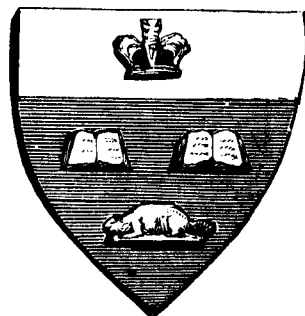
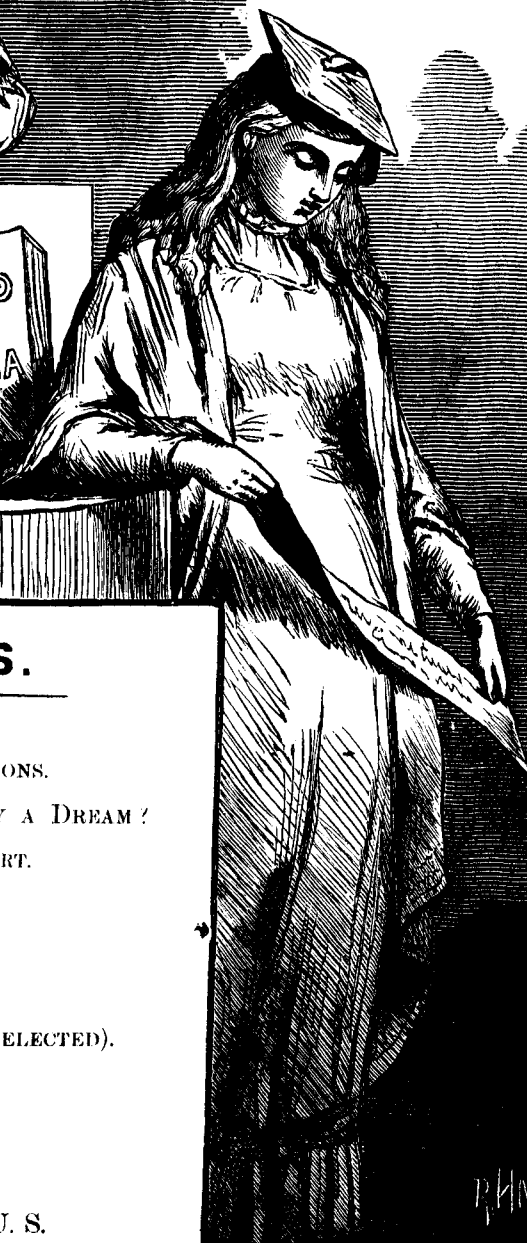


# THE WARSIETY



AMICA PHILO  
ANTE SOPHIA  
OMNES



## CONTENTS.

EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS.  
IS A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY A DREAM?  
MR. LAUDER'S FIRST CONCERT.  
EDITORIAL NOTES.  
UNIVERSITY NEWS.  
COLLEGE NEWS.  
GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS (SELECTED).  
FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.  
PERSONAL.  
RULES OF DEBATE.—No. 2.  
COLLEGE BENEFACTIONS IN U. S.  
MODERN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, November 11, 1882.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

English Felt and Silk Hats

IN THE CITY.

CHRISTY'S A SPECIALTY!

COLEMAN & CO.,

55 KING ST. EAST.



**MCCORMACK BROS.,**

431 YONGE STREET,

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Merchants.

The "Club," 416 Yonge St.

BILLIARDS AND CIGARS

GEO. W. COOLEY.

THE ROSSIN HOUSE (TORONTO)

**Hair Dressing & Shaving Parlors.**

FRED. P. STRIKER, Proprietor.

VARSAITY BOYS' HAIR CUTTER, . . . . . FIFTEEN CENTS

HOT AND COLD BATHS AT ALL HOURS.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

**G. & J. MURRAY,**

224 YONGE STREET,

Importers of Study Lamps,  
AMERICAN OILS.

FISHER'S 25 CENT EXPRESS LINE,

539 YONGE STREET,

(Just below St. Alban's Street, east side of Yonge).

BAGGAGE COLLECTED AND DELIVERED AT COLLEGES, RAILWAY STATIONS, AND IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Checks given for Baggage to Stations.

SAMUEL FRISBY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

192 YONGE STREET.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

**HIPKINS & ESCHELMAN,**

DENTISTS.

OFFICE: 3 WILTON AVENUE.

ESTABLISHED, 1842.

GEO. HARCOURT & SON,

Merchant Tailors and Robe Makers.

AWARDED

Silver Medal, 1881, and Gold Medal, 1882, at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

COLLEGE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION A SPECIALTY.

65 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

TO STUDENTS AND OTHERS.

**GEORGE ROGERS**

IS SHOWING A CHOICE SELECTION OF

**CENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,**

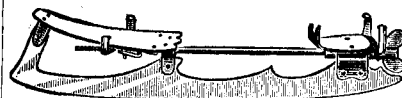
Hosiery, Gloves, Ties and Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c., in great variety. First-class goods at moderate prices. Special discount to students. 346 Yonge Street, corner of Elm.

JOHN BRIMER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

210 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.



The Rawbone Gun and Manfg Co.

(LIMITED).

81 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Manufacturers of Rawbone's Patent Climax Skate: the simplest, best and most durable skate ever produced. Used exclusively by Mr. Louis Rubenstein, champion skater of the Dominion, and other first-class Skaters.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

**WHEATON & CO., 17 King St. West, cor. Jordan.**

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Gent's White Dress Shirts to order. Gent's French Kid Gloves.  
Gent's Fancy Colored Shirts. Gent's and other makes of Heavy  
Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs. Gloves.  
Gent's Fine Merino Underwear. Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, &c.  
Gent's Fine Wool Underwear.

**THE YORKVILLE LAUNDRY,**

695 YONGE STREET.

All kinds of Laundry Work Well and Promptly Executed.

H. D. PALSER, PROPRIETOR.

Parcels sent for and delivered to any part of the City.

I. J. COOPER,

White Dress, French Cambric and Flannel

Made to **SHIRTS** Order.

Lamb's Wool and Merino Underwear.

Welch Margetson's 'Superior' Scarfs and Ties.

French Kid, Cloth and Fancy Knitted Goods.

Foot-Ball, Lacrosse and Camping Jerseys, all colors.

A large and complete stock of Men's Goods.

109 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES ALISON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

264 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

GEO. COLEMAN,

Ladies' and Gents' Refreshment Rooms, Confectionery, Etc.,

111 KING STREET WEST.

R. J. HUNTER,

Merchant Tailor & Gentlemen's Outfitter,

COR. KING AND CHURCH STS., TORONTO.

Known in the Colleges as the Students' Clothing and Furnishing House.

Special Liberal Discount to Students off all purchases.

Importation of Select Woollens and Furnishings very Large this Season.

**A. WHITE** { MEN'S FURNISHINGS, UNDERWEAR AND SHIRTS. } 65 KING ST. W.  
6 Shirts, \$9.00 - 6 Shirts, \$10.00 - 6 Shirts, \$11.00

# THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. III. No. 4.

November 11, 1882.

Price 5 cts.

## EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS.

To the mind of the average undergraduate the question of examiner and examine assumes very different proportions according to the season of the year. But as the ominous month of May draws nigh, professors and lectures sink into insignificance, and the examiner becomes the all-important source and centre of academic thought; the very fountain of university honors. To this department of the work of the year, special attention was drawn in the recent address of the President of University College, and to that we now revert. In earlier years it was the practice of the Senate to appoint the college professors as its examiners, naming along with each a co-examiner whose independent position was accepted as a sufficient guarantee against any possible bias of his colleague. The practical result was, as Dr. Wilson said, 'the examiners were, with few exceptions, professors and experienced teachers,' and the University examinations consisted largely of *bona fide* test work of the teaching of the year. But the aim at a division of the University endowment among the denominational colleges intensified the jealousy with which the Provincial College was regarded; and in the indiscriminate censure of its assailants the examination by professors was denounced in unmeasured terms. One of the results accordingly was the disqualification of any member of the Senate to act as an examiner, and the consequent exclusion of all professors who had a seat on the Senate, as well as of others well qualified for the work, from presiding in the examination hall. The principals and masters of all collegiate institutes and high schools are also excluded. In truth, in a country where men qualified for the peculiarly delicate duties of an examiner are necessarily rare, and for which the practical experience of a teacher is of vital importance, it almost seems as though the very aim of the present system was to render ineligible nearly all the men best fitted for the work.

It is the custom among certain well-meaning educational reformers to belaud the London University, and its system of degree-conferring by a Board wholly apart from any college or teaching body. Oxford and Cambridge have the advantage of a numerous class of fellows, tutors, and honor-men experienced in teaching, and familiar with the details of college work as carried on there. London can avail itself of the same aid, though lacking the harmonious relations that should adapt the examinations to the teaching, the results of which are assumed to be tested. Nevertheless, in the wholly exceptional condition of a community of five millions of people within a radius of ten miles, a method may be found to answer the purpose which is totally unadapted to a like number of people scattered across a continent.

Anyone who has studied the history of university reform in England in recent years, must know that many of the highest authorities on this subject have protested against the mischievous results of a system which places instruction on an altogether secondary footing, and magnifies examinations as though they constituted the very tree of knowledge, the fount where all the muses drank. Its tendency is seen more and more to foster mere cram in place of honest study. Anyone who desires to master this subject in all its bearings should study the elaborate evidence which finally induced the British Parliament to emancipate Owen's College from the evils traced entirely to the working of the London University system, and to create the new Victoria University, which practically restores to the teachers their legitimate influence in the conduct of university examinations.

