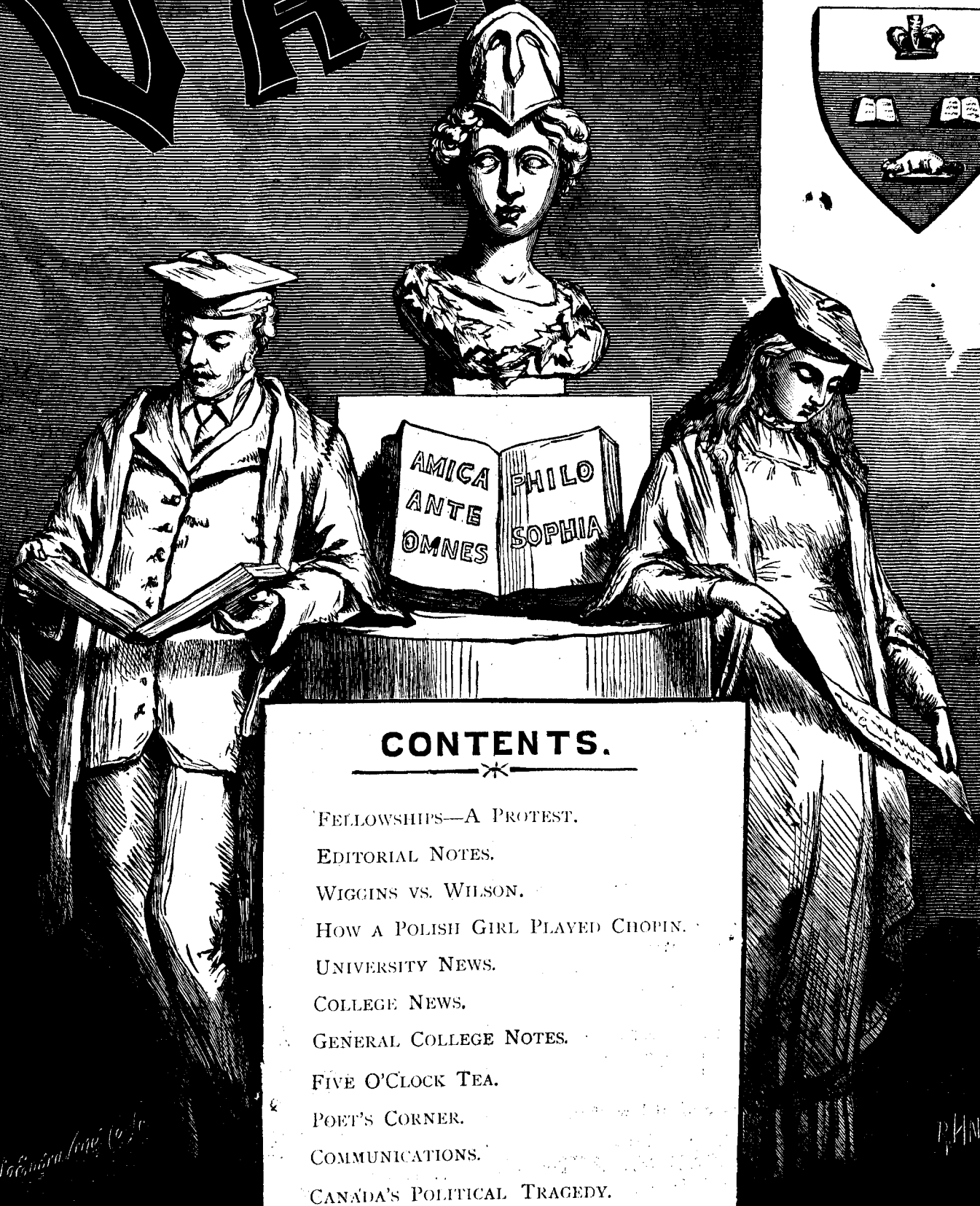


THE UNIVERSITY



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University of Toronto, March 17, 1883.

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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

VOL. III, No. 20.

March 17, 1883.

Price 5 cents.

FELLOWSHIPS—A PROTEST.

We have been watching with some interest the proceedings of the University Senate and the College Council in connection with the system of Fellowships, proposed some time ago. We have not possessed sufficient intellectual acuteness to follow the original motion in its vagaries between the two bodies, nor do we know with which the ultimate decision rests, (can *anyone* distinguish clearly the functions of the two bodies?), but we are pleased to see the announcement now made over the signature of the President of the College, that it has been decided to grant seven Fellowships, each tenable for one year, in the following Departments:—

- One in Classics.
- “ Mathematics.
- “ Physics.
- “ German.
- “ Mineralogy and Geology.
- “ Biology.
- “ Chemistry.

The Fellowships are to be given after the results of the May Examinations are known, on the recommendation of the College Council.

We imagine that there will scarcely be any diversity of opinion as to the advisability of adopting this system of Fellowships. The Fellows will be useful adjuncts to the teaching staff of the College, while another function of a University, which perhaps in this new country there is a tendency to overlook, will be developed—namely, supplying the facilities to do so to men who have the desire to pursue a special line of study. We only regret that the limited funds available for the purpose make the salary so small that very few men of any ability will accept a Fellowship without great personal self-sacrifice.

While rejoicing that this much-needed step has at last been taken, we must confess that we cannot approve of the manner in which the Fellowships have been allotted, or, we might almost rather say, we regret that the Council has not sufficient money at its disposal to give Fellowships, in other departments that greatly need them. Where the number to be given is, as in this case, inadequate to supply all the need, the question resolves itself into the discussion of the relative claims of the different departments. We cannot but think in this connection that important departments have been overlooked, and that their claims have not received due consideration.

