



UNIVERSITY

OF

TORONTO

APRIL 4, 1885

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THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. V.

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THE ' VARSITY.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—Fred. H. Sykes.
ASSOCIATE-EDITORS—A. Stevenson, B.A.; F. B. Hodgins.
BUSINESS MANAGER—W. H. Irving.

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Editorial Notes.

THE attention of those whose subscriptions remain unpaid is called to the Treasurer's missive, in this issue. It is very desirable that all accounts should be settled before the end of the term.

THE Chicago Current of last week contained a clever and pleasant little sketch, entitled "The Language of Chairs," from "A. E. W.," our St. Paul contributor.

THE ' VARSITY, as usual, will discontinue publication during the College and University examinations. The next number will be the last for the present. There will be issued on Commencement Day, however, a special double number, somewhat similar in character to the Christmas issue. We have already secured articles from several of our ablest contributors, but take this opportunity of more directly soliciting additional assistance from all other friends of THE ' VARSITY.

PROMINENT officials of the University have been interviewed regarding the granting of years and degrees to the undergraduate members of "K" who have gone into active service. The general opinion is that the Senate will gladly follow the precedent established at the time of the Fenian raid troubles. The readiness with which our boys have answered their country's call has reflected the greatest credit upon the University and College. The praise of our "student soldiers" is being sounded throughout the land and we are glad to learn that their Alma Mater will probably bestow upon them the only recognition in its power by allowing them their years and degrees.

THE corps of scouts which is now being organized in our University is likely to prove a valuable auxiliary to the volunteer forces in their operations against the insurgents in the North-West. Mr. J. R. Gordon, the probable captain of the corps, is peculiarly fitted for the service. He is a young man, full of energy and determination, and has had considerable experience in warfare of this nature both on the Texas frontier and in Abyssinia. The students and undergraduates who will

serve under him are as vigorous and enthusiastic as their leader. Many of them have been assistant engineers in the surveys in the North-West, and they have consequently not only become inured to the hardships of camp life, but are fully acquainted with the country where the war is going on. The work they propose to undertake is a desperate one, but they will doubtless give a good account of themselves.

THE judgment of our college librarian is to be commended in acceding so readily and promptly to the requests that have been made in THE ' VARSITY for the addition of American literary works to the library. Several valuable books of this character have been procured quite recently, among which we notice the works of Washington Irving and Tyler's History of American Literature. The latter work is by far the most comprehensive and philosophical treatise on American literature that has yet appeared. It comprises four large volumes, of which only two have as yet been issued. The author is Professor Tyler, of the University of Michigan.

THE advocates of the higher education of women have every reason to be proud of the advance which the movement is making everywhere. The magnificent donation of Donald A. Smith, in Montreal, is an example which might well be followed by wealthy Ontario men. And even in Leipsic, that old stronghold of conservatism, a great step has been gained in the admission of an American lady to one at least of the classes. She is an enthusiast in the study of the German language and literature and one of the professors in this department has admitted her to his lectures. It is a significant fact that the other students have made no opposition to her attendance.

A FORTNIGHT since, in urging the claims which a national university has upon the public for a liberal support, we spoke of "the intelligent, patriotic spirit which is there developed," and we referred to German and Russian universities as examples. We did not think then that our statement was so soon to be illustrated for the second time in our own university. It is a fact that deserves to go down in history that, with only four or five hours' notice, Toronto University mustered a full well-drilled company of fifty-two men, all ready and anxious to serve their country, if need be, on the field of battle. And when twenty-five of these were drafted for immediate active service, the company within a few days was once more filled with eager volunteers. Upwards of forty more are enrolled in the proposed guerilla corps. So that we have now twenty-five men on the march and at least eighty others who are ready to follow them. These facts speak for themselves and require no comment from us.

AT a meeting of the Directors of THE ' VARSITY Company, the other evening it was decided to publish shortly a volume of poetical and prose selections from the pages of THE ' VARSITY since its foundation. A committee was drafted, upon whom will devolve the duty of making the selections and conducting the publication of the work. The literary success which our contributors have met and are meeting on other fields is sufficient external evidence (if the internal evidence is not of itself convincing) that there are many articles in past numbers of our College journal which are well worthy of preservation. This enterprise will, moreover, receive the hearty support of all who wish to aid the development of Canadian literary spirit. The enthusiasm with which the project has been already

received by all who have heard of it is a guarantee that success is even now assured. The book will probably be in neat 16mo. form, and will contain upwards of two hundred pages. The edition will be limited to five hundred copies and will be produced in the highest style of mechanical art consistent with the moderate price at which it will be issued.

"NOT many minutes before the arrival of the volunteers the inevitable students put in an appearance, singing and shouting in very bad time, as is their wont. They marched down the east side of York street three abreast, and with that dauntless courage and indomitable pluck for which they are noted, jostled peaceably-inclined citizens, ladies and children off the sidewalk and into the gutter indiscriminately. They were singing a doggerel parody on 'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.' Arrived at the station they endeavoured to soothe the sorrows of the many who were there to bid good-bye (for aught they knew, a last one, to near and dear friends,—with the discordant bawling of that highly intellectual and soul-exalting song, 'Keemo, kymo.' Many of those present thought that when these young men shall have seen a little more of the world it is just possible that they may be able to become dimly conscious that there are occasions once in a while when the general public have something to think of that can for a few moments at least be deemed of greater importance than clumsy antics of a lot of very callow youths trying hard to be funny."—*Daily Globe*, March 31st, describing the departure of volunteers for the North-West.

"The *Globe* has nothing but good-will towards the students of University College."

—*Daily Globe*, April 1st.—*Editorial Note*.

