad," pleaded the girl, her kind heart refusing to accept the belief that even the lowest of humanity could be utterly worthless."

If Wanda was capable of such ethical and ethnological conceptions, then was she a fit companion for the most civilized European, and the after development of the story loses its force.

There are evident marks of haste in the dialogue, and occasionally a straining after point and effect. An example of this is to be found in chapter xvii. Here is the sequence of events.

*An Algonquin Maiden, a Romance of the early days of Upper Canada. By G. Mercer Adam, and A. Ethelwyn Wetherald. Montreal: John Lovell & Son; Toronto: Williamson & Co.

Edward's patience had been tried by Wanda; to compose himself he takes a nap in the woods. By a remarkable coincidence, Helene also feels the necessity of a nap, and takes it quite close to Edward without being aware of his presence. Edward awakes, sees her, stares at her, she oddly enough wakes too. He made some inane remark upon the beauty of the day. She, with much deliberation, says, yes. "Certainly she had the most irritating way in the world of pronouncing the words which usually sound sweetest from a woman's lips." All that is gained here is the slight touch that Helene could say ordinary things in an unpleasant way, and surely was not worth the ingenuity in bringing the parties together in so unconventional a manner.

There are other features worthy of note, and a few that demand the censure of the strict critic, but as the early promise of a rich fruitage in Canadian fiction, "An Algonquin Maiden" is fully worthy of all the kind things that have been said of it.

W. H. H.

TANTALUS.

I've loved her long, I've loved her well,
I've loved her more than tongue can tell;
My heart's wild beat I cannot quell—

I marry her to-morrow!

But, place of rapture, deep, profound,
"Thick darkness" doth my soul surround.

My voice gives forth a hollow sound;

I'm struck with direst sorrow.

And why this change? Doth this great joy,
Which once were bliss without alloy,
From mere *excess* of pleasure cloy?

The reason shortly tell. Oh,

This is the cause,—since you demand

Why thus my tearful eyes expand—

I'm but the village preacher, and

She weds another fellow!

J. D. S.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

Some six years ago I called the attention of my fellow-graduates to the question of agitating for a Parliamentary representative for the University, but my effort was met with a timid remonstrance, that to give "representation in the Legislature would involve the University in political wrangles,"—and that "from any closer connection with politics it would be sure to suffer."

Parliamentary representation of the Universities in the Old Country has long been recognized as a political right. Prior to 1603, this right was only of fitful enjoyment. Edward I. by whose exercise of the Royal Prerogative the people became entitled to a share in the powers and functions of Government, and whose Parliamentary writs of election were the first authentic documents which prescribed a general system of representation of the people in Parliament, issued in the 28th year of his reign, (A.D. 1300), writs of election to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, requiring them to elect and send to the Great Council of the Kingdom (*Commune Concilium*), as Parliament was then called—the former four or five, and the latter two or three of their '*most discreet and learned lawyers*,' (*de discretioribus et in jure scripto magis expertis*), (1) with full power to appear and consent to what should be ordained; or, as the Parliamentary writs usually ran, "to meet the King to speak with him;" or, that the King desired to have "*colloquium*," or "conference and treaty" with men learned in the law (*jurisperitis*) and others. No further writs appear to have been issued to the Universities until James I. granted to each of them in 1603 the permanent privilege of sending two of their own body "to serve for those students who, though useful members of the community, were neither concerned in the landed, nor the trading interest, and to protect in the Legislature the rights of the republic of letters." (2)

(1) Prynne's Parliamentary Writs, Vol. 1, p. 345; Luders on Parliaments, 266.

(2) Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. 1, p. 194.

The recital in the Grant or Letters Patent of James I. is as follows: "As in the Colleges of our University there are many statutes and constitutions; and as in past times, and especially of late, many Statutes and Acts of Parliament have been made concerning them, it therefore appears to us worth while and necessary that the said University should have Burgesses of its own in Parliament, who from time to time may make known to the Supreme Court of Parliament the true state of the University, so that no Statute or Act may offer any prejudice or injury to them, or any of them severally, without just and due notice."

Who will say that the language of that Grant may not be cited as equally applicable to the case of the University of Toronto at the present time?

In 1613 Trinity College, Dublin, obtained the privilege* of sending two members to the Irish House of Commons; but by the Articles of Union which merged the Irish Legislature in the Imperial Parliament in 1800, the representation was limited to one member. By the Irish Reform Act of 1832 the representation was restored to the original number of two members, which it has since retained. The constituency is called "the borough of the University of Dublin."

The Imperial Parliament in 1867-8 recognized the political right of the other Universities to be represented in Parliament. By 31 and 32 Vic., c. 102, s. 24, it was provided that "in all future Parliaments the University of London shall return one member to serve in Parliament"; and the right to vote at the election of such member was conferred upon all graduates who were members of the Convocation of the University.

By c. 48 of the following session, Parliamentary representation was extended to the Universities of Scotland: the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's jointly returning one member; and the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen jointly, one member. The same Act gave the Parliamentary franchise to all members of the "General Council" of each University.

The mode of voting prescribed for Parliamentary Elections is by means of voting papers and not by ballot: 24 and 25 Vic., c. 53, and 31 and 32 Vic., c. 65.