We have had occasion in the past, and we shall probably have occasion again in the future, to refer, in the columns of this journal, to the crying want in University College of instruction in the important departments of Political Economy, Jurisprudence and Constitutional History. The straitened condition of the finances, we are told, renders the appointment of Professors or Lecturers in these departments impossible at present. We are disposed to believe that the authorities think that these departments *should* be represented on the teaching staff. Would it not be well, then, to make the best of the situation, and while regular Professors or Lecturers are impossible, appoint Fellows who can materially aid the student, either by lectures or by private instruction? We are prepared to grant that such an arrangement is inadequate to satisfy the claims of these departments. However, 'half a loaf is better than no loaf at all,' and even inadequate instruction is better than none. We observe, also, that no Fellow is to be appointed in the department of Mental and Moral Science. There are in

this department more than twice as many men as in any other. The graduating class this year numbers less than seventy, we believe, and of this number twenty-four are in the department of Mental and Moral Science. If the Fellowships are intended to benefit the students, as a class, can any department have higher claims than this one? Further, all the teaching in this department is done by one Professor, increasing in years and with no assistants. Every other department has from two to five instructors. With, probably, the exception of the President, no man in the College is so hard worked as the Professor of Mental and Moral Science. The time he has for the students of each year is so limited that important points have to be hurried over when details could be entered into with great profit. In no other department is lengthened explanation so needed to bring the subject within the comprehension of the student. A Fellow could give great assistance in lecturing upon the more rudimentary work, and thus the Professor would have time to dwell upon the more difficult subjects for the want of lengthened exposition upon which students now greatly suffer. And yet a Fellowship is denied to this department, to give it to others whose claims seem far less pressing. We cannot think that its claims have been sufficiently urged, or it must have been apparent to all how paramount they are. If it is answered that, in the other departments, the assistance of a Fellow in giving individual instruction is needed, we reply that in no department can personal instruction be more acceptable and useful than in this.

We have endeavored briefly to point out the claims that the departments we have mentioned have to be represented by Fellows. We wish in no way to disparage the claims of the other departments. We would be glad to see Fellows appointed in all of them, but we hold that relatively the claims of the latter are inferior. For instance, the department of Natural Science has already five or six instructors and a very small proportion of students, and yet to it is given three Fellowships. There are fewer students in the Departments of Mathematics and Physics than in any other, yet three instructors and two Fellowships are assigned to them. If these departments have crying needs for additional teaching facilities, how much more other departments which are totally unrepresented on the teaching staff or which have only one Instructor.

We have sufficient confidence in the future of the College to hope that before many years pass we will have Professors in the departments of Political Economy, Jurisprudence, and Constitutional History. Any one who looks into the future at all, must also feel anxious as to a successor to the venerable Professor of Mental and Moral Science, who has done so much to make the students of the college *think*. Could not the authorities make an honest effort to ascertain if, among the graduates of the University, there can be found any who will be capable of filling the chairs in these departments? No better test can be found as to a man's fitness than that which will be given to a Fellow from whom certain teaching duties are required. We are not at all in favor of having an inefficient, Canadian Professor rather than an efficient imported one; but it is just possible that, if special study in these departments is fostered, we might find among our own graduates men competent to fill these chairs.

We can only conclude with a most emphatic protest against the allotment made by the College Council. We must urge the importance of the departments, now overlooked, and the necessity, if the College is to do its training work effectively and thoroughly, for the Council using every means in its power to

supply proper instruction in them. An opportunity to amend in some degree what has in the past been a most glaring defect in the work of the College, has been allowed to pass by. We claim that the defect should be amended as far as possible, at once, and that these departments should receive equal consideration with others which certainly have no higher claims.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We publish a letter from Mr. Stevenson on the nomination to the Literary Society. Though regretting the somewhat too forcible way in which he has expressed his views, we are obliged to think that his criticisms have considerable weight.

We have seen a letter from the President of the American Inter-Collegiate Boating Association, Mr. H. B. Swartwont, of Cornell, extending an invitation to Toronto to join the Association, and expressing the hope that we may be able to put a four on the water next July at the regatta to be held on Lake George. Some three years ago, a spasmodic effort was made to organize a Rowing Club in the University, but failed, owing to the extravagant ideas of the promoters. At present the prospects of forming a rowing-club in the University are better than they have ever been, owing to the handsome offers made by the Argonaut Club of this city, which numbers amongst its members several of our graduates and undergraduates. Another effort is to be at once made to organize a University Rowing Club, and we hope that their modified and better-judged proposals will meet with success.

The question of admitting books into the country free of duty is being further agitated in Montreal, and this is especially significant, as it was from Montreal that the greatest opposition to the movement was anticipated. Principal Dawson, of McGill College, presided at a recent meeting of publishers and those interested in education, and the voice of the meeting seems to have been unanimously in favor of admitting free into the country, not only books intended for educational institutions, but *all* books published outside of Canada. To this effect a resolution was carried without a dissentient voice. Could not something similar be done in Toronto? The influence of the large cities and educational centres would be probably sufficient to induce the Government to at once do away with or considerably modify the duty, and the removal of what is frequently an oppressive, and even preventive, tax on education, is an end certainly worth aiming at, and one the good effects of which it would be hard to estimate.

If, as Mr. Lawson tells us, his motion in the Literary Society, referred to in our last issue, was made mainly for the purpose of raising a discussion concerning the existing relations between the Society and the College Council, it was well-meant, and we are glad to know that it caused a pretty free expression of opinion. Everybody recognizes now that the Society lacks some vital element of usefulness, and that it is not what it ought to be. The undergraduates have concluded, year after year, after long and careful consideration, that the best, most useful, and most interesting method to adopt for the supply of that interest now so sadly wanting, would be the introduction of political debates. But they are met on the threshold by the refusal of the College Council to allow them to choose for themselves in this regard. They are considered incapable of judging of their own interests. This is the only question on which the Council has ever shown a continued and determined opposition to the wishes of the majority of the Society; and it is in our opinion a vital question. It is unfortunate that the Society was put in such a position of dependence upon and subservience to the College Council, and we would welcome any reasonable arrangement, set on foot by graduates or undergraduates, by which that position would be abandoned and the apron-string connection between the two bodies come to an end.

Upon another question to which Mr. Lawson refers in his communication,—that of the advisability of a present movement in favor of University representation in Parliament,—we cannot altogether agree with him. Before that is brought about there is other work to do. The University must be got out of Government hands. So long as it is kept up as at present, it would be very undesirable to have it mixed up, more than cannot be avoided, with political parties. This would be the inevitable result of our admission to the franchise. But we hope, as we have stated in the expression of our views on 'Undergraduates' Freedom,' that 'in the not distant future our University may be in such a position, *independent of the exigencies and fluctuations of political parties*, that we may have a representative taking his seat at the councils of the Dominion Parliament, the delegate of a constituency which it will be deemed an honor to represent.'

