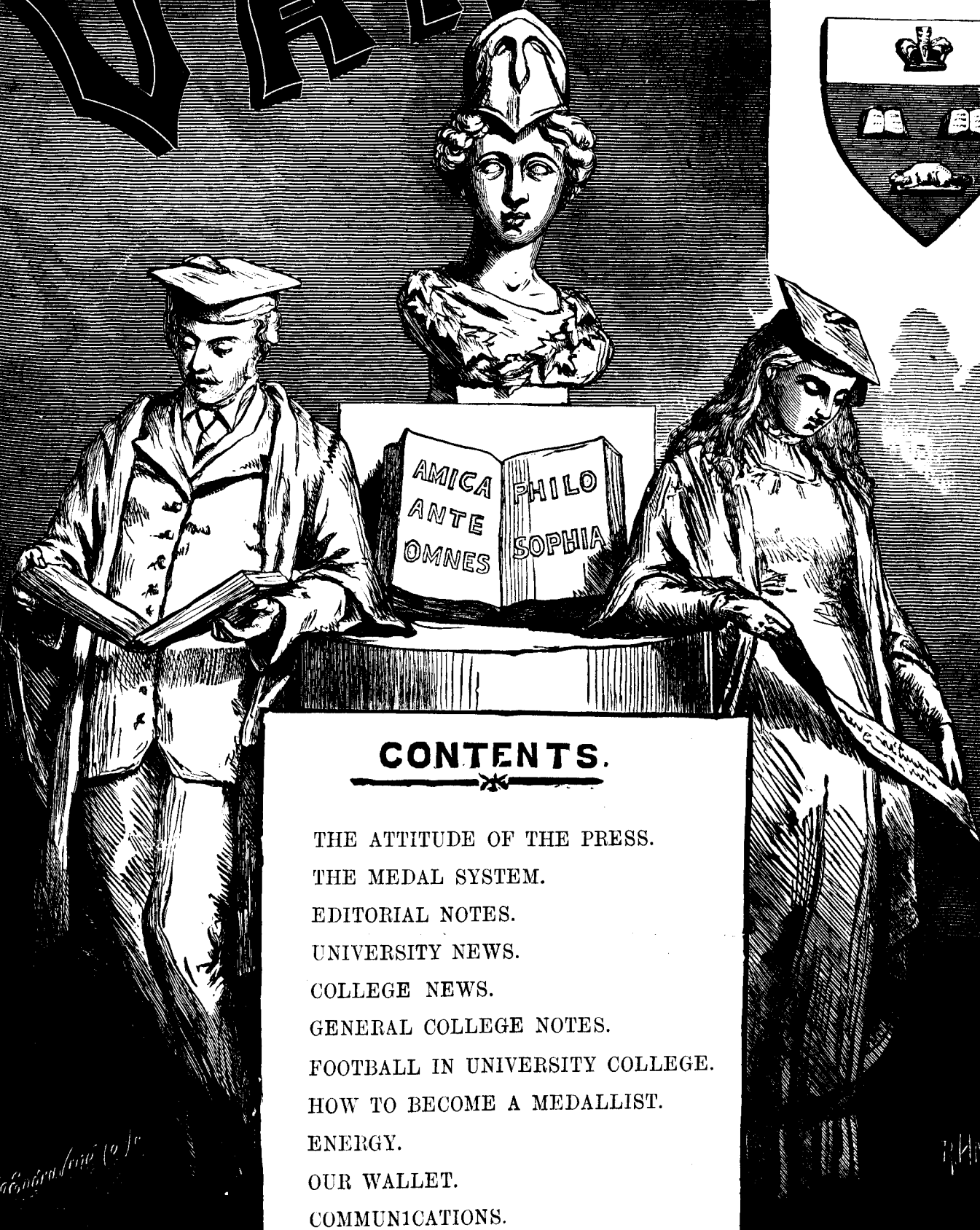


THE WARSTORY



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"Can't I write?"
 "'Gainst the rules."
 "'Always thought"
 "'Boys were fools."
 "Come, Good-bye,"
 "Don't be silly,"
 "Well, I wont,"
 "Don't be chilly."

* *

HORACE.

(Odes I. Carm. 2.)

Enough now hath the father scattered wide,
 His snows and ruinous hail; his thunderbolts
 'Gainst his own towers he hurled with glowing hand,
 Affrighting much our state.

Yea, all the tribes, with fear that now the age
 Of Pyrrha should return, who portents strange
 Did note when Proteus led his motley herd,
 To graze the towering hills.

Then did the finny tribes, on topmost elms
 Perch high, where erst the doves had loved to coo!
 The timorous fallow deer full stoutly stemmed
 The overlying main.

We saw the yellow Tiber turn his waves
 In rage right back from Tuscan shores, and go
 To overturn both palace of our king,
 And Vesta's holy house.

Then did the river-god, spouse-loving, boast
 Himself sad-wailing Ilia's champion,
 And gliding from his oozy bed's left bank,
 Jove's favor set at naught.

Our youth, few through through the vices of their sires,
 Shall hear how citizen's did whet the steel
 Far better 'gainst the wily Persian turned;
 Of home strife shall they hear.

To guard the interests of a tottering state,
 What god shall patriots call? Our priestesses,
 By what entreaties shall they Vesta rouse,
 Too deaf to all our spells?

To whom shall Jove assign the task, our crimes
 To do away? Oh, thee we pray to come,
 Thy gleaming shoulders wrap and girt in cloud,
 Apollo, prophet-god!

Or if thou wilt, smiling Erycine maid,
 Whom mirth and youthful love do hover round;
 Or if thou look'st again, oh thou their sire,
 Upon thy sons despised.

Sated with war's stern game, alas too long!
 Thou whom the din of war and polished helms
 Delight, and Moorish footman's face, fierce set
 Upon his weltering foe.

Or if in lowly guise, upon the earth,
 Sweet maia's winged son, thou personate
 Young Cæsar, and submit thee to be called
 Old Cæsar's champion;

Late to the sky return, and long remain
 A welcome guest among Quirinus' sons;
 Let no too ready breeze waft thee away,
 By sin of ours ill pleased.

Here rather find thee triumphs great; here love
 To hear men call thee father, prince; nor let
 The Medes ride off unscathed, Scot-free, when thou,
 Cæsar, dost lead our van.

AGRAD.

Grenfell, Assiniboia, N. W. T.

* *

One of our newly-fledged lawyers delivers himself as follows:—'A young man seeking for quiet and retirement can

scarcely do better than take a law degree, hire an office, and put "—, Barrister and Solicitor," on the door.

* *

We find the following in a corner of the bag: 'The authorship of "Old Grimes" is the latest to be disputed—as if any mortal ought to care *who* wrote it. Why is it that only the seventh-rate poems are subject to this conflict, and nobody ever falsely claims the parentage of the first-rate ones?' As this touching little ballad is in a manner identified with our University it behoves us to support the poem so unjustly disparaged. What more legitimate and nobler office of poetry than to arouse noble emotions by skilful word-painting? How complete the picture in the words 'Old Grimes!' His name was Grimes and his back was bowed with the burden of many years. As we sing the plaintive ditty do we not all feel a reverent pity for his age and a virtuous indignation against the god-fathers and god-mothers who made him wear the name of Grimes.

