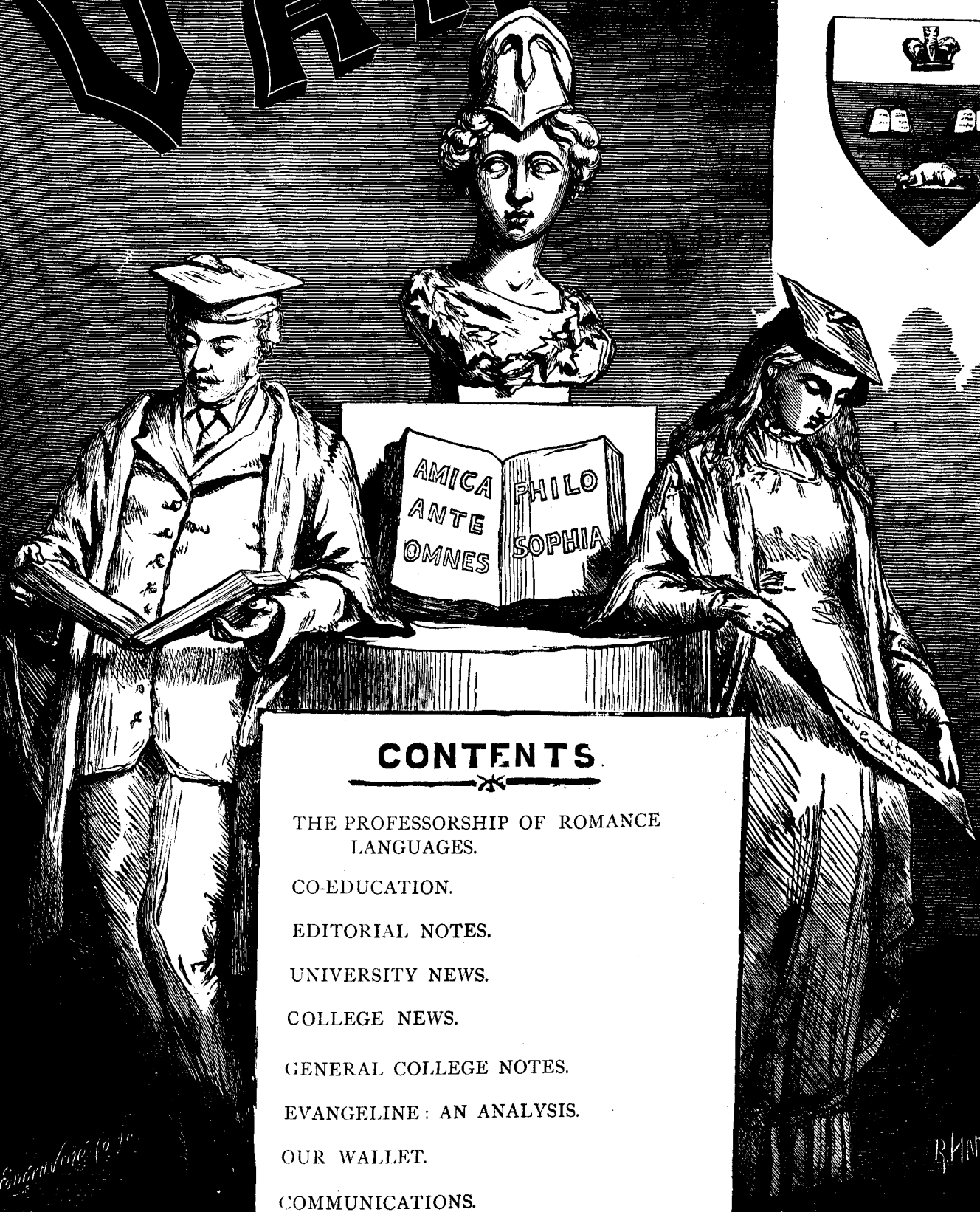


THE UNIVERSITY



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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, NOVEMBER 3, 1883.

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THE VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

VOL. IV. No. 5.

Nov. 3, 1883.

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CO-EDUCATION.

Such a dead set has been made by the advocates of co-education upon the Council of University College for refusing to admit young women to their lecture rooms conjointly with young men, that it is time to consider who is right in the matter. DR. WILSON, as the President of the Council, has had to bear the brunt of the obloquy which the opponents of any innovation have to submit to, while the advocates of the movement are eagerly pushing their idea apparently with the confidence of ultimate success. We feel bound to put on record our views on the subject—not without hesitation on some points, in view of some of the evidence adduced—but at the same time convinced of their soundness on the main issue. They may not please the most sanguine, but we cannot help that.

In the first place, both sides are united in desiring a higher education for women. Both aim at that end, and so far we agree with both. Now comes the divergence. The co-educators demand that women be allowed to mingle with the men in their class-room, attend the same lectures, pass the same examinations, compete for the same prizes. DR. WILSON says the demand is not to be granted. He says it is inexpedient—would tend to upset discipline. The co-educators rejoin—'Look at the colleges in the States where the results have been perfectly satisfactory.' If the argument rested on the question of discipline, we think the co-educators would have the best of it. For although it would add enormously to the responsibility of the management of a college, still, it could be done. But it seems to us there is a far graver difficulty, one quite apart from any matter of discipline or even morals. It is this: A University education is intended for men, and—supposing females equally entitled to it, as they are on principle—for women, not for boys and girls. Its object is to equip men and women to fight the battle of life. In the constitution of the race, men and women are essentially different. You cannot make a man feminine without weakening his mental power. You cannot make a woman masculine without destroying her greatest charm. Can a system of education be devised which shall answer for both? There is only one answer to that question. If it could, it would only be a system of compromise on both sides. The education for men must be more feminine, the education for women more masculine. Our present system is masculine, and is intended for men and suits men. The question, therefore, of Co-Education is only another phase of Women's Rights, and common sense disposes of that subject in its extreme view with much promptness.

In this aspect of the case we think DR. WILSON undoubtedly right, and we must confess we cannot see what possible answer the co-educators can have.

As for the *nec sinit esse ferus* part of their argument, women's society can be obtained elsewhere than in lecture rooms, and its softening and refining influence can be otherwise obtained.

What Co-Educators ask for is reasonable in one way. They want higher education for women. They wish that a woman should be something else than a frivolous doll—many women wish the same thing. We think it is a gross hardship on a most deserving class of the community that they should not have the opportunity. If their friends wish to help, let them join us in asking the country to establish a Woman's College. The women have as much right to it as the men have to a Men's College. But that is a very different question from putting them both into one College. What is more, we believe that women themselves would prefer their own separate Col-

lege, and were their opinion taken to-morrow we believe it would be almost unanimous against being educated in the same lecture-rooms with men. If this be so, and we challenge Co-Educators to deny that it is so, then a Women's College is only one more of the long list of claims which University College has upon the country to enable it to meet the requirements of the time. If the country is not educated up to the point of being prepared to spend money on a Woman's College, then we will go so far as to say, that we believe it would be better for the country to wait until it is educated up to the proper point, and let things go on as they are for another generation, than emasculate our system of education by trying to turn Hercules into Omphale and Omphale into Hercules. Many of our modern movements are based upon over-wrought sentimentality. We believe Co-Education to be just one of those movements, and therefore dangerous, and to be resisted. Perhaps it is the more dangerous because it appeals to some extent to chivalry, but we believe that however pretty it may be in theory, it will not stand the test of the realities of life.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

Our attention has been called to a supposed inconsistency in our two editorials of last week, in reference to the establishment of a Chair of Romance Languages in University College. No such inconsistency really exists. The first article favors the substitution of a Professorship of Modern Languages, by whatever name it may be called, in place of the present tutorial system, but holds that, if there be a question of lack of funds, no change should be attempted till those funds are forthcoming. The second, recognizing that there are serious financial objections, opposes the change for the present, and further sets out that there are more important, immediate wants.

