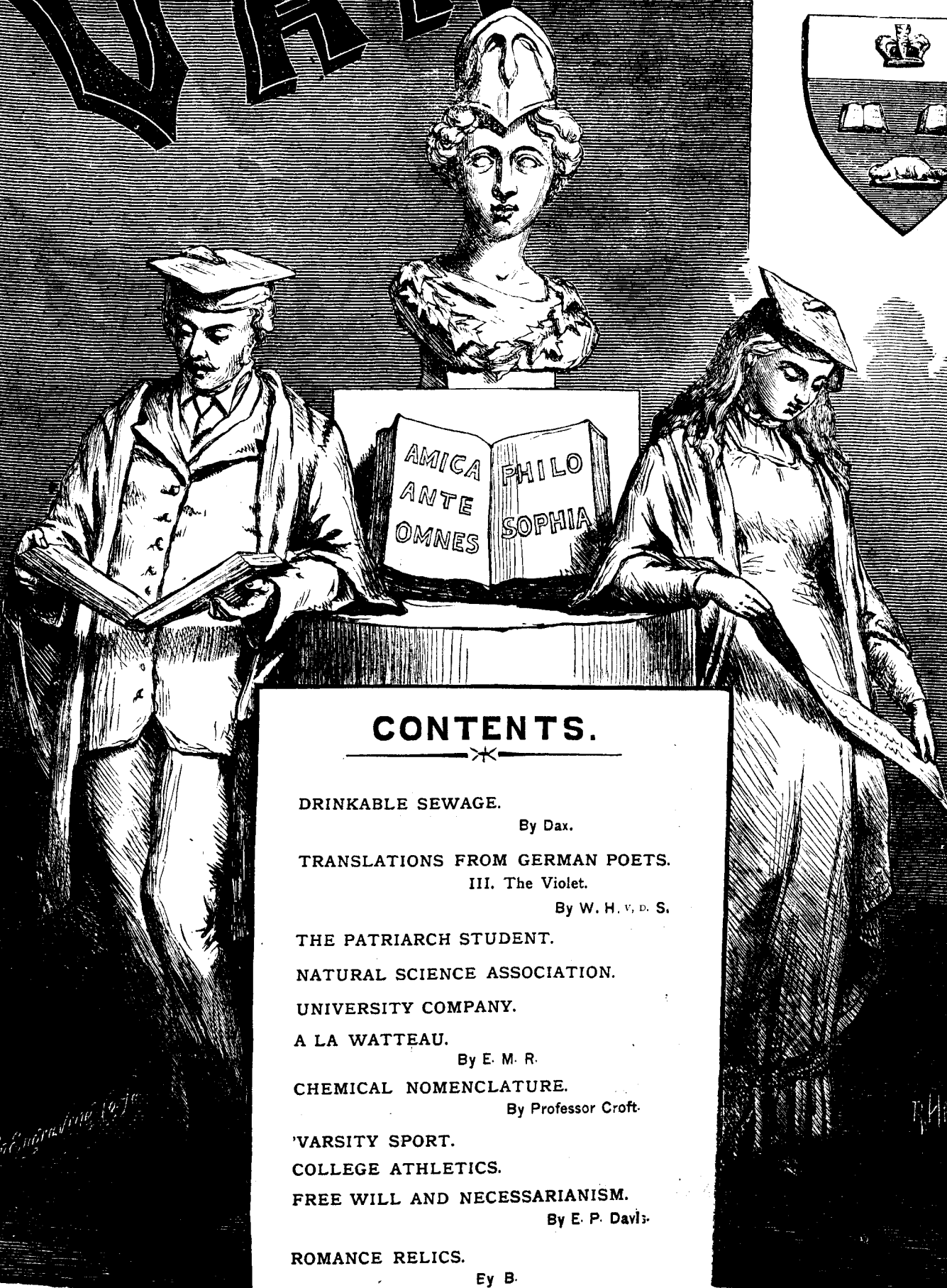


THE UNIVERSITY



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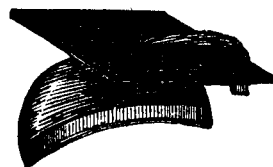
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THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 7.

November 27, 1880.

Price 5cts.

DRINKABLE SEWAGE.

Such is the title of a leading article which recently appeared in one of our prominent Canadian Medical Journals, the writer taking as his text an extract from the *Medical Press and Circular*, which stated that "the guardians" of the Newcastle West Union, in the County of Limerick, had been informed by Dr. Cameron, the County analyst of their district, that the water which is consumed by the population of Newcastle West, is nothing better than sewage, slightly diluted. Starting on the presumption that the water supplied to this city naturally falls under the same heading, the "city fathers" are berated upon their "apathy," and the potent, grave and reverend guardians who cultivate Limerick West Union sanitation in our Bœotian metropolis, are gently reminded that they have failed in their duty to the public. "It would be," says the writer, "a very interesting hydrostatic calculation to determine the degree of dilution which the sewage of this city * * * undergoes, in the big currentless pond, euphemistically styled 'the lovely bay of Toronto.' Who can imagine the multifarious chemical combinations and decompositions perpetually going on in our huge trough, into which are continually flowing saturated solutions of hydrosulphurets, chlorides, phosphurets, and the whole family of excretory abominations?"

We must presume, from these quotations, that, naturally the chemical combinations above alluded to, take place, and that their influence on the water contained in the "vast trough," is so appreciable as to be capable of measurement and of hydrostatic calculation. This we find to be the case, and from the varied reports issued from many centres by those who have made such matters a study, we can get a very good basis from which to judge of the comparative merits or demerits of our water supply, and of the relative purity of the article we have to drink as compared with that in use in other parts of this continent and elsewhere.

The solid matter in water is not to be regarded always as an impurity, although sometimes, to use an old adage, "we can have too much of a good thing," for the preponderance of solid matter, for example, in the city water supplied during the past week, has been the combined average of the proportion distributable over the space of twelve months or more. Those who have been compelled to use the same, are oftentimes in doubt as to the character of the liquid consumed, and as to whether it should be classed under the head of "scrap," or sour beer. There is no doubt that a certain proportion of solid matter in water is essential to the same as a beverage, their total absence, as in the case of distilled water, rendering it unfit for use.