We have always refrained as much as possible from quoting other journals, but we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing this latest ebullition of *The Globe* and its charming assurance of "good-will." It has long been known that that paper has been afflicted with studento-phobia, but the symptoms have come to be so well understood by all that each fresh manifestation elicited no further attention than the general remark, "he has got 'em again." But there are reliable indications that this will be the last attack, that a kill or cure remedy is being applied; and, therefore, like the biologist on the watch for abnormal developments, we take this opportunity to secure and preserve a specimen not to be found elsewhere.

THE circumstantial facts in the matter are as set forth in another column in this issue. The statement that people were indiscriminately jostled from the sidewalk is untrue. The march extended over three miles and along at least half a dozen streets. Curiously enough *The Globe* reporter appears to have seen it only on York street, and it is to be supposed that he occupied an advantageous point of view there. If so, he knows his statement to be false. Under any circumstances it is hard to believe that his misrepresentations were, as the editor explains, "unintentional." We are glad to state here that the students have had the fullest sympathy of our worthy President in the general indignation felt at the unjust and unprovoked attack upon them, and also his active co-operation in obtaining redress therefor. Serious consideration of the article is unnecessary. It is its own comment and condemnation. The animus that pervades every sentence is perfectly apparent, and we are reminded of the wonderful arrangement of nature by which the most venomous of reptiles is made to sound the warning of its presence.

ON the face of it this dual position of *The Globe*, as illustrated by the two quotations, would seem to be a piece of reckless and gratuitous impudence towards the entire public. But we are willing to believe such is not the case. We are willing to believe that with the editor and most of his staff there is "nothing but good-will" towards University College and its students. And we take this ground the more readily because we have reason to believe that there are some one or two attachés of *The Globe* who are at once so cowardly and so dishonest as to use its columns through which to pour the spleen of their personal grudge. That there is something far other than good-will prevailing somewhere no one who dispassionately reads the article in question can

deny. The lamentable feature of all this is the result. There is no doubt that a large majority of the students are, from political considerations, naturally inclined to sympathize with *The Globe*. Yet so strong is the feeling produced by the slight courtesy and positive injustice periodically endured at its hands that its prestige in the college has almost wholly disappeared. That scores of young men, many of whom will before long be in active public life should have their confidence in the chief organ of their party thus rudely shaken and as a consequence be driven to look with increasing favor upon its great rival journal cannot but produce significant effects disastrous to the interests which that paper is supposed to uphold. And such is the result actually and obviously being brought about by the policy which allows the inferiors of a newspaper staff to misuse the space they are employed to fill. We may add that we have used every means possible to discover what foundation (if any) there was for the statement that "one old lady was nearly killed," and neither at *The Globe* office nor elsewhere could we find either where in the march the accident occurred or the identity of the alleged sufferer.

Editorial and Contributed.

THE NORTH-WEST TRAGEDY.

WAR is always a calamity. There is evil in its origin, evil in its course, and infinite evil in its results. But civil war is more than a calamity: it is a national tragedy. For it is a fact that in a civilized state no considerable body of men will take up arms unless they are suffering from very serious grievances against which they have been unable to obtain redress. Their cause is often undoubtedly just, even though they may die under the stigma of treason in the defence of it.

The assertion of *The Globe* the other day, that no degree of provocation would justify armed resistance to the supreme authority, is downright twaddle. Armed resistance procured for the cause of humanity and progress Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, and responsible government wherever it is to be found. Rebellion becomes a duty at times. Rebellion when successful is called patriotism, but if the cause be just it is no less patriotic when unsuccessful. The result does not decide the right.

John Brown was hanged for his indignant protest at Harper's Ferry against the crying injustice of slavery, but "his soul goes marching on," and will go marching on down through the ages, inspiring men to noble deeds in death's despite, and appealing for them to the future for the just appreciation of their actions.

There is not the slightest doubt that the moral responsibility for rebellions generally rests with governments. They it is who are violating the constitution, and not the unfortunate victims of their tyranny or neglect. The supreme political power, whether it be in a monarchy or republic, is not often the ideal embodiment of righteousness. What is called rebellion is in reality an attempt to make that right which is not right. And though ignorance or partizanship prevents governments from acknowledging the wrong, this does not alter the fact of its existence. When those who are wronged at last seek redress for their prolonged grievances by force of arms, it does not avail for governments to avoid the main issue by the assertion that if the alleged rebels had only done so and so, instead of fighting, their wrongs would have been righted. The "rebels" are fairly entitled to reply that if the government had done its duty there would not have been a rebellion.

The right to govern implies the duty of governing well; when this duty is not performed the corresponding right ceases. The action of "rebels" may be imprudent and injudicious, but it is not therefore morally wrong. They can justly plead self-defence. They are often more truly loyal to the ideal state than their fellow-citizens. But it is their misfortune that the defects of the real state press on them more heavily than on their "loyal" neighbours.

It is taken for granted that when a rebellion arises the only course to be pursued is to kill the rebels first and attend to their grievances after. A better plan may be suggested. Nations

make treaties with other nations who have wronged them; how much rather should they treat with a section of their own people whom they have wronged? One judicious commissioner with extensive powers will crush a rebellion more quickly and much more satisfactorily than thousands of armed men. Such a man should have been sent to the North-West a year ago, and even now it is not too late.

If a commissioner is appointed he must be one in whom both Metis and Indians can place confidence. It would only be adding folly to folly to send a mere creature of the Government on such a mission. But now that the disaffected have actually taken up arms it is probably well that the commissioner can have an army at his back, or otherwise the personal influence of Riel might prevent them from agreeing to a reasonable settlement of their claims.

Let us not judge too harshly our fellow-citizens in the North-West. It is easy for us here in Ontario to pooh-pooh their grievances, but it is just as well for us to remember at the same time that we are by no means fit judges of the matter. We hear only one side of the story. The other side, doubtless, would present a very different aspect. It is, however, admitted that the Metis have grievances. Then, in the name of justice, why were these not remedied? If it be true that the Metis have been dispossessed of lands which they have occupied and improved for years, and to which they therefore had the strongest moral right, then the friends of liberty everywhere cannot but sympathise with them in their resistance. Let the blame of this inhuman strife rest where it belongs. While intriguing and jangling occupy those who should have been engaged in making just laws at the capital, shameful injustice is often done in the name of these laws in the provinces.