It is matter for surprise that none of our Canadian Universities have ever taken up at all vigorously our national game—Lacrosse. We at Toronto University are peculiarly well situated to play this game to advantage. Our ground is perfect, the men are here during a time when lacrosse can be played to advantage, and, above all, we have the material. The training which the men undergo for football is amply sufficient to put them in good condition for lacrosse, and, though it would be a pity to surrender a game at which we are so successful as football, yet it is not out of the question to play the two games in conjunction. Lacrosse, being possibly livelier and more interesting to spectators, would be an acceptable relief from the endless *scrimmages*, and *mauls in goal*, of which we confess to getting somewhat weary in the autumn, and there need never be a lack of matches, as the Lacrosse clubs in Toronto—ranging from the Torontos down—are legion.

The Wagner recital on Saturday last was an event even in musical Toronto. The circle of the great Master's followers here is small, and outside that circle nothing is known of his works, beyond, perhaps, an acquaintance with a few of the most popular selections from his operas. It is not surprising, therefore, that Wagnerian music is spoken of as something mysterious, and unintelligible to any but those who have undergone a severe preparatory training—a taste that must be acquired, in fact, like that for tomatoes. This idea, however, must have been dissipated in the mind of anyone who was present at the above-mentioned recital. Even for those, to whom a classical concert is a dose, to be taken occasionally without the satisfaction of being able to make a wry face over it, there was sufficient rhythm and 'tune' to make the performance palatable. The *Tannhauser* March, 'Elisabeth's prayer,' and the *Ballade* 'Iotho-o-ho,' from the *Flying Dutchman*, were themes to be followed without effort, even if the uninitiated were unable to pass into the mysteries of the magnificent description of the *Walkuere* and the *Rheingold*. Mr. Lauder will do a most excellent work if he can so successfully interpret the compositions of Wagner as to induce a liking for them in Toronto.

WIGGINS vs. WILSON.

Professor Matthew Arnold was attacked by a Mr. Wright, whose translation of Homer he had been criticising, and when accused of taking refuge in 'the sanction of his name as the representative of poetry,' he thus replied, 'I would beg of Mr. Wright and others to let me bear my own burden, without saddling the great and famous University to which I have the honor to belong with any portion of them. . . . Proud as I am of my connection with the University of Oxford, I can truly say that . . . I have always sought to stand by myself, and to compromise others as little as possible. Besides this, my native modesty is such that I have always been shy of assuming the honorable style of Professor, because this is a title which I share with so many distinguished men—Professors Pepper, Anderson, Freckel and others—who adorn it, I feel, much more than I do.' If Professor Arnold felt the slur cast upon that high title in England, how much more must this be felt by the

same class in Canada? Let us examine a few of our Canadian so-called 'Professors.' When the Princess Louise and suite first invaded this country, a kind and thoughtful individual, who knew the barbaric state of society in Canada, came here and gave himself out as a teacher in the high art of court etiquette. This savant was evidently well up in his subject. He published a book of 'Court Etiquette.' His first rule was,—Never, in the presence of royalty, eat with your knife; his second,—Never wipe your mouth with the table-cloth; and so they went on. After having thus shown to the world his indisputable proficiency in his department, he was appointed (we know not by whom) to a chair in his subject, and called Professor Fanning. To take a still more recent instance, who has not heard of the great and wise man who prophesied (?) that the stormy winds would blow on such and such a day? This person, who showed such a deplorable amount of ignorance about what he was uttering, was at once (we suppose a slight recognition by his many admiring and thankful fellow-creatures for his invaluable services) dubbed Professor—E. Stone Wiggins. And yet, in spite of his righteous claim to this title, what a revulsion is caused in the breasts of all in the coupling, under their mutual title, two such men as Professors Wiggins and—Wilson. Let us not dwell on such a painful subject. The title was, and still is, properly speaking, a mark of high literary or scientific learning, in spite of its assumption by some upstarts, who, in their attempt to make themselves great by the name they take, make themselves ridiculous and lower the standard of the title. In the third edition of the Britannica Encyclopedia, published in 1797, the term is thus tersely and well defined: 'A Professor is one who, in Universities, teaches or reads public lectures in some art or science from a chair appointed for that purpose.' This is undoubtedly the spirit of the time, and neither Mr. Wiggins, nor Mr. Fanning, nor any other such men, will be able to make it include those who adopt it, in the one case for notoriety and in the other for filthy lucre. We hope we shall in future hear less of this bombast, which has undoubtedly originated in America, and been wafted over both to our own shores and those of the mother country.

C.

HOW A POLISH GIRL PLAYED CHOPIN—ST. ONOFRIO AND TASSO—VILLA D'ESTE.

One balmy May evening a couple of young artists were lolling on the deserted terrace of the ancient convent of St. Onofrio beyond the Trastevere of Rome. They had wandered through the garden where the monks were lazily digging, or chatting under the oak planted by Tasso's hands, and now leaned over the marble parapet inhaling with delight the mingled fragrance from the gardens of the neighboring villas. The moon was rising over the Eternal City through the deep liquid blue of an Italian evening sky, and the sound of the D flat major nocturne of Chopin, exquisitely rendered, floated from a window below, a fitting accompaniment to the Italian gloaming, and 'dolce far niente.' As, with a longing chord, the sweet music melted away, one youth in amazement said to the other, 'That's not playing, Arthur, that's feeling! the player, whoever he is, has a warm heart for Chopin.' 'Truly,' answered he, 'but hark, the barcarole;' and both listened with bated breath to the yearning pathos of this master-piece of Chopin's genius as it sprang into life beneath the velvet touch of the invisible master—a living thing. 'By the spirit of Tasso, Arthur, that is perfection! We have never heard anything like that! who can it be? But hush;' and the player, seemingly carried away by the sound of a merry party with a harp in the gardens near by, dashed off with an electric vivacity into the fantastic Rondo, after Halévy, and the twinkling feet of Poland's beauties seemed to trip in every measure. Then gliding mazurka, dashing walse and rocking berceuse followed each other in rapid succession, the expression of the music and the performance changing with the spirit of the subject, from the stern to the merry, from the graceful to the ponderous. Now, after thundering the right royal octave polonaise, and rippling the delicate 'swan study'—evidently from memory and with practised ease and skill, the player struck the first chord of that wondrous 'Dead March' and 'finale' to the B minor sonata (which Rubinstein interpreted as the soul in its transition state), and the mournful chords rose and fell in measured sorrow, the very soul of Chopin seeming to breathe its melancholy remonstrance to fate. The player ceased, and only the rustling of the dark olives and cypresses, accompanied by the sleepy murmuring of a fountain hard by, were audible, whispering Nature's night song.