As pointed out in my previous article, Upper Canada in 1820 gave legislative recognition to university representation in Parliament; and the Act recognizing that right remained on the Statute Book until the consolidation of the statutes in 1859. The Act provided for a general representation of the people of Upper Canada; and was the first Provincial enactment which established "Representation by Population." The clause relating to the University was as follows:

"Whenever a University shall be organized and in operation as a Seminary of learning in this Province, and in conformity to the rules and statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to declare by Proclamation the tract of land appendant to such University, and whereupon the same is situated, to be a town or township, by such name as to him shall seem best; and that such town or township shall be represented by One Member: provided, always, nevertheless, that no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election for a member to represent the said University in Parliament, who, beside the qualification now by law required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the Convocation of the said University."

The Legislature of Upper Canada had apparently a larger faith in the Convocation of the University in 1820 than the Legislature of Ontario can have in 1887, because of the apathy exhibited by the majority of its members; so I give this paper more as a contribution to our University history, than as an argument in favor of University representation in Parliament.

THOMAS HODGINS.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF CHEMISTRY, OR THE FALL OF AN OLD LINE.

The line which fell was the old line of distinction between organic and inorganic chemistry; the date of its fall was 1828, when Wohler obtained Carbamide from Cyanate of Ammonium. To appreciate the full bearing of Wohler's discovery, and to thoroughly understand its effect on Chemistry, it is necessary to first define the old distinction. Inorganic chemistry is that

portion of chemistry which treats of the elements and their compounds as found in that portion of nature unendowed with life; whereas Organic chemistry, as the name implies, deals with those compounds of the elements which are the result of the intervention of life processes. Now carbamide is the compound which results as the final oxidation of the albumenoid constituents of our food, and being a very soluble salt, is the method employed for their elimination when they have served their purpose as food and nutriment. It can therefore lay good claims to be considered an Organic compound; and if we can produce this in the laboratory, from the elements, and without the intervention of any life process whatsoever, excepting the skill and knowledge of the chemist, we break down that distinction which says that an organic compound can only be produced by the intervention of life processes; because we have produced inorganically an organic compound.

I will now try to explain how this carbamide may be made from the elements. Of course the processes given here are not exactly commercial ones, yet they have all been carried out and may be seen in the course of the year by any one attending the lectures on chemistry, though not connectedly and for the purpose which we will now consider them. But since they can all be carried out and are carried out every year separately, it will be readily recognized that it is quite possible to carry them out in succession, as will be required in our method.

In the first place, we can obtain water by passing an electric discharge through a mixture of Oxygen and Hydrogen in the proper proportions; by acting on this water with the element Potassium we get Potassium Hydrate.

If we burn carbon in air or Oxygen, we get as a result Carbon Dioxide, which if passed into the solution of Potassium Hydrate above mentioned combines with the Potassium to give Potassium Carbonate. If we mix the Potassium Carbonate thus obtained with Carbon or charcoal, and heat it,—at the same time passing Nitrogen over it,—we get Potassium Cyanide. By oxidizing this we obtain Potassium Cyanate.

By passing an electric discharge through a mixture of Nitrogen and Hydrogen in the proper proportions Ammonia is formed. On burning Sulphur in Oxygen, or air, we get Sulphur Dioxide; this on further oxidation gives Sulphur Trioxide. By passing Trioxide into water we obtain Sulphuric Acid; on passing the Ammonia (obtained above) into this, Ammonium Sulphate is formed.

By acting on the Potassium Cyanate obtained in the first process with the Ammonium Sulphate of the second process, an interchange of acids and bases takes place, the Potassium with the Sulphuric Acid forming Potassium Sulphate, and the Ammonia with the Cyanic Acid forming Ammonium Cyanate. This Ammonium Cyanate, on being dissolved in water, and the water then being allowed to evaporate, has had its molecules rearranged in such a way as to form Carbamide. This Carbamide is one of the substances which, previous to 1828, it was considered impossible to make in the laboratory. The possibility of making one organic compound in the laboratory immediately opened the way, or rather gave encouragement to investigators to endeavor to make more. Such has been the reward of the labor spent in this direction that now there are but few organic compounds which have not been made synthetically; this being the term applied to the process by which we make more complex compounds from simpler ones. Thus we have made Carbamide, by synthesis, from the elements.

W. B. N.

TO MY FRIENDS.

Dear friend of college days,
And must we so soon part?
Ah, no—for now and always
You are safely in my heart!

And there you will remain
Forever and forever,
'Mid the sunshine and the rain
Of life's uncertain weather.

ÉTUDIANTE.

THE VARSITY.

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All communications should be addressed to THE EDITORS, University College, Toronto, and must be in on Wednesday of each week.

Contributions when not accepted will be returned if accompanied with a stamp for that purpose.

The last report of the President of Harvard University is, as usual, a veritable mine of information for the educationist. President Eliot's reports are always interesting reading, and have a value which is not merely for the time being, but which, by reason of the broad views enunciated therein, and the practical nature of the reforms suggested, supply most valuable memoranda on the state, progress, and future of education generally. The report before us cordially approves of the recent action of the University authorities in doing away with the compulsory clause requiring attendance at daily prayers; and of the substitution therefor of a series of Chapel services, conducted, at an annual cost of over \$9,000 a year, by a number of prominent clergymen, chosen from different denominations. These hold a position somewhat analagous, we take it, to the Select Preachers of Oxford and Cambridge. The success of the new movement, the President remarks, has astonished even those who advocated it most warmly. The only difficulty apprehended will be in finding and engaging men of eminence and personal power to take part in the work. The list of Preachers for 1886-87 includes such names as Edward Everett Hale, and Phillips Brooks, and if these can be taken, and they may fairly, as a sample of the Harvard University Select Preachers, there is no good reason why the Chapel services should not only be popular, but also productive of great good. Under such auspices it was quite safe to do away with compulsory attendance at daily prayers.