So far are English educationists from aiming at anything equivalent to the idea at present in vogue in Canada, of one so-called National University, with its monopoly of a solitary ex-

amination board for Ontario, or rather for the whole Dominion; that they more and more advocate the indispensable necessity of examinations being largely carried out on the actual teaching in the lecture room, and not on mere subjects and text books. Professor Tait of Edinburgh University, himself a Cambridge Senior Wrangler, says, 'no one but the teacher can examine in the true interests of the student.' Dr. Schurman, a distinguished graduate of London, denounces the system of his own University as mischievous. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, has expressed his conviction that the advantages which they enjoy at Kingston, by having their examinations in their own hands, are invaluable. Leading men of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, etc., can all be quoted in maintenance of the same opinion, which the experience of every teacher, and of many students, must confirm. Does not every honor student of University College know what it is to devote a year of diligent study, and systematic attendance on the lectures, in some selected and favorite department, and then get a paper in the University Hall in which it is difficult to find a single question bearing on the year's work?

One result of one London University Board of Examiners for all colleges is shown to be the growth of a class of professional 'coaches,' 'crammers,' 'dry-nurses,' etc., as they are called; men who analyse the papers of the University examinations; put their 'patients' through a course of answers on the average of questions of past years, and openly advertise their success in helping dunces to Civil Service appointments and University degrees. Such a process is not wholly unknown in Canada, and will soon be rampant among us if we ever rejoice in the grand central examination board of a 'National University.' The multiplication of poorly equipped colleges with degree-conferring powers is an undoubted evil; but the suppressing of the healthful rivalry in the system of teaching, and the standards of proficiency, which happily still prevails in Canada, and is more than ever encouraged in England, would be a far greater one. Let any one who doubts this compare the courses of study in the various colleges of Canada at a time when University College was entering on its work, and see what they are now; noting at the same time to what extent the advance has been on the very lines laid down by the Provincial College for its own teaching. This, be it remembered, has taken place among independent universities, and not in colleges looking forward to the examinations of one central board.

There is one other grievance traceable to the same source, which every undergraduate will feelingly recognize. Under the former system the University examinations could to a large extent be accepted by the college. But now in some if not in all of the departments, no honor man would be satisfied with an award of college standing, honors, or prizes, based on the work in the University Hall. Hence the endless college terminal examinations; until the hapless undergraduate, in his progress from Matriculation to B. A., may well exclaim, with Macbeth, at each appalling return of the vexatious ordeal:

'Thou art too like the first :  
A third is like the former . . . A fourth? Start, eyes!  
What! will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?  
Another yet? A seventh? I'll see no more!  
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a glass  
Which shows me many more!'

## IS A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY A DREAM?

We suppose that few persons will deny that, as an abstract idea, it is desirable to have one strong, well-endowed central university, with a sufficient staff of able professors, with a large, well-

selected library, with a carefully arranged museum, and with an ample supply of mechanical apparatus. Its endowment should be secured for it absolutely, so that its position be assured. Its government should be confided to a composite body. The State should be represented inasmuch as the State should grant the endowment. The senior members of the teaching staff should have a potent voice in the direction of the internal economy of the establishment. The graduates who have gone forth from its walls into the world should be welcomed to its Council Board, to give there the benefit of their experience and knowledge of the current state of public sentiment, and to keep alive university associations. The management of the financial affairs of the institution should be confided to the governing body, and to an officer responsible to them in the first place, not independent, but exercising the same check as the Auditor-General over the public accounts. The governing body should meet at stated and regular periods. The income, after providing for fixed charges of salary, should be apportioned among the departments in the same way as is the income of other public bodies—estimates being prepared in finance committee, and submitted for approval to the whole governing body. This portion of its affairs should be managed with the utmost regularity and care. Annual statements should be laid before the Legislative Assembly and should be printed for distribution to all graduates who care enough about the matter to pay their annual fee for membership in the Convocation of graduates. There should be one supreme head—not a *roi fainéant*—but one who would consider his election to such a position as something more than a compliment, and who should have the determination that the impress of his personal convictions should be stamped on the character of the institution. This officer should be the head, at the same time, of the governing body and of the Convocation of graduates. His election as head of the one should imply the other. A non-political leader would be preferable. On retirement he should become a permanent member of the governing body. But with him that privilege should end. His deputy should be also, if possible, non-partizan.

We have dealt with the university side of the institution. We have then to deal with its college side. The life of the place depends on a large, well-managed Residence; college plate, stained glass windows, antique tracery in the architecture of the halls and corridors; and, to descend from the æsthetic to the practical, good food and plenty of it, good drainage, good baths—not two for thirty-eight men—no doubling up in rooms, ample accommodation, strict discipline in essentials combined with a genial encouragement of plenty of fun healthily directed; and there would be a college whose associations would be a life-long recollection to the men who shared in them—associations which in after days, on the prairie, on the farm, in the office, in the counting-house, in many a country parsonage and manse, would stir the heart of earnest workers, ennobling possibly their whole career. Lectures should be given not mechanically or by rote, but with some appreciation of the wants of the community, and examinations should not be a mere test of powers of cram or of the judicious use of cribs.

Surely what we have described is not impossible. If existent, the effect for good upon our common country would be incalculable. The continual sending out, year after year, of trained intellects, well armed for the battle of life and grounded on sound principle, is to our mind the only remedy to counteract the degrading influence of rings and corruption which is festering in our midst. The example of men, not fools or simpletons, able to take care of themselves in word and deed, not animated by a greed for wealth, but governed by theories of self-abnegation, of consideration for others' feelings, could not but do good. No doubt many fine intellects would be soiled by contact with the world's selfishness, but there would be a large proportion who would stand by their training, and by their assistance our country would shake off the tyrants—corruption and selfishness—which are now so strong among us.

Is this a dream? Are we to see our country struggle on, the prey of designing speculators, unscrupulous tricksters, selfish ca. acus mougens? Are we to make no effort to strangle this hydra? If so, then is a national university indeed a dream—our training of no effect, our hopes of the true and good only a vision.

Starting with these premises, it is only necessary to ask whether it is possible for small outlying struggling colleges, which do not share our university training, to do such a work.

To secure themselves in their position they are obliged to degrade their scholarship. However good the original intention of their founders, those who have the management of their affairs before long find that, in order to attract students, it is necessary to do one of two things; they must either lower their standard, or appeal to sectarian influences. Either course is deplorable. In the one case, true scholarship is impossible and the training is in great part sham. In the other case, however deep, it must be one-sided and most probably prejudiced. In the absence of sectarianism, we have the difference between the University of Toronto and University College and the other collegiate bodies of the Province. It is this difference which constitutes the strength of these two institutions, and it is on this ground that they claim to be national. Their men of all creeds rub shoulders. They learn to respect the good points in their neighbors' opinions, and to be more tolerant and less bigoted. So long as they have a high ideal held up to them in common there is nothing to prevent their striving to reach that ideal by their different paths. We believe that the University of Toronto and University College are alive to their duty in this respect. It has never been charged that they are not so. Besides, in many minor points they answer the aspirations we have dwelt upon. They have many features of superiority—noble buildings, the nucleus of a good library, excellent apparatus, the foundation of a museum, and more than all, able and devoted professors—although, unfortunately, too few in number—all these advantages they have. But there are many more yet to be desired. Are our people willing that the wished-for requisites should be supplied? On their answer, although they may not be fully aware of it, depends in great measure the future welfare of their country.

#### MR. LAUDER'S FIRST CONCERT.

We have elsewhere spoken of the absence of undergraduates at this concert. It is not a sign of any appreciation of the effort made by the committee in the interest of the College to extend the influence of the latter in every direction. The hall, however, was well filled, and the audience showed that it approved of the selections and the mode in which they were rendered by frequent applause. The overture to 'Coriolan' was lost in the noise made by late arrivals. It would be better if the committee were to substitute benches for chairs at the rear end of the hall. They are less easily moved, and there will not be the same noise as there was on the last occasion. Mr. Field, as an undergraduate, appropriately opened the concert, and his first as well as his second piece were most satisfactorily rendered. The four short pieces assigned to Miss Lampman were also correctly and evenly played; and Miss Ruthven, in a nocturne by the composer, Field, exhibited the English school to great advantage. Miss McCutcheon performed the Sixth Rhapsody of Liszt with a brilliancy and finish which left nothing to be desired; and the performance of the young *maestro*, Mr. Lauder, was all that his reputation led us to expect. The *Rigaudon*, by Raff, struck us as being most delicately and sympathetically performed, every note being heard in the long hall, although touched with a lightness suitable to the movement of an antique dance. The concert was intended as an exemplification, by actual performance, of various styles and schools, and the influence of the guiding hand of a practised artist was visible throughout all the performances in the smoothness and finish with which all the selections were rendered. Miss Adelaide Taylor and Miss Marie Blackwell contributed songs by Schubert and Franz, and although their voices were scarcely strong enough to fill so difficult a hall, they exhibited the same finish and careful method as did the *pianistes*. Miss Field showed that musical talents are not restricted to one side of her family, and Mr. George T. Whish played with precision and effect two Polish dances, which were remarkable for repeated chords, giving a most curious effect. We have spoken of the performers. The selections were widely diversified. The authors represented were Chopin, French—Moszkowski and Wieniawski, Russian—Scharwenka, Pole—Hans von Bronsart, Belgian—Field, English—Henselt, Lachner, Moscheles, Weber, Edward Grieg, Tausig, Reinecke, Germans—and finally Liszt, Hungarian—while Schubert and Franz, the masters of the Classic Song form, had no less than seven songs. The performance was thus most varied, and the only fault we were inclined to find with it was that there was somewhat too much of a good thing. We have reserved to the end our notice of Master George Fox, who is truly a Canadian Mozart. The delicacy of his touch was extraordinary, and his confidence that of an accomplished *virtuoso*. He has not the vigorous stroke of a strong arm, but his use of the bow shows that natural genius is his Heaven-sent gift, as is proved by his dexterous use of the base of the bow, which is looked upon as the last success of

a finished player. Altogether, his appearance created a sensation; and although we were somewhat sceptical when we heard that a 'young Canadian violinist' was to make his appearance in the halls of University College, the result justified Mr. Lauder's discriminating choice, and we look forward to hearing master Fox again, and to his recognition as a musical prodigy.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