Frate Eusebius, the aged portiere of the convent, who was well known to the idlers, passing by at the moment was eagerly accosted by them: 'Good brother, could you tell us who lives in yonder apartments?' 'Oh, yes, sir,' answered the white-headed frate, 'has the Chopin surprised you as well? There lives a little Polish maiden of fifteen summers, and she has told me the story of my life more than once in sound. She is a wonder; is it not so?' 'Thank you, father. She is indeed. There now, Arthur, I had a secret certainty that only Polish blood could respond to Chopin's subtle demands on the imagination in such a manner, and see, I was right.'

Shortly afterwards the treat was repeated amidst the classic temples of Tivoli, in the Villa D'Este, and as the spirit of Tasso hovered over the former scene, so did the presence of Dante and Petrarch here seem to haunt the home of their former joys and sorrows. Among the group under the shadows of the oldest cypress trees in Italy, we saw the austere form of Cardinal Hohenlohe, the poetic head of Chopin's friend, Franz Liszt, the statesman-artist Von Kendall, and the convulsed features of a strange character—a Polish political exile, half obscured by the deep shade, as they sat on the stone bench in silence, listening to the music.

The thought struck one, there sits the proud Prince of the Church, the most successful artist of to-day, diplomacy and misery side by side, and music strikes a common chord in the bosom of each. The little enchantress, Marja Ma—ka, it turned out, was a pupil of Mikuli, the famed Chopin interpreter, and hailed from Moscow. But her's was a tender, sensitive nature which bloomed in sweetest fragrance in secret; with publicity and the crowd of silly flatterers, inspiration would have vanished, and her tender genius withered. The world will never know that maiden's name, but within that slender frame a genius dwells.

W. W. L.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The 126th public debate was held last Friday evening in Convocation Hall. Professor Young occupied the chair with his usual acceptance. The attendance was very large. The Glee Club rendered several selections in excellent style. The concluding piece, a French Canadian song, '*En Roulant*,' in which M. Pernet took part, was especially well received. Mr. E. J. McIntyre read an essay on 'The Poetry of Dante.' He spoke of the antagonism of poetry and science, and the consequent decay of the epic, and how Dante's poetry, combining national and religious feeling, is the fittest expression of men's impulses in the past. Mr. Henderson then read 'The Battle of Inkerman.' In heroic pieces his power of expression and capacity for enlisting the sympathies of the audience appear to great advantage. A debate then followed on the subject, 'The Pursuit of Aesthetic Pleasure is Unfavorable to Moral Advancement.' Messrs. C. W. Gordon and H. E. Irwin appeared on behalf of the affirmative and Messrs. G. W. Holmes and W. P. McKenzie for the negative.

The affirmative defined Aestheticism as the love of the beautiful in nature and art. This view the negative were content to adopt. The affirmative argued that the pursuit of Aestheticism with a view to obtaining pleasure, led to moral retrogression. The negative contended that pleasure is the end aimed at by true artists; that love of pleasure is a part of our nature, and nature affords many opportunities for the gratification of this desire, and that this pleasure has in itself a tendency to produce noble deeds and actions. The Chairman summed up in a very explicit manner the arguments adduced by both sides, and declared in favor of the negative. After a hearty vote of thanks to Prof. Young, Mr. Acheson, the President, thanked the audience for the kindly interest they have always manifested in the Society.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

This Association held its last ordinary meeting for the Session on Tuesday evening, March 13th.

A communication was read, in answer to the request of the Association, that the Board of Management of the School; would grant the use of a room in the building as a reading-room for members of the Association, stating that the request would be granted upon certain conditions. The Society at once agreed to the conditions, tendering to the Board the thanks of the Association, for its kindness in acceding to their request. We cannot refrain from expressing our satisfac-

tion in regard to this matter. During the past Session the magazines and periodicals subscribed for by the Association were of comparatively little service, because of the want of a proper reading-room where these papers and magazines might be kept on file.

The principal business of the evening was, of course, notices of motion regarding changes in the constitution. Several motions were brought forward, the most important perhaps being one providing for the admission of others than graduates or undergraduates in Science, in Toronto University, to the membership of the Association.

At this meeting, also, nominations were made for offices for the coming Session. Several nomination were made for the office of President, among whom, of those consenting to stand for election, a choice will be made at the annual meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, March 27th.

Dr. Ferguson again kindly favored the Society by reading his second paper, on 'The History of our Knowledge regarding Secretions.' In further dealing with his subject the writer dealt briefly with the various theories regarding the mode of secretion and the exact secreting agent. His criticisms upon these, and the clearness of his answers to the many questions put at the close of the paper, cannot but be of much benefit to those who were present.

A paper contributed by Prof. J. P. McMurrich on 'The occurrence of Test cells in the Ascidian ovum,' was read by Mr. O. Weld, but owing to the lateness of the hour, it and the following paper by Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A., were passed over somewhat hurriedly.

Mr. Acheson briefly called attention to several Diatoms and Desuinds found in city water, among others to a species of the latter which had not previously been described. We regret that time would not permit a more detailed account of this specimen, of which we may perhaps be allowed to hope to hear more hereafter.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.

The attendance at the Thursday evening meeting was smaller than usual, owing no doubt to increasing fine weather and press of work from the early prospect of examinations.

The leader, Mr. J. H. Buchanan, took as his subject the words 'No more death, neither sorrow,' from Rev. xxi. 4. The words, he said, were supposed by most to apply to the church in its purified state. But we might as individuals apply them to ourselves. This self application is, however, a matter of great difficulty; we are so used to associate with all our lot here, even the very pleasantest part of it, the idea of change and decay and death that we cannot dissociate it from our minds as yet in connexion even with the heavenly pleasures. But there, because there is no sin, neither will there be death, nor the sorrow that always accompanies it. The subject, however, is one rather for contemplation than for speech; if our thoughts fail, our powers of expression must surely fall short also. The main pleasure of heaven is not this sense of freedom from death; it is the conscious resting in Christ's favor, under the smile of his countenance, with no storm-cloud of sin rising to hide its bright shining. And this home and happy condition is free for all who are willing to enter in by the only door, which is Christ Jesus.

