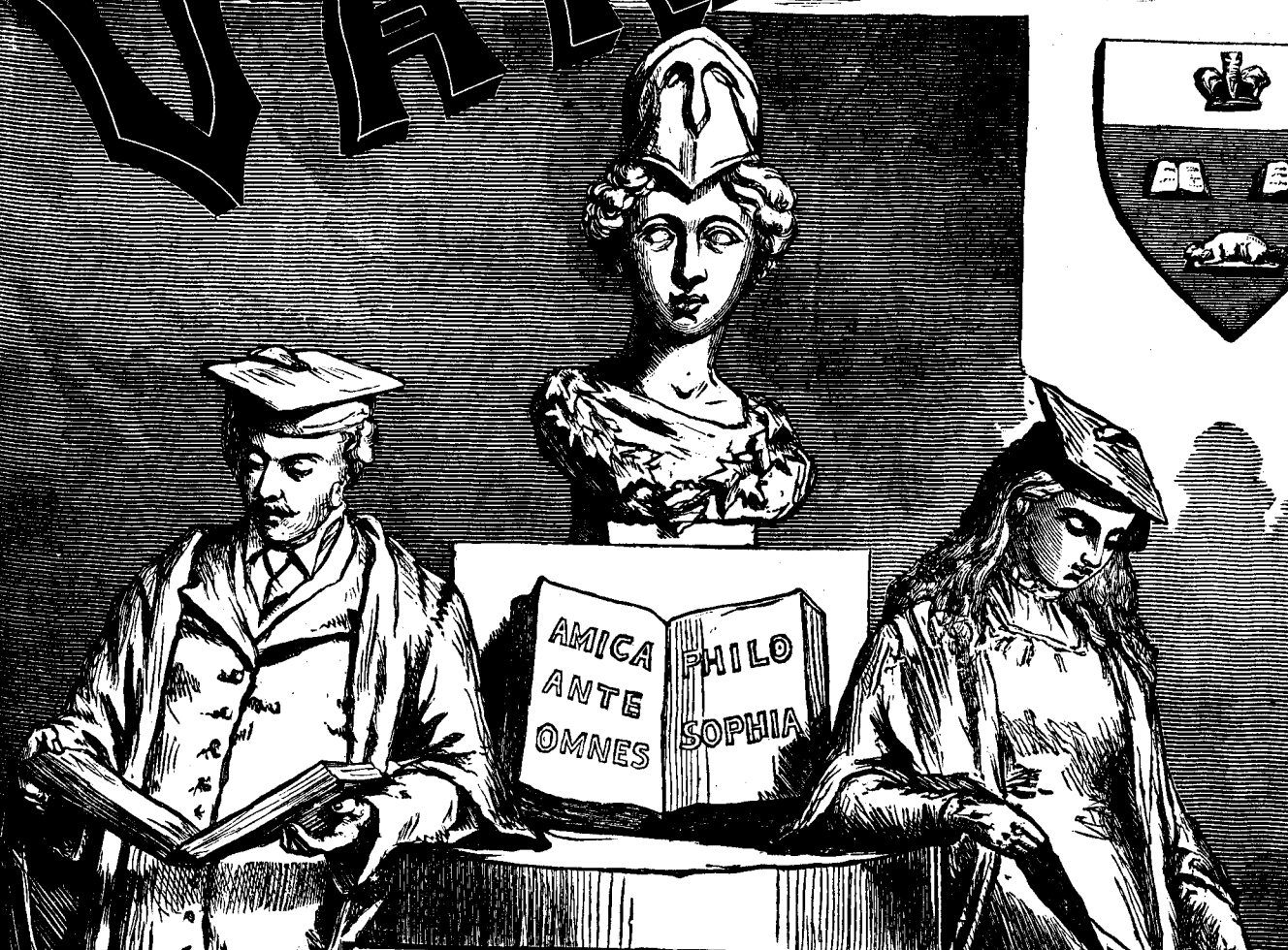


THE UNIVERSITY



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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

VOL. IV. No. 2.

Oct. 13, 1883.

Price 10 cents.

DR. WILSON'S ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S address, delivered yesterday at the Annual Convocation of University College, is well-deserving of perusal by all lovers of higher education, and particularly by all University men. Several references are especially deserving of attention by the latter at the present juncture in our history, in view of existing facts and of schemes of improvement already mooted.

The story of the foundation, the early struggles, the continuous growth and progress of Toronto University and University College, are deeply interesting. To no one can it be more interesting than to DR. WILSON. He can look back upon the infancy of our University, established in stormy times, and one of the calm achievements of a stormy period. He can recall the prejudices labored against; the difficulties met and overcome with the *quorum pars magna fui* of one of few still remaining; and can, with the deepest love and sympathy, relate the story of our growth from infantile weakness to our present pretentious proportions. The establishment of these institutions, in which we feel so laudable a pride, is a lasting monument to the high-mindedness and foresight of the pioneers of our political past. Their continuous progress and present exalted position is no less lasting a monument to the labor and loyalty of those who have been more directly entrusted with the responsibility of our educational development. The quiet work of men entrusted with such a charge is liable always to be unnoticed or overlooked. With us, young, untried, and experimental, it is worthy of all the more attention and commendation.

But the history of our University, though interesting in the extreme, is not a history to be read with unmixed pride. Our hopes for the future are as bright as our record of the past. But those hopes would be brighter, and founded upon a surer foundation, had not mistakes occurred in our past, and acts too flagrant or of too dubious a character to merit the name of mistakes, the seriousness of whose occurrence is only now beginning to be understood. With a well-deserved honor we look back upon the 'wise providence' of our political forefathers, who set apart so large an appropriation of public land as an investment for the purpose of higher education. With a feeling of the deepest sadness and chagrin we see our valuable patrimony dwindled away by the thoughtlessness, the indifference, the carelessness, of those to whom its preservation should have been a dearest charge. We should be to-day one of the wealthiest corporations in the Province; in proportion to our needs, our financial condition could not well be worse. Had that 'sagacious foresight' which characterized our forefathers in the laying of the foundations on which their successors could build, characterized as well the building and the management of those successors, we would have a brighter and more hopeful tale to relate now. The sad story of financial need would not have to be told; and the little dread we may have of later-born rivals would have no cause for existence, and would not exist. But our revenues have been squandered, dissipated, wasted; our capital has been unwarrantably and illegally encroached upon. Not only our best interests have been slighted and ignored, but the very statutes to which we owe our existence and our former wealth, have been lost sight of, or directly contravened. And the true agents of, and the true responsibility for, all this waste and extravagance, nobody seems able to discover. It now appears to be necessary to begin an up-hill struggle to recover a sound financial position we should never have lost.

Had DR. WILSON been able to paint as bright a picture of our past financial management as he does of our educational development, the history of Toronto University would be indeed a genuine pride to every one of its sons deserving of the name. A deep pride we do feel, and know that it finds an echo in many thousands of sympathetic hearts. And in that pride, deep and deeply deserved,—that pride known only to University men—do we hope to find the surest foundation for a united effort to recover our lost position. Now is the time for such a united effort. Soon it may be too late. Understanding our condition and the means of bettering it, a strong, reasonable movement, with the influence we now have attained to, cannot fail of the best success.

A UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The question of the feasibility of establishing in Toronto a University Club, has of late been occupying considerable attention.

A consideration of the number of graduates which have passed into the Province in the last few years, and the proportion of those who have made their home—temporary or permanent—in Toronto, certainly gives the idea that a club on an academic foundation ought not to fail for lack of members. At the same time the argument from numbers is by no means infallible, and it is necessary to make allowance for an indifference which would prove a more serious obstacle in the way than any opposition which might arise.

No doubt this indifference would be overcome, as the substantial advantages to be gained from a University Club became apparent, and men, influenced by its convenience and social desirability, would be at first drawn to take interest in the scheme. The Club once formed, the inter-communication between younger and older graduates would gradually induce a fellow-feeling and an interest in a common university.