The report tells us that after a full and exhaustive discussion, lasting over three years, the University has adopted a standard for admission to Harvard which had been recommended almost unanimously by the College Faculty in 1885. The results of the measure adopted are summarized in three ways: (1) From the point of view of the candidate; (2) From the point of view of secondary schools; and (3) From the point of view of preparatory schools. With regard to the first—or the candidate's point of view, there is little change, practically speaking, in the method of entering the College, in so far as the selection of studies is concerned. A candidate who has mastered the elements of Latin and Greek so as to be able to translate simple prose at sight, is given a wide range of choice for the more advanced studies which he may take at his final matriculation. He may, as the measure provides, devote himself thereafter chiefly to the Classics, or to French and German, or to Mathematics, or he can make combinations of these four principal subjects in various proportions; or he can, if he so elect, substitute Mathematics, or Mathematics and Physics, for all the Greek.

From the point of view of secondary schools, those which retain the elements of Greek in their school programme, have a much greater chance under the new regulations, of developing other branches, in the direction of Languages, Science, and Mathematics; because advanced study in any one of these directions will count towards admission to Harvard. From the point of view of the pre-

paratory schools, these can now secure admission for their pupils on a level with other candidates, as the new scheme will allow them to prepare pupils thoroughly in English, French or German, Mathematics, Chemistry, and Physics, with the elements of Latin, and of the history of England and the United States. In connection with this question of admission to Harvard, it must be explained that, as we understand it, candidates can have a preliminary and a final examination for entrance. In the preliminary they may take, for example, Greek and Latin. If they pass satisfactorily in these branches, they can devote two years, as President Eliot suggests, to more advanced and miscellaneous subjects, and then come up for a final matriculation examination. By this means candidates can be well grounded, and at the same time, have some choice presented to them of those studies for which they have shown a marked preference. The evils of cramming can be to a large extent mitigated, as the candidate can thus take, as it were, two bites of the cherry, without the chance of being choked.

These changes in the standard for admission to Harvard are such as will commend themselves to educationists. They have been rendered necessary by the increasing multiplicity of studies, the advance of science, and from the feeling that every possible obstacle should be removed from the path of those who might take a College course, and thereby reap the inestimable benefits of a liberal education, but who, from some cause of failure, either in themselves or in the college requirements for admission, are deterred from so doing. As the report points out, "the present sharp division of secondary schools into those which prepare boys for college, and those which do not, the important decision for or against a college education must generally be made for a boy as early as his fourteenth year." If there existed, says President Eliot, "a large class of schools having a programme of studies which on the one hand sufficed to admit their graduates creditably to college, and on the other furnished an appropriate training for boys who at 18 are to go into business or technical pursuits, this all important decision might be postponed to a more suitable age." The changes which have been made, provide, as will have been seen, for increasing the number and variety of schools which can prepare boys for college; they will, the University authorities hope, have some influence in the direction of improving the methods of teaching history and science in all schools. The practical effect of these measures will be that the secondary schools will be able to train boys for college and for mercantile pursuits at the same time. They can retain them until the age of 18, when they are in a position to make a choice for or against a college course, without prejudicing their chances of success either at college or in business, as the training received will have been such as to fit them equally well for both.

There is one thing most gratifying in connection with this question, and it is this: That the policy of Harvard University is in the direction of the elevation of the standard of the secondary schools. Every advance made by the Universities compels also an advance by the secondary schools, affecting in turn the preparatory and primary schools. The secondary schools should most certainly approximate their standards to the requirements of the Universities; for any lowering of the standard for secondary schools is immediately felt by the Universities; and schools and colleges, with no high standard before them, sink into insignificance and mediocrity, and so become altogether unprofitable. But there must be an understanding, an *en ente cordiale*, between the Universities and the secondary schools, if the requirements and needs of both are to be mutually known and satisfactorily adjusted. As the result of Harvard's wise policy in this matter, thirteen New England Colleges have united in the creation of a Commission on requirements for admission to college. This Commission, which is to be a permanent organization, has been established in the expectation that it will furnish a regular medium of communication between the preparatory schools and the colleges, so that the needs

and desires of each set of institutions may be better known to the other. Herein is a lesson and a moral for us in Ontario. If we cannot bring about a corporate consolidation of existing Universities, surely a similar scheme to that in force in New England can be put into actual operation, and by means of such a Commission the different Universities of this Province could agree upon a uniform standard for admission, and for the attainment of a degree in Arts. This would secure some of the advantages aimed at by confederation, and would maintain the *status quo* of each college, which seems to be the great *desideratum*. We must leave to a future time, a further *resumé* of the report, which, the more we study it, and the policy of the University from which it comes, the more are we convinced that it is the expression of the happiest medium that has yet been struck between the German, English and American University systems, and as such, is eminently well calculated to satisfy the desires and supply the needs of the people of this continent, in so far, at least, as University education is concerned.

