

THE WHITE AND BLUE.

VOLUME I.]

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The White and Blue

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under the auspices of University College Literary and
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J. B. Jackson, Walter Laidlaw; business manager, E.
P. Davis.

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at Winifrith's, bookstand, Toronto St.

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and subscriptions to

E. P. DAVIS,

University College, Toronto.

An undergraduate flatters himself that the
following verses are an imitation of the lost choros
in Alcestitis. They are certainly pessimistic enough
for Euripides.

How oft an unkindly barb
The dearest blessings wear!
In his bosom the tender rain
Yon treacherous and cloth bear.

Yea, every hour we kind,
We know not in our fate;
We see not with mortal eyes
What is our best estate.

Death our myopic sight
With terror wild endues;
He comes with loving smile,
With balm for every bruise!

—S. A. W.

We must congratulate the Knox College foot-ball
club on the excellent position they have again taken
in the competition for the Association cup. They seem
to be the heaviest team contesting; this advantage
coupled with real science, has obtained them
a record to be proud of.—*Queen's College
Journal.*

THE WHITE AND BLUE.

At a meeting of the managing committee of THE
WHITE AND BLUE on Thursday, it was decided to
offer the paper to undergraduates (not yet sub-
scribers) for fifty cents for the rest of the academic
year. This offer includes the issue of last week and
the present number.

Hitherto parties have been unable to secure
single copies of the paper; the committee decided
to place it on sale at Winifrith's news stand, Toron-
to street.

The vacancies in the staff were filled up as
follows: associate editors, J. B. Jackson and Walter
Laidlaw; business manager, E. P. Davis.

The House Committee at its meeting on Wed-
nesday granted the use of the south-east room of
the Society's building to THE WHITE AND BLUE.
Contributions can either be left there or with the
janitor at the college, or handed to any member of
the staff. The House Committee intend devoting
more table accommodation to the college papers
supplied the reading room by THE WHITE AND
BLUE.

EXCHANGES.

THE *Sunbeam* is a new monthly hailing from the
Whiteby Ladies' College.

WE are sorry to learn through an exchange that
the *McGill College Gazette* has gone over to the
majority.

THE *Quarterly* (Hamilton Col. Inst.) has been
merged into the *School Magazine*, a more preten-
tious monthly.

THE *University* is a new paper at Ann Arbor,
and the *Chronicle* welcomes it as a co-worker in
the task of expressing student sentiment.

THE *Roanoke Collegian* (Salem, Va.) is an active
journal which never forgets that college life is
concerned with work more than with anything else.

IN reviewing their work for the past term the
editors say: 'We have tried to make the *Argus* a
students paper, not a literary magazine.' Wesleyan
news and Wesleyan interests have occupied our
attention.' Such work we think is the true field of
college journalism.

In the last number of the *Portifolia* (Wesleyan
Female Col., Hamilton) is the statement that the
girls are devoting themselves to calisthenics,
and they congratulate themselves 'on the splen-
did opportunity afforded us of strengthening and
developing the muscles.' The Wesleyan girls are
evidently preparing for wedded bliss.

THE *White and Blue* is the newest and best of
our exchanges. It is published weekly, from Uni-
versity College, Toronto. There is a certain
frankness and independent spirit about it quite
distinct from the conceit which the majority of our
contemporaries display. We hope it will prosper
and continue as good as it has begun.—*King's
College Record.* (Windsor, N.S.)

A SCHOOL OF LAW.

The fact that a deputation of students waited on the Benchers of the Law Society last month and presented a memorial urging them to take action in the matter of organizing a school of law; that the students, themselves, feeling the want of training outside of what might strictly be called legal, have induced Professor Young, of this college, to deliver them a course of lectures on logic; and that at the same meeting of the Benchers, Hon. Adam Crooks introduced a measure which proposes to reduce the time of those qualifying for the bar who have taken the L.L.B. course of this university—these facts all indicate that considerable interest is being manifested in the question of legal education in this province.