Looking at the question in this light, the result would be a decided benefit to the University.

At present there is no centre from which schemes for University advancement can emanate. When the members of Convocation separate, all opportunity of meeting University men as University men is over. Accordingly there is among graduates an entire lack of what may be called social organisation. To give an instance of what may happen by reason of a trifling failure in concerted action, it may be remembered that the Annual Convocation Dinner fell through last Spring. No reason was assigned why such an admirable annual re-union should be given up. The matter was simply nobody's business, and the fact that it should have been everybody's business was not sufficient to redeem it from neglect.

Under-graduates have little or no idea of the constitution and aims of Convocation, and become members of that body without any opportunity of making themselves acquainted with them. For this reason they are unfitted to take part in its deliberations, and, through ignorance of its importance and responsibilities, frequently exhibit no interest in its proceedings. This could scarcely happen were there a constant interchange of opinion between graduates and under-graduates, a daily intercourse, and opportunities of conversation with regard to the condition and needs of their University.

There is little opportunity for the desirable sentiment of *esprit de corps* to grow up among our graduates. The few meetings that now take place partake little of a social character, and the social groundwork is therefore lacking, which must form the foundation of an enduring interest in the University. It is

exceedingly difficult for any body to work together with no other bond between its members than abstract views and principles, and enthusiasm cannot easily be aroused among men who socially are strangers to one another.

We believe this to be a main cause of the lack of united purpose which the graduates of Toronto University have, for many years exhibited—a want which the systematic attempts at organization, which have been made of late, bids fair to overcome.

We can imagine no way in which a University Club would be found more useful, or be more appreciated, than as a headquarters for the County members of Convocation. There is no place where University men can meet on a common ground but in Convocation, and the bond of union there is too hard and practical, and too little sentimental to have much binding power over men. A University Club would cultivate these sentiments; and, we have endeavored to point out, would be a valuable, and perhaps indispensable aid in cementing the union of University men.

Socially there is ample room in Toronto for a Club which would be more particularly a young men's club. The present clubs are so full that admission is difficult. Further, the naturally liberal views of young educated men would lead them to join a Club which must be essentially democratic in its character. The spirit of conservatism, strait-laced formality and flunkeyism, which are fortunately the abhorrence of young Canada, would have no place within its walls, and the opportunity of exchanging opinions with trained minds, and apart and aside from all political reference would be eagerly seized.

The club would have to be modest in its beginning, but, formed on a solid basis its growth would be sure, and the name of 'University' would draw into it a large number of members who would give financial support before they could expect an adequate return.

Substantial aid might be looked for from wealthy graduates, and a Club in connection with the University (not perhaps, confined in its membership to Toronto University), would have much more chance of success than one formed without a special object and depending for its success on a haphazard collection of young men.

As we said before the subject of a formation of a Club is being vaguely mooted among University men and others. It is at least worth thought and attention. We would invite a discussion of its practicability through the columns of the 'VARSITY.'

Editorial Notes.

We beg to call the attention of our subscribers to the advertising columns of the 'VARSITY,' and earnestly solicit the patronage of the students of the University and surrounding colleges for those tradesmen who so materially contribute to the financial support of our University paper. All our advertisers are excellent firms in their respective lines, and it should be the object of every undergraduate to make their investment profitable.

We have received from the compilers the 'Label List' and 'Check List' of Canadian insects, by the Natural History Society of Toronto. These publications we hope will be well received among students of Entomology, as they contain complete lists of all Canadian insects yet known. The gender signs have been given for Hymenoptera, why not for the other orders? We are sure these works cannot fail to strengthen or create enthusiasm in this popular branch of Natural History.

The meeting convened to consider the question of University games, after due consideration came to the conclusion that the fall meeting would be more successful if of the nature of an Intercollegiate competition. Such a competition could be arranged the more easily as McGill is to send a football team to Toronto early in November, which will doubtless include among its number many of the best athletes in the University. The novel character of an Inter-collegiate Meeting ought to attract

considerable attention, and if the committee take the matter up with energy and offer sufficient inducements, we might hope for a large representation from both the contesting universities. A desirable result of the success of this undertaking would be a general Inter-collegiate meeting next year, the benefits from which, in extending the field for athletic competition, and promoting more intimate connection between Canadian undergraduates, should be apparent to all.

In these columns elsewhere will be found notice of the change in the Directorate of the 'VARSITY.' It will be seen that on the Editorial Board the change is not a radical one, the most novel departure being the appointment of an undergraduate editor-in-chief, this position having for the past two years been filled by a graduate. The benefits of an undergraduate management in the routine work of receiving contributions, communications, &c., are quite apparent, while the valuable assistance of graduate experience is secured to us by the appointment of Associate Editors. An excellent augury for the paper is the re-election of Mr. R. E. Kingsford as President. In this gentleman's untiring zeal in both the literary and mechanical departments the success of the paper is largely due. From the contributors of last year we earnestly solicit a continuation of their labors in our behalf. To our undergraduates we extend a cordial invitation to take the opportunity our columns afford of expressing their views on all subjects. Further, we ask all who feel an interest in the paper to render us assistance in the various ways that may lie in their power.

THE LATE W. J. RATTRAY.

In 1854 there appeared on the roll of Toronto University two names which were destined to alternate in scholastic success and to become prominent in different spheres. Mr. Thomas Moss came from Upper Canada College, and Mr. W. J. Rattray from the Toronto Grammar School, whose head master was Dr. Michael Howe. The pecuniary circumstances of the two matriculants were narrow, and each knew that whatever of position or fame was to be achieved by him depended on self. Both were well grounded and had but to go forward. Each had a wonderful memory, and a more than ordinary supply of mental ballast. Year after year they swept all before them, dividing the chiefest honors the University and University College had to bestow; year after year they contended in rivalry as keen as their friendship was strong; and though Mr. Moss reaped the larger harvest of reward, Mr. Rattray, by his brilliancy and originality, made good his claim to a full equality. It was an era in University history.

The characteristics of Mr. Rattray were those of a philosopher, essayist, and debater, and naturally the gold medal in ethics and metaphysics fell to his lot. In the College Literary Society he spoke with all the power of an accomplished logician, and his essays were models of lucid treatment.

After taking his degree in 1858, Mr. Rattray entered nominally upon the study of the law, but gradually yielded to the fascination of the press, and became a professional writer. His first effort in literature was as editor of a satirical journal named the *Grumbler*, published in Toronto by Mr. Wiman, now the New York millionaire. The reputation of the editor attracted to his side a number of kindred spirits, and their satirical wit afforded much gratification to the good citizens. After the *Grumbler* had had its day, Mr. Rattray became a regular contributor to the daily press; for a time, during Mr. Goldwin Smith's absence in England, he continued with marked ability the articles on 'Current Events' in the *Canadian Monthly*; and then accepted a permanent engagement on the staff of the *Toronto Mail*. During this engagement he was induced to undertake a rather uncongenial employment in preparing the work known as *The Scot in British North America*. He finished three volumes, which will take high rank in Canadian literature.

As a writer Mr. Rattray had a style exceedingly chaste. His language was the choicest English, and his sentences ran smoothly through elaborate argument. Whatever subject he treated was made specially interesting, not only by his mastery of technical expression, but by a remarkable facility in bringing to a focus book lore and matured thought. He was clear in his

convictions, and judicial in his utterances. His knowledge was not an undigested mass; metaphor and apt illustration flowed naturally from his pen. History unrolled itself at his command, and in his vice-like memory the opinions of authority seemed at all times present for reference. It was with him as if all that he had ever read had been stored away duly indexed; as if all his mental powers, with full equipment, were ever ready for active service. His education did not cease when he left college. Political economy, constitutional law, and theology found in him a tireless student. Writing was his delight, and the shy and retiring book-worm read on, and wrote on, with an unrestrained assiduity. But, sad to say, his physical powers were inadequate to the ceaseless strain. At last the lamp went out. And now, three years after the death of Chief Justice Moss, the remains of his friend and rival are consigned to the grave.