**THE DOLEFUL GOWN.**—It would be a grave mistake to do away with the wearing of caps and gowns. The tendency is nowadays to lopp off every custom that seems in the least degree unnecessary. 'Skeletonizing' university life by any such process is not advisable; on the contrary, many habits should cluster about a university to relieve its monotony and give it character. Besides, the gown is eminently scholastic and suggestive of earnestness and discipline. So far we go, but we are distanced by the Freshman. No firman, no ukase has been issued to the effect that gowns should be worn through the public streets of the city, and yet many new arrivals sail 'through King Street eke and Yonge' so attired. If they are bound to indulge this madness, let there be method in it at all costs; let the uniform academic cap take the place of the varieties of head-gear that accord so poorly with the gown. But why not fold the gown up and carry it, the least pretentious way of navigating.

**Co-EDUCATION.**—McGill College is considering the advisability of admitting young women to the faculty of arts. The anomaly now existing with us is the admission of women to the privileges of examinations and degrees by the University, while the College, as it were, handicaps them at the same time by prohibiting their attendance at lectures. The question is one deserving serious consideration, and all experience gained by other institutions should be carefully considered. The Western States have been the great field of co-education. Ten years ago women were admitted to the University of Michigan, and the results, as stated by the Michigan *Argonaut*, are as follows: 'During the past ten years, the standard of the University has steadily improved instead of deteriorated, and the numbers in attendance have increased, counting men alone. We do not believe that cases where failure of health requires a student to leave college, are any more frequent in one sex than the other. If there is any difference, the advantage is not with the men. With regard to work done in the class-room, without indulging in any comparison, we may say that there is no branch of literature or science offered here with which lady students have not shown themselves competent to deal. Moreover, with a few notable exceptions, which served only to make the fact more visible, they have conducted themselves in a modest and careful manner, which has shown that they appreciated the difficulties of their position, and which has tended to make these difficulties less.' On the other hand, the University of Pennsylvania in the East, has declined to admit women to lectures, but has stated that as soon as it has funds, it will build an annex in which lectures to women will be given. This latter position seems to us rather the one which University College should assume. If the people of Ontario really want higher female education, they should pay for it by erecting a proper building for the purpose, and setting apart sufficient funds to ensure a proper staff.

**A LARGE RESIDENCE.**—The necessity for a larger Residence is every year becoming more pressing. The wing at present devoted to the purpose can only accommodate 38 men, and it is right that a small percentage should be younger graduates. We are very much opposed to the 'doubling up' plan; we think it objectionable on many grounds. With some improvements in the present system, the advantages to the undergraduates who live in Residence are manifold. The spirit of *cameraderie* engendered by undergraduates living in quarters together resembles that feeling which men share who have served in the same regiment. Long years after they have parted, the name of the old *corps* brings together as friends men who may have no other tie, but who recognize that link as binding them together. Cold-hearted cynics may sneer at these feelings, but they are to life what the soul is to the body; and how

often has sentiment governed human affairs, impelling men to generous and noble actions which they would not have performed in calmer moments. There may be some things learned in Residence which had been better left unlearned. But there is at all events some supervision possible, much more so than where the men are scattered over the town in boarding houses. The Residence has always been a source of strength to the College. We appeal to the experience of each succeeding year, whether it is not the case that in all college matters Residence men have not shown the utmost zeal. Sometimes the zeal may have been misdirected. We have heard of nocturnal invasions—midnight alarms—even Residence men are not perfect—but these are spots on the sun. There has besides always been much exaggeration on this subject. The heroes of these exploits are not given to minimizing their adventures, and the victims only exhibit their devotion to duty by a faithful report of all the sufferings they have undergone. Imaginative reporters do the rest, and so a great smoke arises from a very small fire. But the general result to the College of having a Residence is very great in spite of these disadvantages, and it would be the best day's work that was ever done for the College if the Residence accommodation were doubled or trebled. One chief reason for this statement is, that many outside men are anxious to have a greater insight into college life, and if there were more rooms they could be accommodated. Such an infusion would modify some objectionable features felt to exist at present, and would satisfy the wishes of those men who feel now somewhat keenly that the true inwardness of a college career is not possible for them.

**HERBERT SPENCER AND AMERICANS.**—Anything that this philosopher may say on social subjects is sure to be listened to with some attention. His visit to America has been of interest to many, if only to hear what he would have to say about the American people and their institutions. To those who take an interest in the history of mankind the social and political life of the American nation must ever be a matter of interest, if only as an illustration of the effect of democratical ideas on, and their practical realization in, governmental institutions. Much of what Mr. Spencer has said about the American people differs very little from what those acquainted with his theories must have expected. Passing by Mr. Spencer's estimate of the causes which have brought about the 'immense developments of material civilization which he everywhere found,' as being as nearly correct as one can look for in so few words as have been reported, his statement that 'The American people, while greatly prospering, are, like the Italian republics of the middle ages, gradually losing their freedom,' seems open to criticism. A comparison of the American people with the people of Rome from the days of Cæsar and Virgil would seem to be more to the point. Many of the causes which were at that time at work to affect the character of the people of Rome are also at work in the United States. The United States, like Rome of that period, is the meeting-ground for people of all sorts. While this is a reason for the resemblance between Rome and the United States, there are reasons why the American people should not lose the substance of freedom as the people of Rome did. While Rome was small in comparison with the rest of the world, the United States is large. While the peoples outside of Rome had scarcely advanced beyond the idea of tribal forms of government, the peoples outside of the United States have for the most part attained to the idea of national forms of government. And thus, while the substance of freedom in Rome was ultimately swamped by barbarism, the substance of American freedom cannot very well be lost. Where the character of Roman freedom began to decline that of freedom amongst the American people must begin to advance. Mr. Spencer, like many of those who believe that 'Free institutions can be properly worked only by men each of whom is jealous of his own rights and also sympathetically jealous of the rights of others,' apparently becomes alarmed when, amongst a people calling themselves free, he sees anything which is contrary to this idea of perfect freedom. Amongst a people who, steadily advancing towards the realization of this idea as they may be, but who have not, nor could yet be expected to have attained to it, although 20,000 or 200,000 men may make a great noise, the rest of the people may not, till some occasion worthy of the effort presents itself, think it worth while to silence them. That in America individuals should forget the rights due to them

as such seems improbable when it is remembered that every man has or may hope to have property, the protection of which he will, at all events, not be disposed to disregard. Almost at the moment Mr. Spencer was speaking the New York Court of Appeals was giving a judgment to the effect that private individuals whose property was damaged by the Elevated Railway must receive compensation. And courts of law are scarcely ever in advance of public opinion. It is doubtful whether Mr. Spencer has been correctly reported as to his remarks of admiration about the admirable working of a 'paper constitution.' If so, he must, for the nonce, have forgotten some of his theories.

CONCERTS IN CONVOCATION HALL.—We regret that so few of the undergraduates appeared at Mr. Lauder's concert. It is a misfortune, that when they have an opportunity of hearing good music really well rendered, they should not avail themselves of it. The object of going to a college is not to put in so many hours reading per day, nor to get through so many thousand pages, nor to scribble whole note books of notes; the true theory is to enlarge experience, and to seize any reasonable opportunity for so doing, and these concerts of Mr. Lauder present a chance of hearing what classical music is, and comparing it with the jingle of a waltz, or the refrain of a Bacchanalian *chanson*. Most people will probably come to the conclusion that there is a happy mean suitable to ordinary intellects. The sublimity of classical compositions combining melody, harmony and expression, and demanding the utmost delicacy of execution, always commands a respectful admiration. Even if not understood at first, there is something about such compositions which forces our attention. We do not inculcate a blind enthusiasm. Occasionally the votaries of music, forgetting the maxim,

'Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt,'

in their anxiety to see music revered as one of the most entrancing of the happinesses of life, demand that it be worshipped to the exclusion of common sense. We do not ask such a support for music; but we do insist on a cultivation of the more refined tastes, and we urge that the appreciation of the beautiful is enhanced by that cultivation. We hope, therefore, that the undergraduates will turn out in some force for the next concert and the lectures, as they are admirably adapted to teach those who do not know it already what music is, and to those who do know it they will be the occasion for revivifying their recollections of foreign lands and other days and scenes.

