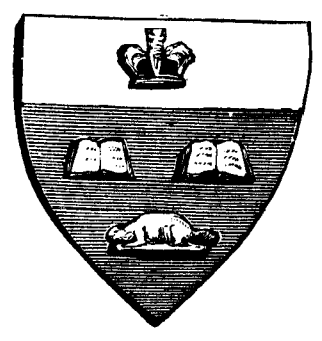


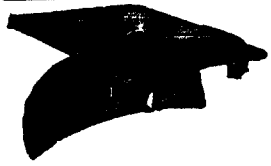
# THE VARSITY



## CONTENTS.

MEDICAL AMALGAMATION.	BY MEDICA.
CLOSED DEBATES.	
THE LOVE OF KEWAYDIN.	BY W. W. CAMPBELL.
THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.	
UNIVERSITY NEWS.	
COLLEGE NEWS.	
VARSIY MEN.	
A PLEA FOR A NEW ETHIK.	
LITERARY GOSSIP.	BY D.
O, HARMLESS WE.	
VARSIY SPORT.	BY H. C.

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# THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 2. No. 5.

November 11, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

## MEDICAL AMALGAMATION.

VICE-CHANCELLOR MULOCK, in his reply to the "Affiliated Universities" at the Trinity medical dinner, brought forward the suggestion that the two Schools of Medicine at Toronto might be strengthened by amalgamation. He said: "With two medical schools in affiliation with the University of Toronto, that institution has endeavored, and I believe with some degree of success, to strengthen the hands of those teaching bodies in their efforts to promote medical education in Ontario; and I have it upon the authority of a distinguished professor in a London hospital, who visited Toronto lately, that while Canadian students are principally deficient in practical knowledge of the healing art, their theoretical attainments quite equal those of English-trained students. The explanation for this state of affairs lies, no doubt, partly in the fact that our Canadian hospitals, with our limited population as compared with that of Great Britain, cannot reasonably be expected to present the same opportunities to the medical students as do those of the great City of London. This disadvantage time alone can remove. If, however, the Ontario student labors under disadvantages remediable at our hands, it would be in the interest alike of the student and of the whole community that such disadvantages should be removed. I have heard it suggested that medical science in Ontario would be advanced if the profession were to concentrate their forces in promoting one school in Toronto instead of dividing them in support of two as at present; whilst against this proposition, amongst other arguments, it is said that separate faculties in friendly rivalry serve the good purpose of stimulating each other."

Both schools depend entirely upon their undergraduates, as well for the maintenance of the professorial staffs as for the support of the Colleges, so that a concentration of the two incomes would leave the double revenue to be expended upon a single cause. The fact that promising men leave our arts institutions to complete their after course in medicine at Magill, would seem to prove that our lectures here are as a whole weak, at least when compared with the staff of that institution. The clinics here are admittedly very incomplete. Separate existence then tends to weaken, amalgamated interests to strengthen; for increased income permitting of better paid and consequently more able professors, renders a thorough practical course possible. As a result, the public would be benefited by a more able and especially a more practical body of surgeons and physicians. As MR. MULOCK points out, any stimulating effect produced by rivalry would be removed, but it is hardly advisable to engender in early life rivalry between men who may at any time be called upon to act in harmony.

It is more than likely that an attempt to carry out such an idea as that suggested by MR. MULOCK would meet with much opposition, the strongest perhaps coming from the existing staffs of professors; but while these obstacles stand in the way of the furtherance of the plan, yet there seem to be good reasons for holding the question up to consideration.

MEDICAL.

## CLOSED DEBATES.

The first meeting this year of the Debating Society augured brilliantly for a change where change is so much needed. The debate was an open one, and hopes were raised that its decided success would cast corresponding discredit on the stilted performance known as the closed debate. The committee, however, which has charge of the choice of subjects and the appointment of speakers, promptly set to work to counteract the good effects of a good start. The freedom and friskiness which characterized the discussion on the abolition of scholarships seem to have made no impression on the phlegmatic mildness of the Society's officers. These gentlemen, of course, know all about the rules. If the argument is repeated, that since open debates, as experience has shown, have been uniformly entertaining and closed ones just the reverse, the former should be continued to the exclusion of the latter, they shake their heads with becoming official gravity. "Such a course would be unconstitutional," it is replied. And certainly, to promote the best interests of the Society, instead of standing sentry over a dead-and-alive constitution, would be a shocking dereliction of duty. Our cousins on the other side of the lake manage things better; there the closed debate is reserved for prize competition and commencement days, when dull comedies are not only tolerated but expected.

There is one other contention we have heard made in favor of what may be justly called the prohibitive policy. The appointment system is maintained to be the proper nurse for the incipient oratorical talent of Freshmen. The assumption is that these reticent youths are too much frightened by the august presence of the upper Years to take part in the open debate. Speaking for ourselves, we were never possessed by the belief that the Freshman stands in awe of the majesty of the Senior, and if some of the committee-men are so possessed, they deserve to be congratulated on their glorious imagination. The probability is, the First Year thinks it can take care of itself, and might perhaps resent in strong terms the charge of childish timidity implied in this plea. In any case, there is not the shadow of a reason why the greater number should be sacrificed for the few; and if any regulation tends to violate the maxim, the blessing from letting it fall in abeyance will be unmixed. The dictum that the constitution is made for the Society becomes ludicrous when reversed, but unfortunately the devotees of red tape have not a fine sense of the ludicrous.