GIGMANISM.

Respectability is a dangerous thing. It is dangerous because it is so powerful. It has the unanimous support of dullness. It is backed up by the envious jealousy which ninety-nine men who think alike, feel for the hundredth man who thinks differently from them all. Women welcome it. It relieves them from the fear of the possible rivalry of their lovers' thoughts. It takes their husbands to church—it makes them outwardly, at all events, deferential. Finally, it is the product of the innate desire of the human heart to appear different from what it is. Respectability makes the 'safe man.' A respectable man is not dangerous. He is not likely to think very much for himself. He does pretty well what he is told. Your man of sentiment is erratic. He may have strange notions that matters are not going right. He is apt to exclaim with Hamlet—

'The time is out of joint—oh cursed spite
That I was ever born to set it right.'

He is perhaps a little independent in the expression of his opinions—he is apt to be perhaps violent about them. He has a fancy towards mysticism—he disapproves of the sale of benevolences—he refuses to pay ship-money—he believes that the earth moves round the Sun—he is convinced that there lies an immense continent undiscovered across the seas—he thinks it an outrageous thing that because a man is born black he should be the chattel of a man that is born white. Respectable people do not like these novelties—they upset preconceived notions. They shake their honest heads. One nudges the other.

Hunc tu Romane caveto, hic niger est.

'What business has that fellow with such nonsense? Why cannot he mind his business as we do?' The spirit in the man of sentiment revolts. He becomes a Spinoza—a Luther—a Hampden—a Galileo—a Columbus—a Wilberforce. As Palissy the Potter, he burns his tables and chairs to produce his patiently tried for glazed ware—as Mahomet he comes back a conqueror from his Hegira—as John Brown he crosses at Harper's Ferry to die a martyr—Cromwell beheads his king, because that king was a tyrant. Brutus kills his dearest friend, 'not because he loved Cæsar less but because he loved Rome more.' In our own Canada, on a smaller stage, we have had our dangerous men. Robert Gourlay rotted in jail because he exposed the respectable men of his day. The 'Rebels' of 1837 gained for us responsible Government. Many of the actions of all the men we have named gave great offence to the respectable portion of the community. They themselves in their own persons paid the penalty of not thinking exactly as their neighbors. The reception of Goldsmith, when applying for the position of Professor of Greek in the Dutch university, is typical of what many of them who were scholars had to submit to. Behold Carlyle as an applicant for a Professorship at a Scotch University, and rejected by the respectable provost—Dr. Johnson in Lord Chesterfield's anteroom. These are examples of

'The scorn that patient merit of the unworthy takes.'

But in spite of all, the man of sentiment lives through it,—nay, he survives it! Sometimes he sees his idea suddenly powerful—then omnipotent; more often only his memory lives as the regenerator of his race—the saviour of his country—the benefactor of his kind; these are the true men of character.

More often, the slights, the buffetings, the injuries do their work, and the proud, retiring spirit shrinks within itself, and broken-hearted the man is engulfed in the Slough of Despond. Or, he becomes like the others. He finds that it does not pay. Domestic ties begin to fetter him. His wife likes society—his children must be educated. His rut in life gets fixed. Perhaps he meets some one older than himself who has gone through the same process. The latter has influence. He evinces a disposition to help the struggler, but there is an implied condition,—'to heel! join the rest of the Pack! no more false scents!' The opening seems a good one. The man who might have been a man of sentiment embraces it, and becomes a man of business—a professional man—and, as it were, one more soul is lost. How few there are who put the glittering vision by—who prefer to wander through the Elysian fields of thought rather than travel on the gold-dusty path of material success. Where such a state of things prevails enthusiasm dies, and without enthusiasm what is life? Then

"To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
And all our yesterdays have but lighted fools
The way to dusty death."

Readers of Carlyle will recognize the term with which we head this paper. It is typical. 'He was a respectable man,' said a witness in the famous trial of Hunt, Thurtell, and Probert for the murder of Ware. 'What do you mean by respectable?' 'He kept a gig,' was the answer. The gig was the emblem of solidity. A man who had a gig would 'cut up' well. He was worth cultivating. The 'gig' of our day is a much more extensive affair than that of the last generation. The turn-out is more showy—the pace is faster. But where is the 'gig' taking us? Is it not catching up our best and brightest? And is not gig worship the feature of the age?

Let us not be so respectable. Let originality have some sway. Let the protest of genuine sentiment against sham be oftener heard. The time is ripe for a social Luther. Where is he to come from? Can it be that the terrible earnestness of Communism is to solve the riddle? The obstructive artificiality of society is very compact; it will need a mighty force to destroy it. If that force comes from beneath, respectability will be quenched for many a day, and what will its requiem be? For its material comfort, regret; for its mental characteristics, unmitigated contempt. As the Frenchmen felt for the system which the French Revolution swept away a century ago, so will we feel for defunct Gigmanism. May its end come quickly.

University News.

CONVOCATION.

The annual Convocation of University College was held yesterday. Though the authorities had restricted the number of tickets allotted to each undergraduate to two, still there was the customary crowding in the hall—a periodical reminder to the public of the inadequate accommodation which Convocation Hall affords.

'Old Grimes' and 'Litoria' were rendered with the correct musical and artistic effect, and proved a pleasing relief to the official monotony of the occasion.

The usual large proportion of ladies witnessed the distribution of prizes, and caused no little embarrassment to the more bashful of the successful candidates.

The Freshman class—nearly one hundred strong—was welcomed to the University by a speech from the President.

The distribution of prizes was then proceeded with. The following is a list of those successful in the various branches:—

CLASSICS.—4th year, J. C. Robertson; 3rd year, W. J. J. Twohey; 2nd year, W. H. Walker; 1st year, W. P. Mustard.

LOGIC.—2nd year, C. A. Webster.

CHEMISTRY.—4th year, A. C. Lawson; 3rd year, N. McEachern; 2nd year, F. T. Shutt; 1st year, J. D. Graham, F. J. Roche.

MATHEMATICS.—3rd year, J. C. Fields; 2nd year, J. H. McGeary; 1st year, A. H. Moore.

ENGLISH.—4th year, H. H. Langton; 3rd year, T. C. Robinette; 2nd year, H. J. Hamilton; 1st year, R. Gourlay.

ETHNOLOGY.—4th year, H. H. Dewart.

HISTORY.—3rd year, W. G. Milligan; 2nd year, H. J. Hamilton.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.—4th year, D. O. Cameron; 3rd year, H. R. Wood; 2nd year, E. B. Kenrick, F. T. Shutt.

BIOLOGY.—4th year, A. C. Lawson; 3rd year, J. Gamble.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.—3rd year, J. McG. Young; 2nd year, A. Weir.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.—4th year, A. M. Denovan; 3rd year, W. H. Cline; 2nd year, R. G. Boville; 1st year, A. E. Doherty.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN.—4th year, J. Squair; 3rd year, W. H. Smith.

FRENCH.—1st year, A. H. Young.

GERMAN.—1st year, A. F. Chamberlain; A. H. Young.

FRENCH PROSE.—C. Whetham.

GERMAN PROSE.—C. Whetham.

PRIZE POEM.—J. H. Bowes.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

SPEAKERS.—1, J. McKay; 2, A. F. Lobb.

READERS.—1, A. Henderson; 2, A. M. MacMechan.

ESSAYISTS.—1, Andrew Stevenson; 2, R. Balmer.

LORNE MEDAL, 1883.—A. Weir.

MACDONALD SCHOLARSHIP, 1883.—R. Gourlay.

The Classical prize-winners were honored with an appropriate address by Professor Goldwin Smith.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presented the Lorne Medal, and in his speech alluded to the many encouragements to education offered by the late Governor-General. Mr. John Macdonald, one of the staunchest friends which the College possesses, presented the Macdonald bursary.