That there is need for a school of law seems to be admitted by everyone. There is a good law school in Montreal, and in many of the States similar institutions flourish, either in connection with colleges or as separate organizations. Why then has not Ontario, with all her boasted educational advantages, a school of law? It cannot be for lack of students, for the number of young men entering the profession is very large. It cannot be for want of funds, for the province has a surplus, and, besides, it has been urged that the school might be so conducted as to be self-supporting. Neither can it be for the reason that our law-students are already well enough trained in the go-as-you-please manner in which they now pursue their studies: for as a matter of fact the majority of our lawyers would be none the worse if the preparation for their work was systematically conducted. There are plenty of lawyers being turned out every year, but really good men are scarce enough.

We do not know whether the students submitted any scheme or not to the Benchers; what we wish here to do is to suggest a plan whereby a law school might, at little expense, be established in connection with University College, and in affiliation with the University of Toronto. This suggestion includes the following propositions:

(1) The re-casting of the curriculum in the faculty of law of the University of Toronto, making it more in harmony with the requirements of the Law Society. As far as this goes there might be mutual concessions.

(2) The establishment of a teaching faculty of law in connection with University College, beginning with at least one professor of Jurisprudence and two or three lecturers on law selected from leading members of the bar, who could still retain their practice. Being in connection with University College many of the lectures now given in the arts course could with equal advantage be taken by students in law. For instance, those on logic, history, English, political economy (whenever a professor in this latter department shall be a fact) and kindred subjects could be thus utilized.

(3) A discrimination on the part of the Benchers (such as that contained in Mr. Crooks' resolution published in another column) in favour of those who had passed through such a school and who had taken the degree of L.L.B. of the University of Toronto.

Were some scheme like this adopted we might soon have two hundred instead of twenty students proceeding to the degree of L.L.B., and what would be of still more importance, a better trained bar.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION AGAIN.

I am one of the 'gentle readers' for whose benefit 'Prodicus' has written in a late number of this paper. I am sorry to think, that during the whole evening that he says he spent in looking for facts, he did not find more. But with his facts 'Prodicus' worked in the following startling assertions: that there are five pages of metaphysics to two of any other course; and that there is more brainwork in ten lines of metaphysics than in fifty of classics. Now if the work in a course is to be estimated by the number of pages (which is certainly a very elementary way), then modern languages is by far the heaviest course. As to his second assertion, the majority must admit that the contrary would rather be the true one in most cases. The article, however, though containing some exaggerations, is a step in the right direction. It is time that the undue prominence given to classics and mathematics in the University of Toronto should be modified, and that all five departments should be put on the same level. Why should such a marked distinction be made between the two departments of classics and mathematics and the other three, as is made by the present arrangement of scholarships? Why should not modern languages, metaphysics and natural sciences have two scholarships each? and why should they not be of equal value with those in classics and mathematics?

The only possible reasons, I think, are that classics and mathematics are thought more difficult, more useful, or more generally studied than the other departments. Now as to the amount of work, modern languages is fully as difficult as classics, if not more so, while the fact of its being divided into several sub-departments makes it much less easy to obtain first-class honors than in classics. As to number, everyone knows that the average number of those taking modern languages, metaphysics and natural sciences is at least equal to the average number of those taking classics and mathematics; indeed, in the latter there is often just a man for each scholarship.

The only argument left is that classics and mathematics are considered the most useful departments. In discussing the merits of a course we must consider not only the advantages of the training, but also of the knowledge derived from that course. As to that very mysterious training supposed to be derived from the study of the classics, I fail to see where it is superior to that of modern languages. That there is much more memorizing in the Latin and Greek grammars than in the French and German, I admit, but what is the use of dry memorizing? It is at the same time the hardest work and the poorest training for the memory. There is, no doubt, considerable training for the mind in translating into a foreign language; but why into Latin rather than German? A great amount of brain work is said to be necessary to catch the exact meaning of a sentence in classics, but is there not an equal amount required to catch the meaning of a French idiom, and to understand how the words have come to get that peculiar signification? or to fully understand a long and inverted German sentence? There is a training in translating from a foreign language into English; but why should this training be confined solely to Latin and Greek?

Perhaps it is because our idea of the meaning conveyed in a Greek sentence is generally somewhat vague, and so requires a great deal of ingenuity to preserve this vagueness in the English. The training in mathematics, too, is no doubt very good, but, as Madame de Staël says, it is apt to make the mind too stiff, too uniform, too much expectant of certainty in results: 'Problems in life,' she says, 'are very different from problems in mathematics.'