The undergraduates who wish to improve themselves in the arts of extempore speech and ready discussion are, for the most part, against closed debates; the opposing party consists mainly of the lovers of prepared harangues, written discourse, and "tall spouting." So long as the latter are in the ascendant, the Debating Society will be the sleepy elephant of the University.

It is with regret we refer to the death by drowning of Mr. Wm. Fletcher, one of three brothers who have already done credit to our *Alma Mater*. He was a man of a most genial disposition, and a friend to all who knew him. Graduating in 1875, he proceeded to the study of law, and afterwards became a student of medicine, but neither being congenial to his tastes, he joined his brother on a geological survey in Cape Breton, and there he has met his untimely end.

The *Athenæum* has again started the agitation for an Intercollegiate Press Association which the *Acta Columbiana* failed to establish after a plucky struggle last winter. "While Colleges join in intercollegiate, athletic and other associations, the College press, a most powerful factor of influence, and one of the most important features of College life, is only united through the medium of the exchange column and occasional correspondence. An association for the discussion of the financial and literary interests of college journalism and the comparison of editorial experience is, in our opinion, very much to be desired." Press associations of late have proved of so much value, that we think such an institution could not fail to be of value among the colleges.

THE LOVE OF KEWAYDIN,  
GOD OF THE WEST WIND.

There is a legend among the Ojibways that long ago the west wind took the form of a mortal, and wooing a maiden, allured her into the forest, after which she was never seen again.—*Com.*

Kewaydin told this tale—  
God of the western gale—  
Coming as flight of quail  
Over the marshes.

Gheezis, God of the sun,  
Gheezis, almighty one—  
Laughing the rivers run,  
Laughing the seasons come—  
List till my tale is done,  
Gheezis, the mighty.

Far, where the south winds sleep,  
\*Kanata, mighty and deep,  
Wild in its endless sweep,  
Hurries to eastward.

Gheezis, the moons are long,  
Silent the suns glide on,  
Silent the dark earth on,  
Leaf follows leaf.

Many long moons ago,  
Counted by winters of snow,  
White as the blossoms that blow  
Far in the forest ;

Where many a dark wood dreams,  
Where many a snow moon gleams,  
Far by those southward streams,  
Woke I from slumber.

Woke as the storms that wake  
Far over breast of lake,  
Making the wild woods shake  
At their coming.

Grew I as in his lair  
Grows up the grizzly bear ;  
Oft by the camp fire's flare,  
In the midnight,

Stretched on the forest heath,  
Heard I, with bated breath,  
Stories of fight and death  
Told by warriors.

\* Kanata, the St. Lawrence.

Often soft suns sank down,  
Often the leaves were brown,  
Often the ghost snows wound  
The naked forest.

Once in the moon of snows  
Up from our fires we rose,  
Wandered in search of foes  
Through the forest.

Far to the north I led,  
Death followed in our tread,  
Many a one lay dead  
In the midnight.

Wild as the autumn gale,  
Wild as the wind and hail,  
Faces that blushed were pale  
When we left them.

Once as we slept at night,  
Close by the fire's red light,  
Swift on the left and right  
Rose up warriors.

Soon in the fight we closed.  
Many a one reposed,  
Hushed on the driving snows,  
There in the morning.

Far from the deadly fray,  
As snows in the morning gray,  
Went they the northward way,  
Bearing me prisoner.

Once as I partly slept,  
Near me a soft foot crept,  
O'er me a maiden wept  
Tears of pity.

Soft as thy dreamy rays  
Shine through a golden haze,  
Fell, as a glorious blaze,  
Her love on my spirit.

Soft was the maiden's eye,  
Soft as a sunset sky,  
Answered she sigh for sigh,  
To my wooing.

Where could the soft lake rest  
But on the nude rock's breast ?  
Over the snows to the west  
Fled we together.

Wild was the cry that night  
When they knew of our flight ;  
Tomahawks gleamed like light  
Round the camp fires.

Followed they thick and fast,  
Fled we swift as the blast ;  
But death must follow at last—  
We were surrounded.

Strongest was love in death ;  
Leaped my blade in her breast,  
Giving the winds her breath,  
There in the forest.

Scowl gave I them for scowl,  
Torture ! a dog might howl,

Mine was a warrior's soul,  
Breath of the Wind-god.

Gheezis, God of the sun,  
Thus is my story done.  
Gheezis, I come, I come—  
Back unto thee I come.  
Take me, almighty one,  
Gheezis, the mighty.

HURON.

#### OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

MR. GUNN, the master of a famous school at Washington, Conn., called after him "The Gunnery," died a few months ago. The *Pennsylvania School Magazine* quotes an article from the *New York Evening Post*, which gives a description of his career. Forty-three years ago he graduated at Yale with Evarts and Waite. He soon became an advocate of anti-slavery views, which, in the early days of the abolitionist movement, involved persecution from church and society. In 1848 he was literally driven away from Washington. At Towanda, Penn., he opened school with O. H. Platt, now United States Senator, resigned. When the anti-slavery organization became a power in the land, he returned and founded the Gunnery. "Mr. Gunn's scheme of training boys was unique. Its central objects were manhood, character, and physique. With these secured, he believed that mental growth would follow, or at least that without them mental growth was good for nothing. He sedulously cultivated, therefore, the honorable side of a boy-nature. A lie was his abomination, to be visited sometimes with an emphatic thrashing. An habitual tattler was even worse than a liar. 'Don't be running to me with your stories about each other,' he used to say to his boys, 'but learn to govern and restrain yourselves.' As to scholarship, the general standard of the school was unquestionably low. There was no marking system, and no direct incentive to purely intellectual growth. Yet Mr. Gunn, first and last, fitted a good many boys for college, and most of them did well. His theory for teaching the dead languages was characteristic of the man. 'Learn the language first, and the grammar afterward,' was his dictum. So a boy often found himself in Homer before he could analyze the simplest form of a Greek verb, and reading four hundred lines a day in Virgil, without a question on the syntax or prosody. His boys, therefore, fell into hard lines when they first faced the iron drill of the grammar school or the college. But somehow they mastered it all, and at college, as a rule, they not only became self-respecting men, but proficient students. In composition rhetoric and oratory, the standard of the school was high, and a knowledge of public events was made almost a compulsory part of the course—Mr. Gunn himself reading the daily paper aloud to the school as soon as the afternoon mail brought it in. By teaching, and citizenship. The funeral of the old teacher was singularly touching. From far and near his old boys gathered to pay the supreme tribute to one who had been to them, not instructor only, but companion, adviser and friend. They came back from the professions, from business, from the places they had chosen for short August vacations—youths, young men, and great bearded fellows with their hair streaked with grey. . . . Though the rain poured in steady streams, the large church was crowded, and not a few of those present were prominent citizens of neighboring towns. It was a singular spectacle this, to see the gathering that came to do honor to the man who forty years ago was ostracized from society; which the abolitionist had been excommunicated declare that, though pastor of that church, he was humbled by the dead man's superior example of Christian life. Then the long procession, headed by sixty of the old boys, took its way to the grave—across the green ball-ground, which had so often re-echoed with the shouts of victory, and, as it seemed, not by accident, over the very spot where the teacher had played first base with his nine. At the grave loving hands had, as far as might be, hidden from view, with oak, sumach and clematis, every token of death. There was a simple prayer, the coffin, covered with wild flowers, was let down, and the old teacher, after his strenuous and noble life, was left to his rest."

\* \*

THE present Head Master of Rugby has given munificent proof of his interest in the health of the school, by erecting, at his own cost, an excellent swimming bath in the School-close. Munificence similarly applied nearer home would be a source of more abiding satisfaction than a batch of new rules, or a skating rink.

AT Rugby there are two cricket professionals, a gymnastic professional, a racquet professional, and a person to teach swimming. There are regular matches with foreign teams through both cricket and football seasons. The *Meteor* regularly prints records of all games, even down to the minor matches in each house and the hand-fives competition. Besides the gymnasium, the bath, and the racquet court, there are two pavilions and nine fives courts. The football is ruled by a representative committee, and not, as formerly, exclusively by the Sixth.

\* \*

HE looked valiant and—what's still better for those who have heard him talk—unutterable, when taken in his Q. O. R. uniform. She was decorating her room with pictures, and she perched his photo up on the topmost nail. Then she sat down to the piano, and, admiring her handiwork the while, she sang softly the refrain of the old Michaelmas song, "Now everything's in order, and the goose hangs high."

\* \*

A correspondent in the *Athenaeum* (Acadia University) recommends the establishment of an historical society in the College. He points out, for instance, that the situation in the land of Evangeline should tempt research for the vestiges of the primeval Acadian. This suggestion, though a very good, is also a very natural one to make, since attestations of bygone ages may be found anywhere in the habitable globe. Near this venerable town itself there have been some recent discoveries of skulls and Indian pottery which has fired archaeological enthusiasm to a high pitch. The President might be called the Canadian Schlieman, so productive has been his zeal in mound-burrowing and bone-gathering. The museum has become a repository for the rags of departed sachems, fragments of fantastic pipes, aboriginal cross-bones, and the various *totemic* articles of the ancient medicine-man. If the future antiquarians of Acadia University, in ferreting out relics of the first French colonists, meet with one-fifth of President Wilson's success, they will have ample means to add a commentary of surpassingly-minute detail to Longfellow's great poem.

\* \*

George Canning knew how to tell the truth in such a way that it felt like a thorn in the flesh. After a sermon by a pompous clergyman, the preacher said: "Well, Canning, you have said nothing about my sermon." Canning replied, "Ah, the sermon was short." "Thanks," replied the preacher, "and it is better to be short than tedious." "But it was that too," said Canning.

\* \*

SINGULAR what an inclination a sick man often has to slip into a well.

\* \*

NOTES ABOUT SERMONS. A word to the wise is sufficient; but sinners are supposed to be foolish, and that accounts for the length of the average sermon.

\* \*

A charity sermon has a great effect at times. The police in an Irish town recently in vain attempted to disperse a mob. A clergyman then got up an announced that there would be a collection. The desired effect was produced.

\* \*

Emphatically, the bad young man of the period is he who enjoys his cigarette most after getting out of church the moment the sermon starts.

\* \*

A gentleman who employs a great number of hands, at a factory in Eastern Ontario, to encourage his workmen in attendance at revival preaching, told them that if they were present, they would receive their wages for that day the same as if they had been at work. Upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint the manufacturer that "if he would pay them for over hours they would go and hear the sermon at the Methodist Chapel in the evening."

\* \*

Slightly sarcastic was the clergyman who paused and addressed a young man coming into church after a sermon had begun, with the remark: "Glad to see you, sir; come in; always glad to see those here late who can't come early." And then decidedly self-possessed was the youth thus addressed, in the presence of an astonished congregation, as he responded: "Thank you; would you favor me with the text?"