All will agree that the Modern Language department here occupies a position it should not occupy. It should be on an equal footing with all other departments, and stand in no ambiguous relation in comparison with them. It should have its professor and its representation on the College Council. But that professor, such a man as is required, cannot be obtained for the salary proposed. He will occupy a position the choice for which must be most carefully made. And when made a respectable salary must be allowed. From the meagre reports we are able to obtain of the deliberations and conclusions of the Senate, it is difficult to tell what the work of the new professor is to be, and what assistance he is to have. Either his Chair is to be a substitution for the tutorships in Modern Languages, and his will be really the work of a Modern Language professor, on a surer ground, and with a recognized standing as a professor; or there is to be an addition to the whole Modern department, with additional teaching power, and of course additional expense. If the former, the name of Romance Language is a misnomer, and German would find itself in a lower position than ever. If the latter, the question of funds looms up, and puts the matter in a different light.

That changes are sadly needed in the Modern Language department, every one knows who is at all acquainted with its present unsettled condition. But they are only some of many changes equally called for, and when the consideration of those changes involves the consideration as well of additional expenditure out of our meagre income, they must be considered in comparison with one another, on the ground of desirability. Many things we have pointed out again and again as demand-

ing urgent attention. One of these, moved in the Senate by MR. HOUSTON, on the same evening as PROF LOUDON'S proposition was made, seems to have been quietly ignored. The establishment of the proposed new graduating department in English, Constitutional History, &c., is most urgently demanded, and deserves serious consideration. We believe it also deserves priority over any radical change in any now existing department, particularly if that change involves any further expense.

In the meantime, little is definitely known outside the Senate of its intentions in the matter, if any intentions have yet been definitely formed. We trust that, even if no funds are forthcoming some plan will be adopted by which justice may be done to the Modern Language department, but without involving consequent injustice in any other direction. We hope, however, that funds will be obtained to equip all Departments fairly and sufficiently.

Editorial Notes.

We refer our readers to a letter by Mr. J. W. Patterson, M.A., published elsewhere, for an explanation of the reason that the students of Toronto Medical School took umbrage at some recent comment in the VARSITY on the Banquet Elections at that institution. While believing that the report in question was written with no intention of unfairness, we confess that it partook too much of a partisan spirit, and for this reason regret its insertion.

It appears that the proposed Inter-Collegiate sports between Toronto and McGill Universities are destined to be postponed until next year. In our last issue we implied a surprise at the want of energy displayed in completing the necessary arrangements by the McGill students, who count among their number some of the most successful amateur athletes of the Dominion, as the success of their games a fortnight ago can testify. We now find that a misdirected telegram was the real cause of the delay in the arrangements, and since there cannot possibly be such a meeting this year, we hope that the proper steps will be taken at an early date in 1884 to carry out this laudable object.

The Executive Committee of Convocation is proceeding steadily with its work of organization. In a few days, graduates in every county in Ontario will have circulars in their hands calling upon them to take the first steps in the formation of County Associations. Several such are already formed or in course of formation, and the interest shown in the work, from one end of the Province to the other, seems, from information received, to be general and genuine. When an Executive Committee of Convocation can meet, composed of delegates from every county whose representative in our Legislature we have to appeal to, a great step will have been taken by Convocation towards the obtaining of those ends it has set before it as the objects of its existence and of its renewed activity.

The Literary Society is about to establish a course of lectures by eminent men on popular questions during the academic year. We congratulate the Society on their attempt to move from out the groove in which they have quietly glided for many years, and trust their efforts to bring the Society prominently forward, and to profit by the instruction afforded by such means may be crowned with the deserved success. Matthew Arnold is soon to visit Toronto. Could he be secured to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Society, we are sure the action would be unanimously endorsed by his many admirers among the student body, and public in this city. We hope that arrangements will be early completed, and some able and eminent men retained for a series of say four lectures for this year.

The scheme of founding a University Club, broached some weeks ago in the VARSITY, is attracting favorable notice from graduates in Toronto and elsewhere. Indeed, if such an institution could be founded on sheer enthusiasm, we believe the club might be in active working operation to-morrow, but the

financial backing necessary, even to such a modest beginning as ought to be made, is considerable; and, starting under most favorable circumstances, it will take some time to arouse the body of graduates to sympathy with the project, and to get the necessary guarantees. Let the promoters of the idea (for the matter has been taken up definitely), work with all energy and determination, but at the same time let nothing be done hastily. The ultimate success of the club we believe to be assured, but it will be all the more lasting and certain, if the beginnings are small and every step considered.

At the first regular meeting, last Thursday, Mr. Torrington congratulated the Glee Club on the favorable indications for a more than ordinarily successful season. The membership has never before been so satisfactory at the beginning of the term; this may be partly attributed to the fact that an unusually large proportion of good voices have been found in the first year. With so energetic a committee, and so able a director, the club cannot but advance to a high position among the musical societies of the city. The Committee are proposing the raising of a fund for the purchase of a piano, to obviate the difficulty so frequently met with in securing a suitable instrument for practice and performances. It is to be hoped that every musically inclined undergraduate, and there are many, will join the club, and thereby avail themselves of the opportunity of pleasant recreation.

The *Brantford Expositor* of the issue of Oct. 27th, reviews editorially, in an able and systematic manner, the work and needs of the Provincial University. The stand taken in the article coincides exactly with the views always expressed by the VARSITY on the subject, and shows the reasonableness of the conclusion arrived at by the graduates of our University as to the proper source from which to ask and expect aid to our finances. We quote one paragraph with pleasure: A national university, to be of any value, must keep pace with the age, or be even a little ahead of it, and if the Toronto institution is not to fall into the ranks of the smaller sectarian colleges, money must be forthcoming to endow its fellowships, to increase its chairs, and to keep it in the same rank with the leading universities of Europe and America. This is no matter of sectarian and jealous back-biting. It should be the object of every educationist—of every man interested in any of the colleges of the country that the University of Toronto should hold and maintain the position of a national and fully equipped University. And we are more than astonished at the position taken by Principal Grant of Queen's College, when he says that the provincial institution has no more right to such provincial aid than have the denominational colleges; that its hope of aid should be centred in its graduates.

University News.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The society held its first public meeting of the year in Convocation Hall, on Friday evening, Nov. 2nd., Dr. Wilson in the chair. A well-filled hall shows that these meetings are not losing their popularity, and if the excellence and brevity of the programme presented last evening can be maintained throughout the year, they are certain not to do so.

The Glee Club gave a selection entitled 'Moonlight on the Lake,' which was rendered in a spirited manner. The hearty reception it met with may be taken as a measure of the disappointment felt at their failure to put in a second appearance; and, by the way, their refusal to sing even the National Anthem seems to require some explanation.

Prof. Ramsay Wright, President of the society, gave an interesting inaugural address which was listened to with marked attention. As it will appear in full in our columns, we shall not attempt to summarize it.

R. J. Duff read the 'Execution of Montrose'. The reader's voice is excellent, but his style lacks vigor.

The subject 'Resolved, that Macaulay's statement, "As civilization advances poetry almost necessarily declines," is erroneous,' was then debated. The speaking was of a decidedly high character.