When we consider the advantages, other than mere training of the mind, derived from the different courses, classics and mathematics, I think, not only sink to the level of the other departments, but even below them. The Greek literature, no doubt, is splendid; but what men come out of Toronto University sufficiently well up in classics to derive as much benefit from the study of Æschylus, as he would from the same time spent on Shakespeare? We have no scholars if we adopt Macaulay's definition of a scholar, 'a man who reads Plato with his feet on the fender.' But it is quite possible for a man to acquire while at the University such a knowledge of French, German, and Italian as to read those languages with ease and pleasure; and but little can be obtained from the classics that cannot be got with a far less expense of time and trouble from modern authors, although the works of the latter may not contain that admirable haziness of meaning that gives such a peculiar charm to the classics. But this century is the most wonderful period of the world's history; discoveries and investigations are going on that lead to the most startling results. A knowledge of French and German, especially the latter, enables us the better to keep up with contemporary thought; a knowledge of metaphysics and natural sciences enables us the better to understand and sympathize with the great questions of the day. There is only an appearance of truth in the assertion that all modern thought is derived from the classics. True, every thing must have a beginning, and it has taken ages to thoroughly sift many questions; but if we cannot trace them throughout, is it not better to have the mature fruit than the imperfect germ, which in itself is useless?

One great aim of university education is to give men broad ideas. The greatest course of ignorance is the narrow mind that invariably attends it. Now, which of the five departments is the broadest? Not surely classics that deals only with the remote past, and a very small part of that. Not surely mathematics, that is almost proverbially narrowing, some even say stupefying, when taken alone. Moderns it is, I think, that must be generally admitted to give the most in knowledge, training and culture. It opens the door to three foreign languages and their literatures. It gives a good knowledge of history, and a desirable insight into ethnology and comparative philology, and, what above all is important to Englishmen, an understanding and command of their mother tongue, and an acquaintance with many of the best works of the greatest English minds. This then being the case, why should there be that discrimination (as shown by the figures of 'Prodicus') against the department of modern languages (and metaphysics and natural sciences as well) that now characterizes the division of the honors of the College and of the University?

GRADUATES IN LAW.

At the last meeting of the Benchers of the Law Society, the following motion was introduced by Hon. Mr. Crooks:—

'Any person having successfully passed the examination now prescribed for the degree of bachelor of laws in the University of Toronto, by its present or any future curriculum, with equivalent requirements, and having obtained such degree, and having also successfully passed an examination before this Society, in the subjects of the statute law, and the practice and pleadings of the courts, and in criminal law, may be called to the bar, or admitted as an attorney or solicitor, upon payment of the usual fees; in the case of a barrister, after four years from his admission as a student of this Society, and in the case of an attorney or solicitor, after having duly served under articles of clerkship for the term of four years, which period may have elapsed either before or concurrently with the passing of said examination for such degree. This rule shall not affect any other provisions of the rules of the Society with respect to graduates.'

Further consideration of the motion was deferred till the meeting which is to be held next month, in order that Benchers might fully consider it.

But in the meantime *Queen's College Journal* is very indignant over the matter, and amongst other things, says:

'We believe this proposition in its one-sided and partial application met with but little favor, though it appeared as if, were the privilege extended to all Universities in Ontario, a similar notice thus changed might carry. * * * We hope the friends of those Universities that have the misfortune to be public benefactors without drawing perforce from the public purse, will render the non-passing of the motion as originally put a certainty.'

But will the *Journal* pardon us for suggesting:— That all Universities in Ontario have not faculties in law and do not hold regular examinations for the degree of bachelor of laws. The calendar of Queen's university, for instance, shows that that institution has neither curriculum nor examinations in law, and that the whole number of graduates on whom the degree of LL.B. has been conferred is *five*, and these all in one year (1863) and probably under abnormal circumstances.

That those Universities that have the misfortune to be public benefactors without drawing perforce from the public purse, were not asked to put themselves in that unfortunate position, and they are at liberty to withdraw from it whenever they may see fit to do so.

That those Universities that have the misfortune &c., had better first settle whether they hold examinations in law, and whether such examinations, if held, are of a character to satisfy the Law Society, before they render the non-passing of the motion a certainty.'

NOMS DE PLUME, Etc.