Probably the purest known river water in the world is that of the river Laka in Sweden, which contains 1.25 of a grain of solid matter in a gallon. Now, taking this as a standard, let us compare the city water with it and with others. Mr. O. W. THOMAS, of Chicago, has collected together some information as regards the proportion of solids contained in some of the more prominent water supplies of the world, and I venture to make use of his facts as also of the various analyses of our city water, made by Professor HENRY H. CROFT and DR. W. H. ELLIS. Thus, from the following table we find that the proportion of solids in every gallon in the following waters named differ very materially:

Croton River, N.Y., contains	6.660	grains.
Schuykill,	4.261	"
Delaware,	3.535	"

River Clyde	7.860	"
River Dee	4.000	"
East London Water Co.	23.510	"
Lake Michigan at the crib.	7.232	"
Toronto bay water	9.000	"
" filtering basin, 1877.	13.000	"

An examination under the microscope of the sediment left to settle from our city water reveals the fact that it is largely made up of earthy matter, the organic being present in very small proportions. An examination of the lake water, when the supply was being taken from the lake-pipe through the basin, in the latter end of 1877, by Professor CROFT, showed the solid matter to consist of

Not earthy	8.21
organic . . . . .	.54
	8.75

There is no doubt that, if the scheme which is under the consideration of the City Council, namely, that of carrying out the pipe so that the supply shall be taken from the lake at a depth of 30 feet, meets with the approval of the ratepayers, and is adopted, as it should be, the analysis of the water then to be obtained will give as good a record, if not better, than that above quoted for Lake Michigan, and will prevent, to a great extent, our pipes being filled with muddy sediment and decomposing vegetable matter on the recurrence of every storm, to the intense dissatisfaction of those compelled to use the same.

Now, turning to the tests which show sewage contaminations in the water, namely, the presence of ammonia or chlorides, we find from the analysis made by the gentlemen already named and others quoted by them, that the following is the proportion in the following waters named:—Chlorine—

Toronto Filtering Basin, 1877, per gallon . . . . .	.05
Toronto city water, July, 1880 " . . . . .	.02
Michigan Lake water, " . . . . .	.02
London water supply, "	1.2
Thames Company, "	2.1
Kent Company, "	

parts in a million.

	Free Ammonia.	Albuminous Ammonia.
Toronto Filtering Basin, 1877	0.79	0.32
Toronto city water, July, 1880 . . . . .	.01	0.11
London water supply,—Thames Co. . . . .	.01	.06
Kent Co. . . . .	.01	.02

From the above figures it is quite clear that the city water appears to compare favorably with those already named, and hardly calls for the sweeping indictment laid against it in the article from which we have quoted. The chemical combinations are without doubt taking place. Sewage in large quantities is poured into the bay, but so far, at least, it does not seem to have affected the source of our water supply to any appreciable extent.

But it is quite evident that this state of things cannot long continue, that the time has arrived when, with pure water, and the very best at that, at our very doors, steps must be taken to supply the 'missing link' required to complete our water-works system, by extending our pipes into the lake in the manner suggested by the manager, Mr. BROUGH.

It would be beyond the scope of this short article to take up and discuss the reasons why this should be done, and the manner of the doing thereof, but it is a matter of vital interest to all con-

cerned and should call forth the anxious thought of everyone, not merely these who for the time being may have the management of the works, but the large clientele of water takers, for whose benefit the same are carried on, and at whose cost, in connection with their fellow-ratepayers, the same will be required to be constructed,

There is one point more in connection with the water supply, namely, the *fish-like taste and smell* so often acquired by the water, and which has led many to believe that the pipes are filled with fish. This peculiarity has been noticed all over the continent, and many suggestions have been made concerning the same. Professor S. A. LALLEMORE, in his report on this head, in connexion with an analysis of the hemlock water supplied to the city of Rochester, states, "In the light of all the facts which I have been able to obtain, it is my opinion that the recent fish-like odor which has affected the water supply of the city, is immediately due to some obscure condition of the algae, probably to their decay and decomposition." This opinion is corroborated by Professor C. VAN BRUNT, of Poughkeepsie, who states, "water obtained from a running stream or lake, exposed to the sun, in an open reservoir, becomes filled with forms, mostly vegetable, that are unpleasant to the taste, that they die, or partially die, in the dark pipes, and become diffused through the water by breaking up so as scarcely to be seen by the microscope, and hence the increase of unpleasant taste at the hydrants." This is doubtless the true explanation of the phenomenon, and the remedy in all cases seems to be to pump as much as possible, in such circumstances, direct from the water supply to the consumers.

It is very satisfactory to learn from the city press that, notwithstanding the impurities in the water, and the presence of the chemical and vegetable matters in the same, as above alluded to, the general health of the city is good. Still, delay is dangerous, and an effort should be made at once to complete the work and render the chances of disease as remote as possible. DAX.

A FEW weeks ago, the President of the Debating Society expressed disapproval of any member reading his arguments. Arguments so delivered constitute an essay or article which is entirely out of place when introduced in a debate. The well-known patience of Americans at public meetings would not be proof against this practice and the toleration accorded it at University College betrays indifference to the chief object of the Debating Society. If the new constitution has any inherent tendency towards improvement in this direction, it should, from such consideration alone, be actively and impartially tested. The opportunity is now presented to gentlemen wishing to become debaters to assert themselves and to break the domination of those who are conspicuous by their harangues on disputed points of order and on other interesting portions of 'Preliminary Business.' At Oxford, in his youth, the father of ENDYMION, according to LORD BEACONSFIELD, distinguished himself in the debating societies, which "hailed with acclamation clearly another heaven-born minister." A gloomy future may be augured, from the standpoint of excellence in public discussion, for the present race of undergraduates. They may find some small consolation in reflecting that an association, which professes to encourage and bring out the debating talent in the University, has hitherto taken the most effective means to estrange that talent.

TRANSLATIONS FROM GERMAN POETS.

III. THE VIOLET.

(Goethe.)

Upon the mead a violet blue,
Unknown, in lowly guise, there grew;
It was a lovely flower.
There came a shepherdess so fair,
With lightsome step and golden hair;
Across, across,
Across the mead, and sang.

"Ah!" thinks the violet, "would I were
The fairest flower among the fair,
Ah! but a little while,
Until my love had pluck'd and press'd
Me fondly to her snowy breast;
Oh! grant me, pray,
This boon before I die!"

But onward, ah! the maid did speed,
She to the violet paid no heed,
But, crushed it with her foot,
It sank, it died, and yet it joy'd.

"What tho' I die, still do I die
Thro' her, thro' her;
'Tis at her feet I die!"

W. H. V. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A little peach in the orchard grew,
A little peach of emerald hue.
—*Kansas City Times.*

A little boy climbed the fence,
And took that peach from hence to thence.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

A little colic found him there,
And then he climbed the golden stair.
—*Illini.*

His weeping playmates could not tell
Whether he went to heaven or—not.
—*Vidette.*

The colic simply *up* him drew,
That he went *down* can not be true.
—*Obertin Review.*

The little boy is not yet right;
These jokes prevent recovery quite.