S. C. Robinette's style was excellent, but his language, rather bookish, and his burlesque finish left an impression of insincerity. H. Bowes clothed his thoughts in choice language, but allowed his

voice to drop rather low, especially towards the close. A. Weir spoke fluently, but was not as effective as usual, though what the defect was it is difficult to point out.

D. McKay excelled in gracefulness of posture and appropriateness of gesture, his main defect being a slight recklessness of statement.

The most interesting points brought out were for the affirmative, that great poets were not the creatures of any age, but have flourished in all states from that of semi-barbarism to that of highest civilization, and that where civilization does not exist we look in vain for poetry. For the negative, that as civilization advances, wonder gives place to explanation, simplicity and imagination wane, and language becomes technical rather than poetical.

We would suggest for the consideration of those whom it may concern, that though horns and bells may be amusing when kept within bounds, they are apt to degenerate into nuisances when those who handle them lack discretion.

FOOTBALL.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY VS. TORONTO.

In glorious weather and before a large assemblage of spectators, this match came off last Saturday on the University Lawn, and contrary to public expectation, resulted in a bad defeat for the 'Varsity, which puts our men out of the cup ties altogether. The Torontos at the last moment drummed up an unexpectedly strong team, while no fault could be found with our own team, for practice had brought them into tolerably good condition. After the ball had been set in motion and a few scrimmages, the Torontos forced their opponents to rouge, a performance which was repented later on, but soon afterwards the 'Varsity forced the Torontos to rouge in return. Thus matters stood until very near half time. From a sharp kick the ball fell into Thomas' hands in front of the 'Varsity goal. A place kick was taken advantage of but with a result not looked for. Smith was determined not to rouge, and in attempting to kick out he muffed and Toronto secured another touch down. Campbell missed the place kick, but before the 'Varsity had properly fallen into line C. Armstrong rushed in and secured another touch down, without, however, securing a goal from them. At half-time the score stood 10 points for Torontos, to the 'Varsity's solitary single. On the resumption of hostilities it was fully expected that the 'Varsity men would make a better showing, but it was easily seen that the heavy work was proving too much for them, while on the contrary the Torontos played harder than before. All through the second half the 'Varsity were forced to act strictly on the defensive; the Torontos got another rouge, and shortly afterwards Curry secured a try, but this too proved unsuccessful. The 'Varsity now pulled themselves together, and some capital play on the part of Hughes and Wigle brought the ball down the field, but Morphy got a run in and scored a fourth try for Toronto. Not long after this, Hughes made another brilliant run, but all to no purpose, as just before the call of time the Torontos secured a fifth try, which, like the rest, proved a failure, the game thus ending in a victory for Toronto by 23 points to one. On behalf of the 'Varsity, Hughes's couple of runs were the redeeming feature of the play. Capt. Wigle played heroically and was well backed up by Vickers, H. McLaren, McLean and Henderson. The quarters were much too light for their important post. The following were the teams and field officers:—Toronto—Back, Helmcken; half-backs, Aldwell and Thomas; quarters, Morphy, McAndrew, and Torrance; forwards, Campbell (captain), Duggan, C. Armstrong, Boyd, V. Armstrong, Wyatt, Curry, Vankoughnet, and Harris. Toronto University—Back, Smith; half-backs, Maclaren, Hughes, and McKendrick; quarters, Morris and McDonnell; forwards, Wigle (captain), McDonald, J. S. McLean, F. McLean, Vickers, H. Maclaren, Bruce, Henderson, and Baown. Referee, Mr. Scott Howard (Trinity); Umpires, Messrs. A. H. Collins (Toronto), and W. K. George (University).

THE COMPANY.

There was another very good turn-out at the drill shed on Wednesday; the drill was not as long as usual, the march past and few movements in line alone being practised. Owing to the large number of recruits, 'K' did but poorly, and it is to be hoped that every member of the company will attend the last four drills of the season, viz.—Church parade next Sunday, at 2 P.M., Company drill on Monday, at 3 P.M. (in drill order), the regular Battalion parade on Wednesday, at the usual hour (in heavy-marching order), and inspection on Thanksgiving Day, at 1 P.M. There is an extra parade ordered for the last-named day, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of signing the pay-roll. As the amount of money drawn by the Company depends on this turn-out, it will necessarily be the duty of every man to be present. The annual Company rifle-match takes place on the Garrison Com-

mons to-day; in addition to the Challenge Trophy, prizes to the value of over \$130 will be competed for. If the weather is in any degree favorable, we may hope to see some scoring, as 'K' on the whole has improved in this respect since last year.

Copies of the new Regimental Standing Orders may be had by applying at the armory.

THE FORUM.

The Forum assembled at the commodious apartments, 619 Yonge St., last Saturday evening.

The Speaker took the chair; Mr. Chamberlain gave notice of his intention to introduce, at the next meeting of the House, a 'Factory Bill.'

Mr. G. Hunter introduced a Bill amending the Constitution of the Forum, so as to extend the number of members from 75 to 100. This Bill was passed.

Mr. Witton's Bill to exclude the Chinese from Canada was read a first time.

The debate on the Pacific Railway Bill was resumed by Mr. J. Collins, the Minister of Railways. He showed an extensive knowledge of the subject, and introduced several good arguments in support of the Government policy.

Mr. L. P. Duff followed with a fluent speech, in which he vigorously attacked the proposed scheme of building the railway.

Mr. Fyfe made a brief speech; his remarks, pleasingly delivered, were directed against the Syndicate, which he claimed to be a huge monopoly.

Mr. Preston combated the objections of the Opposition members by several original arguments, maintaining that the railway was needed for the best interests of the Dominion.

Mr. Baldwin, in his amiable style of oratory, ridiculed the Government policy, amid a good deal of cross-firing with Mr. Collins, that somewhat enlivened the debate.

Mr. Poole, in a fluent but rather hasty speech, showered his satire with telling effect on the misguided Ministry, which would bring the country to ruin, if persisting in its policy.

Mr. Chamberlain, from an independent stand-point, denounced the vacillating spirit of the Government, and criticised their action in giving the Syndicate so great privileges.

Mr. Witton briefly enumerated several arguments against the railway policy, and replied to them in his usual lucid manner; the lateness of the hour preventing him going further into the question.

The question being put, the Ministry was defeated on the division, whereupon Mr. Witton, the Premier, handed in the resignation of his Cabinet, and Mr. L. P. Duff, leader of the Opposition, was called upon to form a Ministry. The House was then dissolved.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting this week was well attended in spite of several other attractions. The chair was occupied by Prof. Ramsay Wright, who expressed his sympathy with the work of the Association, especially in view of the words of our President regarding it, in his Convocation address. Science and religion, he said, have common ground, the search for truth, and so there is no conflict between them. In spite of this fact the report had been circulated that the Scientific teaching of the College had an agnostic tendency. He would just refer to the fact that some of our foremost workers of the Y. M. C. A. had been students in the Science course, as an answer to this charge.

Dr. Wilson then gave a Bible-reading, of which the theme was the resurrection of Christ. Beginning with Paul's address upon Mars' Hill, he gave a quotation from the hymn to Zeus, of Cleanthes, which Paul refers to when he says, 'certain of your own poets have said, for we are also his offspring;' then showed by a passage from a poem of Browning's, the dislike of the mind to receive truth not directly revealed by Zeus, from such a humble teacher as Christos.