TO THE EDITOR.—As an occasional reader of your columns I would beg to ask you the meaning of the last two pages of your issue of 10th January. As it fills the most important half of your paper, I presume that it is an advertisement. Now, I waded carefully through all the article, painfully on my guard lest it should prove an advertising catch, and that the whole thing should turn out to have reference merely to Treble's perfect fitting shirts, or Pearce's purgative pills. But no, among the obscure allusions and fantastic jumble

of names and phrases, I could find nothing tangible until I arrived at the large 'P,' placed conspicuously at the bottom of it. Now, who is, or what is 'P'? Is it some new and strange article, which for the next month will greet us upon fences and gate posts and in the columns of the WHITE AND BLUE, until, when the public mind is maddened with curiosity and suspense, it will at last, like *Kaoko* or *Vegetine*, make known its virtues? Or is it true, as a friend suggests, that this nightmare vision has emanated from the diseased mind of some freshman, and that you inserted it to show the abnormal mental condition produced by Milligan's plum dodgers, combined with Residence cocktails? This, no doubt, is the true explanation. It is a strange, but not pleasant study. I never before witnessed such a mass of undigested scraps and half masticated jokes, as has been evolved by the literary retchings of this misguided youth. In quantity and variety it surpasses even the contents of the great Fitzpayne Manly's celebrated sausage machine. You have, indeed, given us a phenomenon, but I would advise you, Mr. Editor, not to allow your columns to be again inundated by the Niagara torrent of this 'P.' In the future kindly give us notice of any indications of 'intellectual secretions,' or other gastric disturbance in this unfortunate fleshy.

A READER.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Allow me, to place before the readers of this paper, a grievance which has been borne by the students of University College, I suppose, since its foundation. It is as follows:— In the examinations in classics the matter for translation is not printed and consequently copies of the text have to be handed round to each candidate. I will now merely state my own experience during the past examinations. After waiting for about 10 minutes an immense book which covered more than half the desk, was handed to me and I was told that it would be taken away in half an hour. There was on the paper a piece to translate two pieces to scan, a dozen words to parse and derive, and some construction to explain—all to be done in half an hour. I set to work and got to the end of the first piece of scansion when the book was taken away and I was told that I would get it back again. I got it back for five minutes only, and when I did I forgot to do the scanning which I had left out, and several other parts, the consequences of which I expect will be that my name will be where it shouldn't when the returns come in. I am however quite confident that if the piece of translation had been on the paper, as it should have been, that I could have got through the exams. I am sorry to have to give such a detailed account but I think this matter can not be too forcibly impressed on any one, even the College Council itself. I would like if any person could tell me why they do not manage their examinations on the same principle as the University. I think that if it is a matter of dollars and cents that the men in this department would most gladly get up a subscription to pay the difference of printing. I must again apologise to readers on account of the length of this letter, but still I hope it will receive attention.

REFORM.

A THREE YEAR COURSE IN ARTS.

All connected with Toronto University are fully aware of the fact that the real curriculum course in arts is four years. At the same time it must be admitted that this period can be reduced to three under certain conditions; yet those adopting the three year course will ever be a small minority as things now exist. It may be asked, since a three year course is within the reach of the students, why do they not avail themselves of the privilege if this be a real advantage? In the first place I shall endeavor to answer this question, and then show that a change to the shorter course would be to the interest of all concerned.

The reasons why so few adopt the three year system are nearly these: (1) The great majority of the high schools and collegiate institutes train almost entirely with a view to sending their pupils up as candidates to Toronto University; and the popular entrance examination at present is the junior, and so they make a speciality of it, being that in which they are most likely to gain a reputation for skill in teaching. (2) From this cause senior matriculation classes are not so carefully and thoroughly prepared. In fact, few of our high schools make a speciality of the higher examination.

(3) Under these conditions a man wishing to enter at the senior matriculation must either content himself with a less efficient preparatory training or study under private guidance, or be self-taught.

In spite of these hindrances, there seems to be a growing feeling in favor of the shorter course; and that this is true, is manifested by the number who enter at the end of the first year, even under the unpromising circumstances just alluded to.

Now, glance for a moment at the British universities, and most will be found to demand only a three year course: Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow and London.