Mr. McGillivray followed, and in a few words pointed out the reason for this changed state in the last words of the same verse—'For the former things are passed away,' the first heaven and the first earth, with all its load of sin and degrading influence, this body and its lowering and hampering desires. This season of the year to us as students is perhaps the most trying to spiritual life; as examinations draw near, our time grows more precious, and we are inclined to slight the ordinances of grace both public and private. We must guard against cutting off our source of strength just when we most need it.

The President shortly called attention to the fact that this was not an unpractical subject, that Christians do not, as some say, trade on their future prospects and neglect their duties in the present sphere. The criminal condemned to die, would not enjoy the richest banquet, nor the intercourse of dearest friends, when he knew that the gallows awaited him next day. And this was the exact position of the unsaved in this life. Surely then we who have the prospect of such blessing should have the right of looking forward to it and calculating upon it.

After announcing that Mr. W. H. Howland would address the next weekly meeting, the President closed the meeting with the benediction.

PERSONAL.

We notice that Mr. R. F. Ruttan, B.A., of University College, is Editor of the Medical Department on the staff of the McGill College *Cazette*.

QUICQUID AGUNT.

Two hundred men were proposed for membership at the last meeting of the Literary Society.

Owing to the nearness of the examinations, there will be no more practices of the Glee Club with Prof. Torrington, this year. On Wednesday last, there was a special meeting to rehearse for the public debate, at which Mons. Pernet sang the solo in the French-Canadian song, 'En Roulant.'

A gay old professor named Wiggins
Said a storm was to visit these diggins:
But he had to postpone
His intended cyclone,
For the sun caused a hitch in his riggins.

Of the many distinguished men who have gone forth from the classic portals of our Alma Mater, we cannot claim one, named by a local paper as a graduate of this college. To Albert University belongs the honor of educating Prof. E. Stone Wiggins.

The Residence band made its first appearance in public by a very creditable rendering of 'Baby Mine' beneath the Dean's window on Monday last, in celebration of the late intelligence from the Azores. From respect for his papa it has been unanimously resolved to admit the new arrival to the honors of Residence without the customary appearance before the Grand Mufti.

Battalion drill was resumed on Wednesday. In the regimental orders the following promotions were announced:—Sergeants Scott and Gunther to be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally; Corporals Fotheringham and McEachren to be Sergeants, and Privates Hagarty and May to be Corporals. It has been decided to have a photograph this year, instead of the usual dinner.

The nomination of officers for the Literary Society will take place next Thursday, and the election on Friday, 30th inst. It is quite probable that Prof. Wright will have opposition, but he has decided to abide by the decision of the undergraduates who will almost unanimously support him. A good deal of interest attaches to the elections for the minor offices, and both parties are doing their utmost to bring in their respective candidates.

The attention of University authorities should be drawn to the state of the pond near the entrance to the grounds. The evil odour arising is simple intolerable. At this time of the year, when fevers and sickness are so prevalent, too much care can hardly be given to drains etc. Perhaps the newly appointed Medical Health Officer, Dr. Canniff might do something in the matter. But certain it is that something should be done, and done speedily.

On Friday evening, last, the annual banquet of the $\Theta \Xi$ Chapter of $Z \Psi$ Fraternity was held at the Society's rooms on King Street and proved a very enjoyable affair. Mr. Harry Webb supplied a most elaborate menu, which was done ample justice to by those present. Amongst other toasts were the following: 'Fair Canada,' 'The University of Toronto,' 'Chancellor Blake,' 'The President of University College,' 'Our Child at McGill, the Psi Chapter,' 'The 'Varsity,' etc. After a successful and prolonged evening the brethren separated.

COLLEGE NEWS.

KNOX COLLEGE.

The last regular meeting of the Knox College Students' Missionary Society was held on Wednesday evening last. The usual reports were read, and seventeen students were appointed for the summer to parts of the Province not receiving regular ministrations. At the close of the meeting the President, Mr. John Mutch, M.A., addressed the Society in a few well-chosen remarks, congratulating the Society on having arrived at the close of one of the most prosperous years in the history of the Society.

Mr. J. C. Smith, B.A., was appointed delegate to the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance to be held in Hartford, Conn., next October.

The last meeting of the Knox College Literary and Metaphysical Society was held on Friday evening, March 9th. Election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result:—President—J. S. McKay, B.A.; 1st Vice-President—G. E. Freeman; 2nd Vice-President—W. S. McTavish; Critic—J. A. Jaffary, B.A.; Recording Secretary—W. A. Duncan, B.A.; Corresponding Secretary—J. M. Gardiner; Treasurer—Wm. Farquharson; Secretary, Committees—J. L. Campbell; Curator—C. Rutherford; Councillors—Messrs. Howard, Webster, and J. Hamilton, B.A.

For the editorial staff of the *Knox College Monthly*, the following were elected:—J. S. Mackay, B.A., G. E. Freeman, J. C. Smith, B.A., W. L. H. Rowand, B.A., Wm. Farquharson, J. L. Campbell; Manager—J. A. Jaffary, B.A., Assistant Manager—R. C. Libb.

A very pleasing occurrence transpired in the students' dining hall, on Thursday evening last. Mr. Fullarton, the steward of the college, and his lady were presented by the students with a handsome tea service and clock, the total value amounting to upwards of \$80.

Mr. R. M. Craig, president of the dining hall, accompanied the presentation with a neat address, to which Mr. Fullarton made a suitable reply.

MCMASTER HALL.

The regular meeting of the McMaster Literary Club was held on Saturday evening last. The debate was an open one, the subject being, Resolved, 'That the suggestion to reduce the University examinations to a primary and a final should be adopted.' Mr. Forsyth led the affirmative and Mr. Gilmour the negative. The decision was given in the negative.

A very interesting course of lectures was delivered this week in connection with McMaster Hall, by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, two of which were given in the Jarvis St. Church, and the remaining three in the College itself.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

On Monday evening the Hon. S. H. Blake delivered before the Literary Society of the College his lecture on 'Success.' The lecture was delivered in an eloquent and impressive manner, and we are sure it will not be without its effect upon the students. Readings were also given by Messrs. Gaviller and Daniel.

Representatives from Trinity, Knox, and McMaster Hall, met at Wycliffe last week to discuss the advisability of forming a Canadian Missionary alliance on the same basis as the American Inter-Seminary Alliance. The discussion was of a heated character, and brought well to the fore the 'Canada First' element. A committee was appointed to correspond with the other theological colleges with a view to having a larger delegation from Canada at the Inter-Seminary Alliance at Hartford next October.

The Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A., has been compelled, owing to clerical duties, to take up his residence near the cathedral. Mr. G. M. Wrong is acting as Dean, and fills the position with great satisfaction to the students.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

TRINITY.

The different lecturers here have finished their courses; and now the students are reading for the various examinations. The College examinations begin on the Tuesday following Easter Monday, and continue during the rest of the week, while those in connection with the council commence about the middle of April. The number of those who intend to take the Council examinations this year is not so large in proportion to the attendance here as it has been in previous years; many of the students intending to take a course in Great Britain after graduating here.

OSGOODE LITERARY AND LEGAL SOCIETY.

'There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune.' The same trite but true maxim is also applicable to all societies, and applies with special force to the Osgoode Literary Society at the opening last fall. Then was the time, which taken at its tide, would have made our Society a live, influential, flourishing body instead of the smouldering embers of its former greatness, as it stands to-day. Though your reporter was not a partisan at the last election, subsequent proceedings, and the general standing of the Society to-day, force him to say that the act of discourtesy perpetrated by a majority of its members in not recognizing the just claim and unquestioned qualification of our President's opponent on that occasion has visited us with dire disaster and literary bankruptcy, forcing us to seek extraordinary expedients to draw together a bare quorum. Such experience, costly though it is, may prove to be a boon, if it only teaches our members to recognize merit even at the expense of personal feeling.

Very few members met at the Society's rooms on Saturday evening last, neither the President nor Vice President being present. In fact, a majority of the officers-elect have not done their duty to their Society, as their attendance has been very irregular, and in some particular cases, without mentioning names, they have been absent altogether. A day of reckoning is, however, coming when the Ballot Box will mete

out justice to those who have been derelict in duty. Mr. Bolster was moved into the chair, and after the minutes of the previous meeting were read and put to the Society, declared them adopted. The resignation of the defunct Government was not handed in as was expected, and as was due after the severe defeat of a week ago. The Premier's fondness of office is presumed to be the excuse for his breach of Parliamentary rules. It is understood, however, that his resignation will be handed in next week, if not the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms may be called into action. Mr. Bolster will be Premier of the new Government and probably Minister of the Interior. And rumor says that Mr. Swartout will be Minister of Public Works, Mr. Wilkins, of Finance, Mr. Mahoney, of Justice, and probably Mr. MacDonnell, Secretary of State. This, of course, is only report and is subject to variation. By motion it was decided to hold a regular meeting and to have a 'Hot Debate' to test the impromptu speaking powers of our members. Several spoke on different subjects and showed a marked readiness to deal with such matter on the spur of the moment. Mr. Swartout's lot fell to 'Wine and Women.' He showed the fallacy of the 'historic advice,' 'beware of vine and vidders.' Mr. Allan spoke on 'Society Dinners,' and in a clear and argumentative style showed the advantages and benefits to be derived therefrom. Messrs. McMichael and Forgee spoke on 'Wiggins' Storm,' and seemed to unite in saying that weather prophets should be suppressed by Act of Parliament. Mr. Taylor gave a humorous and effective speech on the hackneyed phrase, 'Mowat must go.' Mr. O'Meara was quite at home in discussing 'Coffee-house Girls,' and showed a praiseworthy acquaintance with his subject. Mr. McDonnell in a few remarks abolished 'Capital Punishment,' and Mr. Symon will not allow women to vote, although their expectations had been aroused by the recent *Conversazione*. Mr. Jarvis will not allow Canada to become annexed to the States nor become independent, but will ever keep it a colony of Great Britain. Mr. Wallace made Manitoba a paradise, while Mr. Cairns and Duggan spoke eloquently upon other subjects. The speakers gave their addresses, in ready style, and a marked improvement is noticeable since the opening of the Society last fall.

The 'Annual Dinner' now came up for discussion, and a committee was appointed to attend at the different Houses, 'The Queens', Rossin and Walker, and see what arrangements could be made, and report on the next evening. It is to be hoped that the Society will see that the dinner is not inferior to that of last year, which current report says was the best that was ever given under its auspices.

Mr. Swartout gave notice that he would be prepared to support his motion, next Saturday night, to have the public debates carried on in Parliamentary style, after which the Society adjourned.

CAMBRIDGE.

27th Feb., 1883.

Matters have at last been satisfactorily arranged between the Vice-Chancellor and townspeople. In deference to the largely signed memorial he has, without giving up his authority in such matters, promised to give his sanction to theatrical performances during the remainder of the term.

At the Union last week, Blain of John's moved 'that in the opinion of this house, Her Majesty's opposition is neither Conservative nor a party.' Blain's own speech was certainly one of the best the Union has listened to for some time, but he failed to persuade the House, and lost by 97 to 153.

On the 15th the appointment of a deputy-professor of International Law was opposed in the Senate. Sir W. V. Harcourt is the Professor, and the opposition to the appointment of a deputy was intended as a protest against the present system, by which a Professor is practically allowed to make his office a sinecure. The motion, however, was easily lost and was really never meant to be carried.

The two inter-varsity football matches have come off since I last wrote. On the 14th the Rugby match was played at Blackheath. Oxford was expected to score a very easy victory, as they have seven international players in their ranks, while Cambridge has only two, but they only won by the bare majority of one try to love, and that try was very strongly disputed. The Association match came off on the 27th, at the Oval. Most people thought that it would be a runaway affair for Cambridge, but a very even game ended in our victory by only three goals to two.

To outsiders at any rate, it seems that the 'Varsity eight is to be ruined again, as so often before, by frequent changes in the crew, and certainly the past week has seen no improvement. However, they are an exceedingly powerful lot, and with luck may pull off the race yet. There has been some difficulty in finding a boat to suit them, and I hear that an order for another still, has been given to a Cambridge boat-builder.

The University Athletic Handicaps have been going on yesterday and to-day. I shall have something to say about them in my next.

The Lent term bumping races begin to-morrow. The various college boats are divided into three divisions, and only the 2nd and 3rd row this term, the 1st and 2nd rowing at the end of next term. The critics say that the boats are on the whole below the average, but critics are as a rule hard on Cambridge rowing. A. J. G.

GENERAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The Bicycle Club at Harvard is going to hold races next month.

Compulsory education is likely to become at an early day the law of Illinois.—*Globe*.