* *

When a stranger in a foreign land who has no dress clothes in his portmanteau but who has brought a plug hat for Sunday duty receives an invitation to an evening party, how can he best show his gratitude and respect for the giver of the invitation? Why, let him wear his plug hat to the house though the thermometer be 30 deg. below zero. Mark of truer devotion there can be none.

* *

A worm on a rampage
 Got into the cabbage,
 Which is part of the Residence hash;
 But a Freshman we learn,
 Put an end to this worm,
 And succeeded in making a mash.

Communications.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY'S SATURNALIA.

To the Editor of the VARSITY.

As a member of the Literary Society who will be credited with having its best interests at heart, I desire to protest as emphatically as I am able against the outrageous tom-foolery and general disorder which was so prominent a feature of the proceedings at last night's meeting. For my own part, I may say that I went to the meeting prepared to be entertained, but I was miserably disappointed. The programme indeed was an excellent one, and well rendered throughout: but of what avail are even the melodies of a Mozart or the eloquence of a Cicero to the mind distracted by the clanking of a cow-bell, the calf-like blaring of tin-horns, and the indescribably-disagreeable discord produced by split goose-quills? No one would object if the intellectually-juvenile members of the society amused themselves in this way to a slight extent at proper intervals, but when such conduct proceeds to the length of constant interruption, as it did last evening, it becomes a perfectly intolerable nuisance. This display of childishness, or boorishness, or ignorance, call it which you will, cannot be defended; and I am sure the participants in it could not better show the possession of mental vacuity than by attempting a defence. Such conduct is too well fitted to bring reproach upon the whole Society and upon the College as well, being, as it was, most discourteous to the distinguished chairman and to the audience. It is to be hoped, for the sake of what remains of the good name of the Society, that the like will not occur again.

I am, Sir,

Very truly yours,
 A. STEVENSON.

U. C. COLLEGE, Jan. 19, 1884.

To the Editor of the VARSITY.

SIR,—In the report of the proceedings of the last 'public' there occur some very brief remarks on the elocution of students which must strike everyone as being quite truthful. It is also stated that the College authorities should pay more attention to it. At present when so many other chairs are needed and the funds are not forthcoming for them, we can hardly expect to have a professorship of elocution established. But there is one way in which the difficulty can be overcome, and it is this: The Philadelphia School of Oratory, which is considered a very good one, holds a summer session of six

weeks, sometimes in Canada. The claims of Toronto for the next meeting were supported by one or two of our own graduates who attended the last, against those of Cobourg and the White Mountains. The former place has been favoured twice already, while the latter is likely to be too expensive, and so cause a falling off in the number of students. Neither of these objections can be urged against Toronto, yet there are two; first, that this city is too large to spend a holiday in; and second, lack of a suitable building.

If the second were got over the first would not stand, as a great many excursions can be made with Toronto as a starting point. No place, I believe, has been decided upon as yet, so let the authorities place the University buildings at the disposal of the school, and give not only students, but also the public, an opportunity of attending such a good course of lectures as I understand is given by the professors from Philadelphia; and let us students take the matter up and show the Council that we really desire this.

Yours, etc.,
A. H. YOUNG.

University College, Dec. 20th, 1883.

THE ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE
OF THE
Literary & Scientific Society

Will be held on
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 14th, 1884.

Further announcement as to tickets, etc., next week.

NOTICES.

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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. IV. No. 13.

Jan. 15, 1884.

Price 10 cents.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS.

"The Press is divided on the question of State Aid to University College, and the lines of division are pretty much what might be expected. * * * * So far as we have seen, few papers outside of Toronto have championed the cause of the institution that loves to dub itself "The Provincial University."

In these words the *Queen's College Journal* lays down its opinion as to the attitude of the Press of Ontario towards our application to the Government for increased endowment. In the first statement of the *Journal* we can heartily concur. From the second we as heartily dissent, being convinced that it is but a reckless and foundationless mis-statement.

The Press of the Province is indeed divided on the question in debate, if it can be called a debatable question; and the lines of division are pretty much what might be expected, and what we did expect. When it was first publicly and officially announced that it was our intention to ask our Government and Legislature for a needed increase of endowment, we felt sure that our claim would secure from the Press throughout the country a fair treatment, except from those quarters where rival local interests and leanings would naturally prevent such fair consideration being bestowed. And we have not been disappointed. After carefully following, through all its stages, the discussion that has been going on for the past three months, we feel justified in saying that a large majority of the journals of this Province generally looked upon as leaders and exponents of enlightened public opinion, are in our favor, and that in this case they do correctly interpret such general favourable opinion. The leading organs (as they are generally called) of both of our great political parties have shown themselves capable of looking beyond the bias and influence of party policy, and of considering our claim as one in which the people are deeply interested, independently of, and without regard to, party lines of cleavage, whatever these might ordinarily be.

Who have been our opponents? The *Journal* assists us with a list, not very large, but definitely representative. The Methodist *Guardian*, the Methodist *Monthly*, the *Dominion Churchman*, the *Cobourg World*, and the papers of Kingston and its neighborhood, make up the most of this ponderous category. With respect for the modesty of the *Queen's College Journal*, we would beg leave to add its name. Here, then, we have one side of that 'line of division,' which might be expected. And it is not the side of the line to which one would be likely to go in search of fairness, independence or candor. It represents the opinion of local interested partiality, and of interest more narrow even than can be defined by local boundaries. We must look elsewhere for that fair dealing our position demands. We must look to the general independent Press of the province. The *Journal* thinks that here, as well, we are in a hopeless minority. We think not.

'So far as we have seen,' says the *Journal*, 'few papers outside of Toronto have championed the cause of the institution that loves to dub itself "the Provincial University."' Now, we are convinced of one of three things. Either the *Journal* has not seen very far; or it has been looking through a single eye-glass, and that colored; or, with that logic which is but too common, it does not consider the papers which dare to differ from its opinion worthy of a place in the journalistic classification. And we are inclined to believe in the existence of all these possible positions. Apart from those journals that might be placed on the list of 'partisans,' we might suggest references to newspapers of almost all the largest and most important towns

of Ontario from Ottawa to Windsor. We could refer to editorials and criticisms from London, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Chatham, Barrie, Stratford, Guelph, Strathroy, Woodstock, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Owen Sound, and a score of other places, more able, more logical, more candid than any attempted refutations of them that have appeared. We do not pretend to have seen all that has been written on the subject. We confess, however, to having read columns, good and bad, that could be counted by the hundred, and we are satisfied with the general position of our leading newspapers. We are satisfied that the *St. Thomas Journal* echoes the best sentiments of the majority of the people in its opinion as to the most profitable and most consistent direction of Christian activity. And we believe, as well, that the wishes of that majority find expression in the hope of the *Guelph Mercury* that this question will be kept in the future, as it has hitherto, clear of political partyism. We wait with hopeful expectation for the working out of the position and policy of the *Mercury*, as embodied in these closing sentences: "The leading organs of both political parties have taken ground in favor of additional assistance to the Provincial University. We earnestly hope that the question will still remain a non-party one, and that Mr. Mowat and Mr. MEREDITH will unite in taking a broad, liberal, statesmanlike view of the situation, and that they will use their influence towards inducing their followers to look at the matter unbiassed by sectarian or political leanings."

THE MEDAL SYSTEM.