THE MUSEUM.—Prompt attention should be given to the present condition of the Museum. Travellers who honor the institution with a visit cannot be favorably impressed with everything they see. The mists in which many specimens are shrouded are not lifted by the aid of a purely technical label. In many cases even the enlightenment of a Latin phrase is denied, the back of the label being turned towards the visitor. These things, however, are trifling compared with the evidences of carelessness in the rack and ruin that is going on in the esquimaux case up-stairs. Various parts of the esquimaux ladies' wardrobe have been thoroughly destroyed by moths, fur and *débris* are scattered all over the case, a sure sign that someone's work is not being attended to. Great additions have been made during the last few years, especially in the biological and entymological collections; we know that, and merely call attention to an oversight. Nor do we see why the commonly received names of mammals, birds, reptiles and fish should not be coupled with the formidable scientific names. It is all very well to adhere strictly to the Latin names in a great international museum, where Latin forms the compromise among many tongues, or in the pages of a German research; but in our museum, if education is the object, more ideas would be awakened in the average mind by the common name than by its Latin equivalent—so why not give both.

THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—The threshold of this educational medium is seldom crossed. The contents of the august chamber are a matter for speculation. The 'bloom of time' has no doubt settled thickly over its cabinets during a quarter of a century, and its probable appearance would be like the wedding chamber that Pip saw in 'Great Expectations.' Ought not some of the College

authorities to penetrate into this rocky retreat, and ferret out the specimens from the superincumbent dust? Ought not the university of a great mineral Province to make a better display in mineralogy and geology? We believe Colonel Gzowski has pointed out a way by which an abundance of specimens can be obtained by merely paying the freight charges on them. Mineralogy and geology are essentially practical studies, pursued at a disadvantage without specimens.

PHONETIC SPELLING IN SCHOOLS.—There is no doubt some plausibility in the abstract theory that the spelling of words should be more or less a key to their pronunciation, and so it should. In the abstract, the pronunciation should be the exact counterpart of the spelling. Yet we are not warranted in advocating a complete and immediate revolution in this respect any more than as regards property in land; a sudden, wholesale change would be disastrous. The words in their new garb, from their very novelty, would lose much of the richness of meaning that association has given them, the trouble that would ensue would more than counterbalance the value of the change. If phonography is desirable it will come with time, and it is better that the change should be gradual. During the last few years many alterations have been made in that direction, while the change has been almost imperceptible, and consequently without bad effect on associated meanings. One great objection to any very extended application of the system is, that by adopting it we would lose much of the historical connection of the language.

## UNIVERSITY NEWS.

### FOOTBALL.

### RUGBY UNION.

On Thursday at 7 o'clock sharp, fourteen sleepy-looking individuals assembled on the platform of the Union Station, waiting for the eastern train. About five minutes after the train ought to have started, our poet laureate, Cam., came posting down with just enough breath left in him to remark, 'Hang it, boys, I just missed both the street cars and my breakfast.' He adjourned to the refreshment room. That liberal monopoly the Grand Trunk Railway Co., in a moment of generosity had kindly consented to give us (seventeen in all) tickets at the large reduction of a fare and a third, making the price \$14.80. By the time the train came in, about 50 minutes late, all the team was wide awake, and our fifteen left Toronto in the best of spirits. The journey down to Port Hope was without any noteworthy incidents. The largest man on the team, however, who appears to have a special weakness for children, amused both himself and his fellow passengers by going round and nursing all the babies on the car. Arrived at Port Hope, we 'made tracks' for the St. Lawrence Hotel, where we obtained a room and refreshment. Before dinner the team (except the poet, who slept) occupied their time in music, and 'keemo' was 'rassled' with and conquered. The team say they have a copyright on this song, and that they don't intend that it shall become the property of the vulgar throng.

At half-past two the 'bus came to the door, and we started for the College grounds, where we were to play the match.

A little before three both teams were ready. The 'Varsity Captain won the toss, and determined to kick up hill, thus giving both the kick off and the hill to the Port Hope during the first half. The field which we had to play on was certainly the worst we ever saw. A stump in the middle, a tree on the touch line, large holes covered with long grass, were a few of the disadvantages of this ground. Why this is not remedied, when it could be made respectable for a very small sum, we cannot understand. After the ball had been kicked off by Carter, the Trinity Captain, it was gradually worked up towards the College goal, and was kept between the half way and their goal line during the whole of the first half of the play, although the 'Varsity could not gain any signal advantage. In the next half our men had it all their own way, scoring three goals and four tries during the part of this play, but they were forced once to rouge in self-defence.

Amongst the forwards A. J. Boyd played an exceedingly good game, being always on the ball and in his own place. Duggan and Wigle also played well, although the former was slightly stunned by coming in contact with a head harder than his own.

After the game the team were shown over Trinity School, and thence down to the dining hall, where coffee, oysters, etc., etc., had been kindly prepared for them by their opponents. After the refreshments had been partaken of, songs were in order, and the poet laureate of the team gave us a short inspiration, which was weird and wild to the last degree.

The team then drove down to the hotel again, where they had tea, and then left for the station. On the train we were met by McLaren, who was unable to come down in the morning with us, bringing with him a letter from the Kingston cadets, saying that they could not play on Monday morning. This of course meant the return of the team on Sunday morning. Having heard this news, all the team turned into their bunks to get a good night's rest; but little did they think of the way in which their slumbers were to be disturbed by a fellow-passenger, who, horror of horrors, travelled free. This passenger was a small species of the human race, being about one foot six square, and consequently with healthy lungs. The concert was opened about half-past one a.m. by a most unearthly shriek, followed by loud and dismal yells in immediate succession. This went on for about half an hour, when the patience of all was exhausted, and some proposed to scrag the offender; others thought drowning would be more sure; while the tender-hearted ones proposed that the big man should go and nurse it, or that the Professor should mesmerise the infant into the belief that it was time to quit. Finally a round of 'By-baby-by,' and the soothing influence of the maternal slipper, quieted the culprit, and peace was again restored to the car. The train was as usual an hour and a half late, and when we arrived at the station we found a number of the McGill men waiting for us. After getting to know each other, we were shown to our 'bus, which they had kindly provided for us. The first thing to be done was to get something to eat, which was accomplished with no little difficulty as we were so late. Breakfast over, we started for McGill College, over which we were shown. The building, although not very imposing from the outside, has some very fine points about it, the inside of the Redpath Museum being very much admired by all. After looking at the principal sights of the city we again met at the hotel for lunch, and then to dress. While dressing the final instructions were issued to the team, and every man was made to fully understand that from the word 'go' he was expected to play, as the Americans say, 'his level best.' The game was to take place on the Montreal Cricket Grounds, in order that the match might be made a pay one.

Play was commenced by Campbell kicking off for the 'Varsity, Hamilton, the Captain of McGill, having won the toss, and determined to defend the north goal. The 'Varsity forwards at once settled down to their work, and gradually worked the ball up towards the McGill goal. After a series of scrimmages in front of the McGill goal, McLaren made a fine kick for goal, but just missed, and the ball was rouged. The kick out sent the ball down towards the 'Varsity goal, but the forwards, who were working like Trojans, again worked up to the north end, and during the whole of the first half the ball was seldom past the half-way. During this half Creasor made some most beautiful dashes, and never failed to tackle his man. Wigle, Thompson, and Duggan, amongst the forwards, were also conspicuous by their tackling and general play.

During the first part of the next half the game was a repetition of the former play, the 'Varsity forwards, by their superior play and weight, carrying everything before them. A short time after the kick-off the ball was within ten feet of the McGill goal, and the excitement was intense; at this time the play was a succession of scrimmages, and as the McGill Captain had put every available man forward, the 'Varsity forwards could just hold their own. The ball at length came out of one of the scrimmages about four yards from the McGill goal line, when it was picked up by Shearar of McGill, who quietly carried it back and rouged it. This piece of play, which amongst ourselves has always been looked upon as cowardly, took us completely by surprise. Shortly after the kick out, while all the players were over on the western side of the field, Murray got off by a beautiful run to the eastern side and thence along side of the touch line in behind our goal, and touched it down three or four feet from the touch line. Hamilton tried a punt out, which was spoiled by a University forward, and the ball was gradually worked down towards the McGill goal. Elder got hold of the ball near his own twenty-five, and started to run. Some of the University forwards called 'Off side,' and the backs did not attempt to catch Elder, who secured a touch-down right behind goal. As Elder was without a doubt on side, the Captain of the 'Varsity did not claim a foul, and a goal was kicked from the try by Hamilton. This will, we hope, be a lesson to the University forwards to get a clear idea of 'off side,' into their heads, or to keep quiet and not spoil others. After the goal was kicked, the 'Varsity Captain again kicked off, and the forwards making a beautiful charge, tackled the McGill back a few yards from his goal line, before he was able to return the ball. For the next ten minutes the ball was kept inside the half-way flag until time was called, which ended the match in favor of McGill by a goal, try, and a rouge to three rouges. We hope none of our readers will condemn this account as being too uninteresting to the majority of our readers. Comparing the respective merits of the team, the 'Varsity forwards were incomparably better than their opponents, their tackling being especially noticeable; in the whole

game not more than half a dozen times were the forwards and the quarter backs passed. As regards the back playing, McGill was far ahead of the 'Varsity, although the quarter backs appeared to be pretty equal. In addition to this, as a team they were much faster, one or two of them being able to leave any of our men behind. The breadth of the ground also gave them a great advantage, for if the ground had been fifty yards wide, according to the rules, Murray would certainly have never got in. As regards the other try, the 'Varsity have entirely themselves to blame. We trust no one will think that we are trying to excuse our team for their defeat; far from it. We acknowledge that McGill beat us and beat us fairly; but after witnessing the match, we are convinced that our team had much the best of the game, and every man on the team is quite confident that on a fifty yard ground the tables would be turned.