It does not excuse the government and incriminate the Metis to say that the alleged wrongs are not due to the government, but to its agents from Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney down. For in the main the government is directly responsible for the acts of its agents. And here crops out the iniquity of partizan government and its inevitable accompaniment—the spoils system. However morally and intellectually incapable a creature may be, if he be only considered useful to a government he is put in positions where his evil deeds compel resistance. Then the government raises the cry of rebellion to cover its own iniquity.

We have no sympathy with Riel. Probably if justice had been done him he would have been hanged long ago. He is aiming, apparently, at self-advancement and the dismemberment of the Dominion, and merely uses the cause of the Metis to further his own purposes. But we do plead for a suspension of judgment upon his followers until all the facts are before us. It is to be feared that too many Canadians are inspired with motives of revenge rather than with a desire that justice should be done. Let us have a care lest we mistake for patriotism what may be but prejudice and fanaticism. It is a serious reflection that governments and loyal militia may commit murder no less than "rebels."

Every one who wishes to form an impartial judgment on this unhappy affair will have to decide for himself the questions first as to whether those who are now in rebellion had previously taken proper steps to have their admitted grievances redressed; and secondly, whether the grievances were sufficiently serious to warrant recourse to arms if unredressed.

In considering these questions, we must remember that these people are entirely unrepresented in the Government which claims control over them, and that this Government is therefore relatively to them a pure despotism backed by military force. Moreover, the insurgents assert that they have sent petition after petition to the Ottawa Government setting forth their grievances and praying for redress, and that these petitions have not received the slightest attention. They assert further that the fight was really forced upon them, the first shots having been fired either by the police or the Prince Albert volunteers. They complain bitterly that the best lands in the territory have been given by the Government to land sharks and colonization companies, that they are unable to get the deeds for their own land, and that they are being dispossessed of it without compensation; and that they are subjected to a rigorous exaction of timber duties; and that, in fine, by these abuses and by general disregard of agreements, the Government officials have forced on this rebellion.

However, the insurrection must be quelled. If this cannot be accomplished by peaceful means, if the malcontents will not listen to reasonable offers of redress, then they must be compelled to submit at all costs.

While our well wishes go with the whole army to the North-West, and especially with the gallant Company "K," we yet earnestly hope that for the sake of Canada and for the sake of humanity there may be no more bloodshed.

BOTTOM.

"And I will purge thy mortal grossness so,
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go!"

LONG before the full truth of the poet's meaning dawned upon me, my childish thought had been—How much he missed! How could he have preferred existence as Nick Bottom, the weaver, in the Seven Dials of Athens, to being a dweller in that Elfin Land

"Where the sun never shone,
And the wind never blew. . . .
A land of love and a land of light,
Withouten sun, or moon or night."

It seemed such a beautiful thing to be raised above the mean cares and the vulgar pains of this earthly life to a total exemption from the thousand ills of our common lot. But far more beautiful were the visions, vague but very sweet, of a promised freedom, a nimbleness in going, a lightness as of fancy itself, and an unembodied nameless purity. All these made his choice hard to understand. But is the reason far to seek? It was the preference of the ass's head. He thought Titania and Fairy land were a dream forsooth! and went back with a proud consciousness of wisdom, no doubt, to the world of realities—to the horse-play, and the common jest of his fellow-clowns. A dream! This is what he chose instead, to have many stories for his grandchildren of the famous doings on Duke Theseus' wedding-day, and to be soothed to his coffin by the comforting belief that the most tragical comedy of Pyramus and Thisbe was never so well performed as when Nick Bottom played the lover's part. He never knew what he lost; at the moment of choice he could not discern what turned upon his decision. In Fairyland, Bottom puts the very fays to clownish use; that is all he gains by his sojourn there. The pity of it is he is contented it should be so.

Once, and once only, in our life does our Titania offer us the choice—the clearer vision, the purer aims, the truer life. Her promise, too, is sure. With scrupulous exactions she will perform to the letter all that she has said. If we take her at her word she *will* thoroughly cleanse this mortal grossness.

"And teach high faith and honourable words,
And courtliness and the desire of fame,
And love of truth——"

She comes to all. In all lives there are enchanted moon-lit moments, when we stumble out of the society of our fellow-actors rehearsing their pitiful farce—to be rewarded with derisive laughter—into a world of wonder, into the presence of the Fairy Queen. Strayed from the clamour of rough voices and the friction of common ways, we find ourselves suddenly alone with velvet-clad silences and the pure floods of moonlight.

"And here beginneth the new life."

Ill for us if our eyes are so holden that we cannot see the Queen of all the Fairies in her supernal loveliness, slight or misuse her choice gifts and in our brute calm take for granted that pure idyll of the summer night. I like Bully Bottom we see nothing strange or unusual in it all; like him we would send the nodding serviceable elves on our vulgar errands, Moth for the hay and Cobweb for the red-tipped humble-bee. We make the choice of the asses head. And it is our irredeemable mischance that we reject in our crass complacency the priceless offers of the Queen and prefer to Fairyland the contracted stage and mocking audience; to Titania, Snug the joiner and Snout the tinker.

"For the choice goes by forever."

Forever! Our eyes are not always darkened. We awake sometimes to what we have lost. What was that pitiful comedy we were pleased with once, to what might have been ours? But the one golden time of choice, first youth, is irrevocably past and there is no cure for remorse and vain regret.

But for the few, the clear-eyed souls that choose aright, what of them? They bought the power to discern at the supreme moment by years of struggle with manifold falsity, by hardness well endured; they knew there was pure gold in the world and could not stoop to treasure the common gilt that any man might win. And so they find in the fulfilment of the Queen's gracious promise their life, their growth and their exceeding great reward.