However that may be, Peter, in his organization of the Christian Church, made Christ and His resurrection the central idea. This is shown in the choice of one in the room of Judas who should witness with the others; for it was necessary that the evidence of the resurrection should be indisputable. Disbelieving this puts an end to our faith. The Apostles offended the Sadducees by preaching through Christ the resurrection from the dead; but nevertheless, with great power they gave witness, for they were witnesses 'who did eat and drink with him after he rose from the dead.' Paul brings forward arguments to prove the resurrection, for example at Athens, before Agrippa, in 1 Cor. 15, 15. And he gives us a creed, simple beyond measure, in which are none of the stumbling blocks of other and longer creeds—'that if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved

This we must all agree to or reject: it is not enough to have some vague, indefinite expectations of salvation, we should have an honest, unwavering, clearly-defined belief in Christ. A glimpse of the spiritual body in which believers are to be raised was given to John; but though he had been close and dear to the Saviour when on earth, he fell down before the glory of Him that 'liveth and was dead.' Such is the glory of the resurrection body, which those who believe in Christ may anticipate.

QUICQUID AGUNT.

The gate fee has been reduced to 15 cts. between the hours of 10 and 11 p.m.

A meeting of the Temperance League was held in Moss Hall on Wednesday; a draft of the constitution was presented. A final meeting of the committee will be held next week.

Hallow E'en observances were few in number around the college. Passers-by were invited to a hurdle race at the S.E. gate. The hurdles were supplied from the neighboring fence.

The Glee Club held its second regular practice upon Thursday afternoon. Mr. F. H. Torrington was present and reviewed the prospects of the club, which are to say the least very encouraging. The attendance was large, about sixty being present. The time was spent in practicing the part song 'Moonlight on the Lake' for the public debate upon Friday evening.

For the second time the fourth year are indebted to Mr. Sheriff Mercer for an acceptable relief from the monotony of a Residence menu. Mr. McWhinney received from that gentleman, last Wednesday, four brace of duck, and desirous, on Halloween night of giving scope to the destructive tendencies of his fellow classmen be substituted cold roast duck for the regulation gates and College bell.

At the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Thursday it was announced that arrangements have been made in connection with the coming Luther celebration, to hold a meeting in Moss Hall, on Monday, Nov. 12th, at 4.30 o'clock, at which Mr. W. H. VanderSmissem has kindly agreed to read a paper on 'The Princes and Fighters of the Reformation.' The Rev. Prof. Roth, of Thiel Lutheran College, or the Rev. D. M. Kemmerer, may be expected to address the meeting; it may be that both gentlemen will be able to attend.

Tuesday night or rather Wednesday morning was selected by the 'societas ad initiandos tirones' as the date for the commencement of their proceedings. What these proceedings were, we, of course, are not at liberty to state. Certain gentlemen lately recruited to the ranks of K. K. K. could no doubt give a concise narrative of the events if they were so inclined. As an example of the mathematical genius of the first year we might state that one of their number calculated that about three dollars was collected in fines for absence from prayers the next morning.

College News.

OSGOODE LITERARY AND LEGAL SOCIETY.

Last Saturday night, being the first gathering together of our society since our election a week ago, your reporter strolled around to the society's rooms at the hall. On his approach he heard loud and thunderous applause, and upon entering found our newly installed President delivering his opening address to an appreciative audience composed of the newly elected Executive Committee and four or five others, making in all the magnificent assembly of from thirteen to fourteen law students. The President, no doubt inspired by the presence of such a body, spoke eloquently and logically, and dealt with many points of interest to the society in its present critical condition. Mr. Blackstock gives promise of making a good President, and we trust the members of the society will not forget the duty they owe to it as well as to their President, but will attend regularly and promote its interests, as they are sure to be largely benefited in return. The committee of management having failed to provide a literary entertainment for the evening, some of the members present spent some time in discussing the advisability of establishing a mock parliament for the ensuing year. Different speakers spoke *pro* and *con* on the subject, the result of which was that nothing definite was decided upon. The Parliament system was resorted to last year in the hope of reviving, or rather infusing new life in the Osgoode Literary Society, a hope, however, which was never realized. We should think that such a system ought to be productive of enthusiasm sufficient for the working of any society. There has also been considerable talk about the establishment of a mock court, but no definite steps have been taken towards its

creation. There being no other business of importance the society adjourned. Your reporter hopes to see a larger number greet their President next Saturday evening, when our committee of management will doubtless have a large entertainment provided.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The elections for our annual dinner are over, and we breathe easy once more. Saturday afternoon sealed the fate of many an aspiring candidate and decided the good fortune of many another. The contest has been characterized throughout by general good feeling on the part of all, few, if any, personalities having been indulged in.

The chair on the occasion was occupied by Mr. Williams. One of the nominees for chairman of the dinner, Mr. Davidson, after the meeting had been called to order, withdrew in favor of his opponent, Mr. Bingham, who was consequently declared elected by acclamation.

Mr. Bingham will make a good chairman as he speaks with ease, and will no doubt, as he himself said, do everything in his power to perform faithfully the duties that will devolve upon him.

For representation at the Toronto M. S. Dinner, Rev. Mr. Johnston was elected by a handsome majority; he is one of the *three* good men we mentioned in our last report, and the students, evidently not being able to vote for all three, as we suggested, chose him to represent them.

For First Vice-chairman, Mr. Hoople was elected, also by a very pleasing majority, and we are sure will fill his position with honor to himself and credit to the school.

Mr. Roberts was elected to the position of Second Vice-chairman, and judging from his large majority his election meets with the approval of a large number of friends. He will doubtless make a very suitable Second Vice. But it is not until we come to the election of Third Vice-chairman that we meet with any real excitement and keenness of contest.

Mr. McLurg's election apparently is very popular; he appears to be a jovial fellow, and no doubt will assume the honor bestowed on him with becoming grace. It was decided to hold our dinner on the evening of Nov. 22nd at the Queen's Hotel, and it is to be sincerely hoped that every student will make it his aim and object to make this dinner one of the most successful we have ever had, by using every means in his power to help individually. There is much to be done, and we have no doubt but that the committee will hail with pleasure any suggestions or assistance that may be offered.

We were pleased to see several Toronto School Meds. present, two of whom, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Martin, favored us with addresses. The latter gentleman mentioned exactly what we did in our last report; he said that while he did not in the least mean to infer that we had not elected by acclamation a good man for chairman, yet he thought there should always be a contest for this position, as it gave so much more interest to the proceedings; precisely what we think, and precisely what was proved by Saturday's election. The *largest vote polled* was that for the position of Second Vice-Chairman, between Messrs. Fére and Roberts, and the total number of votes recorded was one hundred and thirty-one, thus there were over *one hundred Students absent!!!* principally in the Final years. Why in the Final years? simply because they knew there was to be no contest for Chairman, and naturally enough did not take sufficient interest in the other positions to give up their Saturday afternoon. During the interval of waiting for the results, the time was taken up by singing. We have many good voices amongst us, which should not be neglected; why not have a Glee Club with a regular leader, and practice new as well as old songs? We could entertain the citizens with something new, when next out on a midnight march.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at our society on Saturday evening. We are happy to state that something really definite was done towards placing the society on a firm footing. The name decided on was 'Trinity Medical School Literary and Scientific Society.' The constitution was read, and is now placed upon the blackboard in the hall, open to any suggestions the students may have to offer at the next meeting. The meetings are to be held every alternate Saturday evening, and now that the society is firmly established it is to be hoped that every student will endeavor to be present at its meetings. The officers elected were,—President, Dr. Sheard, (Faculty); Vice-President, Mr. E. W. Williams, fourth year; Sec. Treas., Mr. F. H. Brennan, second year. Committee, Dr. Teskey, (Faculty); Mr. J. S. McCullough, fourth year; Mr. G. A. Bingham, third year; Mr. G. J. Dickison second year; Mr. J. McLurg, first year.