One of the societies at Notre Dame played Julius Cæsar last week.—*Ex*.

W. H. Vanderbilt has added \$100,000 to his \$1,000,000 endowment of Vanderbilt University.

At the University of Wisconsin a committee of three was appointed to decide on a suitable class hat.

There is a movement on foot to establish a course of Spanish in the University of California.—*Ex*.

The students of Ann Arbor expect to present, some time next term, Sullivan's opera, 'Iolanthe.'—*Ex*.

Dr. Martin, the famous professor of Biology in the Johns Hopkins University, is only twenty-eight years old.

The Harvard *Crimson* is agitated about the fate of the cup which the college won at the last intercollegiate contest.

The ex-editors of the *Princetonian* propose publishing it as a weekly. They think that at present it hardly keeps pace with the times.

The annual winter games were held at Princeton on Feb. 22nd and 24th. The programme included sparring, pole-vaulting, wrestling and throwing.

Harvard was founded in 1638; Yale in 1701; Columbia, 1739; Princeton, 1746; University of Pennsylvania, 1749; Brown, 1764, and Dartmouth, 1769.

The students of Knoxville, Tennessee, refused to admit a colored student into one of their societies. Twenty-three have been expelled, and fifty more have left.—*Ex*.

At a recent examination at the University of London, the men were found superior in abstract practical science, but the young women excelled them as linguists.—*Ex*.

The intercollegiate Lacrosse convention met Feb. 22nd, at Harvard. The colleges represented were: Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and University of New York.

At the request of the Chinese Government, five Chinese youth will be admitted next September to West Point, and five to Annapolis. All of them are of the rank of princes.—*Ex*.

The *Rouge et Noir* tells us that large subscriptions are being made to the Supplemental Endowment Fund. It also says that fees for degrees will hereafter be devoted to the purchase of books.

The Dartmouth College sophomores who were suspended for disorderly conduct, and who refused to confess, have now done so, and have been reinstated. Their punishment is not yet announced.—*Ex*.

Bowdoin has 'furnished to the nation a president, 22 senators and representatives in congress, 14 judges of high courts, 9 governors of states, 18 college presidents, a Longfellow, a Hawthorne, and S. S. Prentiss.—*Ex*.

The catalogue of Princeton College gives the following summary: Seniors, 103; Juniors, 101; Sophomores, 102; Freshmen, 95; Specials, 16; Fellows, 9; Post Graduates, 28; Scientific Students, 82.—Total, 561.—*Ex*.

The Hon. H. B. Curtis, of Ohio, has adopted a sensible plan of aiding poor students in Kenyon College. He has placed in the hands of the trustees a fund out of which scholarships may be paid in sums varying from \$75 to \$150 a year, the recipients giving their promissory notes for the repayment of each sum received, in five years from date, with interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum.—*Globe*.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

Gone were but the winter cold,
And gone were but the snow,
I could sleep in the wild woods,
Where primroses blow.—*Cunningham*.

The day comes—a dull red wall,
Wrapt in drifts of lurid smoke,
On the wintry river side.—*Tennyson*.

Morning arises, stormy and pale;
No sun but a warmish glare,
In fold on fold of hueless cloud.—*Tennyson*.

Risest thou thus, dim dawn again,
And howlest, issuing out of night,
Who mightest have heaved a windless flame
Up the deep East.—*Tennyson*.

Our wishes are presentments of our capabilities.—*Holmes*.

Never yet was will
But found some way or means to work it out;
Nor e'er did fortune frown on him who dared.
—*E. R. Taylor*.

'What good gift hath my brother, but it came
From search and strife and heavy sacrifice.'
—*Edwin Arnold*.

'Honor to him, who self complete and brave
In scorn can carve his pathway to the grave,
And heeding nought of what men think or say,
Make his own heart his world upon the way!'
—*Bulwer Lytton*.

'The noblest mind the best contentment hath.'—*Spenser*.
Coleridge characterizes the following 'as the finest and most grandly conceived Sonnet in our Language,'—yet we believe it to be little known.

NIGHT AND DEATH.

Mysterious Night! when the first Man but knew
Thee by report, unseen, and heard thy name,
Did he not tremble for this lovely Frame,
This glorious canopy of Light and Blue?
Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent dew,
Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame
Hesperus with the host of Heaven came,
And lo! Creation widened on his view!
Who could have thought what Darkness lay concealed
Within thy beams, O Sun? or who could find,
Whilst fly and leaf and insect stood revealed,
That to such endless Orbs thou mad'st us blind?
Weak man! why to shun death this anxious strife?
If Light can thus deceive, wherefore not Life?
—*Joseph Blanco White*.

'A speech, it is said, being a matter of adaptation, and having to win opinions, should contain a little for the few and a great deal for the many. Burke hurt his oratory by neglecting the latter half of this rule, as Sheridan spoilt his by his carelessness about the former. But the many always carry it for the moment against the few; and though Burke was allowed to be the greater man, Sheridan drew most hearers.'

'How seldom it happens that we find editors bred to the business,' said one friend to another. 'Very; and have you not remarked how seldom the business is bread to editors?' replied the other.

Un journal Bostonien est d'opinion que la véritable 'glove fight' a lieu lorsqu'une femme s'efforce de ganter numero 6 une numero 7.

GENEALOGICAL.

The Rector.—A very nice looking young woman, Gilson. Did I hear rightly that she was your daughter?

Rustic.—Yes sir, she war,—Susy war.

The Rector.—How do you mean was?

Rustic.—Well, you see, faither he married again, and in course I called his missus 'mother,' and when he died she married Bill Tomkins, son o' Jack Tomkins, and I'm blessed if my Susy didn't set up and marry Jack, who war a freshish old chap. Now, what I want to know is, aint Susy my grandmother?

* * *

An Irish editor says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.—*Ex.*

* * *

Prof. Knowlton, of San Francisco, spells potato 'Ghough-phtheightteau,' according to the following rule: 'Gh stands for p, as you'll find from the last letters in hiccough. Ough stands for o, as in dough. Phth stands for t, as in pthisis. Eigh stands for a, as neighbor. Tte stands for t, as in gazette, and eau stands for o, as in beau.'