The War.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

THE usual persistent reading of this season of the academic year has been rudely interrupted during the past week. Since the morning of Saturday, March 28th, when each student as he entered the college was startled by the regimental order posted upon the door, calling upon the members of "K" Co. to muster at 9 a.m. for active service, there has been little thought of or talked about but the rebellion. And it is gratifying, though not surprising, to have to record that when the roll was called at the drill-shed, our own boys were found to have mustered the largest company of the whole city,—50 men besides officers.

The enthusiasm throughout the college was most intense and continued unabated during the hours of waiting for final orders. It is not strange that under these circumstances there was a general gravitation from all quarters to the college at an early hour on Monday morning. It soon became evident that neither professors nor students were in a humor for lectures. The word was passed round to assemble at the front entrance at 10.15, and at that hour more than two hundred fell into line, and set out for the scene of embarkation to the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," the intention being to reach the Union Station in time to anticipate the crush. The route chosen was College Ave., Yonge, Queen and York Sts., to Front St., thus avoiding the lower portion of Yonge St. and King St., in order not to discommodate the people who would probably be already upon those thoroughfares in large numbers.

Finding that the crowd had not begun to gather about the depot, the column turned along Front St., and proceeded to the drill-shed, signing with vim, "We'll hang Louis Riel on a sour apple tree," "The 'K's' are the boys to make the rebels fly," and other suitable adaptations. After three lusty cheers for the Queen's Own and "K" Company, the march was resumed along the esplanade, Church and Front Sts. to the Union Station. Here the boys formed six deep at the back of the platform, displaying commendable self-denial in foregoing the privilege they could easily have assumed of occupying the front, where a good view was to be had. The number who had thus assembled to give their fellow students a parting cheer was, by actual count, over two hundred. Various college songs were sung, but gradually all voices were hushed in the eager expectancy of the approaching soldiers. The first strains of martial music brought a moment of almost painful silence upon that surging mass of humanity, and when, the next minute, the head of the column appeared, such a shout went up as the quiet waters of Ontario have seldom heard. But the honors were reserved for "K" Company. Men were posted in the window niches of the building, to give the word when "our boys" passed by, and at the signal the whole body of students a cheer that came as one sound, rising clear and loud above all the din of the throng. It was no random shouting. The crowd shouted, each prompted by his peculiar feeling, but here were two hundred with minds intent upon a single object. We only knew that there before us were our class-mates marching dauntlessly to war. It was our last token to them, and we cheered as if with one voice until the welkin rang again with the notes of our fervent God-speed. And as they silently uncovered to our cheer, we felt a thrill of fellowship such as we had never known before.

There, after singing "For they are Jolly good Fellows" and after the volunteers were all embarked, the ranks were broken and each one mingled with the crowd in the endeavour to reach some one or another of the boys whom he might chance to see at a car window. After the train had departed about half fell once more into line, and marched directly to the head of Queen St. Ave., singing "If they want some more recruits they can get the 'Varsity boys." Here they dispersed with three cheers for the Queen and three and a tiger for "K" Company.

This was undoubtedly in every respect the most successful march-out made by the College. It was the largest and best conducted. Not the slightest mishap arose along the entire route of more than three miles, the students in every instance giving

way to the public and exercising the utmost self-control. Congratulations were, therefore, general on the splendid "send-off" that had been given to the boys, when suddenly a bomb fell in our midst. *The Globe* appeared with the most malicious libel yet of the many it has published concerning the students of Toronto. Under ordinary circumstances it would have been passed over as a thing to be expected, but coming as it did it was a stab in the dark, a violation of every rule of honor, and quite sufficient to justify the perfect fury of indignant resentment into which the whole College was lashed.

Although the malignant spirit in which the whole paragraph was conceived must have been apparent to the public, for the maudlin pathos under cloak of which it was attempted to make the thrust, concealed neither knife nor man, yet to know that the miserable animosity with which their steps have been hounded could seize such an occasion in which to strike, was most exasperating to all students.

But we think, "and the world thinks," that when this reporter by some power, miraculous or otherwise, is made to dimly understand that he owes to his employer and to the public certain duties, and that natural incapacity does not remove the necessity for the discharge of these duties, and when he has learned that spleen may be nauseating to others, however delectable to him, it is just possible there may dawn upon him the first faint glimmer of a consciousness that of all objects the most pitiable is a poor reporter trying hard to work off his biliousness. "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

OUR CLASS-MATES AT THE FRONT.

The "call to arms," which so startled the peaceful inhabitants of Toronto, awoke the echoes in the College Residence, at 4 p.m. last Saturday morning. After that hour sleep was out of the question. There was hurrying to and fro, polishing of arms and accoutrements, and a hurried preparation for the parade in the Drill Shed at 9 o'clock. At that hour 51 rank and file of "K" Company were present, as ready and anxious to do their duty as were their predecessors in '66. The following are the names of the University students and graduates who are now at the front:—

"K" COMPANY:

Lieutenant E. Gunther, Sergeant H. W. Mickle, Corporals H. B. Cronyn, G. H. Needler, A. B. Thompson, Ptes. R. P. Dougan, R. Crystal, P. W. H. McKeown, C. C. Owen, A. G. Morphy, A. Bowman, T. Marshall, A. G. Smith, J. A. Duff, W. Nesbitt, E. C. Acheson, Geo. Patterson, Jas. C. Patterson, A. D. Crooks, F. A. C. Redden, H. B. Bruce, J. A. Creasor, F. Blakely, G. Lloyd, R. Ross.

The other graduates and students who are with the Toronto contingent, but not in "K," are as follows: "Adjutant Fred. F. Manley, M.A., 10th Royal Grenadiers; Lieutenant R. S. Cassels, B.A., "Co., Q. O. R.; Lieutenant A. Y. Scott, B.A., "B" Co., Q. O. R.; Lieutenant H. Brock, "—" Co., Q. O. R.; Lieutenant J. A. V. Preston, 47th Battalion; Privates Robt. Baldwin, "H" Company, J. A. Boyd, "F" Company, J. L. Boyd, "F" Company.