Dr. Sheard, we are happy to state, is with us once more, and long may it be before he has cause to absent himself for a similar reason. It is with sadness that we chronicle the death of Mr. A. B. Williams, one of our Students, who died at his home, of typhoid fever. No lectures were held on Tuesday out of respect to the deceased. A re-

solution of condolence was passed, and forwarded to the bereaved family.

In our last issue, with reference to Dr. Sheard's address, by a typographical error the word *eloquent* appeared; should have read *eloquent*.

TORONTO MEDICAL SCHOOL.

At a general meeting of the students of the Toronto School of Medicine, on Thursday, the 25th inst., it was decided to hold the annual dinner at the Queen's Hotel, on Thursday, Nov. 18th. The committee have nearly completed the arrangements, they have issued tickets and have invited about seventy-five guests, and everything promises fair for the best dinner ever held by this college.

Of course in most institutions of this kind an annual dinner is held, but the original intention, we presume, was to have it serve the purpose of a grand reunion of the students at the opening of each session, but it can hardly be said to serve this purpose now, as most of the students have been in attendance at lectures for over a month before it takes place.

Now we do not wish to prove ourselves too radical in uprooting a custom which has prevailed for years, but at the same time we think it would be much more beneficial if the dinner should be held in some suitable place and take the form of *conversazione*, while lady friends might be invited to enjoy the advantage of such convivial entertainments.

The benefits which would accrue from this should overcome any hesitation in making a change in the conservative principles that now exist. It is obvious to everybody that the majority of the students in attendance are not residents of this city, and are entertained by their lady friends in the city during the winter session, in such a way as to make the student life in the city very pleasant, and we have at present no way of reciprocating this kindly feeling shown us. But if a *conversazione* with music, dancing, etc., were held, to which we could invite our lady and gentlemen alike, there is no doubt but that it would serve all the purposes of the annual dinner and prove highly successful in every respect.

This has been instituted in many colleges, University College included, and has proved highly successful and interesting. The expenses would not be any greater than for a banquet.

Our football club are in practice, and we hope soon to see them engaged in some formidable contests with the best teams in Ontario.

Everything about the school and hospital seems to work very satisfactorily at present, and lectures run on like clock work from eight in the morning till six-thirty at night.

A meeting of the Literary Society will be held Friday evening, at which Mr. D. D. Ellis, a very prominent member, will read a paper on 'Mistakes made in Medical Education.'

General College Notes.

480 students at Kansas University.

The number of students at Oberlin College is 979.

There is a sporting club at the University of Wisconsin.

A new library has been built at the University of Michigan.

The Athletic Association at Ann Arbor is in financial difficulty.

Albert College was established in 1867. It numbers eighty graduates.

The *Kansas Review* is managed by an editor in chief, six editors and two managers.

The University of Pennsylvania had \$50,000 given it to investigate spiritualism.—*Ex.*

The *Argonaut* advocates the establishment of a conversational French and German society.

Amherst has begun a new gymnasium, which is to contain a billiard room for the use of students.

The Geology Class at Cornell has a series of field lectures, there by greatly increasing the interest in the subject.

The *Tech* advocates the establishment of a Glee Club at the Institute. Its reasons, as experience shows, are very good.

The Kingston Female Medical College is meeting with great success. The attendance is much larger than was expected.

Report says that a woman's school, founded on the Vassar plan, is to be erected at Los Angeles, California, at a cost of \$200,000.—*Illini.*

The Polytechnic Institute is full to overflowing this fall in all departments. There are more than eight hundred students attending it.

Oberlin will, in the course of a few years, be the happy possessor of a \$50,000 conservatory of music, a gift of Dr. Warner, of New York City.

Texas stands at the head in regard to the endowment of its University. It has an endowment of \$5,250,000 and 1,000,000 acres of land.—*Ex.*

The President of Bowdoin College has resigned. He will probably accept a professorship in order to retain his connection with the college.

In accordance with the will of the late Lewis Morgan, \$100,000 will go to Rochester University, to be used for the education of women.—*Ex.*

Every young man in France must have a college education, or be able to pass a certain examination, unless he wishes to serve five years in the army.—*Ex.*

The Norse students of Wisconsin University are talking of organizing a Literary Society in which the exercises shall be conducted in their own language.

The Glee Club at the Wesleyan University is re-organizing, preparing to take a trip that will embrace Philadelphia, Newark, Brooklyn, Middleton and Manchester.

The School of Music, at Ann Arbor, opens this year with fine prospects, and is becoming one of the most important institutions connected with that university.—*Ex.*

The Convocation of the University of Oxford has voted £10,000 for building a laboratory, working rooms and lecture room for the department of Physiology.—*Cornell Sun.*

The Faculty of Cumberland University have decided to introduce a series of Lectures as part of the regular course of instruction. Two nights in each month will be devoted to that purpose.

A new system of discipline has been adopted by the Faculty at Bowdoin. All matters of discipline are to be submitted to a jury chosen from the four classes and the five secret societies.

The University of Pennsylvania opened this year with three new departments. One in Philosophy, another in Veterinary Science, and a third in Physical Education. A Lawn-tennis Club has also been started.

Monmouth societies have been invited by Professor Rogers to record in a book the questions for debate, two weeks before they are debated. He will then record along with the questions, a list of books and periodicals bearing on the subject.

"EVANGELINE:" AN ANALYSIS.

II. (Concluded.)

We return now to the theme of the poem. This the poet intends to illustrate in the character and life of Evangeline, who appears before us as the ideal for all succeeding time of

'Affection that hopes and endures and is patient,
The beauty and strength of woman's devotion.'

Never, since the divinely-gifted Homer sang of the constancy of Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, has there been presented to the minds of men such an ideal as Evangeline. Her heroic character is first revealed when her father was stricken down by the cruel decree which condemned the Acadian peasants to

'Exile without an end and without an example in history.'

She did not add her complaints to the already crushing weight of her father's affliction, but showed herself

'Not overcome with grief, but strong in the hour of affliction;
(And) with a smile and a sigh she clasped his neck and embraced him,
Speaking words of endearment where words of comfort availed not.'

Having been separated from her betrothed lover by the violence of the means used in effecting the expatriation of the Acadians, Evangeline makes a weary search for him during many years,

'A maiden who waited and wandered,
Lowly and meek in spirit, and patiently suffering all things,
Something there was in her life, incomplete, imperfect, unfinished;
As if a morning in June, with all its music and sunshine,
Suddenly paused in the sky, and fading, slowly descended
Into the East again from whence it late had arisen.'

Having heard that Gabriel was living with his father, far to the South of Louisiana, Evangeline sailed down the Ohio and down the Mississippi and reached old Basil's plantation, but only to find that the young man 'moody and restless grown,' had the day before set out for the Ozark Mountains in the far West. It added to the bitterness of her disappointment to learn that at the very time when she had felt his presence so near her, as she lay dreaming by her little camp fire the evening

before on an island in the lake of Atchafalaya, her sorrowing lover must have rowed past on the other side of the same island. Yet Evangeline did not despair. In company with Basil she set out after him. After a long journey they arrived at a mission station in the mountains. But Gabriel had left the station a few days before on a hunting expedition far to the northward, from which he would not return for several months. Evangeline remained at the station waiting her lover's return for nearly a year. 'Yet Gabriel came not.' Thence led by rumor, she travelled a long and perilous journey to the banks of the Saginaw river in Michigan, but alas! only to find

'The hunter's lodge deserted and fallen to ruin.'