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"FASTI."
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We have received a copy of "Fasti," a useful little hand-book edited by W. F. Maclean, B.A., and W. J. London, B.A., containing a great deal of useful information concerning our University and her graduates. Lists of graduates of King's College, and of the University of Toronto are inserted in chronological order; and also a list of the graduates arranged in alphabetical order, with their post-office addresses. In addition to these, there are lists of former visitors, officers and professors of the University and University College, and of the University men who took part in the Fenian raid and in the North-West Rebellion of 1885. This little work is, in a manner, a continuation of a publication, issued in 1848, called "Fasti of King's College," and will serve a good purpose, as preserving in a compact form a great deal of interesting memoranda concerning our own University men. It is published by Williamson & Co., of this city.

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COMMUNICATIONS.
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The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
No notice will be taken of unsigned contributions.

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THE "DR. WILSON MEDAL."
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To the Editors of THE VARSITY.

SIRS,—I wish to say a few words about the last letter of my opponent in this unprofitable discussion, which has already gone on too long. I hope I shall neither be misunderstood when I say that I am sorry for Mr. Logie's sake that he wrote that letter, nor be charged with "presumption" or something worse if I venture to give him a little advice.

A safe rule in all correspondence is to re-read one's letters before letting them out of one's hands. Had that been done in this case, I am sure a great many things that were said would not have been said.

It is well to use words in their proper sense, and to "call a spade a spade." I shall point out only one word that was mis-used: it was that to me sacred one—friend. If a man is an enemy or an acquaintance merely, let us honestly say so, and keep the word friend for one for whom we have some regard and in whom we take a kindly interest.

As regards imputing motives, I shall only say that a lover of justice will rarely indulge in this pastime lest he should be unjust.

I have dwelt too long already on this part of the subject, but shall before going on to deal with the real question, say that I have never looked upon myself as a rival of the gentleman who takes the other side in this discussion, nor have I any wish to be so regarded. My ambition has led me in a totally different direction from that in which he has set his face. Besides, I have had to work during term to help pay my expenses. These facts should have kept a man who has known me not more than sixteen months from making such an attack upon me as was made last week. My

views on the medal question have been little affected by the arguments set forth in last week's VARSITY. I hold (1) that the College Council has a right to offer a medal on any conditions and for any work that it chooses; and that students who disapprove of its action may either try by legitimate means to effect a change, or, failing that, refrain from entering the competition. (2) The medal takes the place, not of the old university medals, but rather of the college prizes for prose, etc., which a man might win and yet fail to gain first-class honours at the May examinations. No injustice was done, so far as I know, under that system. (3) It is not to be given as the result of examinations such as those held in May. College authorities have no right, owing to the present management of classes, to ask the university authorities for returns. These examinations, as they have been conducted, tend to crush out all originality and to foster cramming. (4) Nearly all the work for the medal is included in the university programme, which would almost seem to make philology too prominent for an undergraduate course, and actually does make students careless in the matter of composition. (5) The time for receiving theses is too short, all personal considerations aside. It would be well if all announcements of essay subjects were made in May, thus allowing a full year to competitors. (6) The name of the medal is not necessarily misleading. The Modern Language programme drawn up by the Senate does not include all known modern languages: that drawn up by the Council does not recognize Spanish, which does not find a place in the calendar but is taught gratuitously by the lecturer in French. No person is deceived by either of these programmes. Why should there be any misunderstanding because the medal requires a knowledge of only three? (7) The plan proposed by Mr. Logie of holding an examination at which Italian or Spanish may be taken by each student as he chooses would, I fear, be almost as unsatisfactory as the plan adopted some years ago with regard to Marmion and the school-readers.

This finishes the controversy so far as I am concerned.

A. H. YOUNG.

[This must close the correspondence on this subject.—Editors THE VARSITY.]

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CURTIUS' GREEK GRAMMAR.
—

To the Editors of THE VARSITY.

SIRS,—Vandalism seems rampant. Things (e.g., hazing) which have been held sacred for ages are being neglected, and even despots tremble at the people's wrath, as democracy is demanded. Among other things, then, why cannot Curtius' Students' Greek Grammar be carried off and demolished by some troop of maddened freshmen? True, it has been held sacred; true, it has received great attention from many a burner of the midnight oil. True it is, also, that it has done much for the study of Greek. We must remember, however, that Greek, although it is supposed to be dead and decently buried, is playing a living part in our education, and the methods of studying this language have changed. The fact is becoming recognized that education is not simply a cramming of truths, and so in studying a language we are taught to master the construction of a sentence rather than to be able to decline all the irregular nouns that it may contain; and further, we are taught to understand the state of the author's mind, and analyze his motives; in fact, to get the circumstances, internal and external, rather than simply to understand his bare expression. To do this we must thoroughly understand the genius of the language, and, I think, few classical men will maintain that this can be done by the aid of any school grammar which we possess. Curtius seems too diffuse in the treatment of Etymology, and too concise in dealing with Syntax. The Syntax too, is not fully up to the light of the present day. It seems to me that there is room for a grammar which will deal with Etymology in such a way that there will be some order and precision about it. The long and wearisome discussion of the Verb in Curtius is too protracted for a school grammar.

In the Syntax, however, a little more diffuseness would be a virtue. If we had not Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses how much would we know about Syntax? We need a book which will have its matter better arranged and which will illustrate its points with more numerous and better selected quotations than we find in Curtius.