The following University men have applied for commissions: E. W. H. Blake, B.A., W. H. Blake, B.A.

AFTER LEAVING TORONTO.

Reports from "K" at different parts of the route are all that could be desired. The greatest enthusiasm still prevails, and all are in the best of health and spirits. Our correspondent notes several incidents interesting and amusing. At every station the train was besieged by the villagers anxious to catch a glimpse of the troops. At Tweed, on the way to Carleton Place, the sentry at "K" company car got down on the platform to prevent the people crowding on the cars. He was immediately approached by a tall, grizzly-bearded fellow and addressed as follows:—"Say, young man, we were thinking, Sur, the boys and me, that if it wouldn't be agin the rules, if you would let six o' them out on the platform just for the boys to see them, it would be noice. Av course, af its agin the rules, Sur, don't do it, Sur."

At Carleton Place, where a halt was made at 10 p.m. on Monday night for supper, "K" received a visit from Vice-Chancellor Mulock. It is needless to say he was heartily welcomed. He had brought down from Ottawa and presented to the company for distribution among its smoking members 48 quarter-pound packages of tobacco.

We are informed that Pte. E. C. Acheson has been appointed chaplain of "K"—duties not defined.

To-day (Saturday) 25 miles of sleighing and 53 of railroad is the bill of fare leaving eight miles of sleighing for to-morrow morning to where the railroad commences again, and from where it runs direct to Port Ar.

thur and thence to Winnipeg. Here the regiment expect to arrive about Tuesday noon, and whither our instructions are to mail to-day's VARSITY.

THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY SCOUTS.

My name has been mentioned in the public prints of the last few days in connection with the organization of a corps of scouts from the University. I wish to state my reasons for joining in that movement. I have seen something of frontier life in Texas and Arkansas and have had many opportunities of judging of the best way of fighting Indians. Between El Paso and the Pecos River is broken country and consequently a favorite resort of the Apaches. From this vantage ground they make raids over portions of Texas, steal horses from the rancheros and run them into Mexico. There they can easily dispose of their booty. The Federal Government tried for years to put a stop to these incursions by means of regular troops—infantry and cavalry. But detachment after detachment was ambushed and destroyed, and it was only when nearly an army was lost that the Government changed its tactics and proceeded to fight Indians as Indians. Scouting companies were formed and mounted men armed with repeating rifles hovered continually around the hostile bands, picking off their foraging parties, and harrasing them in every way. At last the Apaches found that no one could leave the main body with any certainty of returning. Thus their supplies were cut off, and to avoid starvation they decamped into Mexico. On the frontier it is generally acknowledged that a white man can beat an Indian at his own game. A white makes a better woodsman, a better hunter, a better shot, and is an Indian's superior in handling a canoe. The half-breeds have the reputation of being certain shots, but such is not the case. The origin of the common idea is not hard to find. Indians are pot hunters and have no cartridges to throw away, so they always wait until the game is certain. Thus, while it is true that an Indian may get more game for a certain number of cartridges, yet he will not make so big a bag in a given time as a white man. War parties of Indians are rarely met with in the open, but almost always under cover, and even then an Indian will not shoot unless he thinks his way of retreat clear. A running fight is his desire. A band will mass behind some cover, hold their position until it becomes dangerous, then scatter in every direction, only to reform one mile or ten away. The object of this corps is to keep them moving, cut off their supplies, intercept their foraging parties, and in time starvation will bring them to terms.

Yours respectfully,
J. R. GORDON.

BUGLE BLASTS.

Provisional Corporal M. S. Mercer, of "K," will be gazetted Lieutenant in the next gazette.

Lieut. A. Y. Scott has, it is said, the best word of command in the Q. O. R.

The 'VARSITY has two correspondents with the Toronto contingent. Their instructions are to spend their own money freely in forwarding the latest news from the seat of war.

First Onlooker: "What are the *engineers* for? What d'they do?"

Second do.: "D'ye never hear of a train of artillery? They run the train."

Q. O. R. NOTES.

Lieutenant Acheson, commanding "K" Company, has issued the following orders:—

Company will parade with the rest of the battalion on Wednesday evenings and at such other times as may be ordered by the regiment.

All clothing not in use must be returned to the armoury at once, as there are some still unprovided with uniforms.

Recruit classes will meet each afternoon at 4 p.m.

It is hoped that a large number of capable men will come forward to keep up the reputation earned in '66, especially as there is great likelihood of further calls being made on the company for active service.

All members of the company holding sergeant certificates will hold themselves in readiness to act as drill instructors when required.

The following provisional appointments: To be acting corporals, Privates M. S. Mercer, H. J. Hamilton, A. C. Levesconte.

On Saturday, 4th inst., and on each succeeding Saturday at 9 a.m., "K" Company will parade in Convocation Hall for company drill. Every man having a uniform is requested to be present.

War Songs.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

[The following beautiful and famous hymn was sung far and wide throughout the Northern States during the late American war.]

Mine eyes have seen the coming of the glory of the Lord:
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible, swift sword:
His truth is marching on!

I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on!

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemnners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on!"

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat:
O, be swift, my soul, to answer him! Be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on!

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

—MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

LA MARSEILLAISE.

Allons, enfants de la patrie:
Le jour de gloire est arrivé:
Contre nous de la tyrannie
L'étendard sanglant est levé.
Entendez-vous dans les campagnes
Mugir ces féroces soldats?
Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras
Egorger vos fils, vos compagnes.

Aux armes! citoyens; formez vos bataillons;
Marchez! qu'un sang impur abreuve vos sillons!