In the evening the team were entertained to a sumptuous spread by their opponents. Speeches now were in the minority, and songs, etc., were indulged in. All the McGill men accompanied us down to the train, and sent us off in the best of spirits, considering that we had been beaten. After we had got settled in our car, it was discovered, much to our horror, that there was another baby going to travel with us. Fortunately, however, it was a peacefully-minded one, and all enjoyed a good night's rest. Next morning there was a general scramble for clothes, as some evil-minded man in the night had taken away all the positive necessaries and left the others. Those who had to go round the car in scanty array, looking for other parts of their toilet, can explain the embarrassing position they were placed in. The Professor gave us some exhibitions of sleight-of-hand on the train until we arrived in Toronto, where we were met by some of the undergrads, who, fortunately for us, had already heard of the result.

Thus ended our trip to Montreal, the team returning with one victory and one defeat to enrol on their archives. We would like to call attention to the fact that this is the first time this year that a goal from a try has been taken from us. The only other occasion when a goal was kicked against us was when we played the Torontos at the beginning of the season and Mr. Helmcken dropped a goal for them from the twenty-five yard flag.

The following is the team which represented the 'Varsity: *Goal*.—E. C. Coleman, 164 lbs.; A. F. May, 155 lbs. *Half Backs*.—J. McLaren, 140 lbs.; A. H. Scott, 156 lbs. *Quarter Backs*.—A. D. Creasor, 146 lbs.; G. Gordon, 163 lbs. *Forwards*.—G. H. Duggan, 152 lbs.; E. S. Wigle, 191 lbs.; W. W. Vickers, 154 lbs.; C. W. Gordon, 139 lbs.; A. J. Boyd, 172 lbs.; A. B. Cameron, 159 lbs.; A. B. Thomson, 142 lbs.; A. M. Haig, 160 lbs.; A. H. Campbell (Captain) 154 lbs. Average, 152½ lbs.

## ASSOCIATION.

*Knox College v. Victorias*.—Knox College and Victoria foot-ball teams faced on University lawn at 8.30 a.m. Thanksgiving Day. The Vics had the kick off, but the ball was immediately captured by Knox, which resulted in a try on the Victoria goal, only to be returned with a try on the Knox goal. The ball was then kept oscillating back and forth slightly in favor of the Victoria team till half time. After half time the Vics had a decided advantage, making desperate and repeated attacks on the Knox goal, though without success. The match thus ended in a draw. For Knox, Jaffray played well, while Toney, Shirley and Duncan showed themselves equal to all emergencies for the Vics.

*Knox v. Nelsons*.—Knox College and Nelson foot-ball clubs met at 1.30 p.m. Thanksgiving Day on University lawn. Knox scored the first goal in about two minutes, and twenty minutes later added another. After half time the Nelsons played more together, and in spite of a stubborn defence, scored a goal. No more advantage was gained on either side, Knox being victors by two goals to one. The play was very spirited on both sides, Knox having the advantage in weight, while the Nelsons were quicker.

*'Varsity v. Nelsons*.—The return match on Central Association ties was played on the University lawn. The University team won the toss, and elected to play from the south, with the wind. After a short struggle, exhibiting good combined play, the first goal for the University men was won by a kick from McKay on a splendid free kick by Glassford. On starting again the ball was kept close to the Nelsons' goal, and after fifteen minutes' hard play, a lucky shot by Irving scored a second goal for the University. The game now showed a decided change. The Nelsons became aggressive, and before half time was called had given employment to the University goal keeper four times in close succession, besides having obtained two 'corners.' Pratt, however, defended well. Up to half time two goals had been obtained for the University. Ends were changed and play began at once. Fouls were the order of the day, and the Nelsons began to complain of the University umpire before he had disallowed any. Fisher and Boulton, for the Nelsons, worked well, passing to Beatty, who scored first goal for the visitors. After some rapid passing one more goal was obtained by the Nelsons, making

the match a draw, but leaving the University team one goal ahead on the two matches. Besides those already mentioned, Cameron, Smith (late of the Glasgow Rangers) and Garvin did good work in returning the ball to their forwards. On the University side, after naming the standards, Haig, Hogarth, and Broadfoot, whose ability to kick in any position is well known, it only remains to remark that Bowman's steady play makes up in a measure for his want of dash on special occasions. Haig was Captain for the University team, and Smith for the Nelsons.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE Y.M.C.A.

The College Y. M. C. A. has great reason to be proud of its progress this term. The change of the hour of the weekly prayer meeting to five o'clock on Thursday afternoon has proved successful, the attendance last Thursday being 54, the largest number ever present at an ordinary meeting, *i. e.*, one led by an undergraduate. Mr. J. McKay gave a forcible address, his subject being, "The Law an indispensable Element of Salvation." After the devotional meeting, a business meeting was held, when 34 new members were proposed, making a total of 53 new members thus far this term, and increasing the whole membership to 126. This is the result of a systematic and earnest canvass by the membership committee and other members. The association would earnestly urge all new students to come to the meetings without being asked, as everything is informal and open to members and non-members alike. The membership fee is nominal—twenty-five cents; but voluntary contributions are requested from those who feel so disposed. This Y.M.C.A. is a College institution like the Literary Society, the Glee Club, etc., and the fact that out of about 350 students in attendance on lectures, 126 (and many of these the foremost men in college in other matters) show their practical faith by being members of a vigorous Christian association, demonstrates that in this so-called "Godless university" the cause of God, and of truth and righteousness, is actively upheld. Mr. W. P. Crombie, the Evangelist, has been asked to address the next meeting. As the hour (5 p.m.) is one that suits nearly every student, and the meetings are dismissed at 5.45, it is hoped that a still larger number will be gathered together every Thursday afternoon.

Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, the regular meeting of the Association was held this week on Wednesday evening, when about fifty members and students generally assembled to hear Mr. Crombie, the noted evangelist. After alluding to a meeting of the Association which he had attended some years ago—one which he still remembered with pleasure—and to the fact that he would not likely be able to attend another for some time, as he starts for England in a few days to labor there, Mr. Crombie delivered a very earnest discourse based on two passages of scripture—2 Cor. v. 19-21; and Phil. ii. 12-16. Upon those who had been justified by faith, the speaker pointed out the duty and blood-bought privilege of justifying their Christian characters before men by 'working out their own salvation with fear and trembling,' not forgetting of course that 'it is God that worketh in them both to will and to do,' and by 'shining as lights in the world.' Here was recited the story of a propeller which, sailing from Cleveland some years ago at eventide, encountered about midnight a dreadful storm, during which it came in contact with a small craft, completely sawing it in two and sending all on board to a watery grave. The accident was wholly attributable to negligence on the part of the man who had charge of the lights. Just so, said the speaker, Christians, who are refusing to let their light shine before men, may not only not be benefiting their fellow-beings, but may be stumbling blocks in their way. Mr. Crombie then addressed a few words to those who were not yet reconciled to God, beseeching them to accept from the hands of a tender, loving Saviour the gift of eternal life. Throughout his discourse Mr. Crombie was listened to with rapt attention, and, we trust, also with great profit to all present. The next meeting, on Thursday evening, 16th inst., will be addressed by Mr. J. L. Gilmour (Second Year); subject, 'The Body of the Lord.'

#### MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The Modern Language Club held its weekly meeting on Friday, 3rd inst., at 5 p.m., there being a very good attendance. The members of the First Year are coming out well, seven more being proposed for membership. After Mr. Cameron had been called to the chair, the President read the second half of his German essay; and, as at the previous meeting, he translated the more difficult passages.

#### COLLEGE NEWS.

##### MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

##### TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The annual dinner is still claiming the greatest share of attention; and such a new departure as holding it in the Horticultural Gardens is much commented on, but all acknowledge its popularity.

The Medical Society has adopted a method of informing its graduate members of its meetings, by means of a printed postal with blanks for date and subjects for discussion. One of the subjects for discussion at the meeting last night was to be the union of the two schools; and now, as the medical dinners are about taking place, when speeches on matters pertaining to the profession will be made, it might not be inappropriate to direct attention to this as a subject of the very highest importance in connection with the subject of medical education in this city and province; also the kindred subject of moving the union school with its adjunct, the General Hospital, into closer proximity with the Provincial University.

The 'Varsity is much appreciated by the medical students, and its non-appearance on file in the reading-room at usual time is always a subject of inquiry.

##### TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The annual banquet of this school was held on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., and was, like its seven predecessors, a grand success. To say that it took place in the Rossin House is sufficient guarantee that the material part was of a high order; whilst the brilliant array of speakers, together with the excellent rendering of the choruses and glees prepared by the boys for the occasion, made the intellectual part of the programme highly enjoyable. The chair was well filled by Mr. W. F. Dickson, of the Fourth Year, who, in the opening speech, passed a high eulogy on the medical profession, and on Trinity School as a place of preparation for the same. Dr. Geikie, the Dean, in responding to the toast 'Our Faculty,' took occasion to refer to the great success which has attended the school during the past few years, as indicated by a largely increased attendance. The number this year is one hundred and eighty-six, against seventy-six in 1874-75.

After the banquet on Wednesday evening, the boys marched from the Rossin *en masse*, singing lustily as they proceeded. The result was a collision with the police, also an unwelcome acquaintance on the part of some of the festal band with uncomfortable night quarters. We understand the Faculty generously came to the rescue.