The prizes in the other departments were presented by their respective Professors.

President Wilson closed the proceedings with an able speech, and in the course of it called attention to the various topics which are at present engaging the attention of the Council and Senate. He drew a pleasing picture of the present status of the College, instituting a comparison between its present condition and that in former years. He commented at some length on the advantages expected to be derived from the new Fellowship system; and devoted some time to an explanation of his views on the higher education of women.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY UNION.

On Friday afternoon, after Convocation, a match was played on the western half of the ground, between the Rugby team and a team representing the St. George Club. The game throughout was well contested by the St. George men, but all to no purpose, as the 'Varsity men succeeded in getting two goals to their opponents' nothing. The 'Varsity men played fairly well together, but hardly as well as they should when they practice a little more. They, however, showed abundant evidence of good material and, if regular practice and gymnasium work be taken, there seems to be no reason why the team should not reach the high standard of last year's fifteen. The individual play of Wigle, McLaren, Macdonell, Henderson, McLean and Smith was especially noticeable, but the whole team played fairly. It might be suggested that the team practice passing the ball, that when playing in a match they may not make the mistakes of Friday's game. Bruce kicked both of the goals in good style and from his general play, he promises to be a valuable addition to the team. Smith, who played full-back for Upper Canada College last year, played an admirable game and will fill well a position which was left vacant by Coleman's withdrawal from College.

ASSOCIATION.

Knox College and the University College teams met for the first time this season on Convocation day. In this branch of the game the 'Varsity men were not as successful as the Rugby men, as they were beaten by two goals to one. The best thing the Associationists can do is to get a little more system into the work of their forwards. In the match the Knoxiles played nicely together, and though, in individual play, the 'Varsity forwards equalled them, still by their well-combined play they got round their opponents to the extent of a goal. If the 'Varsity men could but adopt some of the forward tactics of the Berlin team and get a strong man for back, they would form a much stronger team than they are at present. Surely out of the large number of players the committee has to draw from, a good kicker can be got. It is to be hoped that the Association men will have better luck next time; because if they have not there will be but little chance of their appearing in the final tie of the Central Association for the Championship.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this society was held last night in Moss Hall. The meeting was opened by the induction of the new President, Pro-

fessor Ramsay Wright, who, on taking the chair, expressed his great delight at this opportunity of meeting the undergraduates outside of the University, an opportunity which had been in a great degree before denied him. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, and nominations of new members received. As the essayist appointed by the committee for this evening was not present, the President invited the audience to volunteer readings; in response to this call Mr. McMechan, one of our prize readers of last year, recited 'in dialect,' an Irish poem entitled, 'Patrick Crohore;' this recitation, it was explained, was in some degree the foundation of Scott's Lochinvar. It was given by him in excellent style, and younger readers would do well to take note of the great clearness with which this gentleman always delivers his readings. Mr. A. H. Young then read in a somewhat inaudible manner a poem named 'O'Connor's Child.'

The subject of the debate was: Resolved—'That France was more prosperous under the Empire than she is under the Republic.' It was sustained in the affirmative by Messrs. Robinette and Weir, and in the negative by Messrs. Bowes and A. Stevenson, B. A. The leaders on both sides spoke in a clear and forcible manner, but unfortunately devoted more of their attention to the President than to the audience.

Mr. Weir criticized in an original way the arguments presented by the leader of the negative, and Mr. Stevenson, last year's leading debater, was called upon to uphold the negative side of the question. He apologised for not being able to say much on the subject, owing to lack of preparation, but nevertheless materially strengthened the position of the Republican Party. Mr. Robinette closed the debate with a short reply, and the President summed up the arguments presented, and gave his decision in favor of the negative.

As it was decided to hold the first public debate on the 2nd of next month, the nomination and election of speakers and a reader was proceeded with: the following were appointed speakers:—Messrs. Robinette, Bowes, Weir, and D. Mackay; Mr. R. J. Duff was elected reader.

The new President will deliver his Inaugural Address on that occasion. The society then adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late W. J. Rattray, B.A.

SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE.

Resolved:—

1. That it would be advantageous to the country if its railways were controlled by the Government.
2. That the history of the Hudson's Bay Co. has proved monopolies to be advantageous to the development of Canada.
3. That the British colonies should be allowed to make their own commercial treaties.
4. That the countries, other than Canada, who have adopted a policy of protection have thereby increased their prosperity.
5. That the English system of a Cabinet selected from the members of the two houses of Parliament is preferable to that of a Cabinet at Washington.
6. That the principle of personal property in land is consistent with the highest interests of a civilized nation.
7. That the condition of Mexico prior to the conquest of Cortez furnishes evidence of a nature-born civilization in process of evolution.
8. That the influence of Carlyle's writings has proved him to have been a wise teacher in his age.
9. That Tennyson is a greater poet than Longfellow.
10. That Dickens is a greater novelist than Thackeray.
11. That France has not been as prosperous under the Republic as she was under the Empire.
12. That British connection has had a beneficial effect upon India.
13. That Ecclesiastical property in Canada should be subject to taxation.
- 13½. That Home Rule would be advantageous to Ireland.
14. That the Imperial Federation of Great Britain and her colonies is inadvisable.
15. That MacKenzie's course in regard to the troubles of 1837 was well-calculated to benefit Canada.
16. That a lawyer is justified in defending a man whom he knows to be guilty.
17. That the United States are destined finally to wrest the commercial supremacy from England.
18. That it is not in the interest of Canada to have her own citizens appointed to the position of Governor-General.
19. That the settlement of the North-West is beneficial to Ontario.
20. That Upper Canada Coll. should be changed into an institution to prepare ladies for the examinations of the Provincial University.
21. That the founding of a chair of Political Economy in Univer-

sity College is necessary if she is to maintain her position amongst the educational institutions of the continent.

22. That capital punishment should be abolished.
23. That the policy of emigration suggested by the British Government is likely to prove beneficial to the condition of Ireland.
24. That, in the University Examinations, greater prominence should be given to facility of conversation in modern languages.
25. That ancient orators surpass those of modern times.
26. That the influence of Modern Italy on the literature of Europe has not been equal to that of France.
27. That English action in connection with the late Egyptian troubles will in the end serve the best interests of the Empire.
28. That Macaulay's statement "as civilization advances, poetry declines," is erroneous.
29. That Canadian Franchise should be arranged on the basis of manhood suffrage.
30. That newspapers of the present day exert a moral influence on the community.
31. That Lewes' doctrine as to the relationship of Psychology to Physiology is sound.
32. That the principles of Political Economy are sufficiently well established and systematized to make it of value as an educational instrument.
33. That it would be advisable to grant degrees for a post-graduate course.
34. That the spread of education has an injurious effect on the supply of manual labor necessary for the prosperity of the country.
35. That the grand jury should be abolished.
36. That the Mental Science department of University College furnishes a superior education to that acquired in the Natural Science department.
37. That Mr. Herbert Spencer's refutation of Kant's doctrine of space is conclusive.
38. "For forms of Government let fools contest
That which is best administered is best."—Pope.
39. That the political welfare of a nation depends upon the presence of a majority of citizens who look at both parties, in the abstract, impartially, and are equally ready to act with the one or the other as the needs of the hour may seem to them to require.
40. That the Goddess of Politics is a Circe who turns her votaries into swine.
41. That party Government in the United States and Canada is a profound curse.
42. That the prevalent belief in "progress" is a delusion, arising from superstitious and superficial modes of thought, and that human nature shifts from age to age very slightly.
43. That every virtue has its accompanying defects and every defect its accompanying virtues, and that the sense of good and evil in the world remains substantially unaltered.
44. That the spirit of the age—the spirit of "independence" produces, and has always produced, a degree of selfishness which threatens all social and political stability.
45. That the practice of vivisection is of doubtful benefit, scientifically, to the community and—in view of the close connection between man and the lower animals which science has suggested—doubly offensive to the moral sense, and requires to be strictly limited by legislation.
46. That no education deserves the name which does not include a course of reading in the best poets and novelists.
47. That a man or woman who has absorbed the spirit of the writings of Tennyson, Browning, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Mrs. Browning, or George Eliot, is better educated than any graduate, *per se*, of any university.
48. That the evil of the age is over-civilization, and that we are lapsing fast into the brilliant rottenness of the early Roman Empire.
49. That the fashionable poetry of the age—the poetry of William Morris, Rossetti and Swinburne—is for the most part worthless.
50. That—as Plato taught—young men should not be allowed to study *metaphysics* till they reach the age of thirty, lest they be filled with vain conceits.
51. That Mr. Gladstone is the greatest statesman of the century.
52. That all idiosyncrasies—whether of rank, family, town, country, or nation—should be carefully fostered; and that the cosmopolitanism and democracy of the age are doing incalculable damage by rendering the world "mighty flat."
53. That the so-called "higher education" of women is immeasurably lower than the education which they at present derive from following their instincts and confining their attention to good poetry, good novels, and practical duties.
54. That "all stupid people are conservative and all sciolists liberal," and all rational people indifferent to either dogmatism.