The article we publish this week entitled "How to become a Medallist," will doubtless be distasteful to many, and this for the reason that it savors too much of unpleasant truth. The writer, in his endeavour to insist upon his case, has said many things which are open to criticism and frequently passes beyond the facts, but his account of the way in which medals may be and are taken is for the most part only too just. For is it not well enough understood that *savoir faire* plays as important a part in the winning of a medal as information. In this contest it is of much greater moment to become acquainted with the peculiarities and weaknesses of examiners, than to acquire an accurate knowledge of the subjects. This examiner has a fondness for carefully rounded periods, and a profusion of quotations; and where the struggle is a close one the man who humors these likings is generally sure of success. Another has written a book, and when "our enemy has written a book," is he not entirely within our power? For even examiners are not unsusceptible to delicate flattery carefully bestowed. The papers of others always follow in easily ascertained lines, and, from an acquaintance with the questions which have been already given, the whole scope of a paper can generally be predicted. Our metaphysicians for example are "Kantians," "Hegelians," "Hamiltonians," or "Experientialists," and the medal seeker, will probably be able for the nonce to sacrifice his metaphysical and ethical convictions and bend his views to those of his examiner.

The chances of the most carefully conducted examination are much greater than might be supposed, and where an interval of a few marks only separates the men who stand best in a subject, it can rarely be said that this difference represents a like difference in mental culture and knowledge. So many trifling circumstances may determine in whose favour this balance lies. It is for such reasons as these that the

'VARSITY has always favoured the abolition of medals and scholarships and the adoption of the Oxford system of ranking, where the individual stand is given alphabetically, and only as one of a class, the position of which is fixed by a certain percentage. The fairness of giving the same rank to men who take practically the same stand in an examination is obvious, and if medals are given, would it not be better to bestow them on all who have, in their papers, attained a high degree of excellence, and not alone on those who, by ever so few marks, stand first and second. Whether examiners are aware of it or not, "Gold Medallist" has given the true reason why a modicum of information has so often triumphed over really superior attainments in this contest. And many of those who have taken medals in the past would be the first to confess that some happy chance, such as the discovery of a favorite book of the examiners, has turned the scale and placed them first. But this is only looking at the question from the positive side, and a word from those who have failed is not out of place. After four years of work with a medal as the sole object in view, (we are not now speaking of the wiseness of such a bestowal of time) to find, by reason of no lack of diligence or application, this sought-for reward elude the grasp, must be a severe trial. Not that the loss of a medal is likely to throw a shade over a career, as the medal-seeker himself might imagine, but that it smacks of failure cannot be denied. Such an injury may or may not be appreciable according to the profession or manner of life which follows on a University course, but in any event it is clear that the present system of bestowing medals and scholarships may do great injustice, and that this important work of stamping men's abilities and attainmentsought to be more carefully executed.

Editorial Notes.

A letter from Mr. A. H. Young in another column points out the necessity of making a more systematic study of Elocution, and indicates one way in which this might be done. Our correspondent asks the students to take steps to induce the Philadelphia School of Oratory to hold its summer session in Toronto. The lectures delivered by its professors are considered to be good, and we think the matter worthy of attention.

A meeting of the Directorate of the University was held last week to consider various matters in connection with the printing of the paper. In consequence of the change of management in 'Grip' Company, where the paper has been formerly printed, it was decided to give the contract to the publishing house of Ellis & Moore, formerly of 'Grip.' It was on account of the arrangements necessary to complete this change that the 'VARSITY did not appear last week.

We learn from the *University Gazette* that the graduates of McGill, equally with ourselves, feel the need, and see the advantages, of a club. The *Gazette* hopes to see the establishment of such an institution in Montreal next fall. We also have grounds for hoping for the foundation of a club here about the same time. In a few days a circular will be sent to every one of our graduates and of the graduates of all universities in the Province asking for his opinion as to the best basis of operations, and for his subscription. If the response to this circular is satisfactory, no time will be lost by the committee having the preliminaries in hand, in laying before graduates and undergraduates a definite scheme, for the successful carrying out of which only a slight display of enthusiasm and willingness to work will be necessary. We wish McGill all the success we are ourselves striving for.

The annual *Conversazione* of the Literary and Scientific Society of University College will be held this year on Thursday, the 14th of February, and the University banquet on the following evening. These two events will no doubt form the most important occasion of the year. The day of the banquet (Friday) was fixed upon as the most convenient for country

graduates, and many have already promised to take advantage of it. The *conversazione* is always a marked success. The banquet will be the same, if the energies of the committee having charge of its arrangements can make it so. In the work of both, graduates and undergraduates will co-operate, and that heartily. The banquet this year is intended to be the first of an annual series, and for this reason alone it deserves the support and attendance of all interested either in our University or in the College with which it is most intimately connected.

The Glee Club is, we understand, to contribute several numbers to the programme of the *Conversazione*. Those who heard the Club on its last appearance in public—at the Debate in December—will agree with us that too much cannot be done in the way of practice. On that occasion energy was the only commendable feature in the singing of the Club, and expression, time, and even tune, were sacrificed apparently for the sake of making as much noise as possible. The excuse for this should certainly not be forgotten, namely, that Mr. Torrington was not with the Club. But even with this allowance, we believe we are warranted in saying that, unless there is great improvement, the singing of the Club will be much inferior to that of former years. It would be a good idea for the Glee Club to practice up some three or four good songs for the banquet. A few well-produced choruses would be most acceptable on that evening, and a pleasant relief to necessary formality of such occasions.

University News.

THE LATE MR. E. N. HUGHES.

It is with the deepest regret that we are called upon to chronicle in this, our first number after the holiday season, the death of one who has been prominent in college circles for several years past. We refer to the late Mr. Edgar A. Hughes, who died of typhoid fever at his father's residence, Waterloo on Christmas Day.

For some three years Mr. Hughes pursued an Arts course in the University, but immediately previous to his death was attending the lectures on Civil Engineering. It was not, however, as a student alone that he was known in our circles; in all that makes up our real college life, he took a deep and active interest. At the time of his death he was President of the University Glee Club, for which he had acted as Secretary during the year 1881-82, and will be remembered as one of the stage-chorus in the Greek play produced two years ago. As a foot-ball player Mr. Hughes was known even beyond our Province, being regarded as one of Canada's most skilful players, and to those who have watched with any interest the University matches for the past several years the name of E. N. Hughes must be familiar. In the Rugby and Association games alike, he was easily among the foremost players in the Dominion and had been named as one of a prospective team for a series of matches in Europe next season. Of the University Association Club he was for several years President. He was also a member of the 'VARSITY Stock Company, for the prosperity of which he was at all times solicitous.

If we had nothing further to say of our deceased companion our regret at losing one so valuable to college society would be profound. But our grief is more than this. Those who knew E. N. Hughes could not fail to admire and love him for sterling qualities, for a life always characterized by a high sense of honor, a purity and refinement not likely to be marked and appreciated more than in a college circle.

To the bereaved family, most of whom are themselves lying upon beds of sickness, we offer what consolation we can. This assurance, at least, we give, that not to them alone has this calamity brought deep grief. We, too, though most of us are personally unknown to the afflicted relations, share in their sorrow; nor will the memory of the departed youth be ever effaced from our minds.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. T. Hughes, brother of the above, well-known to all the undergraduates, as a member of the Berlin football team who played on our lawn last year, died yesterday from the same disease.

EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the result of the College examinations held before Christmas:—

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS.

1st Class—Stratton, A. W.
2nd Class—1, Miller, W. L.; 2, Crawford, J.; 3, Hunter, W.; 4, McNamara, G. R.
2nd Class—Beaty, T.; Bruce, H. B.; Drew, E. W.; Duff, J. A.; Halstead, T. H.; Hughes, J.; Johnston, R. L.; Keeler, A. J.; Kelly, M. V.; Nesbitt, W. H.; Reed, E. H.; Rosebrugh, J. R.; Stuart, J. C.; White, W. T. To take supplementary examination in Latin Prose—McKay, R. B.; Avery, C. H.; McMillan, J. R.

LATIN, ONLY.

3rd Class—Aikins, H. A.; Fèrè, G. A.; Hardie, E. J.; Kennedy, J. H.; McArthur, R. A.; McLean, J. S.; Smith, A. G.

MATHEMATICS.

1st Class—1, Duff, J. A.; 2, Stuart, J. C.
2nd Class—1, Avery, C. H.; 2, Rosebrugh, T. R.; 3, Keeler, A. J.; 4, Beath, T.
3rd Class—Aikins, H. A.; Bruce, H. B.; Colquhoun, W. E.; Crawford, J.; Drew, E. W.; Fèrè, G. A.; Fleury, W. J.; Garvin, J. A.; Halstead, T. H.; Hardie, C. J.; Hobson, H. P.; Hunter, W.; Hughes, J.; Johnston, R. S.; Kelly, M. V.; Kennedy, J. H.; Kent, N.; MacLaren, H.; MacLean, J. S.; McKay, R. B.; Mann; J. R.; McArthur, R. A.; McDonald, W. J.; McMillan, J. A.; Miller, W. L.; Nesbitt, W. H.; Potts, R. B.; Redden, F. A. C.; Reed, G. H.; Russell, N. H.; Smith, A. G.; Stratton, A. W.; Sutherland, W. L.; White, W. T.; Willmott, W. E.; Talling, M. P.

ENGLISH.

1st Class.—1, Hardie, C. J., and Kelly, M. P., (æq.); 3, Fèrè, G. A.; 4, Kent, N.; 5, Hunter, W.
2nd Class.—1, Kennedy, J. H.; 2, Keeler, A. J.; 3, McNamara, F. R.; 4, Smith, A. G.; 5, Hodgins, F. B., and McLean, J. S., (æq.).
3rd Class.—Aikins, H. A., Avery, E. H., Beath, J., Bruce, H. B., Colquhoun, W. E., Crawford, J., Drew, E. W., Duff, J. A., Fleury, W. J., Garvin, J. A., Halstead, T. H., Hill, G. W., Hobson, H. B., Hughes, J., Johnston, R. L., McArthur, R. A., McDonald, W. J., MacKay, R. B., McMillan, J. A., Mann, J., Miller, W. L., Nesbitt, W. H., Potts, R. B., Redden, T. A. C., Rosebrugh, T. R., Russell, N. H., Stratton, A. W., Stuart, J. C., Sutherland, W. J., Talling, M. P., White, W. T., Willmott, W. E.

FRENCH.

1st Class.—Fèrè, G. A., and Kennedy, J. H., (æq.); 3, Kent, N.; 4, Smith, A. G.; 5, Hardie, C. J., and McArthur, R. A., (æq.); 7, Hunter, W.
2nd Class.—1, McLean, J. S.; 2, McNamara, F. R.; Garvin, J. A.
3rd Class.—1, Aikins, H. A.; 2, Hobson, H. P.; 3, Kelly, M. T.; 4, Redden, F. A. C., and Hodgins, T. B., (æq.); 6, Hill, T. W.; 7, Bruce, H. B.; 8, Talling, M. T., and McLaren, H., (æq.); 10, McDonald, W. J., and McMillan, (æq).

BIOLOGY.

3rd Class,—Potts, R. B., McKeown, P. W. H.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS.

1st Class.—1, Mustard, W. P.; 2, Shiell, R.; 3, McBrady, W.
2nd Class.—1, Johnston, W.; 2, Gourlay, R.; 3, Smith, A. A.; 4, Hird, W.; 5, Hume, W.
3rd Class.—Bell, J.; Cronyn, H. B.; Duncan, J. D.; Hamilton, A.; Harvey, H.; Morrin, W.; Needham, E.; White, J.

LATIN ONLY.

3rd Class.—Brathwaite, E. E.; Chamberlain, A. F.; Coates, D. H.; Elliott, T. E.; Fraser, C.; Graham, J. D.; King, R.; McMaster, J.; McPherson, F. F.; McKendrick, J. N.; Moore, A. H.; Needler, E. H.; Seymour, W. F.; Shearer, F. R.; Young, A. H.

MATHEMATICS

1st Class.—1, Bowerman, F. H.; 2, Martin, J. E.; 3, Fraser, C.; 4, Moore, A. H.
2nd Class.—1, McMaster, J.; 2, Stephens, W.; 3, Seymour, W. F.; 4, Chambers, G.; 5, Graham, J. D.; 6, Campbell, A., and Sanderson, I. (æq.); 8, McGourlay, R., and McKendrick, H. N. (æq.); 10, Braithwaite, E. E.; 11, Coates, D. H.

HISTORY.

1st Class.—1, Young, A. H.; 2, Chamberlain, A. F.; 3, Shearer, F. R.
2nd Class.—1, Needler, E. H.; 2, McPherson, F. F.
3rd Class.—Hume, W.

FRENCH.

3rd Class.—1, Poole, J. I.; 2, Mier, M. F.

BIOLOGY.

1st Class.—1, Dewar, W.; 2, Clarke, C. P., Bell, G., and Chambers, G. (æq.); 5, McKenzie, J. I.
2nd Class.—1, Fife, J. A.; 2, Laing, R. T.; 4, Roche, T. I.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS.

1st Class—1, Walker, W. H.; 2, Haviland, H. T.; 3, Logan, W. M.
3rd Class—Chisholm, W. C.; Evans, J. W.; Gilmour, J.; Mickle, G.; Morphy, E. E.; Muir, M. F.; Poole, J. J.; *Short, J. *To take out a supplemental paper in Euripides Bacch.

MATHEMATICS.

3rd Class—1, Muir, M. F.; 2, Poole, J. J.

BIOLOGY.

1st Class—1, Shutt, F. T.; 2, Walmsley, T.; 3, Kendrick; E. B.

FOURTH YEAR.

CLASSICS.

1st Class—1, Little, R. A.; 2, Holmes, G. W.; 3, Lindley, W. J. J.
2nd Class—Passmore, A. D.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The third public meeting of the year was held by the above Society in Convocation Hall, on Friday evening, January 18th, Hon. T. W. Anglin in the chair. The usual large and enthusiastic audience filled the hall.

Instead of a chorus from the Glee Club, Mr. J. F. Brown rendered in an excellent manner a solo, "I fear no foe," and in answer to a hearty encore gave "The warrior bold."

Mr. F. H. Sykes followed with a thoughtful and elegantly rendered essay on 'Percy Bysshe Shelley.'

Mr. Henderson's rendition of the address of Sergt. Buzfuz was excellent, the reader entering thoroughly into the spirit of the piece. In response to a repeated encore he gave 'The death of Marmion.'