* * *

SOME people collect pictures, others encumber their rooms with pipes, sticks, theatre bills, and, worst of all, photographs. I am going to join the 'hobby' men with a precious and magnificent store of newspaper mottoes. With a truly philanthropic spirit I have resolved to give to the public some of the fruits of my labors. The Halifax *Mayflower* is propped up with no less than two apothegms:—"If it is time, what does it matter who says it;" *Marcus Aurelius*; and "Bonis nocet quisquam pepercit malis." The Port Hope *Daily Times* splurges into political sentimentality:—"A Free and United People Cherishing British Connexion." The Brantford *Evening Telegram* preaches:—"First, Have Something to say; Second, Say it." The *St. Mary's Journal* tries to look patriotic:—"The Interests of St. Mary's and Canada our Criterion." The *Notre Dame Scholastic* is appropriately ascetic:—"Disce quasi semper victurus; vive quasi cras moriturus." The Hamilton *Portfolio* is desperate:—"Vita Sine Literis Mors Est." The mild type is represented by the Belleville *Daily Intelligencer*:—"Let there be Harmony in things essential—Liberality in things not essential—Charity in all."

Here shall the Press the People's right maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain.

—*Whitby Saturday Night.*

'Gain' is something possessed. How noble not to be bribed by one's own possessions! The *Sunbeam* is true to its sex and wants to be newsy:—"Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit; and the Pennsylvania *University Magazine* wishes to be 'a nice boy':—"Literæ Sine Moribus Vanæ." The *Vidette* is:—"In Loco Parentis"—nurse them well. "Manhood, Learning, Gentleness," *Kings College Record*. "Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur," *Edinburgh Review*, which makes me feel a little guilty. "The Subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures," explains the *Globe's* pugnacity. The *Philosophian Review* takes the 'rocky road to Dublin':—"Non Vi, sed sæpe Cadendo." The *Winchester Review* is discouragingly obscure:—

ΠΙΟΛ ἄγχιος εἶ,
ΑΜ. τοιούδ' ὄιον ὄρας τῆς σῆς γε μὲν οὐκ ἐπιβαίνο.

Little is known about this new English Quarterly, and small wonder.

* * *

I LEARN that those unfortunate resident students are saddled with yet another burden in the shape of a new rule which stipulates for the shutting of the gate between half-past six and seven o'clock in the evening, during the continuance of tea. The object of this is only conjecturable, but it is said to be another safeguard for the rather weak virtue of the resident students, who are supposed to be unable to withstand the temptation of the world, the flesh and his Satanic Majesty.

* * *

CHIEF JUSTICE MOSS, who has been suffering since April last from saurosis, sailed this month for the south of France where he will spend the winter.

* * *

At a recent scholarship examination at Oxford, amongst other questions appeared this one: "Give an instance of a mortal who attained immortality." One of the candidates instanced "the discoverer of alcohol." This philanthropist died nearly a thousand years ago. But (wrote young Hopeful) his spirit lives still, and is likely to.—*Sporting Times.*

If an editor omits anything he is lazy. If he speaks of things as they are people get angry. If he glosses over or smoothes down the rough points he is bribed. If he calls things by their proper names he is unfit for the position of an editor. If he does not furnish readers with jokes he is an idiot. If he does he is a rattle-head lacking stability. If he condemns the wrong he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion. If he lets wrongs and injuries go unmentioned he is a coward. If he exposes a public man he does it to gratify spite, is the tool of a clique, or belongs to the "outs." If he indulges in personalities he is a blackguard. If he does not his paper is dull and insipid.—*Ibid.*

* *

I AM precluded, for obvious reasons, from replying, either in the 'Varsity, or elsewhere, to a communication in last Tuesday's *Globe*. In any case, the personal nature of the writer's remarks makes a reply undesirable.

* *

"THE 'Varsity is very much liked here; and for myself, personally, I can say candidly that I do not know of one American college paper which can be compared to it." (*In a letter from Vassar*). Slightly ironical, I imagine, since we have not yet caught a glimpse of the *Miscellany*. 'Spot' says it is a power among college papers. It must be.

* *

THE Kingston *Whig* obligingly announces that the 'Varsity is now a fortnightly paper. Little piggy Whiggy, you must not say that again.

* *

THERE was a most satisfactory attendance at the first practice of the Glee Club. That the warblers acquitted themselves well might have been inferred from the complacency of their countenances after the meeting. Did not Mr. Torrington prophecy that the club would be a success? Yes, and besides he congratulated the students upon having many good voices among them; in fact, their fame would spread among music-loving people in Toronto, provided, of course, the reunion in the building of the Debating Society (every Friday at half-past four) was largely patronized. The encouragement, though lavish, is very judicious. As I have said before, a Glee Club is eminently productive of good fellowship. Vocal music, especially, excites our sympathetic emotions, and men who participate in the excitement have their amiable feelings towards each other intensified. The gentlemen who this year have taken pains to establish the association on a firm footing should now be enabled to rest on their oars by being accorded a wide and cordial co-operation. Support, to be effective, should be afforded in three ways:—firstly, by becoming members; secondly, by going to the meetings; thirdly, by singing if you have a voice, or by modestly joining in the choruses (as I do) if you have not.

* *

I AM led to believe that the *Portfolio* is a wonderful paper. On one of the Montreal-Toronto boats last June I espied a damsel absorbed in reading—what do you think? None of your Tramps Abroad, or Histories of our own Times, but old numbers of this organ of the Wesleyan Female College. I can picture to myself some exemplary youth in his vacation trip showing his appreciation of the 'Varsity by carrying half-a-dozen copies under his arm, and marvel at my strong imagination. In the November issue of the *Portfolio* an article on "Unrealized Ideals" contains only seven quotations from poets. The information is also given that "Everybody knows what an ideal is. It is subjective. If it is of any strength, or worth it cannot long remain a mere ideal. It will develop and work itself into a living reality. As soon as it takes this tangible form and becomes objective, it ceases to be an ideal, for an ideal must always be beyond our reach." Too delightfully encouraging! My ideal of what the 'Varsity subscription list ought to be is most vivid, so of course, I now expect it will "work itself into a living reality."

* *

"The 'Varsity, published weekly, from University College, Toronto, Canada, is one of our new exchanges. It is so entirely different from the usual college paper, that we hardly know what to make of it. Although at present, there are no very well-defined parts, consisting of literary, editorial, and so on, which condition would indicate that it belonged to one of the lower orders, but we will not be hasty in judgment and place it there. The title page, however, is a very attractive feature. The letters of the name at the top are very grotesque, being composed of triangular shaped sections that remind us greatly of the wings of a wind-mill, or perhaps of exaggerated ears of a donkey. So far, so good; but the rest of the page almost begs description. In the foreground

stands a meek-eyed young woman in drapery, whom we strongly suspect is Minerva; having many of her characteristics, but is without the spear. The helmet, or, what answers for one, is present, the breastplate with the Gorgon's head, and the sandaled feet, are all there; but alas, the form is not such a one as Pheidias would have made. The other figures, one on each side of Minerva, are two students, a gentleman and lady, wearing Oxford hats and gowns. The young man looks as though he boarded at a club, and the young lady as though she were sitting for a photograph. Scientific apparatus and heavy volumes are arranged below the figures, and on a page of one of the open volumes are the words, "Amica ante omnes," a very good motto, perhaps, only we never ante more than five; but if they want to play that way, why let 'em. Above, and to the right of the dyspeptic looking crowd composed of the goddess and students (three is a crowd) perched in a canary swing, sits the traditional bird of wisdom "lookin' mighty solemn" with wings outstretched and staring eyes. "These are the solemn decorations all." In the background are trees and the University buildings. Taken all in all, we like the paper well.—*The Illini*.