55. That Ireland would be most happy and prosperous if governed by a paternal despotism.

56. That the character of a people is largely decided by the influence of the scenery amidst which they live upon their imagination, and that consequently no good—so far as art and poetry are concerned—can come out of the dweller in Winnipeg.

57. That the mania for education of the present day either—where the education is mere cramming—extinguishes thought; or—where it is genuine—extinguishes individuality.

58. That all education should be directed not at giving knowledge or even at sharpening the faculties or stimulating thought, but at producing a sharply-defined and strong character.

By order, H. B. CRONYN, Sec. of Committee

'VARSITY MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the shareholders of the 'VARSITY Stock Company was held in Moss Hall, on the evening of Oct. 10th, the President, R. E. Kingsford, B.A., LL.B., in the chair. The Treasurer, A. H. Campbell, Jr., B.A., presented the financial report of the year, shewing a very prosperous condition of 'VARSITY interests, as the receipts exceeded the disbursements. The report, on motion, was duly adopted.

Moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Mr. McGillivray, that the Company approves of the management of the paper during the past year, and accepts the statement as shewn by the Treasurer's balance sheet. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell and seconded by Mr. Blake, that the Directors appointed by this meeting be empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur during the year among themselves without calling a meeting of the shareholders. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McAndrews, seconded by Mr. Creelman, that in addition to the editor-in-chief there be two associate editors to assist in the work. Carried.

The President, to whose hearty interest the success of the 'VARSITY is largely due, gave an interesting account of the progress of the 'VARSITY from its inception; after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result:—

President—R. E. Kingsford, B.A., LL.B.

Vice-President—W. F. W. Creelman, B.A.

Editor-in-Chief—J. McG. Young.

Associate Editors—W. H. Blake, B.A.; A. H. Campbell, Jr., B.A.

Business Manager—G. F. Cane.

Secretary—J. McGillivray.

Treasurer—J. F. Edgar.

Directors—Fourth year—G. W. Holmes; J. McWhinney. Third year—F. H. Sykes; A. J. McLeod. Second year—A. D. Crooks; H. B. Cronyn. First year—A. G. Smith; T. H. Halstead.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered to the retiring Officers and Directors, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of President. Immediately afterwards the first meeting of the new Officers and Directors was convened, when important matters pertaining a systematic arrangement of the various news departments of the 'VARSITY were discussed.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The first meeting of the season was held in Moss Hall on Tuesday evening last, and was very successful both as regards attendance, and the excellence of the programme provided. A very interesting essay on George Eliot was read by Mr. F. H. Sykes. Mr. Bowes gave a reading, 'The Swan's Nest among the Reeds,' in a pleasing style. Mr. Smith gave two selections from Shakespeare, one being taken from King Henry V., the other from Macbeth, both of which were well rendered, the latter particularly. Mr. J. G. Holmes read quotations from several of Shakespeare's plays, making comments thereon in his own inimitable style. After a few good remarks by the President on various lady authors, among others George Sand, Lady Montagu, and Mrs. Oliphant, Messrs. Sykes, Blackstock, J. G. Holmes, Smith, Duff, G. W. Holmes, and Aylesworth, discussed the question of the study of Shakespeare in University College.

A pleasing feature of this meeting was the large number of First Year men in attendance. The committee trust that their numbers will visibly increase.

There will be a French meeting on next Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the College Young Men's Christian Association was held in Moss Hall on Thursday evening last. The attendance was not so large as was expected, owing to a meeting of those interested

in holding inter-collegiate sports having been called for the same hour. After the usual exercises the President, Mr. W. S. McKenzie called on the Rev. G. M. Wrong to address the meeting. Mr. Wrong chose as the basis of his remarks the 15th and 16th verses of the fifth chapter of Ephesians. The apostle enjoins us in these verses, "See that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools but as wise." Let us therefore look carefully how we walk—in what paths, amidst what companions. We have to face the problem of life: let us then be alive to the situation. It is necessary not only to appreciate our surroundings, but knowing then to choose—to "see that we walk circumspectly." The speaker dwelt at some length on the words "redeeming the time." Time is the link—and a short one at that—between two extremities. We cannot live over the hour that is gone by. Therefore let us redeem the time. Why? "Because the days are evil." At the conclusion of these very practical remarks the President pronounced the benediction. Immediately afterwards a short business meeting was held, when it was unanimously resolved to enter on aggressive Christian work in the city. There fields of labor presented themselves, and committees were appointed to make necessary enquiries and report at the next meeting. It is hoped the meetings this year will continue to increase in interest, and that all those who are not indifferent to their success, will take an active part in them, and induce as many of their fellow-students as possible to join in these Thursday evening exercises.

THE COMPANY.

Ten files, three sergeants and two officers turned out for the parade last Wednesday night.

Seventeen men have already been struck off and several others have not yet reported themselves. A large number of recruits is required to fill up the vacancies and every member of the company is urged to do his utmost to secure men. Recruit drill takes place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 o'clock.

Until after the annual rifle match there will be target practice every Tuesday at 2 p.m., and every Saturday at 9 a.m.

There will be a general meeting of the company on Monday at 3.30 to consider important business in connection with the Regimental Games and other matters.

The company will attend the parade to the Central Presbyterian Church next Sunday. A full muster is expected.

At the Regimental Rifle Match last Saturday K. Company secured six of the fifty prizes open to the regiment. The winners in order of merit are:—Ptes. Stern and Crooks, Sgts. May and Mickle in the general; Pts. Stern and Crooks in the Nursery.

The following have been appointed corporals of the K Co.:—R. A. Little, N. McEachern, H. B. Cronyn.

QUICQUID AGUNT.

The Freshmen are anxiously and longingly asking each other 'When, oh, when will the initiation be?'

Two tickets for Convocation were issued to each undergraduate but it seems to be the general opinion that this number is hardly sufficient.

The lawn is being cleared of all eyesores in the shape of leaves, and we think that the same course might be profitably pursued as regards the quad.

The members of the College are to be called upon by the Gymnasium committee to elect two men from the first year to fill the position of councillors. It is hoped that a good choice will be made.

Arrangements have been made with the Toronto Football Club by which the Toronto's will practice upon the University lawn. Accordingly a very large number of that Club held a practice upon Thursday afternoon, and showed that they are fully up to the very high standard of last year.

The top of the fence which bounds the north side of the quad. has been furnished with a new set of nails, and woe to the unfortunate Resident who, at one o'clock in the morning attempts to cheat justice of her due by entering Residence in an undignified and unceremonious manner 'over the garden wall.'