\* \*

Dr. Talmage recently took in hand the "Revised Edition." He commenced reading some of the most familiar passages from the New

Testament, and in the middle would stop, and look embarrassed, and say, "No, it isn't like that now, it has been altered," and so forth through half a dozen or more verses. At length he drew himself up as erect as possible, as though he were going to fight, and in a voice that resounded throughout the chapel, exclaimed, "Hands off the Word of God." The effect is announced as having been startling.

\*\*\*

FOURTEEN Sophs were suspended the other day from California University. These gentlemen will be absent for two months, because they hazed a couple of Freshmen. On the morning of departure, "the exiles determined to meet once more and go off in style. The class appeared with class-pins inverted, some with crape on their arms, and many with tasty button-hole bouquets that were placed over their hearts by the fair galaxy that adorned 'the summit of the stairs.' The procession was headed by the Millikin drum-corps. As the head of the drum was cracked open, and as the drum-corps had muffled the sound with a pretty silk handkerchief, washed for the occasion, the sound was sufficiently sepulchral for any funeral. 'Forward, march! come along, boys!' and the procession moved off toward South Hall with slow and solemn tread, several Sophs hoisting their mortar-boards on their canes. A number of Freshmen fell in the rear, and the procession was further augmented by one Senior in a rakish looking black plug. The sight was truly affecting. The sun for a moment hid his face behind a sombre cloud to hide the starting tear; the fair galaxy aforementioned waved their dainty lace-edged cambrics, and Bones, the University dog, seemed to appreciate the gravity of the occasion as he slunk along with head bowed, and a band of black and white around his neck, on his legs, and another one around his tail. In ten minutes the Sophs were without the precincts of the classic shades. They halted near the bridge, gave three cheers for the different classes in succession, for the ladies, for the Faculty, and for 'our glorious *Alma Mater*.' Handshakings followed, the whistle shrieked, and the train moved off with the exiles. The poetry of the day attained its climax when the Sophs crossed the bay to the city, and partook of a solid feed." This extract is from the *Berkleyan*, the snappiest university paper of the Pacific slope.

\*\*\*

THE Greek lyre was an instrument of very limited capabilities. Although there were many lyres of different sizes they were not intended for harmony or to be supplementary to each other. The lowest string was tuned to agree with the lowest note of the singer's voice, and his was sufficient for pitch. To play the various scales it was not necessary to alter all of the strings, but only those really changed. For, supposing their scales were like ours, and the lyre was tuned to the scale of F, to tune for the key of G it was only necessary to alter the strings for B and F sharp. It will thus be seen that the scales could not have been uniformly played, starting from the keynote and ascending to the octave, for the lowest string may have become the second or third, &c., note of the scale.

\*\*\*

PUNCH, as it appears weekly, is concerned with the lives and works of the leading wits, humorists, essayists, novelists and statesmen of the Victorian era. It introduced to the world the best compositions of Douglas Jerrold, Tom Hood, Albert Smith, Thackeray and Shirley Brooks. It has made Doyle, Leech, Keene, Du Maurier, Bennett and Tenniel famous. During the past five and thirty years of England's eventful history, "Punch" has always been an acknowledged power in the State. To Mark Lemon is entitled the credit of founding "Punch," and he was a model editor. At his death he was succeeded by Shirley Brooks, who in turn was followed by Tom Taylor. On this scholarly journalist and author resting from his labors, Mr. F. C. Burnand came into office, and is to-day acknowledged as one of the most original humorists of his time. For many years he has been the life and soul of "Punch," as to-day he is its best adviser and interpreter of its spirit and purpose.

\*\*\*

"Go to the ant, thou slugfard," is all very well; but if the sluggard will go to a pic-nic, the ant will come to him.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.—The wealthiest University in the world is at Leyden, Holland, its real estate alone being worth \$4,000,000.

AMONG the twenty members of the freshmen class at Acadia College, N. S., are five young ladies.

HALLOWEEN was celebrated at the University of Rochester by the destruction of about \$500 worth of property belonging to the institution.

IT is reported that the proportion of ladies and gentlemen at Boston University is about 3 to 1.

THE *Harvard Advocate* remarks: "It is very interesting to a Harvard man who has never seen what is termed hazing, to read in college papers, articles which lead him to believe that at most colleges a Freshman's life for the first days or weeks is misery itself." The writer adds: "The man who hazes disgraces himself and his college, and should be suppressed." This seems to be the common voice of the college press.

IT is said that Prof. Tyndall set aside the funds he received lecturing while in America to aid American students in Physics who wished to study in Germany. This foundation will now furnish a moderate support for two students.

TENNYSON, like Thackeray, left the University of Cambridge without a degree.

MR. MORRICE has given an annual scholarship of \$100 to the Faculty of Medicine in McGill.

A WRITER in the *Haverfordian*, on "Botany," goes on to say: "I have known a professor of chemistry who was absolutely incapable of appreciating a landscape or a flower, but who went into raptures over certain precipitates of ferrous ferricyanide in a test tube, and whose coat-tails stood out horizontally as he pranced around the laboratory glaring on the beauty of the reaction going on, with many allusions to Cy and Fe and Prussian blue and bivalents and radicals."

FOR "Hamlet" Shakespeare got \$25. Boucicault received \$250,000 for "The Shaugran."