The duet 'Love and War' by Messrs. Frost and Morphy, formed a very pleasing feature of the evening, and was loudly encored. The debate on the question 'That Home Rule would not be advantageous to Ireland' was carried on by only two gentlemen, owing to the unfortunate illness of Mr. J. G. Holmes, to compensate for whose absence Mr. Cosgrave also withdrew. However a very spirited discussion was maintained by Mr. Leslie, affirmative, and Mr. G. W. Holmes negative. Mr. Anglin in summing up, expressed himself decidedly in favor of the negative, and added some of his own views on the subject, in which he, being an Irishman himself, takes a deep interest. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the singing of 'God Save the Queen' by the Glee Club brought a very successful public meeting to its close.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The first regular meeting of this Club for Easter term was held on Tuesday evening last, Principal Buchan, of Upper Canada College, in the chair. The subject for the evening was Shakespeare's Comedy *The Tempest*.

An excellent representation of Act 2, Scene II., was given with Mr. McMechan as Trinculo, Mr. Kent as Caliban, and Mr. Fèrè as Stephano—the latter character being very well interpreted.

Mr. H. J. Hamilton followed with a recitation from Act 5, and, considering the difficulty of catching the proper expression which is required for Prospero 'laying down his wand' and abjuring his magic, he did well.

Essays were then in order, a short one being read by Mr. Young on the history of the play. Mr. Sykes gave a very interesting and well-written production which was entitled 'A few general remarks on the play.' In this he found fault with those who wanted to find a missing link in Caliban. Papers on the characters were then read by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Robinette.

the former devoting a good deal of attention to Miranda.

The chairman then made some very instructive remarks on the play, which were prefaced by a few words on the benefits of such a society as the Modern Language Club. Several members then criticized the essays, and expressed their opinions, after which a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

There was such a good attendance of students that the committee proposes to have a similar programme at the next English meeting.

The next meeting will be conducted in French.

QUICQUID AGUNT.

Says the Doctor to Jap
'Here, I'll have none of that,'
As the heathen of whiskey was taking his fill,
With a satisfied sigh
As he finished the rye
Says the heathen, 'Be Jabers, I don't think you will.'

And now the country paper tells us how the village Freshman has succeeded in taking honors in all the pass subjects.

The Residence Band has been resuscitated for 1884, and shows a marked improvement since last year, having engaged the services of a renowned Professor from Kingsville as conductor. They made their first appearance Tuesday evening, when they serenaded the Freshmen. It may be here mentioned that the latter are doing as well as may be expected under the circumstances and will be able to be around in a few days.

The drill class commenced again this term on Tuesday evening last in Convocation Hall.

Tuesday was pay day for scholarship men.

Students generally will be pleased to learn that Professor Vines who is at Santa Barbara, is rapidly recovering his health.

Mr. Arthur Stevenson has resumed his attendance at lectures.

A meeting of the undergraduates was held in Moss Hall on Wednesday last to elect two men from each year for the purpose of representing the undergraduates on the Banquet committee. Mr. Cane in the chair. There was a large attendance, which augurs well for the success of the Banquet. The following were elected: Fourth year, Messrs. Frost and Wigle; Third year, Irving and Mercer; Second year, Edgar and Marshall; First year, McArthur and Hodgins.

At the meeting of the Conversazione Committee on Tuesday afternoon the reports and estimates of the various sub-committees were presented and adopted. On motion of Mr. Creelman it was decided to hold the Conversazione on the evening of Thursday, February 14th. This was done in order to have the Conversazione at about the same time as the University Banquet.

Even a worm will turn—up in the Residence cabbage.

In the report of the Conversazione committee published in our issue of December the 15th, we accidentally omitted the name of Mr. J. McGillivray, who is, instead of Professor Wright, the convener of the sub-committee of invitation.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the column headed 'Notices.'

PERSONAL.

Andrew Stevenson, B.A., '83, has severed his connection with Pickering College, and has succeeded Mr. Thompson at Upper Canada College.

It is with pleasure we chronicle the election of Dr. J. Morrison, of the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington, D. C., as a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, of London, England. Before leaving Canada Dr. Morrison was becoming widely known as a successful High School master and a mathematician of unusual ability. His 'Trigonometry,' which is widely circulated in the States, and which was promised authorisation by the late Minister of Education, and his contributions to scientific journals, brought his name before the U. S. Navy authorities and secured his appointment to his present lucrative position and extended field of research. In conjunction with the well-known astronomer, Prof. Newcomb, Dr. Morrison is issuing several works on the mathematics. We learn also that he is about to receive further honor by the bestowal of the degree of Ph. D. from an American

University. Dr. Morrison is the first Canadian ever elected Fellow of the R. A. Society, and the distinction has been conferred on only five mathematicians on this continent. *Alma Mater floruit.*

College News.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The greater number of our students returned to work on the 8th inst., and 'Old Trinity' has assumed her usual busy life, the boys settling down to their work with a will and determination which bids defiance to any coming examination.

All report enjoyable holidays, with the regulation quota of charming parties, excellent skating, and sleighing parties.

We are pleased to notice the faces of new-comers amongst us, also the return of several Primary men, who were not present during Fall Term. In all, we are strengthened by the addition of ten to our ranks.

The Committee of the Literary and Scientific Society have arranged an excellent programme for the next meeting, Jan. 26th, among which will be songs, choruses, readings, etc., also an interesting debate is expected on the subject of Typhoid Fever.

Mr. J. C. Ball, Trinity's representative at the Western Medical School banquet, is said to have delivered the address of the evening. Trinity to the front as usual.

The Faculty have their announcement out for the summer session. Judging from the gentlemen appointed to lecture in the various departments, and from the number of those signifying their intention of taking it, this session will be a grand success.

Mr. Breman, secretary of the Gymnasium, has procured two sets of boxing gloves for the use of members, which, added to a goodly collection of gymnastic apparatus, afford excellent exercise to our athletic medicos.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Nearly all the students of this college have returned once more to work after recuperating themselves during the Christmas vacation, and many are the expressions seen upon the different countenances. The fresh bloom on the 1st year man's cheek has not quite disappeared and the thought which buoys him up is that 'it will only be three months more before the odious name of freshman will be forever inapplicable to me.' A great contrast, however, presents itself upon the senior's face. Here, where a moment ago we saw the 'bloom of youth' upon the freshman, we see the pale, thoughtful, sunken cheek of the student denoting nights spent in work which he hopes at the end of the term will fit him to meet with success his examinations and his patients.

The Hospital now presents a very cheerful appearance with its mottoes and evergreen decorations, almost covering the old stately walls which have seen so much of sickness and death.

We are pleased to state that during the holidays the visitors to this institution have not been few, for numbers of all ranks, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, have thought it their duty to come and with cheerful words and kind feelings inspire hope into the bosom of those lying dispirited, sick, and perhaps dying. Among these were the Marquis of Lansdowne and party, who we believe contributed liberally to the sufferers by the late Humber accident.

Dr. Draper, house-surgeon, has not sufficiently recovered from his illness to resume his duties, but is progressing favorably. Mr. Carr, of the T. S. M., is at present taking his place. The T. S. M. Literary Society intend holding an open meeting on Friday evening, the 18th inst., for which we believe a rare literary and musical programme will be provided.