To have this work performed, some one, who is capable, should supply the deficiency. In our classical professor we have a scholar whose good judgement and profound learning united with a delicate critical perception, eminently qualify him for the task. The bulk of the "grammar" which an undergraduate knows is gained from Prof. Hutton's lectures in the first three years of the course. Why then could he not be induced to make a personal sacrifice and bestow an eternal boon on all lovers of Greek, the "noblest of languages?"

H.

Toronto, February 21st, 1887.

ROUND THE TABLE.

"Life at Crawford's was amusing and varied. But it was very different from our English ideal of a country holiday. We solitude-loving Britons keep ourselves always on the lookout for a very retired and unhackneyed seaside place. . . . But our American brother, escaped from town, loves rather a big hotel. . . . Crawford's supplied us with an excellent table, where our waiter was a young man from Amherst College, Massachusetts, who earned money during his summer vacation to keep him at Amherst through the winter session. A self-respecting, sharp, business-like young man; indeed, that waiter, conscious of no degradation in the employment he accepted, and to our eyes thereby really making "that and the action fine." . . . We got quite intimate with our own waiter, who would pause after dinner, napkin in hand, and discuss his studies with us in perfect good faith, showing not the slightest symptom of false shame or even timidity, but ingenuously interested in us as live specimens of the European university training. There was something noble and republican and deserving of high esteem in it all; and yet, somehow one regretted on the other hand that youths and maidens struggling upward in such praiseworthy fashion toward a liberal education should have to struggle through such sordid and unbecoming surroundings. Our thoughts reverted involuntarily to Oriel quad and Magdalen cloisters, and we thanked God, after all, that we were born Englishmen."

* * *

It must be matter of profound regret to Mr. Grant Allen, who contributes the above to *Longman's Magazine*, that he was born at Kingston, Upper Canada. Canadians learned with pride that a young Canadian had won place and name in the older land. But in his lofty station he is ashamed of the kindly nurse of his youth and hastens to claim the imperishable glory of a true-born Englishman. It is certainly amusing to behold an American-born revisiting this continent to regard with feigned wonder the habits and customs of this strange species of man, yclept Yankee. But when this *lusus naturae* takes the shape of an American-born Englishman it is surely pardonable to resent his patronizing curiosity. The whole episode contains a beautifully simple moral for the public spirited in our midst who fondly dream of a national life and literature. The United States command respect. It is now an honour to be an American citizen. A colony, although autonomous, has no place in the esteem even of the parent.

* * *

The same insincerity it is to be feared, enters largely into Mr. Allen's late work. "Pot-boilers" may not be an euphonic term, but is very expressive, and pot boiling seems to have been Mr. Allen's late occupation.

* * *

I read these extracts to the critic, and he was pleased to notice that Mr. Allen was still marked with the sign of the beast. Mr. Allen, an American born, in his careless moods still uses Americanisms. "Who earned money enough during his summer vacation to keep him at Amherst through the winter?" American idioms are in the nature of a Shibboleth, so that wherever he may go, out of his own mouth shall you convict him.

* * *

Not least curious of all the curiosities of literature, is the mistakes sometimes made by publishers. Indeed, the only wonder is, that such mistakes are not more common. As a rule, without much education, and relying almost entirely on some "literary adviser," the publisher is engaged in a gigantic speculation. A queer story in this connection is told of Thomas Osborne, whose exploits as a bookseller are noticed in the *Dunciad*. He happened to meet a French work that took his fancy; he employed a "garreteer" to English it. This was done, and the result was Milton's "Paradise Lost," in a bad prose paraphrase.

* * *

Milton's translation of the Psalms is a fearful and wonderful failure. The faculties of many other poets, indeed, would seem to have

"Moved in no small mist
When they versified David the Psalmist."

But Milton's psalms are in places surprisingly uncouth. In the sixth there is a line which suggests the newspaper dialect of our day:

"Mine enemies shall all be blanked and dashed with much confusion."

* * *

On page 298 of *Scribner's* for March, in the third instalment of Hon. E. B. Washbourne's *Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris*, Assi, the chairman of the central committee of the National Guard, is described as "one of the most violent and reckless. But in the end he was not able to keep up with the procession, and being accused of reaction, he was imprisoned in the Commune," etc. "Keep up with the procession" must have looked strange to English readers of the reminiscences of the Ex-Minister to France under Grant.

* * *

While modern reviewers have not lost the power of trenchant criticism, there is not now so much abuse in their work as formerly. Here is an extract from one of the rank and file in the legion of Shakespeare commentation.

"A pretender to antiquities, roving, magotic-headed, and sometimes little better than crazed; and being exceedingly credulous would stuff his many letters sent to A. W. with follies and misinformation."

The command over this department of our language has been handed over to campaign writers and other political drudges.

* * *

In a late number of the *Chautauquan*, George Parsons Lathrop writes on the qualifications and accomplishments needed by those who would be journalists; and the city-editor of *THE VARSITY*, who let go his grip on the "Arkymedian lever" long enough to allow himself time to paste the following paragraphs in his hat, has permitted me to reprint them here, that the rest of us may do the same:

"1. A good English education. Learn first to write English; I mean plain, straight, quick Saxon, sturdy and lithe as a sapling. Let your Latin and Greek adornments come in afterwards. Study the history of the world, of the United States and Great Britain and Ireland; and study everything else that you conveniently can. Drill yourself in writing swift, sharp, vivid yet graceful accounts of everything that comes under your notice, putting it picturesquely but never at the cost of clearness and brevity. Colleges do not teach this art.