MORE than twenty-six new students have entered the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

THE first number of the second volume of the *Presbyterian College Journal*, Montreal, is to hand, bearing the evidences of good management and of good taste. We believe it is the first Canadian college exchange we have received this term. A little more enterprise on the part of our college contemporaries would not be amiss.

IT is rumored that a wealthy and influential Congregationalist proposes to erect, at his own expense, a building for the Congregational College, Montreal.

COLLEGE NEWS. *Presbyterian College Journal*: "McMaster Hall," the gift of Senator William McMaster, of Yorkville, would seem to be a little students' paradise in itself.

AT the last meeting of the Presbytery of Manitoba, held in Winnipeg on 28th September, thanks were given to the Student's Missionary Societies of Knox College, Toronto, and the Presbyterian College, of Montreal, for the interest they have taken in the cause of missions in that Province by sending each a student for the past summer to engage in mission work.

PROF. WILSON will open, on Monday night, the series of popular scientific lectures that are to be delivered at the School of Practical Science this winter.

THE new building of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School is now being erected on College Street, at the head of McCaul Street. This will make four theological colleges all within a short radius of University College, and all taking advantage of its lectures.

THERE is so much liberality at McMaster Hall that even the men who are sodding the grounds come in for a portion of what's going; and instead of drinking water like other mortals, they are supplied with milk which they imbibe from large vessels.

AT a certain theological school the rev. professor of polemical theology asked one of the students to briefly state Ingersoll's position. Imagine the general consternation when the poor theolog. gravely said that Ingersoll was a thriving town on the Great Western Railway, and that it was the centre of the cheese trade of Ontario!

KNOX COLLEGE Metaphysical and Literary Society hold a public meeting to-night.

Two new students have taken quarters at McMaster Hall.

DR. McVICAR has arrived at McMaster Hall, and is now fairly at work. The Professor has already impressed on his students that thoroughness in work will be demanded of them.

THE faculty and students of McMaster Hall have in view the holding of a social gathering at the Hall at an early date.

M. J. STARK, of Rosedale, has contributed \$50 for the supply of papers for the reading room of McMaster Hall.

STUDENTS who are lovers of the curious may see something to amuse them at the Art Loan Exhibition, which is now open at 144 King Street West. It would, no doubt, inspire our moderns to greater activity if they were to behold the veritable china from which John

Milton drank his tea, or to see the original MSS. of Lord Byron, and many other historical reminiscences.

THE eminent Italian tragedian, Ernesto Rossi, will visit Toronto on Monday next, appearing that night as Hamlet at the Grand Opera House. He, like Salvini, speaks his lines in Italian, the rest of the company speaking English.

PROFESSOR LOUDEN's lecture room having become too small for the public meetings of the Literary Society, the General Committee has asked the College Council for the use of Convocation Hall, for these meetings; admission to be by ticket.

THE Glee Club has been requested to take part in a Concert, to be given soon in Shaftesbury Hall, by the Church of the Redeemer.

THE subject for debate at the public meeting of the Debating Society, on Friday next, will be "Is Canada's connection with Great Britain a sentiment or a principle?"

THE Debating Society held an ordinary meeting on Friday, Nov. 4th, the president in the chair. The subject of debate was, "Resolved that a prohibitory liquor law passed by a mere majority is unjust." In the "Senior" room, Mr. Bowes read an essay on "Chivalry;" readings were given by Messrs. Wishart and Broad; and the debate was conducted, on the affirmative, by Messrs. Blake, Baird and Manson; and on the negative, by Messrs. Creelman, Gunther and Leslie; the chairman, after an exhaustive summing-up, giving his decision in favor of the affirmative. In the "Junior" room (the 2nd vice-president, Mr. McKay, in the chair), Mr. Burnham read an essay on "Education;" Mr. Holmes gave a reading; and Messrs. O'Flynn, W. Gordon and Bannerman, argued the affirmative, and Messrs. Lee and H. Irwin the negative of the debate, the chairman deciding in favor of the negative. It was announced that the meetings on Nov. 11th and 25th will be open meetings, and that on Nov. 18th a public meeting. The subject of debate for the next open meeting will be, "Resolved, that the principle of Centralization of Government in Canada should be encouraged."

MR. WILLIAM FLETCHER, B.A., '75, was drowned recently in Cape Breton. Deceased was a metallist in natural sciences and Prince's prizeman, and a brother of Prof. Fletcher, and of Hugh Fletcher, of the Dominion Geological Survey, all graduates and metallists of Toronto.

AT the Footing Dinner at McGill College last week, Mr. R. F. Ruttan, B.A., '81, responded to the toast of "Our Freshmen;" and, according to the *Star*, made the best speech of the evening.

AT Trinity College yesterday there was a choral service in the morning, a lunch at noon, and Convocation in the afternoon, at which the new Provost, the Rev. Mr. Body, was installed. At the conversation, in the evening, an address was presented to Mr. Body from the Faculty, Professors, Graduates and Undergraduates of the University, congratulating him on his appointment as Provost, lauding the high honors and distinctions won by him during his college career, and welcoming both himself and Mrs. Body as friends among them. In reply he said, that he did not think that higher education could go on without being accompanied by religious training, and was thankful that at the old college to which he came these principles were so broadly marked out. The proceedings wound up with a dance in Convocation Hall.