For several years longer did Evangeline seek her Gabriel.

'Fair was she and young, when in hope began the long journey ;
Faded was she and old, when in disappointment it ended.'

Now, having lost all hope of her lover, and 'the fruitless search and disappointed endeavor' being ended, Evangeline becomes a Sister of Mercy in Philadelphia. Still

'Gabriel was not forgotten. Within her heart was his image,
Clothed in the beauty of love and youth as last she beheld him,
Only more beautiful made by his death-like silence and absence.
Into her thoughts of him time entered not, for was it not
Patience and abnegation of self, and devotion to others.'

This was the lesson a life of trial and sorrow had taught her. But a pestilence fell upon the city, and Evangeline now spent all her time in nursing the sick in the public hospital. Here she entered one bright Sabbath morning, and, as she was passing down one of the corridors, she beheld on a pallet before her an old man dying. Gray hair lay in disorder on his temples, but his face, under the influence of fever, showed the expression it had borne in his youth long ago. Suddenly Evangeline stopped and

'The flowerets dropped from her fingers,
And from her eyes and cheeks the light and bloom of the morning,
Then there escaped from her lips a cry of such terrible anguish,
That the dying heard it and started up from their pillows.'

That wild cry of agony aroused Gabriel from his half-delirious dying dream of the happy youthful days he had spent with her in their old Acadian home. He awoke to recognize her bending over him :

'Vainly he strove to whisper her name, for the accents unuttered
Died on his lips, and their motion revealed what his tongue would have
spoken.'

Vainly he strove to rise ; and Evangeline kneeling beside him,
Kissed his dying lips and laid his head on her bosom.'

Such was Evangeline. The importance to mankind of having such lofty ideals placed vividly before them cannot be over-estimated. And active sympathy with the good and beautiful is far more rare than a verbal admiration of it. Moreover, abstract principles of morality are lifeless things, but bring before us a person, real or ideal, in whose life and character these principles are illustrated in all their beauty, and at once you bring to bear upon us a living force, a mighty influence. For, whether we are directly conscious of the fact or not, we are all shaping our character and ourselves to conformity with the ideal which in our inmost hearts we admire the most ; if that be a noble ideal, we shall become noble, but if it be a low ideal, we shall become vile. In these evil days, especially, when materialists are clamorously calling upon us to believe that our origin is to be traced—not upwards to God, but downwards to the brutes, and that our minds are but a transient effervescence, as it were, of dead matter, and not a spiritual and immortal principle as we have believed—in these evil days, we say, it were well that we should have a care that all our ideals of truth, and love, and beauty be not swept away and swallowed up by the foul tide which materialism is letting in upon us. We cannot be too grateful to the poet, therefore, for presenting us in Evangeline with an ideal of constancy which cannot be resolved into selfishness or any other material principle of action, but is unselfish, pure and spiritual.

It cannot be maintained, moreover, that Evangeline is but a fancy creation, and that the degree of constancy which she is represented as manifesting has never been actually realized in any individual. In a large measure the beauty of the character lies in its verisimilitude. If the ideal represented were altogether unattainable, there would not be in Evangeline the attractiveness which the character possesses. Instead of intense admiration our feelings would be those of displeasure that the poet should attempt an imposition upon us. But we have no such feelings, and the fact is that Evangeline is the type of many who have in like manner endured for many years, as she did, 'the restless, unsatisfied longing' and 'the constant anguish of patience.' It matters not that in these cases the immediate cause of separation is not a merciless soldiery ; there are circumstances quite as effectual as those in producing separations, and quiet as cruel in their effects. Nor does it matter that the distance of separation is not reckoned by hundreds of miles of dreary desert and interminable forest ; there be distances far greater

than these which are not capable of material measurement, but are to be estimated in misunderstandings and regrets and heart-achings.

We have said that in this poem Longfellow has shown his possession in the highest degree of the true poetic spirit, not only in the choice of a theme, but in the artistic manner in which he approaches and develops it. His theme is one of universal and intrinsic interest. His object is to produce in the mind of the reader an intense and enduring impression of the beautiful in one particular manifestation. Now, in order to ensure that the reader's mind may be in a proper mood to receive that impression, he prefaces the elaboration of his theme by a description of other manifestations of the beautiful. The poem opens with a charming picture of the little village of Grand Pré. Then the beauties of simplicity and innocence are portrayed for us in the lives and characters of the villagers, who

'Reflecting an image of heaven,
Dwell in the love of God and man. Alike were they free from
Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy the vice of republics.'

The poet next avails himself of the well-known psychological fact of the close association of sympathy and admiration. He enlists our sympathy, and thus intensifies our admiration of the villagers by the statement that

'Waste are those pleasant homes and the farmers forever departed ;
Nought but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand Pré.'

Now, by a fine stroke of art the poet introduces, as one of these villagers, the person whom he designs to be the main character of his poem. She is introduced as

'Gentle Evangeline—the pride of the village.'

Thus, as the poet intended, his ideal creates a favorable impression from her very first appearance—an impression which is greatly deepened by the following description :

'Fair was she to behold, that maiden of seventeen summers.
Black were her eyes as the berry that grows on the thorn by the wayside ;
Black, yet how softly they gleamed beneath the brown shade of her tresses.'

'When in the harvest heat she bore to the reapers at noon-time
Flagons of home-brewed ale, ah ! fair in sooth was the maiden.'

'Fairer was she when on Sunday morn, while the bell from its turret
Sprinkled with holy sounds the air
Down the long street she passed with her chaplet of beads and her missal.'

'But a celestial brightness—a more ethereal beauty
Shone on her face and encircled her form, when after confession,
Homeward serene she walked with God's benediction upon her,
When she had passed it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music.'

The art of the poet is also seen in the choice of the place and the season in which the opening incidents of the poem occur. We have a description of the quiet and happy home of Evangeline, and the simple life of its inmates. Longfellow has here appealed to feelings which are almost universal. He has struck a chord which awakens a response in the mind of every reader. What innumerable hallowed associations are united in the thought of home ! To each of us there is a beauty in the home of his childhood and his youth, which is too ethereal for others to know, and the memory of it yields us an indefinable but vivid delight 'There is no place like home.' Home, therefore, is a subject peculiarly susceptible of artistic treatment, and descriptions of home are peculiarly adapted to the production of the poetic effect. We notice, further, that not only the place, but also the time is well chosen. It is evening—an evening in Indian summer, 'the beautiful season.'

'Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical light,
And the landscape lay as if new-created in all the freshness of childhood
Peace seemed to reign upon the earth, and the restless heart of the ocean
Was for a moment consoled.
Now recommenced the reign of affection and stillness ;
Day with its burden and heat had departed, and twilight descending
Brought back the evening star to the sky.'

The description is also in especial keeping with the tone of the poem. That peculiar feeling of pleasurable melancholy which Indian summer produces in the beholder, has been best described by Mrs. Moodie, our Canadian poetess, as follows,

'This dreamy Indian summer day
Attunes the soul to tender sadness ;
We love, but joy not in the ray ;
It is not summer's fervid gladness.'