* *

THE second meeting room in the Debating Society's building has been fitted up, and the President's room is in course of furnishment. The latter will be carpeted, papered, and generally fitted up so as to be ready for next Friday evening. The expenditure may exceed the magnificent appropriation by a few dollars, but no doubt this extravagance in so good an object will be overlooked.

* *

THE freshmen, it seems, are getting a little boisterous and unmanageable, but it is hoped their natural good taste and manliness will prevent the recurrence of such a disgraceful proceeding as took place in the Classical Lecture Room on Wednesday morning.

* *

THE Dog fish (*Amia*) has subsisted for a year on nothing, or rather on what he could gather from the city water of the tank he lived in.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. W. L. BAIN read a paper on "Injurious Insects," referring more particularly to the Canadian pests. He described and sketched the life history of the principal insects injurious to the pine, fruit trees, vegetables, roots, grasses and cereals. He dwelt especially on the sub-order *Curculio*, and particularly on the common plum *Curculio*, which causes the drop of the fruit, and the pea-weevil. Besides these, the *Scarabacidae*, or diggers, so injurious to grasses, the *Chrysomelidae*, including the potato beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*), the midges *Cecidomyia tritici* so injurious to wheat, and the Hessian Fly (*C. destructor*), received due attention. The means used to check the ravages of these pests are often injurious, for their worst enemies are the parasites that feed upon them as hosts, and the destruction by means of poisons is often as wholesale among the former as the latter.

Mr. E. F. LANGSTAFF made a few remarks on "Fire Damp," which provoked a lengthy, though very interesting discussion on the subject.

'VARSITY MEN.—AMONG the successful candidates at the recent law examinations are the following names, which will sound familiar from their connection with the University:

M. W. H. PONTON, M.A., and Mr. E. B. BROWN, B.A., were called to the Bar and sworn in as Attorneys. Messrs. T. A. O'ROURKE, B.A., H. NASON, B.A., J. W. RUSSELL, B.A., and E. R. C. PROCTOR, B.A., passed the second intermediate examination. Mr. W. A. D. LEES, was admitted as a matriculant of the University and Mr. W. A. SHORTT, B.A., as a graduate.

Mr. DOLSON, B.A., is taking a medical course at Trinity.

UNIVERSITY COMPANY.—The annual match of the University Rifles was recently shot over the ranges on the Garrison common. The scores were very low this year, as the weather was conducive to making "muds." A strong 'fish-tail' wind blew the smoke and rain first on one cheek then on the other, while the lamp black on the bull's eye streamed half way to the bottom of each target. The following is a list of the probable prize winners in order of merit:

Match I.—Range, 600 yards. Open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of K Company who made 40 points or over at 200, 400 and 500 yards in match two. 1. Lieutenant Manly; 2. Sergeant Tyrrell.

Match II.—Open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of K company. Ranges, 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range. Rifle, short Snider. 1. Sergt. Tyrrell; 2. Lieut. Manly; 3.

Pte. McBride; 4. Sergt. Ruttan; 5. Col. Sergt. McDougall; 6. Corp. Blake; 7. Pte. Mickle; 8. Pte. Clarke; 9. Pte. Hagarty; 10. Pte. O'Meara; 11. Sergt. McAndrew; 12. Corp. Stewart.

Match III.—Open to non-prizemen only. Conditions same as in II. 1. Pte. McBride; 2. Pte. Clarke; 3. Pte. O'Meara; 4. Sergt. McAndrew; 5. Corp. Stewart; 6. Pte. Scott.

Range Prizes.—200 yds., Sergt. Ruttan; 400 yds., Pte. Clarke; 500 yds., Sergt. Tyrrell.

Match IV.—Open to ex-members of K Company. Ranges etc., same as II. 1. Sergt. Bruce; 2. Capt. Delamere.

Match V.—Open to members of the staff. Ranges as in match II. 1. Staff Sergt. Baldwin; 2. Staff Sergt. Cunningham.

A LA WATTEAU.

I

I'll sing you a pastoral ditty
A song of a maid you all know,
Her exquisite name it is Chlœ,
Dresden China and a la Watteau.

2

But Oh, she loved fondly, ay madly,
That interesting shepherd who stands
Just behind the French clock on the mantle,
With short oaken pipe in his hands.

3

They met first, 'twas at a Fete galante,
Sweet Chlœ was looking her best,
And every one said who was present,
She fairly eclipsed all the rest.

4

And each Minuet or Cotillon,
Tall Strephon with Chlœ would dance,
'Twas then that he told her he loved her,
More than any in all La belle France.

5

But alas! that romantic young shepherd
He fell into lasting disgrace,
While the housemaid was dusting the mirror
Poor Strephon fell flat on his face.

6

Of course he was picked up directly,
And put into thorough repair.
But some things can never be mended,
And sweet Chlœ was plunged in despair.

7

She, of course, could not think of espousing,
A man with a rivetted nose.
His arms, too, were far from perfection,
Not to speak of his legs or his toes.

8

So the faithful disconsolate maiden
Renounced all connubial hopes,
But still she seems cheerful and happy,
I don't think myself that she mopes.

9

And she looks all day long at her shepherd,
In quite an encouraging way,
"Don't acknowledge that you've been defeated
For my sake," her lips seem to say.

10

But she shows an aversion to dusters
And housemaids she cannot endure.
As I never know how she may show it,
I dust her myself to make sure.

11

But her life on the whole is a sad one,
I think though her heart didn't break,
And those amorous and interesting shepherds,
Are a serious and fatal mistake.

12

Of the life of this charming young creature,
This really is all that I know,
And I think 'tis enough, for the present,
Dresden China, and a la Watteau.

CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Some fun and quizzing have arisen from the awfully-long names attached to recently-discovered compounds, the length of their names only rivalling their numbers. The complexity of the names has been increased of late years by the introduction of the allotropic modifications of alcohols, acids and hydrocarbons; hence necessitating the use of such prefixes as ortho, para, meta, beta, etc., etc.; also by the use of such terms as, hydroxyl, nitroxyl, sulphonyl, etc., to indicate groups of compounds of Oxygen with Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Sulphur, capable of replacing Hydrogen, hence the descriptive names become somewhat long, of which fact the writer was pleasingly reminded while poring over the "Reports of the American Chemical Society."