THE annual dinner of the Trinity Medical School took place on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, there being a large attendance of students. Mr. Natrass presided, and Messrs. Sawyers, H. C. Wilson, and R. L. Stewart filled the vice-chairs. Mr. Natrass, in his opening address, said the progress of Trinity Medical School had been most encouraging. Their Freshman class was the largest they ever had, their building had been extended, and they had new apparatus. He thought the professors might give a little more attention to questioning their classes than was now observed. The dinner was in every way a success, and the speeches were all good. Mr. Mulock's reply to the toast of the universities with which the school is affiliated involved the question of the amalgamating of the two medical schools, and elicited hearty applause.

THE salutatorian at Yale this year was a German; the valedictorian a Hebrew; and the prize declaimer, a Chinaman. But when it came to real classical culture, America came to the front. The pitcher of the Yale Base Ball Club was an American.

ONE of the performers on the horizontal bar at the Summer Circus in Paris, is a Harvard graduate of '76.

THE bride was led up the broad aisle,

Got up in the most killing staisle;

When asked if she'd be

A true wife to be,

She promptly replied: "I should smaisle."

'VARSITY MEN. *Presbyterian College Journal*: Our talented associate editor, W. T. Herridge, B.A., during the vacation occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's Church, in Montreal.

MR. JOHN CARRUTHERS, B.A., '79, spent the summer in the British Isles and France.

MR. F. NELSON, B.A., '81, is studying law at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MR. W. L. BAIN, of the Third Year, is studying medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MR. H. ST. Q. CAYLEY, having spent the summer on the Continent, has just returned home.

#### PLEA FOR A NEW ETHIK.

"Strange to say, even the Utilitarian school, which at first sight appears to be distinguished from the rest by recognizing natural causation, is, if not so far from complete recognition of it, yet very far."—*Herbert Spencer's Data of Ethics*.

The principles of evolution are now so universally admitted, that it seems odd that they are not to a greater extent applied to the solution of the ordinary phenomena of practical life. We have had in our hands, for some time, histories of the rise and development of painting, architecture, and the other fine arts. But where former treatment has been unsatisfactory is in this, that such histories have given us an examination from an objective, to the exclusion of the subjective, point of view. I do not refer to the primordial impressions on the senses of our antediluvian ancestors, which, in the course of ages, have resulted in the works of an ANGELO or a RAPHAEL, so much as to the results of more complex impressions in a highly advanced state of civilization. It is a matter of common observance that a tastefully decorated room exercises a sympathetic influence over the mind; analogous to it is the influence exercised by music, except that, with the latter, the wave of feeling is fuller and more massive. Now, why should not some effort be made to estimate the exact influence on us, especially from an ethical view, of our environment? No misdirected inquiry, since to the Positivist, a sensation, a moral judgment, and an effort of the reason, are *ejusdem generis*. As a sense-impression due to the organs of sight or hearing creates a feeling of pleasure or pain, Utilitarianism must concede that the surroundings of everyday life have an ethical value. We thus arrive at the necessity of an Ethik of *Æsthetics* (I do not use the term in its modern slang sense), a subject which has been vaguely hinted at by many philosophers and would-be philosophers. To show the importance of the question, take a concrete example. Imagine luxuriously harmoniously furnished apartments, inhabited by two or three students. The only incongruous object is some unsightly piece of furniture. The student who sits opposite this deformed object, at first must, from time to time, experience some mental sufferings, which become less and less, and finally die away. But this subjugation of a mental, almost an ethical distaste, a disobedience to an æsthetic categorical imperative, is not consummated without irrevocable loss to the unhappy subject. The inflexible laws of development are at work, and there is a gradual and ever-accelerating downfall of the moral and mental faculties. The conscious of what at first was a mental revolt becomes sheer indifference, and sheer indifference deepens into a positive delight in the inharmonious and the horrible. The ethical and æsthetic discrimination of the miserable victim having become a nullity, the insidious and sinister influences of an apparently harmless inanimate object advance with ever-increasing strength towards the dethronement of the Reason itself. In the meantime, the widening circles of this Maelstrom of Unharmony (now seen to be synonymous with mental and moral Evil) have engulfed those innocent beings who fondly imagined that they could remain mere onlookers of the ruin of another. And in the midst of this Carthage of ruin, that wretched piece of furniture frowns its baneful satisfaction at the widespread disaster that has emanated from it. And who, in thus viewing common life in its relation to *Æsthetics* (properly so called), can fail to observe not only that this example is no isolated exaggerated instance, but that all finer and subtler feelings are, in this age of sophisters and economists, becoming things of the Past? Will we then, shudderingly, turn from the contemplation of the wretched Present, and live merely in devotion to an ideal; or will we not rather attempt to redeem our own age from its self-destruction? The humanity of the FREDERIC HARRISON School is an idle dream; Harmony, Fitness, Congruity—these must be the watch words of the new Reformation, which will at last recognize the influences of Furniture, as such, on both the Pure and the Practical Reason. Truly it is a matter of amazement that, in this Positive age, no one has yet dealt with the practical aspects of this great question, or, in other words, given us a complete manual of the Ethics and Soteriology of Harmony.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

We venture to predict—I believe that is the correct way to commence—that Mr. Matthew Arnold's edition of Byron will not command as great a sale as its sister volume; in other words, fancy 'isolated excerpts' from Byron! fancy 'an expurgated Don Juan!' In Wordsworth's case of course it was all right; so would it be with Spenser's poetry or Southey's; one certainly has to wade through a great deal in these; but, Byron! Shade of Taine defend him.