The regular half yearly meeting of the Rugby Union F. B. C. was held on Thursday afternoon. The only business which had to be transacted was the election of officers to fill the vacant places upon the committee. The president, Mr. E. S. Wigle, was in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mr. W. W. Vickers, and unanimously adopted. The election of officers was then held with the following result: II. Year, Mr. Fitzgerald, to take the place of Mr. A. H. Scott. I. Year, Messrs. J. S. MacLean and A. G. Smith. The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the Games Association was held in Moss Hall on Tuesday afternoon to discuss the question of reviving the annual games which were dropped last year, or if this should be decided in the negative of taking steps to establish annual inter-collegiate games between McGill and Toronto Universities, which should come off upon the same day as the annual foot-ball match between the rival universities. Upon motion Mr. Creelman took the chair, and Mr. E. G. Bristol acted as secretary. It was decided that the games should not be revived, and Mr. Bristol then proceeded to lay before the meeting the following scheme, by which it is hoped that the desired result will be obtained. It is proposed that the events should consist of seven out of the nine which are contested by Oxford and Cambridge, namely: (1) 100 yards, (2) ¼ mile, (3) 1 mile, (4) Running high jump, (5) Vaulting with pole, (6) Putting the stone, (7) Throwing the hammer. The undergraduates of the University are to furnish two medals for each event, and a trophy is to be raised by the combined graduates, to be held for one year by the University who wins the odd event. The following committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements:

President.—Mr. A. Henderson.

Secretary-Treasurer.—Mr. Sykes.

Committee;—IV. Messrs. Davidson, Little, W. G. Milligan, III. Chisholm, Duff, and McDonald. II. Baldwin, McLaren, and Edgar. I. J. S. MacLean, H. B. Bruce, A. G. Smith.

At a meeting of the committee it was decided that the trophy should be held by the University obtaining the greatest number of points, and the ratio of eight for first and five for second was proposed. The secretary was instructed to communicate with McGill, and the meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

PERSONALS.

A. H. Scott, '86, has left the University to enter a business life.

Mr. F. M. Jarvis, one of last year's Freshmen, has entered law.

David Thompson, '86, is a Freshman at Trinity Medical School in this city.

Mr. C. Gordon, graduate of '83, is teaching classics in Chatham High School.

J. C. Elliott, B.A., '82, is teaching English and studying Spanish at Santillo, Mexico.

E. P. Davis, B.A., '82, has left Chicago and entered the law office of Nagel & Davis, Winnipeg, Man.

W. K. George is taking his holidays in Toronto. He is doing a thriving business in Souris, Manitoba.

A. H. Gross, B.A., '82, after one year of law has found business more congenial to his tastes, and has accordingly located at Whitby.

F. H. Keefer, B.A., '81, has changed his place of abode from Toronto to Prince Arthur's Landing. He is in the law office of Keefer & Cameron.

C. G. Campbell, graduate of '82, left last week for Edinburgh, where he will further prosecute his medical studies. His energy and enthusiasm in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the University will be sadly missed, and the Rugby team loses one of its strongest members. The 'VARSITY wishes him all success.

College News.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Another academic year in medicine at the Toronto schools has opened with all the gay and interesting associations usual to college life, and the classes have returned with increased vigor and determination to make the present more interesting and instructive than any of its predecessors. Not only have the older faces returned with marks of a year's advance in education upon each countenance, but they have also brought back with them a sturdy, jolly, and good-hearted class to fill up the rank that the 2nd year men have recently vacated. Their manners, suggestions, and appearance generally make the collegiate hall seem at once fresh, verdant, and inviting (?)

The theatre of the Toronto General Hospital resounds with the songs of glad reunion and welcome, as each day old and new acquaintances appear for the first time this year to pursue their mental training. The theatre during the holidays has been repainted, fitted with new floors and heating apparatus, and overhauled generally, as well as having a new piece of furniture added in the shape of a box for the accommodation of the ladies. We have been straining our eyes to get a glimpse of those incipient female doctors, whose presence we hope will shed sunlight upon the social aspect of co-education at the Hospital.

The faculties of the two schools here meet in friendly rivalry, vie-

ing with each other for the advancement of the students' interest. But perhaps no member of either faculty is more popular than the worthy Superintendent of the hospital, Dr. O'Reilly, who with his pleasant face and manner wins the favor of all. Thus opens the present year of medical student life in Toronto which, as before stated, promises to be the most pleasant as well as the most instructive of all the sessions held in this city.

TORONTO MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The opening address of this College was delivered by Dr. Richardson in his usual able manner. After discussing various topics more intimately connected with medicine, the doctor launched out on the Evolution theory, to which he is an inveterate opponent. Probably never before in the history of the College was there so great an influx of 'freshies.' We understand that there have registered upwards of eighty of these verdants, who display the usual amount of facial development, some of whom are inclined to back it up with force. A 'freshie' is a funny animal, and requires quite a little leading before he altogether understands how he ought to conduct himself. Among the numbers of new faces to which we are pleased to extend a cordial greeting are five graduates in arts from Toronto University, and one from Victoria. The former are Messrs. Cruikshank, Weld, Mustard, Caven, McCallum, and the latter Mr. Brownley.

The old faces, brightened up by the wise look of advancing seniority, are nearly all back; probably the most noted instance of this developing stage is presented by the gentleman whom the boys have appropriately dubbed 'Professor.' It is rumored he is about to dismiss the Hospital authorities and reorganize the whole institution after a much better ordered system of his own. We hope Dr. O'Reilly will be governed by the information herein contained, and conduct himself in such a manner as to escape the threatened ejection which is so ominous as to be capable of causing a much more firmly-fixed potentate than he to tremble for the safety of his crown.

A football club is being organized.

What about the dinner? Well, the boys are discussing it to a limited extent among themselves, but nothing definite has as yet been decided upon. In our next may be we will be able to tell you something about the event of the year.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Session of 1883-84 opened at the above school on Tuesday, Oct. 2, when Dr. Sheard, Professor of Physiology, Histology, and Pathology, delivered one of the most eloquent lectures ever heard within these walls. After welcoming back the classes of former sessions, as well as the students just beginning the study of medicine, he dwelt with pleasing energy upon the usefulness and advantages the profession offered to one of generous disposition with the love of science and promotion of good at heart; at the same time cautioning persons against entering it for pecuniary interests only.

The faculty of the school were present, dressed in academic costume, together with a large concourse of guests and students, and the large number of ladies present, seemed to make the proceedings pass much more agreeably than otherwise.

We regret that the popular Professor is at present very ill, and unable to continue his popular course of lectures. He has the sympathy of all the faculty and students.

The freshmen class this year is not as large as usual. The classes seem to have lost none of their jovial, kind-hearted characteristics for which Old Trinity has always been noted, and the students have all returned looking much the better for their holidays.

The interesting subject, the annual dinner, has not yet caused much excitement, but we soon hope to be busy in making preparations for a grand banquet.

All seem to be pleased with the arrangements for the coming year, and the boys have settled down to work to make it a most successful one.

Last Wednesday evening the Trinity Meds., together with a detachment from Toronto School, attended the theatre, and as usual had a most enjoyable time.

General College Notes.

A Sanskrit elective has been added to the course at Williams.

The new gymnasium at Amherst College contains a billiard room.

There is a College to every hundred miles of Territory in the United States.

The report comes to us that a female seminary, after the plan of Vassar, is to be erected at Los Angeles, Cal., at a cost of \$200,000.

The peculiar 'Yale stroke' is to be abandoned. The recent defeat at New London struck the old superstition square between the eyes.

Yale has fifty entries for the tennis tournament to determine who shall represent the college at the coming inter-collegiate tournament at Hartford.

The average age of the class of '83 at Ann Arbor was twenty-three years, four months and twenty-six days, and at Williams, twenty-two years, six months and six days.

The citizens in the neighborhood of the California State University threaten to organize a vigilance committee to do away with hazing, etc., if the faculty do not come to the front.