A few of those sesquipedalians may be admired. I. Azobenzol trinitro oxy benzol. This is an infant! II. Dinitro oxy azobenzol ortho sulphonyl benzol. III. Azo naphthalin sulphonyl ortho nitroxyl benzol; and last, but not least, this interesting institution, Para azo sulphonyl beta onyl sulphonyl naphthaline. *This*, the author says, may be prepared in several ways; which we can easily imagine but deeply regret. It must be remembered, however, that these names are not intended to be spoken, because, like a German sentence, the beginning would probably be forgotten before the termination was reached (*sic*), but they show the derivation.

A simple formula on the blackboard would express all that is meant. Take one instance, the formula of the first mentioned, azobenzol—Mitscherlich's azobenzol is $N C^6 H^5$ or $2 (N C^6 H^5)$. The compound with the very respectably long name is $N C^6 H^5 - N C^6 H^5$ —in which the latter half of $N C^6 H^5$ is converted into $N C^6 (H. (N O^2)^3 H O.)$ in which three groups of $N O^2$ take the place of H^3 and one $H O$ of H . The formula is exceedingly simple as you perceive; the other names may possibly (?) be equally clearly deciphered.

H. H. C.

'VARSITY SPORT.

Canadians deservedly enjoy the reputation of being an athletic people, which Hanlan's late victory will greatly increase. When such is the case it is hard to understand why they should have such an unathletic University, which is supposed to represent the best of the land both in brain and muscle. Beyond a little football, in which about ten per cent. of the students take part, there is literally nothing to induce the undergraduates to take part in manly sports. Even in the annual games, the Residence, which prides itself on taking the lead in everything for the good of the College, allows its prizes to be taken without the slightest competition. Something evidently ought to be done to instil a little enthusiasm into the lazy ones, and some common sense into the hard-workers, who seem to forget that to reap the full benefit of their mental, they must keep their physical powers in good condition; *mens sana in corpore sano*. To be sure there are difficulties in the way—too short a term, impecuniosity, etc., but such deterrents should only incite the athletic undergraduate to more strenuous efforts to overcome all obstacles. The gymnasium scheme should be pushed forward with a little more energy. Sad experience has taught us that newspaper notices and circulars, even when printed on the most delicately-tinted paper, and embellished in the most elegant manner, will not bring in subscriptions enough to pay the printer's bill. The only way is to personally canvass the students. If asking once is not enough, ask again and again, and persist, till they are forced, for the sake of peace, to contribute. So, fall to with a will, and do not let \$200 stand in our road. The same efforts used in canvassing that were made to induce the Council to grant us that sum ought to raise treble the amount. Then, why should we not have a snow-shoeing club this winter? It is a very inexpensive and a thoroughly-national amusement. The Residence would be a splendid meeting place. And then hurrah for a jolly tramp over the open country! The snow crackles under our feet, the blood courses through our veins, and all cares are thrown to the winds. One could tackle Thukydides with ease, and Aristotle would be almost child's play after such glorious exercise.

We might also take advantage of our lovely Canadian moonlight nights to persuade some of our lady friends to help to make up a party. A jolly tramp to some hill, an hour or two of toboganing, and then back again on snow-shoes, would, we are sure, make a very attractive programme for our fair friends, and certainly a most enjoyable one for ourselves. Will not, then, some patriotic undergraduate earn the thanks of future generations of students by calling a meeting to organize the club?

* *

YALE VERSUS HARVARD.—The game took place on Saturday on the Boston Base Ball grounds, and was one of the best contested games that have been played between the two colleges. Owing to the bad weather several errors were made that would otherwise have been inexcusable, but the characteristics of each team were easily distinguishable, namely, the passing of the ball among the Yale men and the sure kicking of their half-backs and the good tacking among our forwards.

Game was called at 2:40, and Harvard kicked off. The ball was kept down at the Yale side for some little while, and by hard work of our men things seemed encouraging. However, Watson of Yale got the ball, and by a quick kick sent the ball towards our goal, and the Yale forwards now did some good work, one of them nearly crossing the line was just prevented by Edmunds. The ball now stayed nearer the middle of the field, and by good playing of Foster we got it nearer their goal, and Edmunds made a splendid drop, but it passed to the left of the posts. Yale again brought the ball towards our end, and the ball was passed back to Camp, three or more times to try for a goal, but our forwards were too quick, and after the ball had been sent to the middle of the field time was called.

At the beginning of the second three-quarters, Harvard's chances seemed pretty bright, the team that had given Columbia such a beating had scored nothing and the wind was in their favor. Yale led off with a kick to the side, and the ball as soon as it reached our half-backs, was sent down towards Yale's goal, but Camp returned it with a long drop. Here there was some very pretty play. Cutts got the ball, and, with a short run kicked it towards Watson, who tried to run but was tackled by Thatcher and Perin. Manning was hurt shortly after this, and Boyd took his place. Eaton, of Yale, got the ball and made a very pretty run, but Atkinson was on him. The ball was getting near our goal, and was passed along the Yale line, and had not the man slipped, he would have scored a touch-down. The ball was rescued and brought back; Cutts kicked it off, but it was returned by Watson, and, Cutts getting it again, tried to run when he ought to have kicked it; he was tackled, and Yale kept the ball for some minutes; soon, Camp got it, and by a brilliant long drop, sent it over our goal. Harvard kicked off again, but there was not much spirit left in them, and, Yale forcing the ball towards our end, Watson scored a touch-down, but before he had time to bring it out, time was called. For Yale, Camp, Lamb and Watson, especially, played well; while, for Harvard, Atkinson, Thatcher, Perin and Foster did good work. Referee—Loney, of Princeton; Umpire for Yale, G. Clarke; for Harvard, R. Winsor.—*Harvard Daily Echo.*

* *

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The attention to athletics among us, it must be admitted, is of a very sporadic sort. Our annual games came on at the beginning of the Academic year, followed by a little foot-ball, a very little cricket, and then came the rain and the snow; the resident man turns up in the lecture room in his carpet slippers, the non-residenters cultivate great coats, shawls, and comforters, and perhaps resume their speculations about a College Gymnasium or a University Boat Club.

This idea of a Boat Club is an attempt at following in the wake of Oxford and Cambridge in spite of difficulties. Oxford and Cambridge has each its river, running through the college grounds, and under their very windows. It is rare, indeed, that frost troubles them, and, if they do not mind the rain, there are few days in term when they may not take a pull on the river; but, unless we take to ice-boating on the bay, what chance is there for an undergraduate boating in Toronto? Shall we then conclude that it is vain for Canadian undergraduates to aim at the invigorating athletics so indispensable for keeping the mind and body in healthful accord, and sending the Honor Man into the hall with hand and brain alike equal to the severest strain of prolonged examination work? Certainly not. Foot-ball, cricket, and boating, are all excellent in their season, but our Canadian climate offers a winter substitute better, perhaps, than all put together.