Apart, however, from any desire to be like others, it appears to me that were the first year's work of the curriculum delegated to the high schools and institutes, it would tend greatly to raise the tone of our much boasted Ontario education, both as regards the high schools and institutes and University College. The following reasons might be given in favour of the change:

1. It would raise the standard of the high schools and institutes, by giving them more advanced work to do; and would act as an incentive to the various school boards to increase and improve their accommodation and teaching appliances.
2. It would improve the position of the teachers by making their duties more important and dignified.
3. It would improve general high school education throughout the country, by affording an opportunity of gaining some familiarity with first year work without being required to attend college.
4. It would improve the status of University college in at least two ways. (1) by separating the ground on which the professors are expected to lecture entirely from, and raising it above the more preliminary seats of learning; and (2) by freeing the professors from one year's lectures, they would be enabled to divide their time and attention among the three remaining years, greatly to the advantage of the latter.

F.

CARD OF THANKS.

The committee on prizes for the University Rifles' annual rifle match, beg to acknowledgments with thanks the receipt of subscriptions and prizes from the following contributors:

Hon. E. Blake, chancellor of the university.
 Chief Justice Moss, vice-chancellor.
 Dr. McCaul, president of university college,
 Professor Wilson.
 Professor Croft.
 Professor Chapman.
 Professor London.
 Professor Wright.
 W. G. Falconbridge, M.A., registrar of the university.
 Professor Galbraith.
 Dr. Oldright.
 W. D. Fearnam, M.A., dean of residence.
 Mons. Emile Pernet.
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 By order,
 JAS. McDOUGALL, Sec. Treas.

NO CONVERSAZIONE.

The students last night decided not to hold a conversazione this year, making the second year hand-running in which this popular entertainment has had, in the opinion of students, to be abandoned owing to the action of the College Council in regard to it. The council limited the society to an issue of not more than 1,400 tickets. They said that at the last conversazione the building had been overcrowded, and that they would not allow of so large a number assembling in it again.

While the students appeared to admit that perhaps there had been too many at the last reunion they thought the Council was rather severe in cutting the number of tickets down to nearly one-half; and when they further saw that it would be impossible to raise sufficient money on so small a number of tickets (for the tickets though given to friends are really paid for by students) to make the proposed conversazione at least equal to past ones, they voted it down.

The great majority of the undergraduates, and many graduates as well, think that the treatment of the Society by the Council is anything but generous, and that had the Council merely intimated that there had been too many at the last conversazione, and that the numbers would have to be kept down thereafter, their wishes would have been respected, and there would not have been that feeling of disappointment in regard to the conversazione which is now felt not only by graduates, undergraduates, and the citizens of Toronto generally, but even by the Council itself.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

The glee club will meet for practice next week. A piano is to be put in the hall of the society for their use. The hour of practice will be from five to six on Fridays.

D. R. KEYS, B.A., who, on graduation in 1878, went to Germany to continue his studies, has returned—at least as far as New York, where he is reading at Columbia law school.

EDGAR FRISBY, B.A., '64, silver medalist in mathematics, was appointed by the United States government to proceed to California and observe the total eclipse of the sun on the 11th inst.

DR. FYKE delivered his first lecture as professor of chemistry last Monday. He was introduced by Professor Croft. The University of Oxford has given him the degree (honorary) of Master of Arts.

The dinner to Professor Croft last night was very successful. Over one hundred of his friends, students and ex-students were present to honor him on retiring from the position he has so ably filled for many years.

The following is on the minutes of a recent meeting of the Benchers of the Law Society:—Ordered that the secretary do acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Falconbridge's letter, in reference to the theft of his hat from the Hall, and say that convocation can do nothing in the matter.

STUDENTS and ex-students will regret the removal of the large ash tree that stood before President McCaul's window, and which was known as the 'Doctor's tree'. The roots interfered with the drains, and so it had to be cut down. No one regrets the loss of the tree more than the Doctor himself.

A FOURTH year pass man reminds those honor men in some of the departments who are complaining of 'unjust discrimination' in the matter of prizes and scholarships, that the pass men outnumber any of the departments and get neither medals nor prizes. He says further, that this should be exposed, and accordingly he is writing a *Defensio Passorum*.