"2. Common sense.

"3. Good judgment of the relative importance of subjects.

"4. Obedience, patience, punctuality.

"5. In spite of attaining to all these virtues, do not be a prig. However much knowledge your brain may hold, never do or say anything which will lead the wise to charge you with being touched by the malady known as 'big head.' Conceit, the wise it call.

"That there may be exceptions to these rules is true enough. There are good journalists who are not well educated, patient, or in any way humble. But I am speaking of the ideal journalist; and it will not do for the novice to model upon the exceptions."

* * *

When the ingenious man caught sight of the above clipping in the city-editor's hat, his countenance gleamed with a barbaric joy. He allowed that misguided individual to go on until he came to "the journalism of the future." Then he broke in.

"That gives me just the chance for getting off a neat thing that I've been laying pipes for," he said. "One of the largest difficulties in the way of the journalism of the future,—and more especially in the way of the journalistic writing which has to do with politics—lies in the fact that a very clever thing is almost of necessity very untrue."

"Clever writing, of itself," retorted the city editor, "effects about as much in politics as a fleet armed with pea-blowers would against Gibraltar, anyway. And the next time you attempt to get off a neat thing yourself, do get it off without ringing in 'the fact that,'"

H.H.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

All reports from Societies must reach us by noon on Thursday to insure insertion.

WANTED:—Copies of No. 2, Vol. VII. (this year); will be paid for at the regular rate.

Mr. A. F. Chamberlain read a paper on "Prehistoric Ethnology" before the last meeting of the Canadian Institute.

The annual meeting of the Glee Club is called for Tuesday afternoon of next week. The meeting will be held in Moss Hall at 5 o'clock p.m.

Wednesday was a holiday in the School of Science. The occasion was the second annual meeting of the Association of Provincial Land Surveyors of Ontario.

FOUND:—On Ash Wednesday, at the entrance to the south gate of the University grounds, a silver watch. The owner can obtain it by proving property, at the janitor's room.

The old charge is still laid against several of the Colleges and College Societies: they do not report to the News Columns of the VARSITY. Press of work is the excuse—no doubt a plausible one.

The following gentlemen have been appointed examiners in the University:—Physics, T. J. Mulvey, B.A.; Italian and Associate Examiner in French and German, D. R. Keys, B.A.; History and Civil Polity, W. J. Robertson, B.A., L.L.B.

The time for annual elections draws near. Friday night (tonight) will witness another scene of strife for honors in Knox. There appears to be an unusual amount of party feeling rampant in the college—perhaps more than one would wish to see among Theological students. Considerable fun is anticipated.

Mr. Gustave Thalberg, who sang at the recent college event is a graduate in law of the National University of Sweden. He remains in Toronto to pursue the study of music under Prof. W. E. Haslam. Those who heard Mr. Thalberg sing will be glad to hear of the acquisition to the musical talent of the city.

No official report has reached the VARSITY as yet of the progress of the Committee engaged in compiling a College Song-book, but indirectly the information is gleaned that everything is going on very satisfactorily. The duties of the Committee are arduous and particular. They are, however, being performed with regularity and care, and the long-wished-for and often-talked-of Song-book is soon to be a reality.

A couple of tobogganing accidents of a rather serious nature have happened recently. On Friday, February 25th, Mr. E. C. Acheson had the misfortune to sprain his wrist, and now goes about with arm in sling. On Monday, 28th ult., Mr. Frank MacLean received serious injuries while tobogganing near the Rosedale slide, the ice cutting two ugly gashes in his head. The doctors report him as doing as well as could be expected. Tobogganers should rest satisfied with comparatively safe slides.

Dr. G. Haberlandt, has been investigating the structure of the "stinging hairs" of various plants, of which the common nettle furnishes excellent examples. He finds all of essentially the same structure. The terminal cell is very large, and its walls, a short distance below the keen apex, are lignified or silicified so as to become very brittle. The fluid which enters the wound made by the point of the hair owes its irritating properties, not to formic acid as has been supposed, but to some other substance, yet unknown.

—The Purdue

The Modern Language Club met as usual in the Y. M. C. A. building. After the business had been disposed of, the honorary president took the chair. Matthew Arnold's Works were the subject of discussion. Miss Charles read an excellent essay on "Culture and Anarchy," and Mr. Jeffrey one on the Critical Essays. An interesting discussion led by the chairman then followed. The next meeting will be devoted to the consideration of amendments to the constitution, and of a petition to the Senate for certain changes in the Modern Language curriculum.

Yale has furnished the first president for seventeen of the leading colleges in this country, among them Princeton, Columbia, Williams, Dartmouth, Cornell and Johns Hopkins. To Princeton, Yale has given three presidents in all, Jonathan Dickinson of the class of 1706, Jonathan Edwards, 1720, and Aaron Burr, 1735. To

Columbia also, she has given three, Samuel Johnson, 1714, William S. Johnson, 1819, and Frederick A. P. Bernard, 1828. To Amherst, Yale has given President Humphrey, 1805, and to Trinity, President Wheaton, 1814. Andrew D. White, of '53, and Daniel C. Gillman, '52, are well known in their connection with Cornell and Johns Hopkins.—Yale News.