Mr. Arnold chuckles over his translation of the German word Talent; (and it is written in English characters too!) he translates it talent. Again we venture to predict that although we are utterly ignorant of German, if we ever come across the word Talent in German (N.B.—written in English characters), we shall translate it talent.

Biologists are happy; they have a new edition of Beale on Protoplasm. I thought once that I knew something about Bioplasm, Neoplasm, Protoplasm, &c., but *Bathybius Haeckelii* was too much for me. The present state of scientific knowledge, therefore, hardly admits of a just criticism of this work. I was deterred also from pursuing my studies any further by the rumor that a graduate once penetrated too deeply into the mysteries of Protoplasm. His high classical and metaphysical attainments were powerless in enabling him to discriminate between the hurtful and the harmless; and allured, I believe, by the growth and diminutive proportions of this branch of study, he overlooked many equally enticing openings for the play of his talent. His well-directed and well-backed-up efforts merely resulted in pangs of remorse, and in resolutions never again to be found flitting into fields where the only flowers to be culled were a dearly-bought experience of the transitory nature of pleasure and the lasting effects of pain.

Speaking of scientific knowledge, did you know that the king crab was a spider? I was told the other day that *Limulus* was an *Arachnid*; my knowledge of Zoology being equal to that of my German, I merely said, I supposed so ("Indeed" would have been better, wouldn't it? *Prediction*: That I shall always say "indeed," in answer to science men); but when I found out what *Limulus* and *Arachnid* meant, I felt more inclined to say *quo quid absurdius*, until I discovered it was *teste* Ray Lankester.

"But all the personal charm of Shelley cannot hinder us from at last discovering in his poetry the incurable want, in general, of a sound subject matter." So says Mr. Matthew Arnold. Has he forgotten that beautiful passage in the preface to the Prometheus Unbound? "*My purpose has hitherto been simply to familiarize the highly refined imagination of the more select classes of poetical readers with beautiful idealisms of moral excellence; aware that until the mind can love, and admire, and trust, and hope, and endure, reasoned principles of moral conduct are seeds cast upon the highway of life, which the unconscious passenger tramples into dust, although they would bear the harvest of his happiness.*"

Ray Lankester, by the way, made a terrible mistake the other day. He sent a severe wiggling to a professor of a well-known United States university, because, as he said, the labial palps of an aberrant *Lamelli-branch* had been mistaken for its gills in his laboratory. They turned out to be gills—so I am told. O! ye science men, what if after all the true definition of a crab should be "a red kind of shell-fish?"

H.

O, HARMLESS WE.

It is only within recent years that men have begun to learn to see themselves really as others see them. Our fathers could not do it, and probably it is this present generation itself which has performed this notable feat. That it has been performed is undoubted, and that the result will in the end be to revolutionize the aspect of the world itself, is a consequence following, of course.

But it is its aspect in its effect upon systems of education that we, as the organ of an educational institution, consider it here. In this aspect it is revolutionary, it is an upheaval, a nihilism.

We speak of that which is established, not of the hypothetical.

Forsooth: our fathers many years ago discovered, and on discovery published the fact, that schoolboys are a species of the *genus lunaticum*, i. e., that they are a kind of lunatic and should be treated accordingly. This was first scientifically discussed in a scientific phrenological treatise, and accounted for organically.

A few years later, the scientific world was electrified by the proved assertion that this state of lunacy, instead of culminating in the higher forms of the *Scholæ*, really only there reached its palpable stage and culminated in the *Universitates*; that, in fact, the lunacy existed in its highest form in the universities.

The subject was investigated, and our fathers finally established,

as beyond doubt and cavil, the fact that not only the schoolboy but also the university man was a species of harmless lunatic.

Our fathers were delighted. It takes time to popularize a scientific fact; and time has done it.

At this stage of the world's civilization, the genera have become conscious of their generic identity. The *genus lunaticum* has become self-conscious. The results are not embarrassing. More especially the universal consciousness now exhibited by university men, that they are after all a mere species of the harmless lunatic, has had results.

It has given them *esprit de corps*; they support each other in their lunacy; are proud of it; make it specific. It is this which concentrates them in the afternoon billiard hall and sends them forth on the nightly forlorn hope attempt to ascend the avenue to the "building" in time for tea. It is this which upholds them in the chant of "Old Grimes," and which will until the said Grimes grows older and dies. It is this which tears gowns, shirks work and smokes bad cigars. It is this which carries men through many things of which they are ashamed and of which others are ashamed for their sake. It is *esprit de corps*; it is harmless lunacy. It has kept them boys when they ought to be men, this glorious consciousness of their condition.

Many other things may be duly assigned here by the curious. We can only give an indication of the direction in which the curious must proceed. We but pass to the educational aspect of the case.

Lunatics never learn anything, and need not try; and the glory of this aspect of the case is not lost by professor and student. The magnificent farce of lecturing is now known in its true character as FARCE.

The professor lectures and knows the harmless patients before him have not learnt anything, and the blank feeling of despair which once filled the breasts of the old professors who did not know this thing has given way to the calm tranquillity of him of to-day who does, and who goes home calmly acquiescent in the order of the universe. And the student listens and knows he isn't any wiser. But, bless you! it is part of the arrangement for the tranquillity of lunatics in the universe!