Now, it is evident from the whole tone of the poem that it was the poet's intention that this feeling of 'tender sadness' should form a large share of the total effect produced by the poem. Moreover, the tone is in perfect consonance with the theme. For it is an admitted fact that sadness is very frequently a prominent element in the highest manifestations of beauty. How aptly, then, does Longfellow in the opening verses strike the key-note of a suitable tone for his immortal master-piece !

This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks
Stand like Druids of old with voices sad and prophetic.
Loud from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighboring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest.'

This tone is well maintained throughout the poem, acquiring more exquisite pathos as the climax is approached. It is worthy of note here, that the grief of Evangeline, even in the most agonizing moments, was not wild and passionate, but rather chastened and subdued as was befitting her heroic character. And at the last, in the description of the death of Gabriel in the Philadelphia almshouse on that bright Sabbath morning, we read

'Sweet was the light of his eyes, but it suddenly sank into darkness,
As when a lamp is blown out by a gust of wind at a casement.'

'All was ended now, the hope, and the fear, and the sorrow,
All the aching of heart, the restless, unsatisfied longing,
All the dull, deep pain, and constant anguish of patience;
And as she pressed once more the lifeless head to her bosom
Meekly she bowed her own and murmured, 'Father I thank Thee!'

A. STEVENSON.

Our Wallet.

(Written for 'VARSITY)

IMITATIONS OF HORACE.

BY O. A. N.

(From Ode XV. Bk 1.)

Vainly, through Venus' aid, appearing fierce,
You, shepherd Paris, comb your locks,
And with soft music, or loud lyrics, pierce
The tingling ears of feminine flocks:

Behold how Diomedes hunts!—bold man,
And gallant son of Tydeus—than
His father, even, braver! How he glows,
Hot in his zeal to find you!—slower goes
The startled stag,

Unmindful of his pasture, and afraid,
When from high crag
Across the vale he spies
Approaching wolf—than you
Effeminate, and panting!—less swiftly flies
Such stag!—Are these the pledges true
You unto your mistress made?

(Ode XVIII. Bk. 1.)

Thrives no other tree
More sacred than the vine,—
None preferable to plant.
The gods, themselves, decree,
'Man, sober, must repire:
And only wine
Relief from soul-corroding care can grant.'

Who doth when drunk deplore
Or pinching penury, or weary war?
Who would not bibbing Bacchus praise,
And pœans lauding lovely Venus raise?
Yet riots fierce the reveller rues;
Excess doth raging lust unloose;
Sift right from wrong can rarely thirsty rabble!

O beauteous Bacchus, I
Sooner will suffer, dry,
Than let tongue, liquor-loosed, abroad all secrets babble.

(Ode XVI. Bk. 1.)

I.

Girl,
More lovely even than your lovely 'ma,'
Use as you list these offerings of my muse;
Into hot fire with haughty 'ha!'
These hurl:

Or all to shreds my verses rip;
Or into the Adriatic dip,
If so you choose.

II.

So shakes his superstitious breast
Not rhapsody of priest, possessed;—
By Bacchus roused, so rapid beat

No throbbing pulse's hot, re-doubled strokes;—
Not cymbals' crash such loud alarms evokes;—
Not so the human heart doth heat,
As dire,
Ire!

Which not the sword subdues,
Nor vessel-whelming seas,
Nor fire!

Can Jove himself effectual use
Thunder-bolts to wrath appease?—

III.

When out of clay mankind Prometheus made,
On every beast was contribution laid
To make up man: then—Fate impelled—the sage
Planted in human breast the lion's rage.

IV.

Passion Thyastes into perdition plunged;—
For plough-shares plains provides, proud towns expunged.

V.

Prithee be pacified. Ardor of soul
Impelled me, young, to make iambs roll:
My rudeness I recant;
Wrung with remorse I am—
For pardon, love, I pant:—
To me, perturbed, restore my mental calm.

* *

(Written for the 'VARSITY.)

LEFT ALONE.

The daylight departing
Looks back through the trees;
The winds of the evening
Steal soft o'er the leaves;
The moonlight is glancing
On mountain and glade,
Yet the evening, advancing,
No more brings the maid.

Oft I fancy I see her
Through a break in the wood,
And hear the 'Come here, sir,'—
How I wish that I could—
But the branches they mock me,
As they wave to and fro;
They nod and they beckon me:
I might I as well go.

Did the daylight entrance her
From his home in the trees,
Or the soft winds bewitch her
Away on the breeze.
The moon hides her face
In a pine as I pass;
The leaves fill the place
That she loved, on the grass.

Oct. 30th, 1883.

NEMO.

* *

Miss Ethel (*suddenly, to big sister's fiancé*)—'Oh, Mr. Green,
we had such fun in grammar class to-day.'

'Yes; how was that?'

'Well, the teacher asked me what the plural of swain was
—it means young man, you know'—

'Yes.'

'And I said swine.'—(fact.)

Communications.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

DEAR SIR,—The proposal to form a University Club will, I am sure, be heartily welcomed by all well-wishers of our University. At a time when other educational institutions are showing such signs of life and vigor, it would be deplorable indeed if the graduates of Toronto University were indifferent to any steps that may be taken to advance

her interests. And this *would be* a great step in advancing her interests. There would be a real nucleus, around which would cluster all the associations of the past and the hopes of future. We are accused of being indifferent, indeed the Principal of a Denomination College only a few days ago made that a matter of reproach to us. But it is worth while enquiring if this indifference is not owing more to lack of means for keeping up the interest of graduates, than from any disposition on their part to shirk what is an evident duty.

I think it will be found that the want of some such institution as the proposed one is quite sufficient to explain the apathy of our graduates. At such a club graduates in the city would meet every day and exchange ideas on University matters. Others outside of the city would have a most desirable rendezvous whenever they happened to be in the city. The possibility of meeting old College friends would be an additional inducement for them to patronize it. The newly formed county Alumni associations would thus be benefited by it in having direction given to their discussions through the informal conversations of the Club. I am much mistaken if it would not in this way contribute more than any thing else to fostering a spirit of unity and loyalty to the University. We have a few graduates, who to their credit be it said, have persevered in their enthusiasm in spite of obstacles, and who only want something in the nature of a Club in order to impart their energy to others.

Some of those living out of Toronto have already heartily seconded the proposal and promised co-operation. It only remains then to call a meeting and settle on some feasible scheme for carrying out the idea. The beginning, of course, will be modest, but if University men will only give the matter favorable recognition and encouragement it will grow to dimensions of which no University need be ashamed.

I would ask every graduate to consider this matter carefully and see if this scheme does not really afford the best means of developing, or rather renewing, his own devotion to an institution which deserves to be ever held in grateful remembrance by him, and especially is this the case when now she seems burdened with duties, and scantily supplied with the means wherewith to fulfil them.

Yours, &c.,

J. McD.

NATIONAL vs. DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

Sir,—I have read with care and interest the report of Principal Grant's address at Queen's College on the 16th inst., especially his comments on the remarks of Vice-Chancellor Mulock at the last commencement of Toronto University.

Divested of *ad captandum* rhetoric intended particularly for the audience before him, is not his argument something like this?

The friends of denominational education have, at their own expense, established, and are supporting, various colleges where the education given is of 'such a standard as to compel universal recognition'; that is, I suppose, such as to entitle its possessor to a University degree:—

Therefore, these 'friends of denominational education,' should not be taxed to support a Provincial University or College.

Is there any reason why this argument should not apply with equal force to every other link in the chain of National Education established by Canadian statesmen in 1841, nearly half a century ago, and deliberately continued by their successors ever since?