Several more correspondents have sent in lists of songs for the forthcoming Song Book. The following songs are suggested: The Gallants of England; Louisiana Lowlands; Julia; Never Get Drunk any More; Cock Robin; Birdie; Jawbone; Keep Dose Lamps a' Burnin'; Carve Dat Possum; Leave Your Burden at de Bottom ob de Hill; Hush, Little Baby; Doo dah; Heigho, Heigho; Kafoozleum; Down by the Weeping-Willow Tree; One Fish Ball; Dancing in the Barn; Ching-a-Ling; McSorley's Twins; I'll Await My Love; The Bloom is on the Rye; Never Take the Horse-shoe; Alone on the Midnight Sea; Drinking songs in Giroffo Giroffa, and Faust; Good Rhine Wine; Ehren on the Rhine; Scots Wha Hae; Vanderdecken; Anvil Chorus (Il Trovatore); Cooper's Chorus (Boccaccio); Love Sounds the Alarm; Good Company; My Lodging is the Cellar.

Glee Club rehearsals are a thing of the past for this year. The conversazione completes the work of the Club each year and gives place to a month or two of solid work of another kind. This year the practises have not been attended with "marked regularity" by the majority of the members and considerable inconvenience and annoyance to the conductor was thus occasioned. But this is not a new departure. Perhaps it is impossible for many of the students to attend the rehearsals regularly, on account of the many engagements they have to meet, lectures, etc. But in future years closer attendance should be given to the work in hand. The new conductor, Mr. W. E. Haslam, has given good satisfaction, both to the students and at the conversazione. Especially is this so when it is taken into consideration that Mr. Haslam has hitherto been accustomed to training voices of considerable musical culture, and in taking in hand a club such as ours, made up for the most part of untrained voices, he meets with no little difficulty. He evinced much care in his attentions to the club.

The meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society, which was postponed from last Tuesday, the 22nd, was held on the following Monday, 28th. The attendance was rather small. Mr. J. C. Stewart read a very able and exhaustive paper on "Definite Integrals," and was followed by Mr. Stafford, who gave a biographical sketch of Faraday. Under the head of business, Messrs. Baker, Loudon and the President were appointed a committee of examiners to award the medal which is to be presented annually by the society for the best essay on a mathematical or physical subject. It was moved by Mr. J. C. Stewart, seconded by Mr. J. G. Witton, and carried unanimously, that the society disapprove of the manner in which it has been treated by the late conversazione committee. The General Committee and the Decorating and Printing Sub-committees were all criticised pretty severely, the general opinion being that they were guilty of carelessness in several matters. The Problems were laid over until the next meeting, which is to be held on Tuesday next.

AN INTERCOLLEGIATE LITERARY UNION.—Last Wednesday, March 2nd, representatives from the Literary Societies of the different colleges in Toronto met in the parlor of the University College Y. M. C. A. The meeting was called to consider the question of having a series of intercollegiate debates next year. There were present representatives from the societies of Knox, Wycliffe, St. Michael's and University colleges and from Osgoode and McMaster halls. After some discussion the meeting agreed on the advisability of forming an Intercollegiate Union, to include, if possible, the societies of Trinity and Victoria colleges as well as those represented at the meeting. The debates of the proposed Union are to be between the different colleges, and are to be conducted on the tie system, as in Rugby football. The committee of the Union would be composed of two representatives from each of the component societies and would elect its own officers. A sub-committee was appointed to consider further details, and the representatives were requested to ascertain the views of their respective societies on the proposed plan. The meeting then adjourned till next Wednesday at 5 p.m.

Another prominent man and friend to education has passed away. The Monday morning papers contain a notice of the death of the late Dr. M. Barrett, in his 71st year.

The circumstances attending Dr. Barrett's death are sad, for, although an old man, he has all along fulfilled his many engagements with a regularity surpassing his years. On Saturday morning he delivered a lecture to his students in the Veterinary College in apparent good health. In the afternoon of the same day he dropped dead in his own house, apoplexy being the apparent cause of death. Deceased was born in London, England, in 1816, the son of a barrister. After receiving his earlier education at Caen,

in Normandy, he emigrated to Canada in 1833. Here he graduated in Arts and Medicine at our own University. He was appointed meanwhile to the English mastership in Upper Canada College, which position he held, giving entire satisfaction, for about thirty years, first as second, and afterward as first master. From the time of its first organization to the time of his death, Dr. Barratt has been a professor in the Toronto School of Medicine. Highly spoken of by all, he was regarded by most medical men as one of the most fluent medical lecturers in the schools. Another position held by the deceased for the last two or three years was that of Dean of the Woman's Medical College, Toronto. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

There are 210 Y.M.C.A. Associations in American Colleges.

Five colleges have been established in Dakota during the past year.

The Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard will soon build a club house at a cost of \$25,000.

Prof. T. W. Hunt, of Princeton, is shortly to publish a new work, entitled "Representative English and Prose Writers."

A dime novel has just been published in New York, the scene of which is laid in New Haven, and whose principals are Yale students.

The students of Bryn Mawr (female) College have decided, on recommendation of the Faculty, to wear the Oxford or "mortar-board" cap and gown.

Chicago University is about to be established on a non-sectarian basis. Several wealthy citizens have signified their willingness to assist.—*New York College Journal*.

The University *Beacon* of Boston, says a class in Gothic is in a flourishing condition in the College. There are seven members in the class which is conducted by them in turn.