* * * * *
Que veut cette horde d'esclaves,
De traîtres, de rois conjurés?
Pour qui ces ignobles entraves,
Ces fers dès longtemps préparés?
Français! pour nous, ah! quel outrage
Quels transports il doit exciter!
C'est nous qu'on ose menacer
De rendre à l'antique esclavage!
Aux armes, citoyens! &c.

* * * * *
Amour sacré de la patrie,
Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs:
Liberté, Liberté chérie,
Combats avec tes défenseurs:
Sous nos drapeaux, que la victoire
Accoure à tes mâles accents;
Que nos ennemis expirants
Voient ton triomphe et notre gloire!
Aux armes, citoyens! &c.

—ROUGET DE L'ISLE.

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN.

Es braust ein Ruf wie Donnerhall,
Wie Schwertgeklirr und Wogenprall:
Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschen Rhein!
Wer will des Stromes Hüter sein?
Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.

* * * * *
Er blickthinauf in Himmelsau'n,
Da Helden-väter niederschau'n,
Und schwört mit stolzer Kampfeslust:
Du Rhein, bleibst deutsch wie meine Brust!
Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein, &c.

* * * * *
Der Schwur erschallt, die Woge rinnt,
Die Fahnen flattern hoch im Wind:
Am Rhein, am Rhein, am deutschen Rhein
Wir Alle wollen Hüter sein!
Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein, &c.

University and College News.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE COURSE.

The following draft of a Modern Language course has been submitted to the Board of Arts Studies as part of the revised arts curriculum which will shortly be issued. The draft has to be passed upon afterwards by the Senate, but there is good reason to believe that it will not be materially changed. We commend it to the careful consideration of Modern Language students.

SECOND YEAR.

FRENCH—PASS.

Ponsard, Charlotte Corday; About, La Fille de Chanoine, and La Mère de la Marquise (Hachette's Edition); Saintsbury, French Lyrics (Malherbe, to the end inclusive).

Translation of unspecified passages from easy French authors.

A paper on Grammar.

Writing French from dictation.

Translation from English into French.

History of French Literature in the 19th century. *For reference*—Saintsbury, Short History of French Literature.

FRENCH—HONOR.

Beaumarchais, Le Barbier de Seville; Hugo, Hernani; Molière, Les Précieuses Ridicules; Balzac, Eugénie Grandet.

Translation of unspecified passages from authors of the 19th century.

Translation from English into French.

Brachet, Historical Grammar of the French Language.

GERMAN—PASS.

Schiller, Wilhelm Tell; Lessing, Laokoön.

Translation of unspecified passages from easy German authors.

A paper on Grammar.

Writing German from dictation.

Translation from English into German.

History of German literature: Goethe and Schiller. *For reference*—Simes' Schiller and Lewes' Study of the Life of Goethe.

GERMAN—HONOR.

Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm; Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris.

Translation of unspecified passages from German authors of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Translation from English into German.

History of German literature; leading authors from Klopstock to Goethe inclusive. *For reference*—Bayard Taylor, Studies in German Literature.

ITALIAN—HONOR.

Goldoni, Il Vero Amico.

A paper on Grammar.

Translation of sentences from English into Italian, of a character similar to those given in the Italian Principia.

THIRD YEAR.

FRENCH—PASS.

Voltaire, Zaire; La Fontaine, Fables (Books I.—III.); Mérimé, Colomba.

Translation of unspecified passages from French authors.

A paper on Grammar.

Writing French from dictation.

Translation from English into French.

History of French literature in the 17th and 18th centuries. *For reference*—Saintsbury, Short History of French Literature.

FRENCH—HONOR.

Chanson de Roland: selection in Bartsch's Chrestomathie; Saintsbury, French Lyrics (Ronsard to Regnier inclusive).

Translation of unspecified passages from French authors subsequent to the 16th century.

Translation from English into French.

Composition in French.

Conversation in French.

Modern French Grammar.

Bourgnignon, Grammaire de la Langue d'Œil.

Brachet, Introduction to Etymological French Dictionary.

Study of Literature: Candidates will be expected to show an intimate acquaintance with the chief works of Molière and their relations to the general history of his times.

GERMAN—PASS.

Schiller, Thirty Years' War (Book III.); Goethe, Goetz von Berlichingen.

Translation of unspecified passages from German authors,

A Paper on Grammar.

Writing German from dictation.

Translation from English into German.

History of German literature in the 18th and 19th centuries. *For reference*—Taylor, Studies in German Literature.

GERMAN—HONOR.

Translation of unspecified passages from modern High German authors.

Translation from English into German.

Composition in German.

Conversation in German.

Modern High German Grammar.

Hahn, Elements of Old and Middle High German Grammar.

Wackernagel, Kleineres Altdeutsches Lesebuch.

Schleicher, Die Deutsche Sprache, pp. 1-133.

History of German Literature in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Wackernagel, Deutsches Lesebuch.

ITALIAN—HONOR.

Silvio Pellico, Le Mie Prigioni. Metastasio, La Clemenza di Tito; Tasso, La Gerusalemme Liberata, Canto I, (Clarendon Press).

Translation of unspecified passages from easy Italian authors.

A paper on Grammar.

Writing Italian from dictation.

Translation from English into Italian.

History of Italian Literature. *For reference*—Encyclopædia annica.

SPANISH—HONOUR.

Knapp's Spanish Grammar.

FOURTH YEAR.

FRENCH—PASS.

Molière, L'Avare; Corneille, Horace; Racine, Athalie; La Bruyère, De la Cour, and Des Grands.

Translation of unspecified passages from French authors.

A paper on Grammar.

Writing French from Dictation.

Translation from English into French.

History of French Literature prior to the 17th century. *For reference*—Saintsbury, Short History of French Literature.

FRENCH—HONOR.