* * *

A St. Louis paper says that at the theatre there the other night, a Souvenir egg, left over from last Easter, was dropped from the gallery on to the bald head of an old gentleman in the parquette. The gentleman appealed to a policeman to grant him an interview with the culprit. He did not wish the party arrested; he only wanted to say a few kind and encouraging words to him and give him a few points about egg-throwing that might be used for reference on some future occasion. The 'bouncer' of the house, going into the gallery, tried to find the guilty individual. There was a great deal of merriment whence the egg had started, and as no one would point out the culprit, the watchman ejected every man and boy in that row of seats from the theatre. The egg spattered a little, owing to the suddenness with which it arrived at the stopping place, and some ladies were spattered, but the gentleman suffered the greatest damage as far as clothes and feelings were regarded. 'The egg was a total loss.'—*Ex.*

POET'S CORNER.

TO

WILLIAM MORRIS.

Wherefore, Morris, paint for us
The glorious gods, the fairness of fair maids and godlike men,
And all the hues of regions meet for these?—
—There are beauties dim the eye that looks on them;
There are deeds that wither all the strength
Craves opportunity of doing;
There are thoughts that pale
Who strive to conquer their unutterableness;
And there are those
Who, in their grasp of all these things,
Soar, ah! so far beyond the hope of those
That faintly try to grasp the light
Which floods the sun-lit dome of Beauty's sphere.
—I sometimes wish the king of birds
Were merely mythical; that we might never see
The eye that gazes on the ancient sun,
Not as here, where all the race
Of ordinary mortals has beclouded it,
But clear, and as when men did worship,
Surely, surely such a singer sweet,
That can so utterly entrance himself
And us, can pour such opiate calm
On all Life's questioning restlessness,
Has drained—ere childhood's mirth had died
From Hebe's ever-youthful hand a cup.
Such, perhaps, as that in which the laughter-loving Queen*
Would pledge the grave Apollo.

H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

POLITICS

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

SIR,—*Apropos* of your reference of last week to my motion for the dissolution and re-organization of the Literary Society, permit me to state that my chief object in view was to bring about a discussion upon our relations to the College Council, and to call attention to the injury that is being done to the Society by the refusal of the Council to allow questions in Canadian politics to form part of its regular debates. I regret to say that, owing to the earliness of the hour at which the motion was advanced, and the consequent hilarious condition of some of the members, and the impatience of others, my expectations of an interesting discussion were not realized. I did not at any time anticipate that the motion would be carried, and the support it actually received is a remarkable proof of the intensity of feeling which exists in the Society on this matter. The Council is, doubtless, actuated by the best of intentions toward us as students in refusing to grant the repeated request, for many years back, of over two-thirds of the Society, for the admission of political debates. As there is, however, nothing in its charter authorizing the Council to exercise supervision over us in this matter, its action is a piece of gratuitous tutelage, the wisdom of which we are at perfect liberty to call in question, or even dispute, however much we may respect the Council. The clause which refers changes in the constitution to the College Council for sanction is, perhaps, proper if it were only for courtesy's sake, but the use that has been made of it in this case is, to say the least, ungenerous. That the discussion of political questions violates no rule of College government and does not interfere with College work in any way, is proved by the consent which silence gives to the existence of the Forum. It has been supposed that the main objection of the Council to the change is that party feeling would be created among the students. Surely this cannot be the objection. The maintenance of an apology for a College Residence that will scarcely accommodate one-seventh of the students, is the cause of a far pettier and more obnoxious party feeling than would be created by occasional debates on the political questions of the day. The very absence of political feeling among our undergraduates and graduates is one of our great weaknesses as a university, and there is no earthly reason why we should not form as influential a factor in Canadian politics, and take as great an interest in them, as do the English and Scotch Universities in British politics. Our opinion and vote on political questions are surely worth more than the average, else, wherefore all our education and training? In this connection I would take the liberty of suggesting that an association of graduates and undergraduates be organized whose object should be the furtherance of the political interests and influence of the University in the matter of securing for it representation in Parliament.

It is scarcely necessary for me to refer at length to the blow that has been dealt to the Society by the organization of such an association as the Forum, with attractions in the way of debates which will certainly draw to it the best men of the College. The effect of the blow on the strength of the Society will become apparent next year. Nor need I detail the many arguments in favor of the introduction of political debates, altogether apart from that which advocates the change as the only means of holding the Society together. They are known to all, and have found their expression in the Society in the motion which has been so repeatedly passed for a change in the Constitution, and to which sanction has been as repeatedly refused by the College Council. With thanks for space, I am, Yours, etc.,

A. C. LAWSON.

Univ. Coll., March 14th.

MR. MANLY AS DICTATOR.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

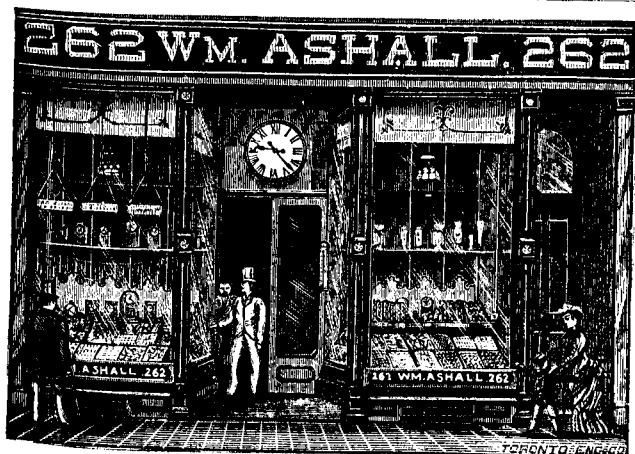
Mr. F. F. Manly seems to be somewhat excited over the fact that 'some parties' have waited on Mr. Ramsay Wright with a view to his nomination for the presidency of our Literary Society. Can it be possible that Mr. Manly's mental agitation is owing to the circumstance that Mr. Wright is not 'my candidate'? 'He seems, moreover, at a loss to account for the action of the Literary Society in taking a 'step in a new direction.' Really, Mr. Manly, but this is too severe on our society. It is not, in these days of intelligence, a sufficient argument for the retention of any custom merely that it is 'time honored.' Societies, like men, have to advance, and only live by advancing. And surely if Mr. Manly is such a stickler for precedent it is strangely inconsistent for him to publish his intention of being 'found at the proper time in my proper place to nominate a candidate who will do his utmost with myself to keep intact the time-honored custom, etc.' I understand

* φιλομειδής Ἀφροδίτη.—Homer.

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