One of our most popular professors, Dr. Uzzial Ogden is spending his holidays in no less a pleasant way than a 'honey-moon,' and we are not a little surprised to say that some of the noble representatives of the first year have followed his example and report 'a very pleasant time.'

The lectures on Dermatology by Dr. Graham, and Ophthalmology by Dr. Reeve, have begun, and the courses on Psychology and Sanitary Science will soon be in order, so that the senior begins to think that his time will be taken up entirely.

KNOX COLLEGE.

A large majority of the students seems to have returned with buoyant step and lightsome heart, well fitted to grapple with the examination giant, but a few—a few—have, since their

re-appearance, relapsed into their study-chairs as if their soci-ality had been frozen by the recent cold or they had left behind them that important part of their anatomy, their organ of cheerfulness.

We gladly welcome to our Alma Mater Jno. McKay, B.A., of '82, Toronto University, and J. R. Campbell, B.A. of '82 Queen's University, who have entered the classes of 1st year theology; also Mr. Rogers, 1st year University.

The Glee Club are busily practising for a concert to be given at Weston Jan. 17th.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

DEAR 'VARSITY,—As I concluded my last letter by leaving you to pass judgment upon the principles which Mr. Morris had been advancing at Oxford, it will not be out of place this week to commence by telling you that Mr. Morris is soon to deliver a lecture at Cambridge on the same subject, "Art under the Plu-tocracy," in which, no doubt, his Socialistic principles will again be advanced. The lecture is to be given on Monday next, at our 'Union,'—an excellent reading and debating club, which takes its name from the fact of being a united Oxford and Cambridge in-stitution.

Socialism naturally leads to *sociality*, which brings to my mind a most delightful *reunion* of the Australians and their friends (from both Universities) which took place last week. The oc-casion was the second annual dinner given by the Cambridge Australasian Club. This Club, which has only been in existence for about a year, was formed in order to afford men coming up to the 'Varsity from the Australasian Colonies a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with one another than they had pre-viously, and the scheme has been so successful that Oxford is discussing the advisability of following our example.

The seemingly unbounded dramatic zeal which I mentioned a week or two ago as having broken out among the undergrad-uates has now extended even to the colleges of the fair sex. On Saturday last the students of Girton (a young ladies' college which is familiarly known as 'Girton') performed the *Electra* of Sophocles, in their gymnasium, before an audience which alas! was restricted to 'ladies, fathers of students, and classical lec-turers of the College. The music written by Mendelssohn for the *Antigone* was adapted to the *Electra*, and the whole perfor-mance is said to have been most successful.

I must conclude this letter by telling you a very good joke which originated at the Oxford 'Union.' At the last weekly de-bate one of the members made a very rhetorical speech in sup-port of his motion; whereupon the opposer got up and said that his opponents speech reminded him of Euclid's definition of a line—that which has *length* without *breadth*, and *lies* evenly be-tween its *extreme points*.

Yours as ever,
T. C. S. M.

General College Notes.

Matthew Arnold lectured at Berlin, Jan. 16.

A Latin play is contemplated for next term at Princetown.
—*Ex.*

The law against secret societies at Vanderbilt University has been removed.

Texas University has the largest college endowment, namely, \$5,250,000 and 1,000,000 acres of land.—*Ex.*

Judging from the number of plays recently produced by the English Universities, the dramatic element must be in the ascendant.

The December number of the *University Monthly* wisely advocates the establishing of a residence in connection with Fredericton University.

A large swimming tank will probably be added to the Harvard College gymnasium, which will enable the students to cultivate the useful art.—*Ex.*

Miss Alice Freeman, president of the Wellesley College, is described as slight and girlish in figure, with a youthful face. She is a doctor of philosophy.—*Cornell Sun.*

There has been going the rounds of the College newspapers the following, 'There are no papers edited by students of English

Universities.' What about the Oxford and Cambridge *Under-graduates' Journal*?

'Mamma, you should avoid extremes,' remarks a philosophic boy, when his mother boxed his jaws. 'Very well, my son, I shall strike a happy medium,' and she forthwith stretched him across her knees.—*Ex.*

At Oxford, the Philothespian Club has successfully produced the *Merchant of Venice* and at Cambridge, Girton College has played the *Electra* of *Sophocles*, the music of '*Antigone*' being adapted to it. It is proposed, also, to present the "Birds" of *Aristophanes* shortly.

Amherst College has a gymnasium, over which is placed a special professor who oversees the drill of each class, and whose duty it is to examine privately every member of the college once a year, and take statistics of his condition, growth, etc. Attendance is compulsory.

The fourth year of the Harvard Annex has demonstrated that the undertaking may fairly be regarded as no longer an experiment. The success of this form of collegiate education for women is said to be assured. A fund of \$67,000, has been ob-tained by the ladies of the Executive Committee.—*Scholastic.*

The new edition of 'Students' Songs,' comprising the *twenty-first thousand*, has just been published by Moses King of Cambridge. The collection comprises over sixty of the jolly songs as now sung at all leading colleges in America. It has the full music for all the songs and airs, compiled by Wm. H. Hills, (Harvard, 1880).

Apropos of the recent discussion in the 'VARSITY on the modern languages, we noticed at a meeting held in New York, the professors of modern languages refused to pass a resolution, setting forth that it was the sense of the meeting that colleges should introduce a system of conversation in Ger-man and French, practical, instead of the theoretical study of the languages.

FOOTBALL IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Five years ago and previously the only football played by Uni-versity College was a sort of go-as-you-please game. It consisted in hitting, kicking, bouncing, throwing, in fact in forcing the ball in any possible way, except carrying, towards the opponents' goal. To make matters a little more lively the players were allowed to indulge in the pleasures of hacking and tripping, and this too quite irrespec-tive of the whereabouts of the ball. The number of players on each side was unlimited, the more the merrier. Off side was unknown, every player was supposed to be on side. Such a game, though a capital method for getting exercise, was entirely devoid of all skill. Accordingly a general feeling of dissatisfaction began to gain preva-lence about five years ago. The trouble was what rules to select. There were the supporters of the Rugby Union on the one hand, and of the Association on the other, each desirous of the adoption of their own rules. Knox College and some of the outsiders went Association. The rest of the outsiders, the Toronto men almost to a man, sup-ported Rugby Union, while the Residence was divided. On the whole, as far as regards numbers, the Association having the best of it. Such was the state of affairs at the close of the season of '75. In the spring of '76 a football convention was announced, to be held in Toronto. A meeting was held at College, and Messrs. Harstien and Aikens sent as representatives of University College. The general impression among Rugby Unionists was that this meeting had been hurried through so as to prevent them from representing their views. The convention adopted the rules as played by the Scottish Associa-tion, but as this meeting was held in the spring nothing was done until the following autumn, when a notice was put up in the Hall calling the usual meeting of undergraduates for the purpose of elect-ing officers for the football club. The day for the meeting arrived. Rugby Unionists turned out in full force, but only a few of the Asso-ciationists put in an appearance. Accordingly an adjournment was made till a later date in order that there might be a more represen-tative meeting. The adjourned meeting took place, the Association-ists this time being in the majority. The adoption of the Association rules was moved and carried, and the club organized with Mr. Dodds as captain. The feeling on the subject, which had all this time con-tinued to run very high, was increased by a knowledge of the fact that the defeated party would have to play the game adopted by their more successful opponents, as the number of football players was not then sufficiently large to form two clubs. Accordingly when the Association Club was started some of the Rugby Unionists refused to have anything to do with it, and withdrew in a huff. During the