What is there to prevent the getting up of a well-equipped

College Skating-Rink? A couple of dollars from each student would furnish a sum to which the college authorities, it can scarcely be doubted, would be willing to make a liberal addition. The graduates, it may be presumed, would not withhold their contributions; and then, in addition to the healthy invigorating exercise on the ice in the half hours between lectures, or in the afternoon, before settling down to hard reading, there might be got up such charming Saturday recreations. The chivalrous advocates for co-education might begin their experiment on the skating-rink. The dons could scarcely object to Sir Roger De Coverley or the Lancers gracefully figured on skates, and the season might fitly wind up with a competition in waltzing, cutting figures, and racing on the ice. This is our true national Canadian sport. There would be no difficulty about a lacrosse match on the ice. By and bye the roaring game of curling might furnish an excellent addendum. The rink is the true Canadian arena, on which Canadian graduates and undergraduates may challenge the world.

FREE-WILL AND NECESSARIANISM.

In a question that has been so much disputed, one is glad to find some common ground, even if very small; here, on the contrary, the common ground is very great. Man's free-will is admitted by all to be limited to a very great extent. It is limited by the age in which he is born; the most extreme bigot would not dare to assert that a man born in the ignorance and superstition of the Middle Ages would be the same man he would be if he were born in the nineteenth century, even when making no concessions to the evolution theory. It is limited by the country in which he is born; compare the Terra del Fuegian with the Englishman of the present day. It is limited by the amount of brain-power he possesses, (whether the result of evolution, or placed in him by the Divine hand); the actions of a Shakespeare must always of a necessity be infinitely different from those of any member of that class of Englishmen that Matthew Arnold is pleased to call "brutalized." It is limited by the kind of disposition natural to him; for on this depends, to a great extent, his acts of charity, kindness and love, and from this, too, the various temptations to which he is subjected through life derive their respective strength and weakness. It is limited by the education he receives, which, if of the proper kind, teaches him to think for himself and, consequently, to see things in a very different light from what he would if his education had been of an inferior nature; and the actions resulting from the different ways of regarding things, must, of course, be very different. It is limited by even such an apparently-trivial thing as his diet, which Herbert Spencer, in his essay on physical education, shows to have such a great effect on the health, and particularly on the energy, and on the energy, perhaps, more than anything else, depends a man's future position and actions in life; for it is the force which works all his faculties, even as steam does a set of machinery, and which, however good in themselves, are comparatively useless without a certain amount of that life-giving power. It is limited, in short, by all circumstances that affect his actions, and over which, at the same time, he has no control, or over which, indeed, he has not full control. And how many these are! How few are there, on the other hand, over which he has full control! What religious zealot, and, on the other hand, what convict is there whose life would not have been different had his disposition and the circumstances surrounding him been different? These will seem truisms, and they are; they show, however, how far free-will is admitted to be limited by even its most zealous advocates.

It has been often asked of late whether Necessarians can consistently feel any moral indignation whatever. That the argument inferred from the question, when answered in the negative by themselves, is of as much weight as is generally supposed is doubtful. That a certain remnant of what he believed through all the days of his childhood, and in many cases till even a much later period, should exist in the more mature days of the necessarian cannot be any cause for astonishment. The one theory is the apparent, the simple one, the one that most naturally suggests itself to an unreflecting mind, one that is continually claiming attention even when reason has thought itself convinced of its falseness. The other, on the contrary, is a theory not supported at all by first appearances, one which first becomes convincing only after many and long reflections on one's own states of consciousness; it is a philosophic theory, and we know how difficult it is for these, even when proved unanswerably, to overpower completely in the mind the theories that have been imbibed in earlier days, and that have almost gained the strength of instinct itself, (as far as we can suppose instinct to exist in man). That a necessarian feels the same indignation against a criminal that a disciple of free-will does, I do not think to be the truth, or at all an approach to the truth; that he does feel some in certain cases is no doubt a fact, but a fact that is not at all unaccountable. The punishment that is inflicted on

crime has been rightly justified in a necessarian as having the effect of an additional motive in both the criminal and others, a motive that will tend to prevent a repetition of that crime. But this, of course, will not account for any subjective feeling that may be present in the mind of the punisher, much less in that of any other; though it suggests the origin and use of the feeling, as we shall see afterwards.

If a man has been a true disinterested friend of another man, has aided him in every way possible, has done even more than this, has made a confidant of him, pouring out his most private and sacred secrets, and had always supposed that friendship to be returned in all its intensity and purity: if in such circumstances he should ask a favor of that friend, and should be selfishly refused, he would feel what is termed moral indignation. If he is a necessarian and knows that his friend could not have acted in any other way, he has the feeling just the same; and why? Because he has discovered that a certain motive, friendship for him, was not strong enough in that man to overpower the motives arising from selfishness, which prevented him from performing that act. Because he has discovered that he has been deceived in his friend, who has turned out to be very different from what he has always thought him to be; he thought him to be honorable and noble, one to be admired and loved, he finds him to be dishonorable and ignoble, one to be detested and hated. Is not a necessarian consistent in hating the abstract thing evil, no matter whence it came? Is he not consistent in hating an evil principle, a narrowing and blinding creed—one which he feels will bring misery on his fellow-men—and in fighting with all his might against it, even allowing his hatred and indignation for that evil to “blaze forth,” (to quote the words of the *Bystander*)? Though he may not blame men when their reasons are blinded or hoodwinked by the glazing and deceitful appearance of a doctrine that will bring innumerable evils in its train; yet will he not strive with all the greater hatred for that doctrine, to point out its glazing and deceitful appearance, and to put it in such a light that men's reasons may be able to see it as it really is, thus introducing to their minds new motives, or rather modifying the old ones? And will he not hate that evil with equal ardor and indignation, when it embodies itself in man and becomes concrete instead of abstract? There is certainly a moral indignation at least that a necessarian can feel consistently. Is it true, as we often hear, that Virtue and Vice, Right and Wrong, are meaningless words to the necessarian, even though he be also an evolutionist. Virtue, the Right, for him means the performance of various actions which the generalization from experience in the past, or his own reason in the present (supposing the case to be one not tried or settled by general experience before) show to be for the general good. Vice, the Wrong, on the contrary, for him means the various actions that entail on the totality of all concerned in them more harm than good. A virtuous man is a man who is so constituted that the motives to do what is for the general good, what seems to him for the general good, must overbalance, in the majority of cases at least, the motives to the contrary. It may be said that this virtue is vague, and the rule one that is difficult and uncertain in application; but we may ask what is the virtue that is different from this? The answer, I suppose, would be: obedience to the revealed law of God. But these are sometimes vague also. One is that we are not to lie. But what is this, to lie? To save a man's life by an act of wilful deception,—is that a lie? We are left in the dark. If every act of wilful deception is a lie, we are all liars more or less.