Egypt has a college that was 900 years old when Oxford was founded, and in which 10,000 students are now being educated, who will some day go forth to spread the Moslem faith.

A new college for the higher education of women is to be built almost immediately in Montreal. It is the result of a bequest of nearly \$400,000 by the late Mr. Donald Ross of that city.

Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell and Princeton are the only American Colleges which provide fellowships for graduate students desiring to pursue studies beyond the regular academic course.—*Ex.*

Chicago university is a thing of the past. On account of a \$300,000 debt which has long been accumulating, there being no prospect of its liquidation, the college authorities felt compelled to close the doors.—*Portfolio*.

There is preserved in the archives of Trinity College, Cambridge, a catalogue of the library which was brought to England by her first missionaries, St. Augustine and his companions. The manuscript closes thus: "These are the foundation or beginning of the library of the whole English Church," A. D. 601.

Of the one hundred and seven Y. M. C. Associations in the United States, the one connected with Colby University is the only one in the New England states. A large majority of these associations are in the middle and western states.—\$45,000 has been subscribed by the members of the Cornell Y. M. C. A. for the purpose of erecting a building for the association.

"Nature" states that during the present summer a university will be opened at Tomsk in Siberia, the first of its kind in the Russian Empire. At first it will consist of two faculties—an historical—philological and physical—mathematical. It already possesses a library with fifty thousand books, a very valuable palæontological collection, presented by Duke Nicolaus of Leuchtenburg.

The winter games at Yale will take place in about a month, al-

though the date has not yet been definitely settled. The following is a list of the contests: Horizontal bar, parallel bar, rope climbing, running high jump, vaulting, fencing, boxing and wrestling. The last-named event is divided into four classes as follows: Heavy weights, over 158 pounds; middle weights, between 140 to 148 pounds; light weights, between 120 to 140 pounds; feather weights, under 120 pounds.

The proof-sheets of the new year book give 177 as the total number of students in the college, (Boston University), distributed as follows: Seniors, 34; juniors, 26; sophomores, 28; freshmen, 39; specials, 34; graduate students, 16. Of the graduate students, four are from the Ohio Wesleyan University and one each from the National Normal, Iowa State, Wesleyan, Hamline, Clark, Syracuse, Illinois Wesleyan, Northwestern and Claflin universities; also one each from Albion and Oberlin colleges, and one from the Andover Theological Seminary.—*The Beacon*.

The new system of marking at Harvard is thus described: "In courses which are given mainly in the form of lectures, short theses will be frequently called for. This plan will necessitate a closer attendance upon lectures than has been demanded heretofore. Secondly, instead of having the marking of examination books and the year's work by percentages, the men will be put into four different degrees of excellence, as excellent, good, fair and conditioned. In the awarding of honors a finer line will be drawn, of course.

The following is a list of the Canadian and American College colors: Toronto University, navy blue and white; Trinity, red and black; Upper Canada, light blue and white; Victoria, red and black; Queen's, red, yellow and navy blue; Harvard, crimson; Cornell, cornelian; Columbia, blue and white; Princeton, orange and black; University of New York, violet; Dartmouth, green; Brown, brown; Amherst, white and purple; Bowdoin, white; University of California, pink; Hamilton, pink; University of Pennsylvania, blue and red; Williams, royal purple; Lehigh, brown and white; Lafayette, maroon and white, and we may add our own buttercup yellow and brown.—*Portfolio*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE VARSITY is conducted by undergraduates of the University of Toronto, and will appear every Saturday of the academic year. It aims at being the exponent of the views of the University public and will always seek the highest interests of our University. The Literary Department will, as heretofore, be a main feature. The news columns are full and accurate, containing reports of all meetings of interest to its readers.

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Round the Table.

University and College News.

Di-Varsities, &c., &c.



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DI-VARSITIES.

THE ASS AND THE CAT.

An Ass one day Observed a Cat Ascend a Tree to Escape from a Dog, and a Bright Idea entered his Head :

"When my Master comes to set me to Work, I shall run up the Tree and Remain for the Day."

And when the Master came, Lo and behold, the Ass Started for the Nearest Tree at Full Speed, and Ascended about four Feet, when he fell back to the Ground, and was so completely Knocked Out of Shape that his Master found it Impossible to Adjust his Harness on him, and was obliged to Destroy him There and Then.

We are Taught by this Fable that we should Never Attempt to be too Versatile, and that we should not Endeavor to Dodge Honest Work, when we have to Work for a Living, lest Peradventure we get Left.

Smith : "Will you come with me for a matutinal peregrination?"

Brown : "Well—"

Smith : "Do you want to consult the probabilities?"

Brown : "No ; the Dictionary."

Home they brought her warrior dead,
'Midst the foemen slain with spears ;
"Don't let it warrior, ma'am," they said,
Soon they dried her tears.

At the hospital : "I congratulate you sincerely, my dear sir." Patient (joyfully) "then I will recover?" Physician—"No ; not exactly ; but after consultation we have come to the conclusion that your case is an entirely new one, and we have decided to give your name to the malady, provided that our diagnosis is confirmed by—the autopsy." (Patient immediately expires from fright.)—*Paris Wit.*

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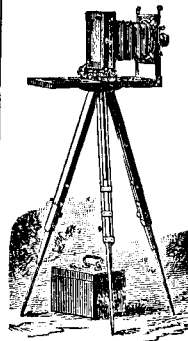
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