season of '76 the Association was the only game played. The following autumn the usual notice was again put up in the Hall. At the meeting which ensued the Rugby Unionists were in the majority, and when Mr. McCaul rose to propose the repeal of the rules adopted the previous year, and the adoption of the Rugby Union rules, he was greeted by loud and long continued applause. The victory therefore remained in the hands of the Unionists. They had procured the adoption of their own rules and had gained the moral support due to their being able to adopt the name of the University College Football Club, which entailed also a priority of right to the ground. The Associationists virtually acknowledged their defeat by calling a meeting, some time later, of those interested in the Association game, and by starting another club under the name of the University College Football Association. For the dispute of the previous year had brought football into such prominence in the College as to render the establishment of two clubs a tolerable success. The greatly increasing number of students has, each ensuing year, greatly added to the membership of both clubs. Under the captaincy of Mr. J. H. M. Campbell, Rugby Union during this its first year made considerable advance, many successful matches being played before the end of the season. Great success also attended the efforts of the Association. But the old wound had not yet closed. The two clubs still regarded each other with a good deal of bitterness and jealousy. The success, however, which continued to attend all their efforts, showed that there was plenty of material for both games, and greatly tended to eliminate all ill-feeling. In fact it had put all in such high good humour that in the following year, '78, when a joint committee of the two clubs was proposed for the purpose of arranging on what days each club should have the use of the ground no one raised a dissentient voice. The meeting was held, and the reconciliation was complete. The Rugby Union Club waived the claim of a priority of right to the ground, and henceforth became known as the University College Rugby Union Football Club, thus removing the last bone of contention.

Such is a brief sketch of the history of football in University College during the most eventful period of its growth. Both clubs have prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations and the present season opens with every prospect of continued success. So far I have spoken of both clubs, and I trust, impartially; the rest of my remarks shall be confined to Rugby Union.

In the year '78 Rugby Union made still further progress under the captaincy of Mr. McCaul. In fact to his energy is chiefly due the high position which the club now takes among other Rugby Union clubs of the Province. In all the matches which his team played this year they gained decided victories with but one exception, and this exception, a match with Trinity College, resulted in a draw in favour of the University club. In the following year Mr. Gwynne was elected captain. During this season the team for the first time left home for the purpose of playing Ann Arbor University at Detroit. The game, one of the toughest our men ever played, ended in a draw. Not a single run in or touch down was made during the whole game.

In the spring of 1880 a meeting of the club was held and a committee appointed to draw up a constitution for the club. The constitution then framed was subsequently adopted and all the proceedings of the club reduced to system. This year is also remarkable for being that in which the subject of a Canadian Football Union was first mooted. Our club resolved to take the initiation, and, after having talked it over amongst themselves, determined to issue invitations to all Canadian clubs playing Rugby Union to send delegates to a meeting to be held in Toronto June 12, 1880. The object of the Union is to encourage the game in Canada and to facilitate the meeting of distant clubs for yearly matches. The arrangements are not yet quite completed, but there is every prospect of its being in full working order this autumn.

I have purposely abstained in these remarks from drawing any comparisons between the two games, I mean Rugby Union and Association, not merely from a desire to refrain from renewing any of the ill-feeling that previously existed, but also from a belief that the two games are adapted to very different turns of mind and that no amount of argument will persuade a lover of the one that the other is the superior game. But for me, give me the excitement of the scrimmage, the run, the tackling, in a word of the rollicking sport of Rugby Union.

HOW TO BECOME A MEDALLIST.

Some people think brains are an indispensable requisite; this is an egregious error. It is true that a man of utter stupidity, unless possessed of marvellous powers of perseverance and self-denial, rarely becomes a medallist, but any man of average intelligence who is willing to confine his entire energies in the narrow groove of a particular

honor course, has every prospect of obtaining a medal in his particular department. It is largely a matter of chicanery and good-luck—though occasionally by a rare fluke the best man does obtain the prize. Generally *palman qui meruit* has to content himself with a back seat. It was more my misfortune than my fault that I became a medallist. For my own part I was sincerely anxious to obtain a true and intimate knowledge of the classics; I was deeply impressed with Homer, and a great admirer of Horace, Lucretius, and Cicero, but my friends who had scraped and saved to give me the advantage of a "University training," would never have forgiven me if I had not taken a high place on the class-lists, and I accordingly determined to sacrifice education and knowledge to the obtaining of dead sea fruit in the shape of a medal. The thing is easily done. It is a mere trick, more or less disagreeable according to the amount of brains of the aspirant. In the first place, make it an invariable rule to ascertain as early as possible the name of your examiner. Then obtain all the information about him that you can—his favorite studies, his peculiar idiosyncracies, the professors and lecturers at whose feet he imbibed his knowledge. If he has written any books, or set any examination papers, he is entirely at your mercy. Never forget that, with a fair amount of study and the advantage of college lectures, the chances are ten to one that you know infinitely more about the subject than the gentleman who is to examine. Occasionally you may be caught, but in one way or another you should be able to form a fair estimate of the mental calibre and learning of your examiners. It is merely a calculation of probabilities. An examiner can only set a certain series of questions; as soon as you have ascertained his peculiar line of thought, you have the game in your own hands, if you play your cards with even the skill of mediocrity. Thus, suppose your examiner in classics to be a certain High School master, with, as is often the case, an insatiable *cacoethes scribendi*. You notice that he revels in such intricate problems as the roll of Penelope's suitors—the names of the ships that bore the Greeks to Troy, with the ports from which they hailed—the verbs which augment in *ei*, and so on. It is no doubt tiresome and useless to cram up the notes to his plagiarized editions, but a medal of glittering gold or virgin silver will be the reward of your labours—and what more worthy ambition can inspire your soul than this? Another thing worth remembering is this. You are generally given an option between a paper on *verse* or on *grammar*. Now, grammar is essential to one's knowledge of any language—it requires careful study and severe analysis—but don't think of wasting your time over it if you aspire to a medal. Always take verse. The examiners never know anything about it, and you have only got to cram up a few lines of elegiacs from Ovid, and sapphics and alcaics from Horace, to be able to string together a lot of words into the desired metre. Or take some book of Latin verse, and learn one or two pieces by rote. Of course you will write utter nonsense, but if you get the metre right, which I assure you is a mere trick, the examiner will never know the difference, and you will probably obtain double the percentage your more painstaking but less astute competitors will succeed in scoring on their grammar papers. As for prose—with a very moderate grounding, and a knack of using a few favorite constructions of your examiners', and in Greek throwing in an occasional particle, whether appropriate or not, you can no doubt succeed in persuading them that your powers are only limited by the short space of time at your disposal. Every trade has its tricks. In Natural Science, in which your examiner is pretty certain to have published some essay or "original research," carefully avoid noticing the discoveries of his contemporaries, and drag in on all occasions some reference to his labours in the cause of Modern Science. He may have a trilobite, to which his name is attached as a specific appellation. Mention it whenever you have a fair opportunity. Some rival professor may have invented a new test for some chemical or mineral—carefully avoid it.

If Modern Languages or Honor English be the object of your ambition, it is easy to ascertain your examiner's favorite authors. He may have an idiotic way of reading verse—e.g.,

"When around thee dy.....ing,
Autumn leaves are ly.....ing,
Oh, then remember me.....ah!"