On close investigation we often discover in the so-called moral indignation many foreign elements, elements that can be allowed as well to the necessarian as to the advocate of free-will; and these foreign elements often very much heighten and indeed almost entirely make up that feeling. The feeling we experience when injured or slighted by a friend is composed, to a great extent, of bitter disappointment and wounded love and vanity. The feeling entertained by a man, when engaged in a political or religious controversy, towards his opponents, is composed, to a great extent, of an element that is due to the obstinacy, the combativeness of his nature, that part that has been so well denominated by Mark Twain as “cussedness.” Has any one, who asserts that even that feeling would not exist in the case of an opponent acknowledged to have no free-will, ever tried to drive a fractious pig where it did not want to go, or to make a slippery umbrella lean against a wall on a painted floor? Is not the feeling we experience when we are deceived, defrauded, or wronged in any way, largely composed of that element which is always aroused within us when any harm is done or threatened us, whether rightly or wrongly, when we are in any way put on our self-defence? Though of course that feeling will not exist in a set of circumstances that one has become used to by custom, and that have not come upon one too suddenly to allow time for the reason to act. Thus, no such feeling is present, in the majority of cases, in the criminal who is hanged, though that feeling may have existed very powerfully in him when he was first arrested, and may even have led to a violent resistance on his part.

The fact that the feeling caused by an injury done us, the feeling attending upon an act of self-defence and retaliation against a living

agent, is closely akin to the feeling of moral indignation, so closely akin to it indeed as to be often confounded with it, is very suggestive. It leads us indeed to the probable origin of moral indignation, which seems to have arisen in, and to have evolved out of the feeling that prompts us to retaliate, with a view to self-defence, upon him who injures us, (revenge, too, is probably an outgrowth of the same). If any one will consider for a moment the fate of a man in the earliest dawn of man's existence, who, when injured by another, (either man or beast), either in person or rights, would not have had within him any feeling whatever prompting him to an act of retaliation, he will see how necessary it was for man's existence and advancement that this feeling should be evolved within him. At first it would be experienced only when he or his family were injured, then in the case of any of his friends, and at length as he became more and more evolved the extension of the feeling would become broader, while at the same time the feeling itself would become less deep. Its broader extension would be owing to people beginning to have more comprehensive views, and consequently perceiving that all immoral and wrong acts bring their evil consequences both on the doer and, to a great extent, on the innocent also; and so the feeling from being attendant on the more directly-injurious acts, became attendant on the indirectly injurious acts, and instead of being a preventive, a self-defence that is, by prompting retaliation in the way of blows, became a preventive by giving use to opinions derogatory to those who were immoral; in short as a man's retaliation and revenge acted as a motive in preventing another man from injuring him, so the force of public opinion, of the opinion of society, prevents a man from acts that are injurious to society. It would become less deep, because, as the working of society becomes more developed, the punishment of injuries is taken away from private individuals and vested in the State, and thus there is no longer the same need for the feeling. Thus, in a society in a high stage of development we no longer find such feuds as once existed between some of the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, nor such a custom as the vendetta of the Corsicans. In this modified form the feeling has become in the region of morals, when united with the loathing and hatred of wrong that is natural to the well-constituted man, what we are in the habit of terming moral indignation. In the most perfectly-developed form of society, in the golden and millenium days, there will no longer be any need for this feeling; for no injurious, unjust, immoral acts will be committed, and consequently there being no exercise of the feeling it will as Spencer also predicts of the feeling of duty, gradually die out. On this theory it is consistent for a man to entertain that feeling of indignation (as undoubtedly he does) against all animals, so far as the actions resulting from that feeling are effective as motives of prevention. Thus we see why that feeling, except in children who have not acquired any experience as yet, does not exist in the case of injuries inflicted by inanimate objects; why it does not exist in the case of a brute long after the injury has been inflicted, because there is no way of making the brute understand, even if he were capable, what he is punished for; and why it does exist in the case of injuries inflicted by brutes at the time of the act. On this theory too we see how it is that we are consistent in feeling very little, if any, moral indignation, when we hear of some crime committed by some far away savage against his fellow savage, in neither of whom we feel any concern whatever.

If the fact that a man feels indignation when another man commits a crime, at the same time that he believes that man's will to be ruled by motives, is inconsistent, and proves his theory to be wrong, and that man possesses freedom of the will; then it proves also that the higher brutes possess freedom of the will, which I think even the advocates of free-will would scarcely like to admit. That we feel indignation very frequently for what they do is undoubted, and yet we certainly do not attribute to them freedom of the will.

The most that can be claimed for the argument is that, it shows that there is a tendency in men to think that a man could, in a given set of circumstances, with his peculiar disposition, have acted more morally than he did: and this tendency one would naturally expect to find, since, on the surface, it seems at first at least to be the most sensible. Indeed this tendency to think a man can act otherwise than he does is found elsewhere. We certainly do not think a man can help having a poor judgment, or that he is to blame for it; yet we continually hear men blamed for their ill-success in business, or for having made some injudicious move in life. Nevertheless we should not be justified in concluding from this that those persons thought a man could use more judgment than he possessed, or that he could solve a difficult problem in geometry without having even studied mathematics.

There is an unreasonable prejudice against Necessarianism, a bad repute attached to the word, that it does not deserve, which is perhaps due to a great extent, to its being confounded somewhat with Predestination, Predestination, that is as it affects men in this world without any regard for what that doctrine really leads to. Now between Necessarianism and Predestination there is a vast difference. Necessarianism is