If so, let the Methodists, as 'friends of denominational education, establish and maintain at Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston, and other centres, High Schools where the education afforded is 'of such a standard as to compel universal recognition,' *i.e.*, as good as that given in the present Provincial High Schools.

Then, according to Principal Grant's argument, State and Municipal aid to High Schools must cease, or the Methodists, at all events, must be no longer taxed for their support.

One step further: Let us suppose (what is possible at least in supposition) that the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, *et hoc genus omne* (they are all equal in the eye of the law,) shall among them, as 'friends of denominational education,' establish and support in every school section of Ontario, a denominational school, governed like Queen's, Victoria, Trinity and Albert Colleges, not by the State or by the general body of people, but by a board appointed by the particular denomination which supports the school; and let us further suppose that (friends of the schools being the judges) the education they afford is 'of such a standard as to compel universal recognition,' *i.e.*, equal to that of the present Public Schools.

Then it seems to follow that these 'friends of denominational education,' in other words, who support said schools, should no longer be taxed to support a National system of education.

So the Provincial and Municipal grants to Public Schools must cease, and education must henceforth be entrusted wholly to the denominations.

Is this 'a consummation devoutly to be wished?'

Yours,

C. R. W. BIGGAR.

249 Simcoe St., Toronto.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—HELP WANTED.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

Sir,—There is no professor or even tutor to help me out of my trouble, and therefore I appeal to the kindness of yourself or some of your readers. I have been trying to understand Mill; but I find my difficulties so great that I am forced to ask for help.

Chap. V. 'Industry is limited by capital.' What is 'industry'? Does he mean that if a man is on a new farm, still largely forest, that his industry is limited by his capital; that if he has a good deal of capital he will be very industrious, and if he has little capital, he will 'loaf' half his time? From the context it is evident that is not the meaning, for I find further, 'To employ industry on the land is to apply capital to the land.' Here, if this means anything it means that 'industry' and 'capital' are equivalents, or what does it mean? But I am now told this is metaphorical, so I am to look for the meaning of the metaphor, and I find that 'applying capital' means applying labor. Again, he says, 'there can be no more industry than is supplied with materials to work up and food to eat.' Here again is a metaphor; for 'industry' is not fed; people are fed and supplied with materials, and I presume he means by industry 'industrious people,' in other words, laborers. Now, if he means that population is limited by food I can easily understand him, but what on earth 'materials to work up' can have to do with the food supply is something I cannot see. The materials to work up are practically infinite, mountains to level, gorges to bridge over, roads to build, homes to construct,—no end to materials to work up, and what on earth 'materials to work up' can have to do with limiting laborers, I cannot possibly understand. Can you give me any assistance?

Next we are told that we must 'bake our cake' before we can eat it, or in Mill's elegant style: 'They (the people) consume what has been produced, not what is about to be produced.'

Then we are told that a 'part only of what has been produced' is allotted to productive labor' (hang his metaphors; for he evidently means laborers) The rest, I suppose, goes to idlers, or is such an inference unwarranted? 'There will not and cannot be more of that labor' (another metaphor) than the portion so allotted (which is the capital of the country) can feed, and provide with the materials and instruments of production.' Just so many laborers! Why can't the idlers supported by the other parties work. Drones and Bees, is this the doctrine?

Does all this fine writing mean that the products of labor are divided into two parts, one part called capital the other something else, say non-capital. Whoever eats of the former must be a Bee and whoever eats of the latter a Drone? There can be no more 'labor,' such is the declaration. Labor is limited by Capital. I am 'mixed,' badly mixed. If you don't help me, I may be placed.

MISERICORDIA.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

OCT. 31ST, 1883.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

DEAR SIR,—The remarks concerning myself which were published in your last issue, under the heading 'Toronto Medicine School,' certainly require some explanation on my part.

And in the first place permit me to say, that these remarks would convey a very erroneous idea to any person who might read them and who might not be acquainted with the circumstance to which reference is made. Any such person would naturally infer that I was the only person who took offence at the obnoxious sentences which were published, under the same heading as above, in your issue of Oct. 20th. But although it was I who placed the matter before the meeting (a meeting for the election of officers for our annual dinner), it should be distinctly understood that there were one hundred and fifty students present who were unanimous in condemning the course taken by 'VARSITY,' and amongst whom not one ventured to say a word in 'VARSITY's' defence. It was one of my opponent's strongest supporters who, without my previous knowledge, proposed that three groans be given for the writer of the article in question—in response to which the one hundred and fifty students present 'groaned in unison.' Neither did I know of the resolution condemnatory of 'VARSITY's' publication until it was read to the meeting—which resolution was carried unanimously. 'VARSITY' thinks that 'the excitement of an election contest' led me 'to miss so sadly the obvious meaning' of the article. Well, I suppose the

excitement of an election contest may, to some extent, affect the most cool-headed candidate. However, more than a week has elapsed since the day of election—and 'VARSITY may perhaps consider this a sufficient length of time for me to become quite myself again—and still I hold precisely the same views in regard to the article as I did after first reading it.

And now let me give the reason why the *Toronto School Students* took offence at the remarks. Your paper professes to be the representative organ of the graduates and undergraduates of Toronto University. The Toronto School of Medicine is an affiliated school, and the majority of our students are graduates and undergraduates of the University. We look upon 'VARSITY as our representative journal, in just the same way as do the students of University College. Indeed, many of us have been students of University College during our Arts course. We think that a University paper should remain perfectly neutral in regard to such matters as the election of officers to our Annual Banquet or our Medical Society. But this is not the course taken by 'VARSITY, and hence we complain. 'VARSITY's correspondent makes it very plain whom he wishes to be elected. And besides, what are we to think of the following sentence referring to the Dinner Committee which had already been elected:—'Of course, the committee is not just the complexion that accords with our taste, but there are enough men on it to cover up any reproach that may attach itself to some of its members who shall be nameless here forevermore.' Fancy such remarks as occurred in the issue of Oct. 20th having been made in regard to the elections of the Literary Society of University College! Would they be allowed to pass quietly? I think not.

Pardon me for having occupied so much of your space. Hoping that I have succeeded in making it plain why the Toronto School Students took offence at the remarks above referred to, I remain,
Yours very sincerely,
J. W. PATTERSON, M. A.

CORRIGENDA.

In our issue of October 20th, the following *errata* occurred in the printing of Mr. Cockin's poem, 'A Swedish Student Legend,' (the words as they should be are bracketed):—

Ah! ineffably sweet was the *lip* (life) of that sleeper.

When the *dark* (dank) dews of midnight are softly descending.

As I *kiss* (press) the cold features of death, with my lips.

With a (the) gasp of repugnance he bends low and *stopping* (stooping).

Ri'darholmen re-echoes his *blood-curling* (blood curdling) shriek.

By the *light* (bright) flashing sunlight of morning-tide said.

In the Acre of God *on* (o'er) two student forms sleeping.

NOTICES.

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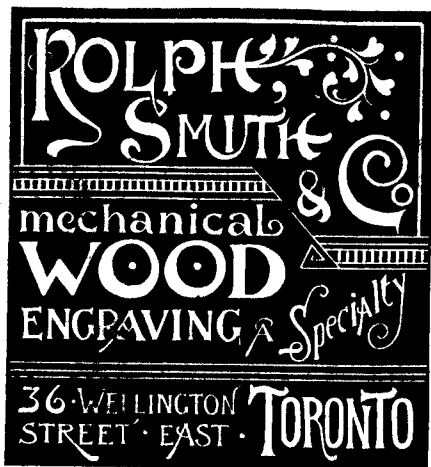
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