And so sweet lunacy pervades our halls and rooms, and the farce of big talk and vast intellectual doings is carried on delightfully, while the outside world calmly waits unnoticed till the period of our lunacy is over, and we emerge from college walls. And so we emerge—the farce is over; we acknowledge our lunacy, and shake hands over it; say good-bye, and enter into life.

But meanwhile we are lunatics.

H. C.

'Varsity Sport.

On Wednesday, Mr. C. G. Campbell started for Hamilton with twelve men to play the local club of that place. Mr. Park, the Captain of the Hamilton team, kindly brought but thirteen men into the field to equalize the game.

The names of the men, with their weights and positions, were as follows:

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.		HAMILTON.	
	lbs.		lbs.
Brock, back.....	155	Stuart, back.....	161
Campbell, C. G., ½ back.....	158	Murray, back.....	154
Caven, ½ back.....	131	Park, ½ back.....	162
Lindsey, ¼ back.....	150	Kerr, ½ back.....	149
Creasor, ¼ back.....	149	Watson, ¼ back.....	156
Duggan, forward.....	152	Stinson, ¼ back.....	163
Blake, ".....	165	Sayers, forward.....	154
Vickers, ".....	152	McAdam, ".....	165
Gordon, G., ".....	158	McLaren ".....	136
Gordon, C. D., ".....	140	Martin, ".....	153
Campbell, A., ".....	145	Pierre, ".....	138
Grierson, ".....	160	Wood, ".....	153
	---	Crerar, ".....	---
Average.....	151	Average.....	150

Messrs. R. K. Hope and A. D. Stewart kindly acted as umpires. The ground was in very bad condition, large pools of water standing on the undrained field. The touch flags were closer than 50 yards. The ball was kicked off by Toronto at 3.15, and immediately rushed down to within a few feet of the Hamilton men's goal, who were compelled to touch-down for safety. During the first half the University team kept the ball in the vicinity of their opponent's goal, who were forced to rouse more than once, but brilliant runs by the backs and a good rush sometimes by Hamilton-forwards forced the 'Varsity men into the same extremity. At half time nothing had been done to give either side the advantage. As the Hamiltonians were not well trained, the



interval between times gave them renewed vigor, and on play being resumed they made a grand charge on the 'Varsity goal-line, but to no effect; back and back they fell till a series of rushes on their own goal-line were the order of the day, when Vickers pushed through the scrimmage over the line and secured the first touch-down for his side, which unfortunately resulted in a miss. Hamilton kicked out instead of touching and taking 25 yards, and Creasor receiving the ball, secured another try for his side, which, like the other, terminated in a failure. Hamilton again kicked out as before, and Caven claimed a touch, which was disallowed by the umpire, as he did not see it. After this the game was but a series of well-guarded attacks upon the Hamilton goal, till a kick from McAdams sent the ball down field to Grierson, who was tackled, and in passing lost the ball to Kerr, who made a beautiful run past the University backs behind their goal-line, till tackled by Duggan. Losing the ball, McAdams was to the fore and secured a try for Hamilton, which was well kicked by Murray. Time being called, left the home team victors by a goal to two tries. Kerr's run and McAdams' touch-down called forth a series of disputes. First, it was claimed that Kerr ran into a touch half way down the field; next, Duggan claimed to have touched down before McAdams; thirdly, two of the Hamilton side handled the ball after touch; and last, the man who brought out the ball is said to have forgotten to make his mark. All these objections but the latter were overruled by the umpire, and so the game stands in favor of Hamilton, under protest. Creasor, at quarter-back, played very well, and should be looked to for that position. Vickers, another new man, is a decided acquisition to the team. In our estimation, though with his few men, some of whom were by no means of the 'Varsity first fifteen, Mr. Campbell had the best of the game all through, and only lost it on a questionable point, about which there was a complication of disputes. He should never have left for Hamilton finding himself disappointed by all his best backs. The Hamilton men did a good deal of backing.

THE Association football match against the Normal School, which was to come off last Saturday, was postponed on account of rain.

THE values of the principal prizes for the "K" Co. match will be 14, 11, 9, 9, 9, 7, 6, and five dollars for general prizemen, and six and five dollars for non-prizemen; the remaining prizes to be selected from the articles presented by donors.

THE Association Football First Eleven are in regular practice for the tournament at Berlin on Saturday. They will likely have two matches that day against good teams, and will try hard to give a good account of themselves.

AT the annual games of Michigan University, which came off at Ann Arbor last month, Mr. F. Nelson, B.A., ex-champion runner of University College, succeeded in winning the quarter mile race in 52½ seconds, beating the best previous record in the institution; the mile race in 5-15, and throwing baseball—distance, 345 feet.

YALE has beaten Columbia by two goals, and Harvard Amherst by two goals and four tries.

ANN ARBOR, Michigan, was beaten by Harvard by one touch-down to nothing; by Yale, by two goals to nothing; and by Princeton, two tries to nothing.

THE University College Association Football Club played the Collegiate Institute yesterday on the 'Varsity lawn—the game resulting in a draw. Hughes, the captain of the Institute team, won the toss, chose the north goal, and at four o'clock the ball was kicked off. It was carried down field at once, and a goal almost immediately scored against the College, who had to defend their line for the remainder of the inning. At half time ends were changed; and the College men having the wind in their favor, soon won a goal. Though both sides worked well, and good play was exhibited, no further advantage was scored by either team. Glassford and Donald playing back, were very successful in keeping the ball during the first half from between the College flags.

PROF. LEWIS opened a series of lectures on Elocution at McMaster Hall last night.

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