No lectures on Thanksgiving Day. A meeting was held on Monday, at which a committee was appointed to wait on the Faculty, with a view to having the lecture on Friday cancelled also. The Faculty refused the request, but as the result of a subsequent petition, granted it to the primary men.

Dr. Grasett is talking of giving a course of lectures this year on surgical apparatus. This innovation would be highly appreciated by all the students.

There is an effort being made to establish a foot-ball club here, and we hope it may be successful.

Trinity graduates are highly loyal to their *alma mater*, a fact evidenced by the large number that came in from all parts of the country to the annual dinner.

#### OSGOODE LITERARY AND LEGAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of this society took place last Saturday evening—the Vice-President in the chair. There were about fifty members present. Several notices of motion to amend the constitution were given. After preliminary business, the literary part of the evening was rendered. Only three of those appointed to participate in the programme turned up, the remainder, either through modesty, so characteristic of law students, or owing to indifference to the cultivation of literature and the fine arts, absented themselves.

The subject of debate—*Resolved*, 'That the Power of the British Nation is on the Decline'—was discussed by Messrs. McCullough and Hern on the affirmative, and Messrs. Wallace and McBride on the negative. Mr. McCullough spoke fluently and argued his cause well, but should make an effort in the future to relieve his style of speaking from a certain monotony that was painfully apparent to his listeners. Mr. Wallace replied as leader of the negative, and succeeded in producing some excellent arguments to show that England's prestige was as great to-day as it ever was. He also should pay a little more attention to his style of delivery. The debate was decided in favor of the negative.

On a motion to reconsider the Treasurer's accounts, the gentlemanly delicacy and characteristic tone of the society was happily displayed in speaking that reeked with petty spite and personalities. The luckless head of its late unoffending officer was ungratefully assaulted in a manner not likely to benefit the society in the least. If a few individuals, who let party animosity get the better of their judgment, would have the interest of the society at heart instead of the gratification of their own personal feelings, the Osgoode Literary and Legal Society would be productive of much more good than at present.



## McMASTER HALL.

An association foot-ball club has recently been organized, and although the number of students is small, yet a very fair team has been selected to uphold the honor of this institution. Practice has been going on quietly but assiduously, and it is purposed to visit Woodstock on November 11th, where the team expects to kick itself into fame. The following are the officers: Hon. President, Prof. MacVicar; President, A. B. Hudson; Vice-President, J. A. Collins; Sec.-Treasurer, J. L. Gilmour; Captain, R. O. McCulloch.

The want of a gymnasium is much felt, and an agitation is begun which it is hoped will succeed.

McMaster Hall is represented in K. Co. by seven men, of whom three are 'raw material,' the absence of the heroes 'with horse-hair crest' on Wednesday evenings gives ample scope for the genius of practical jokes.

## ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

This being the Rev. President's feast day, the students will be treated to a magnificent spread; in the evening an entertainment will take place in the spacious College Hall. All the students of the College, both past and present, I am sure, join to-day in expressing the wish that our able, popular and affable President, Very Rev. Father Vincent, may be permitted to preside over our College for many years to come, as he has so ably done in the past.

The annual games of the College take place this afternoon, and the general opinion is that many of the events will be closely contested; handsome and costly prizes will be presented to the successful competitors at the entertainment in the evening.

The regular meeting of the Literary Societies took place last Saturday evening, when essays were read, and a debate took place in the senior society which was conducted with more than ordinary ability on both sides.

An orchestra has been formed which is under the instruction of Prof. Morley; as it contains such well-known names as Rev. Fathers Murray and Guinane, and Mr. W. Guinane, we may safely say that it will furnish excellent music at any entertainments that may be given at the College during the winter.

The College Brass Band this year is in a high state of efficiency, owing chiefly to the untiring efforts of its able leader, Rev. Father Chalondard.

On Saturday evening last the students entered upon their usual annual retreat, which lasted until Wednesday, the feast of All Saints. During these few days of recollection, special instructions were given them by the Redemptorist Fathers, upon their duties towards God, their neighbor, and themselves; and more particularly upon their obligations as students. These exercises are held each year in every religious house of the Catholic Church. As the name, retreat, implies, those engaged withdraw themselves from their temporal affairs and ordinary duties to devote their entire attention to prayer and spiritual exercises.

## KNOX COLLEGE.

The students who were appointed delegates to the Missionary Convention held in Chicago—Messrs. John Mutch, M.A., and J. C. Smith, B.A.—reported their experience at last meeting of the Knox College Students' Missionary Society. A large number of students were present, including several representatives from McMaster and Wycliffe Colleges, who had been specially invited to attend. The reports were heard with much interest, and called forth the unqualified approbation of all who were present. A suggestion from the delegates, that an interseminary missionary alliance should be established in Canada, appeared to meet with general favor. The students of the sister colleges, upon being invited to give an expression of opinion, highly approved of it and promised to bring the matter before their respective societies. A committee, consisting of Messrs. James Ballantyne, B.A., John Mutch, M.A., and J. C. Smith, B.A., was appointed to confer with the various theological seminaries of Canada with a view to organize such an alliance. It is very gratifying to note the kindly relations that exist among the different bodies of divinity students in this city. This is as it should be, and we trust that it will be long before anything occurs to mar the present spirit of harmony.

The time-honored festival of Hallowe'en was not allowed to pass unnoticed by the students of the college. *Tempus omnia mutat.* The mists of superstition that once hung round the festive season of Hallowe'en are fast clearing away. Witches and fairies, weird agents of mystic incantations and *diablerie*, are no longer supposed to look upon it as the favorite season for indulging in their uncanny revels. The very belief in these aerial people has fled before the matter of fact spirit of the age, and we look upon the simple credulity of our forefathers with feelings of pitying amusement. Yet we must confess to a passing feeling of regret when we think of the good old days when

'Merry friendly country folks  
Together did convene,  
To burn their nits and pu' their stocks,  
And haud their Hallowe'en.'

There is an inexplicable feeling of sadness produced by the passing away of old customs, even though manifest benefits result from the change. In the case before us we are not sure that we have gained materially by forsaking the old fashioned rites and ceremonies with which the country folk were wont to beguile the closing hours of the chill and dreary month of October. To our mind there is something quite as elevating in the conduct of the artless maiden peering furtively into the mirror at the ghostly hour of twelve, hoping yet dreading to see the form of her future husband, as in that of the student whose mischievous proclivities lead him to indulge in a variety of practical jokes upon unoffending freshmen. Be that as it may, we feel assured that the freshmen have no reason to feel displeased with the treatment they received on the evening in question. Indeed, they have every reason to thank the seniors for furnishing an entertainment at once unique in its character, elevating in its tendency, and extremely artistic from every point of view. Time and space forbid that we should give a detailed account of the proceedings. We feel, however, that we cannot in justice pass by the musical part of the programme without a special remark. Some of the finer passages, both vocal and instrumental, were given with a grace and finish that would do credit to something more than mere amateurs. After partaking of a liberal supply of refreshments, the happy occasion was brought to a close by the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

The last number of the 'Varsity is considered by our students to be the best yet issued. May it still continue to increase in genuine merit as well as in the length of its subscription list.

## GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

## SELECTED.

One thousand dollars was paid Tennyson for his poem 'To Virgil.' Longfellow's last poem, a tragedy called 'Michael Angelo,' will appear in a few weeks.

Mr. Halloway, an Englishman, has given \$2,000,000 to endow an institution for the higher education of women.

The ladies in attendance at the Harvard Annex are reported to be even more opposed to co-education than the male students.

Of the 1,058 students in the Universities of Switzerland, only 113 study theology and 158 law. The growing tendency to avoid these professions is noticeable in all the universities of Europe.

The students of Knoxville, Tenn., refused to admit a colored student into one of their societies. Twenty-three have been expelled and fifty more have left.

The faculty of Perdue College has decided that the Greek-letter societies exert an evil influence over the students, and demands them to withdraw their membership on pain of dismissal.

Livingston Hall, of Fisk University, for colored students, was dedicated at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30th. Many prominent men were present. Professor Northrup, of Yale, delivered the dedicatory address. Livingston Hall is the second of three contemplated main buildings, the first, Jubilee Hall, having been dedicated three years since.

On returning to the college, the members of the *Phoenix* staff were much surprised, and we know that they were proportionately pleased, to find a centrally located, very pleasant room apportioned to them by the authorities, to be used as a sanctum, and to be exclusively occupied by the staff, for the transaction of the important business connected with the publication of the *Phoenix*.—*Swarthmore Coll.*

Monmouth College is in difficulty. On Thursday, the students, in spite of a vote from the faculty, held a reception in honor of Mr. Ross, the winner of the oratorical prize in Chicago. Mr. Malchett, master of ceremonies, was suspended. Two hundred students refuse to attend college duties until he is taken back.

Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln and Johnson did not go to college. Grant was educated at West Point, the two Adamses at Harvard; Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler, at William and Mary's College; Madison at Princeton; Polk at the University of North Carolina, Pierce at Bowdoin, Buchanan at Dickinson, Hayes at Kenyon College, Garfield at Williams, and Arthur at Union. Out of twenty-one, thirteen Presidents of the United States received collegiate training.

Last February a student of Olivet College was suspended for alleged disorderly conduct, and brought suit against the college for \$10,000 damages. The case was finally thrown out of court last week, the plaintiff submitting to a non-suit.