The Ann Arbor School of Music opens this year with unusually fine prospects. The School is becoming one of the most important institutions in connection with the University.

The post-graduate department at Yale College will embrace this year a course of study on railroads and their growth, shipping and international trade, stocks, and the effects of speculation on the money market.

Out of 38,054 alumni from fifty-eight American colleges and universities, since 1825, 3,577 or 9 per cent., are recorded as physicians; 9,991, or 21 per cent., as clergymen; and 6,105, or 10 per cent., as lawyers.

At Yale the customary contest between Freshmen and Sophomores has taken place, and resulted in a complete victory for the Freshmen, who also held the walks, an event quite in contrast with the tranquillity here this fall.

The present college year seems remarkable for the large number of entering students at the different institutions of learning, both preparatory and higher. At Williams, Dartmouth and Yale the classes are unusually large.

The higher education of women is not being overlooked in Manitoba. News comes from Brandon that a ladies' college is to be established there. The location is to be on the Johnston estate, and is a very pleasant and healthy one.

This year's opening of the University of California was characterized by an unusually spirited 'rush' between Freshmen and Sophs. for a 'mortar board' The Freshmen were too many, and '87 retains many emblems of its successful *debut*.

Rugby is gaining in favour with the students of Ann Arbor. It is thought that the eleven this year will equal any team that the University has ever sent out. We would like to see a match arranged between Michigan and Toronto this season.

Hazing has been started pretty early in the year by the students of Lehigh University. The Sophs of course took a few Freshmen in hand and showed them the secrets of college life in an anything but a gentle way. Expulsions were the consequence of the matter.

Dr. McCosh describes the object of the new Princeton School of Philosophy, established with the aim of raising and fostering an American School of Philosophy, as distinguished from the *a priori* school of Germany and the materialistic physiological schools of England.—*Sic semper America*.

Nature, an English scientific weekly journal, with an extensive circulation and of great influence, in a very favorable note congratulates the Johns Hopkins on the progress it has made and the position it has attained. It holds up the Johns Hopkins as a model for the old universities of England to study in the pursuit of original research.

The Poet's Corner.

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

No fabled land of joy and song is this
That lieth in the glow of eventide;
Not sung by bards of old in minstrel strain,
Yet, he who reads its history shall learn
Of doughty deeds well worth all knightly fame.
It is a land of rivers flowing free,
Lake-mirrored mountains, rising proud and stern,
A land of spreading prairies ocean wide,
Where harsh sounds slumber in the hush of gloom,
And peace hath brooded with outstretched wings.
Upon the western shore soft breaks the waves,
Rolling with measured pace upon the sands;
Far to the north the ocean washes cold,
Where reigneth icy solitude supreme.
Here every season hath its varied charm,

Stern winter shrouds in snow the mountain-side,
 Till spring sets free the captive bud and shoot,
 And wood and grove break out in joyous song;
 Then summer suns bring forth a fuller bloom,
 Then autumn gilds the green with flaming red,
 And reapers gather in the golden grain,
 Shouting in merriment the harvest home.
 But ever mindful history repeats
 The tale of sons heroic of old France,
 Who came, and with brave hearts no labor shunned;
 They pierced the tangled brake, they plied the axe,
 Encountering danger, but victorious,
 While lofty bulwarks and far distant forts,
 Mark their endeavour and enshrine their name!
 Here dwelt the Indian when the years were young,
 There lingers many a legend of his race,
 Near reed-fringed lake, or deep and dark ravine;
 But he has fallen as the autumn leaf,
 Yet not before the herald of great joy
 Bore to the farthest homes the cross of hope,
 And in the shade profaned by pagan rites
 The red man bowed his knee and worshiped God.
 Such was the past of this great northern land,
 A past of stillness and of nature's reign.
 But, lo! a change—from far across the sea
 Behold there comes a mighty multitude,
 From Britain's isle, from Erin's verdant strand,
 From misty Scotland, and from sunny France—
 They come, they come, their native soil forsake,
 Pursuing fortune in another clime,
 A younger, sunnier land, where life breathes hope,
 While nature freely gives of her rich store;
 Here little children come from haunts of crime,
 From cities pestilent, and fevered streets,
 Where skies are dull and hearts weighed down with care,
 With wonder gaze they at the limpid streams,
 The lakes, and flower-strewn plains of Canada.
 And here a mighty people shall arise,
 A people nurtured in full liberty,
 Free as the wind that blows from sea to sea,
 Strong as the eagle soaring to the sun;
 And they shall love their land with patriots' love,
 And guard her borders as the men of old
 Their country guarded in the hour of need;
 Yet, not forgetful of the mother land,
 Who scans with kindly eye her child's career,
 Wafting a blessing o'er the mighty sea.
 And smiling homes shall blossom near and far,
 And down the river glide the flying craft,
 The palpitating engine cross the plain,
 The busy murmur of a toiling world
 Shall violate the stillness of the woods,
 Where roamed the deer in full security.
 Such be thy future; O, thou land of hope,
 Where in the fear of God and love of home,
 Thy people shall increase—O, may thy soil
 Bear many a thinker, many a man of might,
 Many a statesman, fitted to control,
 Many a hero, fitted to command,
 May enemies n'er cross thy borderland;
 But if they come, if the stern blast of war
 Ring shrill and clear, and rouse thee from thy rest,
 May all thy sons rise, valiant hearts and true,
 To battle for the land their fathers sought,
 Then safe reposing on their laurels won,
 Love it with greater love for dangers past;
 Such may thy future be—not great alone,
 In never-sated commerce—rather great
 In all that welds a people heart to heart;
 Among thy sons may many a leader spring,
 By whom the ship of state well piloted,
 Thy haven of wide Empire thou may'st reach,
 An empire stretching from the western wave
 To where the rosy dawn enflames the seas.

—J. H. BOWES.

A NIGHT IN THE ALPS.

As we had often heard of the glories of an Alpine sunset, and especially a Zermatt sunset, two of us determined one fine afternoon to go up the Riffel, a neighboring mountain, whose summit rose some 8,500 feet above the sea level. Declining the disinterested offer of sundry guides as the path was a well defined one, we started off alone about four o'clock, made the foot of the mountain in about half an hour, and after a fatiguing climb of another hour and a half drew up wearied, thirsty and hot, at the summit, where was a modest hotel which, nevertheless, offered us what we most desired, meat and drink. The inn was crowded to its limited capacity with men intending to go up Monte Rosa next day, so we were compelled from lack of accommodation to return to Zermatt the same night. However, we came up to see the sunset and if the ardent God went through that customary operation on that particular evening, we intended to witness the performance; accordingly after a very fair meal we walked out and took up our position on the rocks near by. Around us on every side towered the giants of the Alps. Monte Rosa, Castor and Pollux, the Breithorn, the fearful Matterhorn, the Weiss and Rothhorns, all approaching, some exceeding 14,000 feet of altitude, surrounded us, while others though less lofty were interspersed. Far in the distance, separated from us by sixty miles of intervening space, we could see through the clear air the snow clad mountains of the Bernese Oberland.