OF the students of Knox College 14 are graduates and 48 undergraduates of the University of Toronto. Besides these quite a number of Knox college students (who do not intend taking a degree in arts) are occasional students of University college. The graduates are taking a course in theology and are distributed thus: third year theology 4; second year 5; first year 5. The 48 undergraduates have the following standing in the university: fourth year 11; third year 10; second year 16; first year 11.

BROWN, a second year man, for exercise, began shovelling the snow off the sidewalk in front of his boarding house the other morning. While he was busy at work, and just as two girls, whom he had met at a party only a few evenings before, were coming on him unobserved, a fellow boarder came out on his way down town and said to the undergrad I've left your ten cents with the missus, and an old coat that I guess I'll fit you. Brown looked up, but a sight of the girls confused him, and he was unable to ward off the blow before they were out of hearing. But he did not take any more exercise.

IN the Ontario Assembly last Monday, MR Metcalfe moved for a return of: 1. The number of regular students, also of occasional students, admitted at University College during the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, distinguishing the males from the females. 2. Of the number of such students who actually attended the college during those years, and the number who matriculated at the University of Toronto. 3. The respective salaries of professors, tutors, and others in receipt of moneys from the college funds. 4. The total amount of the annual income of said college, and of the annual charges upon the same.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The meeting of the society was held last night, MR. W. T. Herridge in the chair, MR. Pernet was declared an honorary member of the society, no ballot being demanded. A communication was read from MR. Panton, in which he asked the society to accept his resignation as a graduate member of the conversazione committee, for the reason that he thought a successful conversazione could not be held if the issue of tickets was to be limited by the College council to 1,400, and he did not wish to take

part in one that he knew could not prove a success. Mr. O'Meara brought in a report of the conversazione committee to the effect that it would be desirable to hold a conversazione, and then moved its adoption. A lengthy discussion ensued on this motion. It was represented by the speakers against the motion for the adoption of the report that the College council had imposed restrictions upon the society that would prevent them from holding a reunion that would prove creditable to the students. After 400 tickets had been allowed as complimentary, there did not remain more than would produce at the utmost \$300; and this sum was quite inadequate, because at the last conversazione, more than \$450 was expended, the item for music alone being \$150. Several spoke on the other side to the effect that at least \$350 or \$400 could be raised from the sale of tickets to graduates and under-graduates, and even if so large an amount could not be collected this year as formerly, a less expensive entertainment might be given than the one two years ago, when, owing to certain circumstances, matters were pushed forward with great zeal in regard to the conversazione. The College council had given permission to issue 1,400 tickets, allowing besides the admission of graduates and under-graduates by gown. This, brought the number up to 2,000 more in fact than the Hall would contain. If enough tickets were issued to fill the house, surely sufficient funds would be forthcoming to meet all expenditures. Mr. Milner moved an amendment that the discussion be postponed till a special meeting of the society to be called by the general committee. This amendment was lost, and the original motion for the adoption of the report was then put and lost on a division of 22 to 36. The report of the committee appointed to revise the invitation list to the public meetings was read by Mr. Ballantyne and adopted. The society then adjourned, the essay and debate being postponed till the Friday following the meeting at which the open debate takes place.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

THE university of Leipsic has 3,196 students Yale has 906.

HARVARD and Princeton give the degree of M.A. only to those who take a post-graduate course.

THE anniversary of the founder of McGill University will be celebrated on the 23rd of this month.

THE average annual expenses of a student at Michigan university is \$370; Hamilton, \$450; Princeton \$600; Harvard, or Yale, \$800.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE and Sanford Fleming, C.B., have been nominated for the position of chancellor of Queen's University. The election takes place before the 15th March.

THERE is an article on spelling reform in the last number of the *Princeton Review* by Professor March, of Lafayette College that is well worth reading. It is in favor of a change in our present way of spelling.

A handsome mural monument, intended to perpetuate the names of nineteen graduates of the university (department of arts) who died in the war of the rebellion, has recently been put in the college chapel.—*University of Pennsylvania*.

THE Western University (London) has not yet commenced operations. Hellmuth college has ceased to exist and its buildings are now the property of the senate of the Western university and at present occupied by Dufferin College.

COMPARATIVELY few college graduates in Canada leave their Alma Mater with the ability to write off-hand an ordinary newspaper communication, on a familiar subject, that is fit to be printed without grammatical correction.—*Acta Victoriana*. The editors of the public press also hold the same opinion.