FOOT-BALL Jerseys, Caps and Hose. Warm underwear, all sizes and qualities, at Treble's Great Shirt House, 53 King Street West, corner of Bay Street. Dent's Kid Gloves, all sizes.

## FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

Och, Katie's a rogue, it's thrue,  
But her eyes, like the sky, are so blue,  
An' her dimples so swate,  
An' her ankles so nate,  
She dazed, and she bothered me, too.

Till one mornin' we wint for a ride,  
Whin, demure as a bride, by my side,  
The darlint she sat,  
Wid the wickedest hat  
'Neath purty girl's chin iver tied.

An' I said: 'If I dared to do so,  
I'd let go uv the baste, an' I'd throw  
Both arms round your waist,  
An' be stalin' a taste  
Uv them lips that are coaxin' me so.'

Then she blushed a more illigant red,  
As she said, widout raisin' her head,  
An' her eyes lookin' down,  
'Neath her lashes so brown:  
'Would you like me to drive, Mister Ted?'

During a trial the judge called a witness. No one answered, and an elderly man arose and solemnly said, 'He is gone.' 'Where has he gone?' asked the judge in no tender tone. 'I don't know, but he is dead,' was the guarded answer.

In the programme of a college concert, published by an American exchange, one of the staid professors is down for a song, the melody chosen being *Kafoozlum*. The bloom of childhood is sweet to behold.

## POPULAR CRITICISM:

(They are rendering, with Pianoforte accompaniment, Wagner's "Thunder-Whirlwind of the Reverberating Alps," but the effect on the populace is not all that might be desired.)

Butcher.—What's all that row, Bob?

Boy.—Blest if I know, 'cept they've got the pianner on the 'Ire System,' and don't jolly well care—'cos their *month's up termorrer!*'

We stood by Kenilworth Castle old,  
That beautiful night in the month of June,  
And the walls of the ruin, so gray and cold,  
Were silvered o'er by the rising moon.

And I thought of all I had heard and read  
Of the lover so false, and the maid so true;  
When the girl by my side squeezed my arm and said,  
'It must have been *lovely* when it was new!'

At a recent charitable bazaar, one of the stalls had a basket of very young kittens with pretty blue bows around their necks, and on each, also, a clearly-written label with the words, 'Do buy me, please, or I shall be drowned to-morrow!' They were all bought at good prices, although this, like other 'domestic institutions,' involved family separation.

Emerson's grave is kept constantly covered with flowers by the young girls of Concord. Hawthorne's mound, in the same cemetery, is thickly overgrown with glossy myrtle. Thoreau's is unadorned, save with a thick sod of green grass.

'I love the summer,' said the boarding-school girl when she eloped with her arithmetic teacher.

Of all the curious things of time,  
Cranky metre and cranky rhyme,  
Aimless reaching for the sublime,  
The worst is college poetry.

Pointless doggerel, misused slang,  
Odes to Bacchus, with beery tang,  
Oh! for a club with which to bang  
The author of college poetry.

'De Sophs dey smoke, an' drink, an' cuss,  
An' say: "O Fresh! doan' you wish you was us?"  
De Fresh say nuffin, but grub away,  
Like Jack, dull boy,—all wuck an' no play.  
For dey tink do' its fun to racket an' bum,  
Bimeby de Faculty's time's gwine ter come.'

The old Greek word for *hash* was *Lepadotemachoselachogal-eokraniroleipsanodrimupotrimmatosilphioparaomelitokatakechumenokichlepiquesuphophattoperisteralektruonoptegkephalokigklopele-iolagōosiraiobaphetraganopterūgōn*. They made more noise calling for it at boarding-houses than we do, but it still lacked some of the mysterious elements that diversify the modern dish.

The trial of the case of Charles A. Stroul against seven students of Bowdoin College, for damages on account of injuries inflicted while hazing freshmen, concluded with a verdict of \$2,700 damages against the seven students. Pretty extensive *were-gild* for a freshman! It is customary here to throw them out to wander-ing bears, or compel them to eat cold pie. If any freshman here thinks he is worth more than two dollars, we would like to hear from him. We never heard of a freshman injured to the extent of \$2,700; a freshman 'subject' would not bring anything like that. But then every freshman in the United States is a prospective President.

Next we shall have a coat-tail flirtation code. Having the tails covered with mud will mean: 'I don't like her father.'

This is the way a West Pointer informed his parents that he had got the g. b.: 'My dear father: Fatted calf for one.'

## PERSONAL.

W. Elliott, B.A., '82, Math. Master, Mitchell High School.  
L. C. Corbett, B.A., '82, Modern Languages, Walkerton High School.

## RULES OF DEBATE.

## No. 2.

We stated at the conclusion of our first paper that there were four modes of evading a decision: 1st, Adjournment; 2nd, moving the 'previous question'; 3rd, moving the reading of the 'orders of the day'; 4th, amendments. We now proceed to explain these in their order.

1st, Adjournment. In the midst of a debate any member may move 'that the Socy do now adjourn'—not as an amendment to the original motion, but as a distinct question which interrupts and super-sedes that under discussion. This motion cannot be made while a member is speaking, but can only be offered by a member who has the floor. If carried, the Society adjourns, and all the business on that day is at an end. A true motion to adjourn must be for adjournment simply—not to any future time specified, whether by the motion or amendment to the motion to adjourn. But a motion may be made to postpone the debate to some future named day, which is treated of below. The Society may also be adjourned by its being suddenly discovered that there are less than twelve members present—twelve being our quorum. This step puts an end to business exactly as an adjournment does.

If the motion to adjourn be negatived, it must not be proposed again until there is some intermediate proceeding. To avoid any infraction of this rule, motions can be made alternately 'that the Society now adjourn' and that 'the debate be now adjourned.' But a member who has moved the adjournment of the Society, is not entitled to move the adjournment of the debate, as he has already spoken to the main question. It is quite worth while to point out the difference in effect between these two motions—that to adjourn the debate only postpones the decision of the question under consideration to a future day—that to adjourn supersedes the question altogether.

2nd. The 'previous question' is a means of avoiding a vote. When there is no debate, or after a debate is closed, the President ordinarily puts the question as a matter of course without any direction,

but by a motion for the previous question, this act may be intercepted and forbidden. The words of this motion are, 'that that question be now put.' Those who wish to avoid the putting of the main question vote against the previous (or latter) question. It is called the previous question, because, before the main question can be put, this question must be decided. If it be resolved by a vote that the main question be not now put, that is, if the previous question be decided in the negative, the Speaker cannot put the main question. If the previous question be carried, that is, that the main question be put, no change can be made in the main question; nor is any further debate allowed; nor is a motion for adjournment in order, as the Society has resolved 'that that motion be now put,' and it must be put at once to the vote. The curious part of the proceeding is that these who move and second the motion vote against it, and in the House of Commons are generally appointed tellers for the noes. It will be seen directly how it is so. The object of their motion is to prevent the main motion from being put; they move that it be put with the intention of getting a vote adverse to the main motion—and so they vote against their new motion. In the States the motion is put in this shape: 'That the main question be not now put,' which is a much more sensible way of wording the motion, and brings up the issue fairly.

No amendment may be proposed to the previous question, just as no amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment. The previous question can not be moved on an amendment, nor upon any question in committee of the whole house. The debate on the previous question may be adjourned by a motion to adjourn, inasmuch as a motion to adjourn may be made at any time, and must always be determined before other business can be proceeded with. But, of course, the object of those who moved the previous question would be gained, as what they wanted was the adjournment of the debate.

3rd. The third way of avoiding the debate is, as was before stated by motion, 'that the orders of the day be read.' The orders of the day are matters which the House have already agreed to consider on a particular day; they are governed by certain regulations of the House not applicable to the Society in any way. But, as the Society has a certain order of business fixed in a certain way, an analogous motion would be that the Society 'do proceed with the next order of business,' which, if carried, is equivalent to superseding the debate. A motion to adjourn would also be in order, and if carried, would adjourn the whole discussion.

4th. The fourth mode of evading or supplanting the main question is by amendment. An amendment may be a total negative of the main motion. It can be done by moving that all the words in the motion after 'that,' be struck out, and the proposed alteration substituted. The alteration may be a direct negative of the motion, but if the majority is in favor of the amendment, the minority can only submit. It is just the same as if the main motion had been voted down and a new contradictory motion carried. But an amendment (as its very name implies) has not generally such an object in view. It is usually to effect such an alteration in a question as will enable certain members to vote in favor of it, who, without such alteration, must have either voted against it or abstained from voting. Without the power of amending a question an assembly, would have no means of expressing their opinions with consistency. They would be obliged to affirm a whole question with parts of which they disagreed, or negative a whole question to parts of which they assented. Sometimes the object of an amendment is to present an alternative question either wholly or partially opposed to the original question, and one proceeding decides upon the two propositions.

The modes of amendment are as follows:

1. By leaving out words.
2. By leaving out words in order to insert or add others.
3. By inserting or adding certain words.

The time to move an amendment is after the question has been put by the President. Any member may move an amendment without notice, or when notice of a motion is given, a member may give notice that he intends to move an amendment to that motion; but such a notice would give no right of precedence. The member who first rises and is called by the President, or as we say, who has the floor, is entitled to conclude with any motion which may properly be made at that time.

We will discuss the above mentioned three modes of amendment in our next paper.