Bartsche, Chrestomathie de l'Ancien Français: Cantilène de Sainte Eulalie; La Passion du Christ; Wace, Le Roman de Brut; Crestiens de Troies, Li Contes del Gaal; Chansons du Roi Thibaut IV. de Navarre; Guillaume de Lorris, Roman de la Rose; Jehan de Meung, Continuation du Roman de la Rose. Les Serments de Strasbourg (842); Fragment d'une Homélie sur le Prophète Jonas; Lois de Guillaume le Conquérant; Roman de Tristan; Sermon de Saint Bernard; Villehardoin, La Conquete de Constantinople; Joinville, Histoire de Saint-Louis; Froissart; Philippe de Comines.

Unspecified passages from French authors of any period.

Translation from English into French.

Composition in French.

Conversation in French,

Grammar of the French Language in all its stages.

Littre, Histoire de la Langue Française: Introduction and the following essays:—De l'Étymologie et de la Grammaire Française (1-8 and 12); Epic Poetry in the Middle Ages; Homeric and Old French Poetry (Part I.); Etude sur "Adam"; Des Patois; Le Chant d'Eulalie et le Fragment de Valenciennes.

GERMAN—PASS.

Schiller, Maria Stuart; Goethe, Dichtung und Wahrheit, Books X. and XI.

Translation of unspecified passages from German authors.

A paper on Grammar.

Writing German from dictation.

Translation from English into German.

History of German Literature prior to the 18th century. *For reference*—Taylor, Studies in German Literature.

GERMAN—HONOR.

Unspecified passages from High German authors of any period.

Translation from English into German.

Composition in German.

Composition in German.

Old, Middle, and Modern High German Grammar.

Schleicher, Die Deutsche Sprache, p. 134 to the end.

History of German Literature, prior to the 16th century: Wackernagel, Kleineres Altdeutsches Lesebuch.

Elements of the Gothic Language: Skeat's Gospel of St. Mark in Gothic, Introduction and Chapters I.-VIII. inclusive (Clarendon Press Edition).

ITALIAN—HONOR.

Leopardi, Operette Morali; Alfieri, Oreste; Dante, L'Inferno, Cantos I.-XVII. inclusive.

Translation of unspecified passages from Italian authors.
A paper on Grammar.
Writing Italian from dictation.
Translation from English into Italian.
History of Italian Literature. *For reference*—Sismondi, Literature of the South of Europe, Chapters IX.-XXII.

SPANISH—HONOR.

Moratin, El si de las Ninas.
Translation of unspecified passages from easy Spanish authors.
A paper on Grammar.
Writing Spanish from dictation.
Translation from English into Spanish.
History of Spanish Literature. *For reference*—Helen Conant, Primer of Spanish Literature.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The Committee of the Club has decided on the following programme for the French meetings during next year:—

I. Victor Hugo—1, Life; 2, Lyrical Works, Ferilles d'Antoinne; 3, Dramas, Hernani; 4, Romances, Notre Dame de Paris.

II. De Balzac—1, Life; 2, Scènes de la Vie Privée, Béatrice; 3, Scènes de la Vie de Provence, Eugénie Grandet; 4, Scènes de la Vie Parisienne, Le Père Goriot.

III. Voltaire—1, Life; 2, Poems, La Henriade; 3, Plays, Taire Abzire; 4, Prose, Candide, Siècle de Louis XIV.

IV. Le Sage—1, Vie; 2, Gil Blas; 3, Le Diable Boiteux; 4, Plays, Turcarlt.

V. Dumas Père—1, Vie; 2, Les Trois Mousquetaires; 3, La Reine Margat; 4, Monte Cristo.

VI. Pascal and La Rochefoucauld—1, Vie de P. and de R.; 2, Lettres Provinciales de P.; 3, Pensées de P.; 4, Les Maximes de la R.

VII. Georges Sand—1, Vie; 2, Lucretie Floriani; 3, La Mare au Diable; 4, La Petite Fadette.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting was held in the School of Practical Science, on Tuesday evening, March 31st, the President in the chair.

The report of the secretary of committee, which embodied several valuable suggestions for the better working of the Society in the future, was read and adopted. It contained an epitome of the papers read before the Association, and recommended several magazines to be placed on the file next year.

The Treasurer's report showed that the finances of the Society were in a prosperous condition. A balance of \$14.34 remains over to next year in the treasury.

The annual subscription was lowered to \$1 for ordinary members.

The election of officers for 1885-6 was then proceeded with. The following is the result:—

President, Prof. R. Ramsay Wright.
First Vice-President, Frank T. Shutt.
Second Vice-President, C. P. Clark.
Secretary, G. Bell.
Curator, R. A. McArthur.
Fourth Year Representative, J. A. Fife.
Third " " " " F. Wait.
Treasurer, W. L. Miller.

A special meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday next, April 7th, at 5 o'clock, to receive the report of McMurrich Medal Committee. It is also hoped that at this meeting all those members who intend to co-operate in the work of reporting scientific papers, and of engaging in original research during the summer vacation, will hand in their names, together with the subjects they have selected, to the secretary.

The General Committee would urge upon all the members of the Society the necessity of joining in this work, in order to ensure its success.

Y. M. C. A.

The missionary meeting on Thursday, in Moss Hall, was very interesting. Missions of India was the topic. Mr. H. J. Hamilton carefully traced the primitive history of the people, showing the development of superstitious religions in the land. Jesuit missionaries gained a foothold about three centuries ago, but the bitter opposition of the East India company to Christianity was not slackened till 1830. The

lower classes can be approached by the missionary with comparative ease. To reach the upper classes the establishment of schools was found to be necessary. Men then passed into the hands of Government, as they soon did, bible teaching was abandoned. Many well-educated Hindoos thus perceiving the hollowness of the religion of their ancestors, and being able to replace it by none better, soon relapsed into a state of infidelity. The two banes of Indian society are the existence of "caste" and the degradation of woman. Mr. J. L. Gilmour traced the very encouraging work accomplished among the fifteen millions of the Teligoos—the sweet-toned "Italians of India." Mr. A. J. McLeod drew attention to the vast mass of heathendom concentrated in the heart of Asia. Mr. A. C. Miles said people are sometimes curious to know what will become of the heathen if they do not receive the gospel. The real question, as far as we are concerned, is what will become of us if we do not send them the gospel. The leader closed the meeting by reading the standing orders to Christians found in the last verses of Matthew.