Acquire it. All these little things count. I nearly missed my medal through the astuteness of one of my competitors, who learned some time before the examination the name of the work on which the examiner mainly depended for information in regard to a particular branch of the subject. It is true we honor men were all very friendly, and worked together in great harmony, but all is fair in love and war, and an advantage like this, in the grand struggle for distinction, should never be abused, even if you do succeed in gaining a march on your unsuspecting colleagues. In mathematics I found the only method for one of my mediocre abilities to pursue was to sit behind some other fellow, and copy his

papers. It requires but little ingenuity to disguise the fact that your papers are the work of another man's brains, and I have no sympathy with the man who is idiot enough to copy so exactly that he gives the game away, and gets both himself and his obliging friend into trouble.

Any man of average intelligence ought to be able to checkmate an examiner. The examiner's hand must be more or less known to the candidate before he sits down to his desk. It has always puzzled me to understand how so many men with such tremendous chances in their favor can manage annually to get plucked.

"GOLD MEDALLIST."

ENERGY.

Read by J. M. Clark, B. A., before the U. C. Mathematical and Physical Society.

Prof. Tait, the eminent Natural Philosopher, says that in the physical world, besides the inevitable time and space, there are but four elementary ideas, viz: Matter, force, position and motion. This statement seems open to very serious objections. Though time may from one point of view be regarded as one of the conceptional elements of motion, and as such has been justly denominated the great independent variable, yet to the physicist it can not be regarded as by any means an elementary idea. This will be apparent if we remember the conventional measure of time universally employed. That measure shows that time is recognized not as a primordial idea, but as a very complex conception involving motion, position and space. Further, it seems utterly inconsistent with what is now known of the nature of force to regard it as an elementary idea. If matter be really inert the only rational use of the word force is to denote certain mechanical facts of motion. We may therefore regard space, matter, position and motion as the only elementary ideas in the physical world.

In looking on these ideas as elementary we must avoid the fallacy of regarding them as absolute and independent. This would be to run counter to the well-established principle of mental science that all knowledge is relative.

The nature of our mental constitutions is such that nothing in and by itself can possibly become an object of cognition. Hastening to obey Newton's warning of 'Beware of Metaphysics,' let us now proceed to analyze the idea of energy and to determine its place in reference to the four ideas above mentioned. Before doing this it is necessary to deal with the preliminary question. Are there two essentially different kinds of energy, kinetic and potential? If potential energy be defined to be the energy of position, its existence is utterly inconsistent with the proposition that matter is inert—a proposition the truth of which lies at the foundation of Modern Physics. Newton has justly said "That one body may act upon another at a distance through a vacuum, without the mediation of anything else by and through which their action may be conveyed from one to another, is so great an absurdity that no man who has in philosophical matters a competent faculty of thinking can ever fall into it." From this it inevitably follows that no body or system of bodies can possess energy merely by virtue of its position, or, in other words, by virtue of the distances of its parts from all other bodies. In this sense, therefore, potential energy involves a contradiction in terms. But if we regard potential energy as a convenient name for those kinds of energy whose nature is not yet understood, the term is convenient and admissible, though liable to create considerable confusion.

There are not, therefore, two distinct kinds of energy—energy of motion and energy of position. The distinction can have no possible fundamental difference for its basis. But energy may be conveniently divided into two kinds, viz: Energy whose nature we in some measure understand and called kinetic, and energy of whose nature we know comparatively little, but which we regard as dependent on position, not that this dependence is an ultimate physical fact, but that it is a secondary or conventional mark, which in the absence of more definite knowledge it is convenient to adopt. Premising this as the nature of potential energy, let us now address ourselves to the problem of finding in what relation the idea of energy stands to the four elementary ideas of space, matter, position and motion.

A very little reflection on the nature of energy will make it manifest that the idea of energy involves as its conceptual elements matter and motion, or, to express the same thing mathematically, the energy of a body is a function of the quantity of matter or mass of the body and its motion, and is measured by the product of the mass and half the square of the velocity added to the quantity of energy generally called potential.

From what has preceded it will be seen that the all-pervading

medium, unfortunately known as the luminiferous ether, is regarded as matter since it necessarily possesses inertia, the distinguishing test of matter. On account of the important part played in Modern Physics by this medium, which pervades not only interstellar but also intermolecular and interatomic space, it is of the greatest moment that this fact, which is so often disregarded with disastrous results, should be clearly realized. Its name, which is derived from its connection with the theory of light, does not at all suggest the varied functions which this mysterious ether is now supposed to fulfil. The recent investigations of Natural Philosophers tend very clearly to show that it acts as a medium for conveying not only light but also various kinds of energy, such as radiant heat, magnetic disturbances, &c. And further, that it plays a very important part in transforming one kind of energy into the various other forms. The well established fact that light is capable of producing various chemical changes shows that the vibrations of the ether particles, in which consists light, may be transformed into the motions of the atoms of bodies. Since all chemical changes result from accelerations of these motions. So important are the properties of the all pervading ether becoming that Tyndall predicts that the Physics of the future will be mainly occupied in their investigation.

Before proceeding to discuss the laws of energy it is well to mention the different forms in which it appears. There is first the only form of energy of which we become immediately cognizant by direct observation, namely, the energy which bodies possess by virtue of their translatory or rotational motions or the energy of mechanical motion. Next there is molecular energy, or the energy which bodies possess on account of the relative motions of their molecules.

Then comes atomic energy, resulting from the relative motions of the atoms of a body. Speaking generally, it may be said that alterations in motions of the first kind produce mechanical changes, in motions of the second kind physical changes, while variations in interatomic motions produce chemical changes.

Besides these there is the amount of energy which consists in the various undulatory movements of the luminiferous ether. Then there is what is generally called potential energy, which is in all probability really kinetic in its nature, but whose nature is as yet very inadequately understood.

It is now proposed to trace very briefly the history of the principle of the Conservation of Energy, which is perhaps the most magnificent reward of the researches of Modern Science. There can be no doubt that the theoretical foundation for the modern doctrine was distinctly and cleverly laid by Newton in his wonderful scholium to his Third Law of Motion. In this scholium and the commentary on it, Newton not only states the law of the conservation of energy so far as the state of experimental science in his day would permit, but also clearly anticipated the so-called modern principle of vis viva and D'Alembert's principle. No further advance of any moment seems to have been made till about a hundred years later. Davy proved by experiment that the production of heat did not involve the destruction of matter, and that heat was therefore not a peculiar kind of matter, but a form of energy. About the same time Rumford effected an approximate calculation based on experiment of the mechanical equivalent of heat. These experiments conclusively established the immateriality of heat, and that since mechanical work and heat might be taken as the measure of each other, they must be species of the same genus, and that gems we now know to be Energy.

To be continued.

Our Wallet.

GOING BACK TO COLLEGE.

(Dedicated to the W.L.C.)

BY NEMO.

THE 'VARSITY being anxious to secure a reliable account of the departure of the young ladies going back to college this week, sent the Poet down to the station. He has handed in the following harrowing list of what he heard and saw.

- "Just in time,"
- "Here's that tease"
- Gloved hand,
- Gentle squeeze.
- More girls,
- Osculation,
- Chocolate creams,
- "Graduation."