In the very sanctuary of the spirit of the Alps we stood, ourselves above the level of eternal snow, while all the glories of glaciers, of lofty snowclad peaks, mountain torrents, precipices and smiling valleys encircled us. The sun was just sinking below the horizon, yet still its ruddy rays made purple the blanched peaks around, breathing into their cold chastity a last faint glow ere darkness covered them. That peaceful silence which always accompanies the approach of night now broke the reverie which the overwhelming grandeur of the scene had occasioned, and reminded us that a two hours' tramp was before us ere we could reach our hotel, so hastily girding up our loins, lighting our pipes, and casting one long farewell glance at the now threatening mountain we hastened to regain the valley. Already Zermatt was in darkness although we, nearly 4,000 ft. higher, enjoyed the witching hour of twilight. Our moment of sentiment had passed, however, and our sole object now became to reach our hotel and a warm bed. In endeavoring to make short cuts we on several occasions nearly broke our necks, and what was worse, lost our way. Still we stumbled on valley-wards, knowing that, once gained we were all right. Soon the distant tinkling of a bell informed us of the neighborhood of cattle, and in a few moments we ran against a boy driving a couple of errant kine up the mountain. We enquired wo ist die wege nach Zermatt—links darunter, he replied, so links darunter we hurried on. It was now so dark we could not see two yards before us, and many an escape from sprained ankles or broken limbs we had within the next few minutes. Now we were climbing over rocks fifteen or twenty feet high, clinging to the lichens and shrubs which grew out from their stony breasts, now letting ourselves down similar obstacles in like manner. But though we had kept "links darunter" wards for twenty minutes now, no sign of a path had we encountered. Suddenly we came to a halt, finding ourselves on the edge of the hill, running down precipitously over 2,000 feet into the valley. After mature deliberation, we decided not to go that way. We tried the right, when, in a few moments, we were confronted by an equally inviting descent. We then concluded to make for the hotel on the top, thinking we could at all events find that, but after ten minutes' walk we came upon a rock forty or fifty feet high, which, in our opinion, offered no inducement to pedestrians. Accordingly we sat down at its foot, under a tree, intending to await daylight ere recommencing operations. We had been walking over two hours since leaving the top, and it was half-past nine. It would probably dawn at half-past two. Five hours to wait and we dare not stir a foot. Height probably 8,500 feet; temperature 45° or thereabouts; a glacier some 500 yards from us; ourselves thinly clad in light walking costume. Prospect decidedly cheering! but the heavens were brilliant with stars, and away down at our feet in the valley the lights were twinkling in Zermatt, and the novelty of our situation and the clear bracing air and the chirping of birds and the distant tinkling of bells, all together combined to cheat us into the delusion that we were warm and enjoying ourselves.

One by one the lights were disappearing in the valley, and we now began to regard them with some little interest, thinking that our friends, alarmed at our absence, might have despatched guides to hunt us up. Nor did such an idea altogether displease us, for besides the satisfaction which it would have afforded as a proof of their consideration, no imaginative efforts on our part, as it grew later, could bring us any other conclusion than that the temperature was steadily approaching zero, and the prospect of a rescue growing more and more inviting. With the vain hope of in some measure repulsing the

arctic attacks of the glacier, we covered ourselves with pine branches, lopped from the tree beside us. This Babe-in-the-Woods sort of arrangement, however, proved an unmitigated failure. Equally abortive were our attempts at sleeping, which one of us, who is generally able to sleep under any and all circumstances, made. Finding the cold hard rock, however, unproductive of even a straggling wink, he arose with the design of solacing himself with a pipe, experience having on many sad occasions taught that with the smoke all present evils glide mistily away. But alas! no friendly match was there to aid in this desired transportation, so that unsoled, weary and cold we sank upon the stone to wait for dawn. I will not relate how often lights appeared to be approaching the mountain, nay often on the very mountain itself; how we shouted to attract attention, but to which shouts only the stony-hearted rocks returned an answering, mocking echo. It was not till dawn when the rising rays, of the new-born sun began again to tinge the hoary mountain tops, that we were suddenly startled by the distant sound of a hunter's horn. We replied with a chorused hallo, and were in turn re-answered. After twenty minutes of this work all at once a light shot across a chasm some few rods from us, and, to make a long story short, in a little while we were on our way to Zermatt under the trusty escort of a couple of sturdy Alpine guides. They had been out all night looking for us and had only discovered us about 3 o'clock in the morning. On enquiry we learned that we had wandered an hour and a half's distance from the path and had come into a part of the mountain which was dense with woods, undergrowth, and precipices at any time dangerous. After a couple of hour's tramp we reached the mountain path, and finally, in broad daylight, the hotel, where for a few moments after breakfast we were petty heroes

A. B. C.

Our Wallet.

TO PYRRHA.

(Horace: Ode V. Bk. 1.)

What Dude—

Scent bedewed—

Upon you, Pyrrha, kisses showers,
Beneath your coziest of boudoir-bowers
Snug hid

Amid

Rose-buds?—

For whose caresses

Bind you your tresses,
Neat nymph, blonde?—

Alas! too fond,

How oft shall he deplore

Your perfidy, who swore

Faith by gods fickle!—

Overtaken

Unaware,

Whirl-wind shaken,

Shall he stare,

As roused temper's rough tempestuous waves rage:

Who, inexperienced and credulous,—

At fondling sedulous,—

Doth, witless, in the faithless gale confide

—You always amiable,—he thinks to sail

In calm sea!—(Disengage,

Girls, male arms: they prevent ventricle

Action sufficiently normal to be hale.)—

Unhappy they, that, thee untried,

Imagine meek!

High on the sacred side

Of potent Neptune's temple hung,

My votive tablet testifies,

'Unto calm seas, where seem to rest the skies,

'Devoted—damp to my deluged limbs they clung—

"Those duds!"

O. A. N.

'Oh! would some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us.'

The 'VARSITY has undergone a change of management. The present staff in receiving the mantle of the late executive hope to profit by their experience. Accordingly, the contents of a mysterious pigeon-hole labelled 'Exchanges' have been ex-

humed, with the hope that from the criticisms therein contained such valuable and harmonious conclusions could be deduced as to enable us to gauge our efforts satisfactorily to all. Some of the results of our research are the following:—

The 'Varsity has the finest title page we have seen. It is distinctly academic.—*Denison Collegian*.

Poor old 'Varsity is a queer specimen.—*Ex*.

We have received the 'Varsity, the best of our exchanges.—*Ex*.

The 'Varsity's elaborate sign-board.—*Berkleyan*.

But turning from these comely pages to the ungainly production from Toronto, the 'Varsity—ye Powers! We suppose the sentimental maiden on the cover is called Sophia, for we are moved to read on that placard resting between man and maiden, 'My dear, before all, I love Sophia.'—*Ex*.

We need not say that we welcome the 'Varsity. Without making any insidious comparison, we would say that it is the best paper which finds its way to our table. Its articles are all of a superior character, and nothing throughout to mar their pleasing effect.—*Argosy*.

The 'Varsity is a large and attractive-looking publication.—*Ariel*.

We think the 'Varsity wanting in attractiveness.—*Adelphian*.

None of our exchanges is of more literary worth and none possesses a better quantity and quality of general college news than the 'Varsity.—*Ex*.

The 'General College News' of the 'Varsity is of such little interest, that we might easily imagine it was put in to fill up.—*Ex*.

The 'Five o'Clock Tea' department is compiled with care; University and College news good. We would like to know how many, with the students' spare time, it takes to edit such a weekly.—*Wittenberger*.

The 'Five o'Clock Tea' is rather insipid, and might well be omitted or replaced by some better beverage.—*Pres. Coll. Journal*.

We do not object to our 'Varsity' friend retailing out our jokes, but seriously protest against his mixing them with the vile hash of his 'Five o'clock Tea.' We have charitably overlooked this aspirant's numerous fruitless attempts to be witty; but when we are to be victimised by his immortalizing pen, we can forbear no longer. We would respectfully suggest that he change his boarding house, or diet for a few weeks on something more conjenial.—*Acta*.

Amid the pages of the 'Varsity, many choice and sterling waifs from the pens of the University students make their appearance. 'Five o'clock Tea' suits us admirably, and always claims our attention first. While enjoying the many smile-provoking sallies in prose and poetry, and its more serious and dignified articles, we hope the honored president will excuse our taking exception to the theory of evolution.—*Spectator*.

The WALLET Editor finds himself unable to accept all the above valuable advice, and must ever testify to the wisdom of that oracle the *Swarthmore Phoenix* when it states:—

'The 'Varsity pursues the even tenor of its way, and cannot in the least be affected by any of our criticisms, so we pass on.'

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