#### EDUCATIONAL BENEFACTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Among the most prominent benefactors of education was John Hopkins, who bequeathed \$3,000,000 to found the John Hopkins University at Baltimore. Asa Packer gave \$3,700,000 to Lehigh University and \$30,000 to Muhlenberg College. J. C. Green presented Princeton with \$750,000. The gifts of Ezra Cornell and H. W. Gage to Cornell University aggregate more than \$1,000,000. Ario Pardee has given more than \$500,000 to Lafayette College since 1864. Besides

the sum allotted to the Southern Education Fund, Geo. Peabody gave to Yale College and Harvard University \$150,000 each, to Washington College, Virginia, \$60,000, to Kenyon College, O., \$25,000, and to various other scientific institutions, about \$150,000. Joseph E. Sheffield gave to the Scientific School at Yale, \$400,000, and Amherst received \$150,000 from Samuel Williston. Nathaniel Thayer and Nathan Matthews have each given more than \$250,000 to Harvard, and the younger Agassiz's gifts to Cambridge Museum exceed \$300,000. Mrs. Vallevia G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., has distributed \$850,000 among the Congregational colleges of the United States. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, gave \$500,000 to Western Reserve College. Gilverton Thayer, of Bantree, Mass., founded Thayer Academy at Baintree, in 1878, with \$417,000.

In 1878, Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, Burlington, N. J., gave \$450,000 towards the erection and endowment of a Friends' College for Women, located at Bryn Maur, Pa. The legatees of John C. Green made over \$165,000 to Princeton. Miss Mary Fletcher, of Burlington, Vt., gave the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College \$185,375. William H. Vanderbilt has contributed over \$700,000 to the university bearing his name in Nashville, Tenn. Boston University has recently received a bequest of \$2,000,000 from Peter Rich.

Paul Tulane, of Princeton, N. J., has executed deeds for property in New Orleans, valued at \$2,000,000 for the endowment of a college in that city for young white residents of New Orleans.

A Mr. Brown has recently endowed a professorship in Oberlin College on a foundation of \$50,000.

John P. Howard, of Burlington, Vt., has given to the University of Vermont \$50,000 to found a professorship, and is building the main edifice of the University at a cost exceeding \$30,000. He has presented to the same institution a bronze statue of Lafayette, costing \$25,000. Geo. I. Seney, of Brooklyn, has sent the Wesleyan Female Seminary of Georgia a check for \$25,000, which makes \$125,000 the institution has received from him.

Marquand Chapel, at Princeton, was open during Commencement in June last. It was erected by Henry G. Marquand, at a cost of over \$100,000.

In general, it may be said that the donations to American colleges since 1860 equal their entire valuation that year. In 1877, \$1,274,000; 1878, \$3,103,289; 1879, \$5,249,810 were donated; while in 1880 it is estimated that the amount has reached \$20,000,000.—*The Chrestomathean*.

#### THE MODERN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

SIR,—As far as we can learn from the somewhat obscure accounts of Senate meetings, great changes will be made in several of the departments of the University. A Senate more liberal in its views than that of former years, has opened its eyes to the fact that scholarships may not be an unmixed benefit; that fellowships should be established; that additions to the staff are needed in the College; and that the University buildings might be enlarged with advantage to all concerned.

But in these changes and rumors of changes, we hear nothing of reform in a department which, in our opinion, needs it more than any other. We refer to the Modern Language Department. It is rather singular that an age which is thoroughly practical in its tendencies, has never recognized the fact that of all studies that of Modern Languages is the most practical, and that as a department it should be equipped as the times demand. In no spirit of fault-finding, but with a sincere desire to see our University gain as high a degree of perfection as possible, we venture to mention some of the deficiencies which might be remedied.

To obtain the greatest practical advantage from the study of the modern languages, the student must learn to speak them. Under the present system this is almost impossible. The lectures given are too few in number. It is altogether out of the region of possibility to assume that a student will learn to speak a language from instruction in that language for two hours a week. But when we remember that the greater part of the two hours is taken up in reading a drama by Moliere, Goethe, or Goldoni, we can understand how difficult it is for an ordinary mind to acquire that practical knowledge of a modern language which is really its greatest good.

And now, if the Senate has regard to the best interests of the University, it will set the Modern Language Department upon a new and firmer footing. It will see that the instruction given be practical, and that it be given by the most capable men, not losing sight of the fact that such men require sufficient salaries.—I am, etc., B.

LEAVE your measure and secure a sample of Treble's perfect fitting, French yoke shirt, at Treble's Great Shirt House, 53 King Street West, corner of Bay Street. Card for measurement free.

**WILLING & WILLIAMSON,**  
PUBLISHERS, IMPORTERS, BOOKSELLERS

LAW, THEOLOGY, MEDICINE AND ARTS,  
7 AND 9 KING STREET EAST,  
TORONTO.

**Toronto Coffee House Association (Limited).**

SHAFTESBURY COFFEE HOUSE, 26 Queen St. West.  
ST. LAWRENCE COFFEE HOUSE, 118 King St. East.

**BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SUPPERS, OYSTER STEWS.**  
Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Promptest Service.  
Open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Saturdays, 11 p.m.

**Professional Cards.**

**BETHUNE, MOSS, FALCONBRIDGE & HOYLES**, Barristers, &c., North of Scotland Chambers, 18 and 20 King Street West, Toronto. James Bethune, Q.C., Charles Moss, Q.C., W. G. Falconbridge, N. W. Hoyles, Walter Barwick, A. B. Aylesworth, W. J. Franks.

**BLAKE, KERR, LASH & CASSELS**, Barristers, &c., Millichamp's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, opposite Victoria Street. Edward Blake, Q.C., S. H. Blake, Q.C., J. K. Kerr, Q.C. Z. A. Lash, Q.C., Walter Cassels, C. A. Brough, C. J. Holman, H. Cassels, E. Maclean.

**LEYS, PEARSON & KINGSFORD**, Barristers and Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office: Freehold Buildings, corner Court and Church Streets, Toronto. John Leys, James Pearson, R. E. Kingsford.

**MCCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN**, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Temple Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., B. B. Osler, Q.C., John Hoskin, Q.C., Adam R. Creelman, T. S. Plumb, F. W. Harcourt, W. H. P. Clement.

**MACDONALD & MARSH**, Barristers, &c., Trust & Loan Company's Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Toronto Street, Toronto. John A. Macdonald, Q.C., Hugh J. Macdonald, Alfred H. Marsh.

**MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & BIGGAR**. MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & LANGTON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Offices, Queen City Insurance Buildings, 24 Church Street, Toronto. Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., James MacleNNAN, Q.C., John Downey, C. R. W. Biggar, Thomas Langton.

**MULOCK, TILT, MILLER & CROWTHER**, Barristers and Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, Proctors in the Maritime Court, Conveyancers, &c. Office—South-west corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, Ontario. W. Mulock, W. H. Miller, J. Tilt, J. Crowther, Jr.

**Business Cards.**

**E. DACK & SON**, Manufacturers of Gents' Superfine Boots and Shoes, 78 King Street West, Toronto.

**J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS.**, Newsdealers, Booksellers and Stationers, Post Office Book Store, corner Toronto and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Can supply any book and paper published.

**STUDENTS' EMPORIUM, 274 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.**

Note Books, Stationery, etc., Gowns, Barrister's Bags, Dissecting Aprons and Sleeves, Drugs, Brushes, Combs, Shaving Materials, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Soaps and Fancy Goods, Pipes, Cigars, Cigar Cases, Cards, Card Cases, Checkers, Dominoes, etc.  
Also a large assortment of

**Surgical and Veterinary Instruments, Chemical Apparatus, and Glassware.**

ANYTHING NOT MENTIONED ABOVE EASILY OBTAINED ON SHORT NOTICE.

**E. A. SMITH**, Chemist, Proprietor.

City Pharmacy, 274 Yonge Street.

**SAMUEL B. WINDRUM,**

(Late of London and Paris House), Agent and Dealer in

Watches, Jewellery, and all kinds of Silver Plate, Cricketing Material, Foot-Balls and Boxing Gloves. Stock new Watch and Jewellery Repairing a speciality. Jewellery of all kinds made to order.

ROOM 4, No. 31 KING STREET EAST (over Potter's).

**WM. WEST & CO., 206 YONGE STREET.**

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE BOOTS AND SHOES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Sign of the Golden Boot.

**GOOD AND CHEAP.**

**NOTICE.**

The 'VARSITY is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May, inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$1.50 in advance, and may be forwarded to MR. A. H. CAMPBELL, University College, Toronto, to whom applications respecting Advertisements should likewise be made.

Copies of the 'VARSITY may be obtained every Saturday of J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

All Communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

**ROWSELL & HUTCHISON,**

IMPORTERS OF

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY**

**PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.**

Have constantly in stock the Books required for the Universities, Public and Private Schools.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON, 76 King Street East, Toronto.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER TO THE STUDENTS' UNION.

**WM. ASHALL,**

262 YONGE STREET, - - - TORONTO, ONT.

SECOND DOOR NORTH OF TRINITY SQUARE.

**ROLPH, SMITH & CO.,**

36 WELLINGTON STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

Copper-Plate Engravers, Wood Engravers, Lithographic Printers by Steam Power, Die-Sinkers and Embossers.

Visiting Cards, Illuminated Addresses, Notarial Seals, Crests and Monograms.

**SMITH'S TORONTO DYE WORKS.**

75% KING STREET WEST.

Gentlemen's Suits Cleaned, - \$1.50. | Gentlemen's Suits Dyed, - \$2.00.

Orders Sent For and Returned.