Many familiar faces were missed from this meeting, for our Association is well represented in the University Company marching to the seat of the rebellion in the North-West. We did not forget them in our prayers.

The meetings of this term are nearing their close. It is earnestly hoped the attendance will not now decrease. The topic for the next meeting is "The Parable of the Great Supper." Mr. T. M. Talbot is leader.

Our Sunday afternoon class for Bible study has already closed for the term. Weeks ago it was understood that it would close in March, but we feel confident it has only closed now to be reorganized in October.

We hope to add a considerable amount to our building fund acknowledgements in next issue. Examinations are getting uncomfortably near, and therefore we ask as a favour that all intending subscribers would kindly give us their names without any further delay.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held last Saturday at 8 p.m. The chief business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:—President, Prof. Galbraith; Vice-President, J. R. Gordon; Sec. Treasurer, J. C. Burns; Corresponding Secretary, T. K. Thomson; 3rd Year Representative, A. McCulloch; 2nd Year Representative, J. Roger. Short speeches were given by the newly-elected officers, after which a discussion of some points in the constitution was opened by Mr. Tyrrell. However, as no notice of motion had been given at the previous meeting nothing definite could be done. The meeting was then adjourned.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the League was held in Moss Hall on Tuesday, March 31st. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Honorary President, Prof. Young; President, Mr. C. C. Owen; Vice-President, H. A. Aikens; Secretary-Treasurer, B. M. Aikens; Committee—4th year, Mr. W. P. Mustard; 3rd year, Mr. J. A. Garvin; 2nd year, Mr. J. E. Jones. The Secretary read his report for the past year, which was adopted. The report showed that since October last the membership had increased from 204 to 241; all of their number are connected with the College at the present time, and 225 are total abstainers. Mr. J. M. Baldwin moved a hearty vote of thanks to the outgoing committee, which was replied to by H. J. Hamilton, the retiring President, after which the meeting adjourned.

The secretary presented his annual report, congratulating the League on its success in winning so many University College students to its side. The report mentioned that twenty of the University contingent to the Q. O. R. force were members of the League.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society was held on Tuesday evening. The report of the General Committee showed the society to be in a flourishing condition.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, J. M. Clark, M.A.; Vice-President, L. H. Bowerman; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Robinson; Recording Secretary, J. T. Crawford; Councillors, 4th year, W. Stephens, 3rd year, J. V. McLean, 2nd year, J. McGowan; Representatives of the School of Practical Science—3rd year, A. McCulloch; 2nd year, J. Burns.

The retiring officers received the thanks of the Society for their indefatigable efforts to extend its usefulness.

Drift.

The truth is that self-reliance is the basis of the American type of character. It was forced upon us—or upon our ancestors—in spite of many indignant and despondent protests. It is the result of circumstances that originated the grim and homely old saying "Root hog—or die." . . . In a smaller new country the activity of this spirit of self-reliance might have subsided after a generation or two . . . but the tendency of every American generation has been to push towards the wildness and repeat the experiences of its predecessor. . . . This impulse has been so steadily exercised that it has become almost an instinct—it has been "petrified in the brain structure," as a noted scientist says. . . . Superficial observers sometimes denominate this quality conceit, which it no more resembles than light resembles darkness. The men who most successfully exemplify it are almost uniformly modest and diffident,—so unassuming as to pass for mere nobodies until they had astonished the world.—JOHN HABBERTON, in the *Current*, on "The American Type."

O Sorrow!
Why dost borrow
The natural hue of health from vermeil lips?
To give maiden blushes
To the white rose bushes?
Or is it thy dewy hand the daisy tips?

O Sorrow!
Why dost borrow
The lustrous passion from a falcon-eye?
To give the glow-worm light?
Or, on a moonless night,
To tinge, on syren shores, the salt sea-spray?"

—KEATS.

Some of the troubles of the people of Canada are so pressing that relief must come at once, or the union of Provinces will last no longer. Their misfortunes are largely those of an ambitious people who have developed their country past its population and their pocket-books. No other aggregation of human beings of its size in the world has ever spent so much money on public improvements in the same number of years.—*The Current* (March 14.)

Our Wallet.

MY WAY.

(See 'VARSITY Feb 7th)

I have two fond lovers here, Jill,
At the National Club.
Though I usually meet them together, dear,
Down at "The Hub."

Don't you want to know their names, Jill?
Here they are: S—, and B—,
Though they differ so much, they mix well, dear,
For the're: Soda and B—!

DANIEL DIX.

They were standing at the front gate. "Won't you come into the parlor and sit a little while, Georgie, dear?" "No-no, I guess not," replied George, hesitatingly. "I wish you would," the girl went on, "its awfully lonesome. Mother has gone out, and father is up stairs, groaning with rheumatism in the legs." "Both legs?" asked George. "Yes, both legs." "Then I'll come."—*Ex.*

Tiny little letter,
On a little card,
Help the jolly student
Answer questions hard.
So the little ponies,
Glanced at on the sly,
Make the idle Freshman
Soph' more by-and-by.

University Herald.

Things better left unsaid—*He* (to elderly lady, complimenting);
Madame, really, to-day you look as fresh and blooming as a rose of
twenty years.—*Ex.*

She—"What are you thinking of?" *He*—"Nothing." *She*—
"Egotist!"—*Tech.*

ERRATA IN ARTICLE ON "PHOSPHATE MINING IN CANADA.—Page
246, second column—21st line from bottom, "mixed" should read
"mined"; 29th and 46th lines from bottom, "wet" should read "rock."

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BY PROF. A. K. WELSH, M.A.

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