a doctrine for the living, Predestination a doctrine for the dead. To the latter belongs the stigma of making man out to be a machine, not to the former. Necessarianism leaves room for one's views and will to change continually, responsive to the motives that affect them. It leaves room for nay, it calls for, the wise to instruct the ignorant, the virtuous to exhort and warn the vicious, the reformer to work long years at his reform: for they are all introducing new motives that may eventually become powerful. It sets no limits to a man's chance of being able to do what he has a motive to do. On the contrary, the stronger the motive the more likely he is to succeed. It does not put down an iron foot and crush man's hopes and desires to the ground, saying, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." Of course there are some limits beyond which a man's powers cannot pass, but these limits belong as well to the advocate of free-will as to the Necessarian. Necessarianism does not tell you to sit still, that you are unable to change your position in life. On the contrary, it tells you that you can, if you wish, if you have strong enough motives to overcome your difficulties. On the contrary, it points to great men, who have risen from low positions, and tells you with a voice of inspiration, "What man has done man can do." Men sometimes become eloquently indignant against Necessarianism. "What," they ask, "cannot I do what I wish? Am I to be forced?" Certainly you can do what you wish, that is just what you will and must do, if there is any forcing in that, then you are forced. But I should like to ask any advocate of free-will if he ever found himself doing anything that he did not wish to do, everything being considered, that he has sufficiently strong motives to induce him to consider, those cases of course being excepted where a physical necessity is put upon him. People are often misled by words. A man will tell you: "A pistol was held at my head, and I did what I did not wish to do." He certainly did what he wished. All things being considered, he preferred doing the act to being shot. This is merely an extreme case of what takes place every day in every act. Motives on the one side, motives on the other side, you do that for which you have the strongest motive. One wonders that such a doctrine is not admitted at once without such resistance. One reason I think is that it has been confounded, more or less, with Predestination, a doctrine against which human nature certainly revolts, for it tells us that no effort on our part can change our actions in the least, that we are absolutely driftwood in the current of fate. If that theory were believed so as to become a new motive, and consequently were acted on, all progress would be at an end. What would be the use of a man's working from morning till night to bring about that, which would be brought about in any case? That is the doctrine that will never be really and livingly believed, and is, indeed, such a revolting and senseless doctrine that its very shadow has been an impediment to the reception of Necessarianism. Another reason is that the creed that establishes a system of rewards and punishments in the next world for actions done in this, would seem unjust if it were once admitted that the two things which decide the strength of the ruling motive in a man, (that is, which make it the motive that does rule) namely, his internal constitution, and the external circumstances that affect it, are things over which he has no control whatever, except through motives, that is, through what has been already modified by those two agents. And here again we see the narrowing and contracting effects of creeds, that invariably tend to establish prejudices in the minds of those who have received them, by the light of which they judge everything brought before them, and which, consequently, blind them against the truth. This has been one of the effects of creed ever since the earliest dawn of history, and this effect, the stifling of freedom of thought, is likely to remain, more or less, till the power that creed so despotically exercises over the minds even now of perhaps the majority of men, has been, to a great degree, broken.

E. P. DAVIS.

(To be continued).

THE meeting of the undergraduates of Toronto University, the opinions they expressed, and the resolutions they introduced, reflect credit upon themselves, and entitle them to the respect of the community, in thus rising superior to the petty jealousy that has characterized the sentiments and proceedings of similar institutions in some other places. When one considers how much depends as respects the future of the race, on having refined and highly-cultivated mothers, it seems strange that any thoughtful man should raise his voice against the movement. The country is not in a condition at present to build, equip and endow good colleges in which women might follow up the career they have begun in the high schools of the Province, and, therefore, they must be permitted to finish their course in the schools of higher class education already in existence, or not at all. In the present state of society, many of the sex are not called upon to discharge the duties of wives and mothers, and it seems cruel to debar them the very best preparation that can be provided for them, to enable them to fight the battle of life single handed, and in many cases unaided and alone.—*London Free Press.*

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1880.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS AND CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY:—'Greek Coins in British Museum, Vol. 5;' 'Symonds' Studies of Greek Poets;' 'Tacitus, Histories-travel,' by Church and Broadribb; 'Sophocles Bibliotheca Classica, vol. 2, ed. Paley;' 'Notes on Cicero de Legibus, Haschke;' 'Munro, Latin Pronunciation;' 'Aristoteles, Politik, mit Uebersetzung and Commentor von Susemihl;' 'Catalogue of Persian MSS, in British Museum;' 'Cossen, Ansprache, etc., d latinischen Sprache;' 'Jebb, Selections from Attic Orators;' 'Justinian, etc., etc., ed. Abdy & Walker;' 'Westwood, Lapidarium Walliae.'

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS:—'Zamminer, Musik,' etc.; 'Renshow, The Cone and Sections;' 'Philosophical Transactions, 1879;' 'Wurtz, Atomic Theory.'

NATURAL SCIENCE:—'Zoological Record for 1878;' 'Palæontological Society's Vol. for 1880' (vol. 34); 'Geological Record f 1877;' 'Brady's British Copèphoda, vol. II.;' 'Nicholson's Palæontology, 2nd ed. 2 vols.;' 'Balfour, Comparative Embryology, Vol. I;' 'Report of U. S. Coast Survey for 1876;' 'United States Geological Survey of the Territories;' 'Bulletin for 1878, '79;' 'Annual Report, 1876 (Colorado, etc.), 1877 (Idaho and Wyoming);' 'Report, Vol. VII., Fossil Flora, by Lesquereux;' 'Vol. XI. Rodentia Cones and Alum;' 'Vol. IX. Invertebrate Palæontology, by Meek;' 'Vol. XII. Rhinopoda, Leicy;' 'Tryon & Haldecan, Mollusca of United States;' 'Ranvier Histologie du systeme nerveux;' 'Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region;' 'Arid Region, by Powell;' 'Henry Mountains, by Gilbert.'

EDUCATION:—'Calendars of Univ. Coll., McGill Coll., Queen's Coll. (Kingston), Dalhousie Coll., Laval Univ. and Yale Coll.;' 'Spencer on Education.'

ENGLISH LITERATURE:—'Hamilton, English Poets-Laureate;' 'Shakespeare New Variorum, ed. by Furness, Vol. V., 'King Lear;' 'Stephen Hawes, 'Conversion of Swearers,' etc.; 'Arber's 'English Scholars' Library;' No. 9, Udall's 'Demonstration of Discipline;' No. 10, 'Stonyhurst's Translation of Virgil's Æneid;' No. 11, 'Martin Marprelate, The Epistle;' No. 12, 'Greene's Xenophon;' J. O. Halliwell Phillips, 'New Lamps or Old?' (on Shakespeare's name).

ROMANCE RELICS OF THE DARK AGES.

Enchanted tales, of ages
Enshrouded with their dead;
In wondrous storied pages,
O'er us their radiance shed.

As by a wave of spirit-wand,
Was swept from Freedom's light,
A mighty cloud, and then there dawned
Our morn from History's Night.

Like brilliant jewelled fingers
Upon the hand of Time,
They mark the light that lingers
From gloominess sublime.

And with a mystic splendor,
In Literature they shine;
They, a graceful beauty lend her,
And a thousand charms combine.

B.

TWO MOTTOS for undergraduates of University College:—(1). "Locum graeca comitate et provinciali parsimonia mixtum ac bene compositum. Tac. Agric. iv. "A happy union of Greek culture and provincial simplicity." (2). Another slightly different: "Nil de mortuis nisi bonum." "They know nothing of the dead languages except Bohn."

THERE have been only two Honorary Degrees granted in the University since its establishment. Both degrees were in medicine and were conferred just thirty years ago. The odiousness of comparisons may be suggested, in this instance, to many of our sister institutions.

NOTICE.

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