

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

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## SPRING.

"This is the gold of October,  
But where is the green of May?"  
In the woodland, songless and sober,  
I pondered a pensive lay.

And the day was dead at sunset,  
And the faint-streaked sky was chill.  
The golden flaming banners  
Were fallen from every hill.

\* \* \* \*

At dawn to-day a rider came,  
Carolling merry lays,  
Adown Spring's footpaths through the fields,  
Adown the woodland ways,—

A belted, green-clad, singing boy,  
With yellow floating hair,  
With plume, and scarf, and pennoned lance,  
Upon a brave destrere.

All the world was domed with blue  
Over the singing child;  
And a wild bird filled and thrilled the morn,  
Singing sweet and mild.

And far across the level lands.  
White rain in sunlit showers  
Flashed in among the tender trees,  
And brimmed the wild field-flowers.

But the blue-domed sky o'erhead, the vaulted  
range  
Of streaming cloud-scarves, hath put on a  
change  
Undreamed of e'er before, most wonderful,—  
A roof with beams and carvings rich and  
strange.

Above the sky-rim where the deep tints fall  
Deeper,—see windows blazoned over all!  
The knots of early crocuses and tulips  
Are sweet girl undergraduates in the Hall.

And where the hill was, with its seven trees,  
Sit the Examiners, in gowned ease,  
On the dais in the Hall of Convocation.  
A voice is lifted up, "More paper, please!"

The rustlings of the morn—my senses swim—  
Now are the scratchings of pens with frenzied  
vim,  
And the yellow-haired rider, heralding the  
spring,  
Ah, Gods! he is grown aged,—he is McKim!

W. J. H.

## A MONOLOGUE.

SCENE.—*Rouen, the painted salon of the Maison d'Or; within the arch of the huge-throated chimney is a low table with glasses and a flask of Burgundy; two travellers are outstaying a storm; the younger is moody, his companion—an old courtier—rallies him. Senex loquitur.*

You are a cheerful comrade! Here we have been since sundown, and you answer me in monosyllables. Come, you have been silent long enough! Your toast?—A long night and dreamless sleep! (*Setting down his wine untasted.*) So, at five-and-twenty we are quite tired of life? Rather a reflection on our elders; but let that pass. Of hale body and easy in place and fortune? Strange that you can have exhausted thus early all of varied hap that the world affords! The weather? Well, yes; it is dirty weather, and the town has no business to look so slatternly, even in such rain. How it pours! Soaking into every cranny, and gathering up in muddy rills the dust that flies the besom of that good housewife, the wind. What a surge of wind and rain that—sweeping by into the night! The old tavern stands it bravely; the gable still trembles—whoever built it did honest work in his day. It has taken five generations of loungers to impart their gloss to those clumsy settles. Set down in the road books as a favourite house of call, and reason enough! The bouquet of this wine is delicious—eh? Pardon my enthusiasm. Of course there is much in the world that should be otherwise; and though the remedy is past our skill, we loathe the dull herd who feed and are content. Once, as I remember, we walked beneath the star-strewn vault and wondered at the beauty, as of fine seed pearls, that made lustrous the robe of night. Patiently have they shone since the birth of time expecting the golden age. Man then may afford to wait and to hope! But dare man hope? you would say, thinking of your Philosophy. For many wise men have done things in general the honour of proving them this or that, yet what two ever thread the maze alike?—Let me tell you a little incident of my own student days.

In the sombre lecture hall attached to one of our universities sat one who was just entering on early manhood. The great carven beams and dark woodwork, as of a temple, suited the gloom of his thoughts. From the rostrum a gray old professor, in square cap and gown, was expounding the limits of human reason. Before the logic of that serene old man the systems of bygone sages one by one tumbled into ruin. No echo in that bare chamber lent volume to his thin, impassive voice. The occasional turning of a leaf, or harsh stroke of pens, was in melancholy keeping with that spoken record of futile striving to win a glimpse of the coy goddess who will not lift her veil.—Our student was given over to sad musings. Where so many had been deceived how be sure that there was aught to attain? Man, lured by a false show of knowledge, was stumbling blindfold on his way, the sport of destiny. Through the high arched casement he could see the sunshine glancing as in mirth. In his troubled mood it seemed bitter mockery. When all at once he marked the song of some curiously cut spout or gargoyle; for so had memories of bird loves and of nestings prompted him to strain his untaught throat in melody. Hegel and Schopenhauer were forgotten, and in very weariness of soul the student gave ear to the thrush as to the clearer and wiser teacher.—There is a glint of starlight—the storm is breaking! Come, your toast!

W. H. H.

The Poet, by way of beginning, dwelleth upon the memory of an unfinished poem on the Autumn woodlands;

And setteth himself then to devise, after the manner of poets, a rare and dainty conceit; viz., of the coming of Spring.

Whereby all the world is made glad. But

Having quoted Aristotle's, his Ethics, for a space of time to indite these rhymes, the Poet is straight way appalled by a most horrible Vision.

"SCISSORS AND PASTE."

A STUDY.

How many people invariably employ the term "Scissors and paste" as indicative of a certain "plentiful lack of originality!" It would almost appear that these two most necessary adjuncts of the editorial sanctum were the trade mark under and by virtue of which every member of the Fourth Estate conducted his business. And this is true of some editors. Reviews dignified by the name "eclectic" are in reality nothing but a cloaca for "selected matter," and the term "eclectic" is but a pleasing euphemism for "a thing of Scissors and Paste." But I digress. Almost everyone uses the phrase in a contemptuous sense. But this erroneous use of the term respecting these two important articles of sanctum furniture is not borne out by the facts of the case. True, Scissors and Paste can be used for evil purposes by unscrupulous editors and news-mongers. But they are in themselves good and true weapons; and when properly used by discriminating and upright men are their chief glory. They are an index of character. But let me explain. Now the Scissors indicate firstly, Incisiveness. This is shown by their sharpness and by their cutting capabilities. Incisiveness is a virtue which editors and literary men generally would do well to cultivate. It is the spirit of the age. Newspapers should lead the age and mould public opinion, and "hence accordingly" should foster a spirit of incisiveness. The Scissors, secondly, indicate Strength. This is a characteristic that is invaluable to the editor. Weak, pusillanimous conduct in an editor is most reprehensible; it is unpardonable. Again, the very material out of which Scissors are made, suggests the very essence of all that is requisite in newspaper men—truth. "As true as steel" is a proverb that admits of no doubtful application. In the next place, the Scissors indicate the possession of a temperate disposition. This is a quality which, in this age, is somewhat rare. Everybody is a violent partisan of some political party; or a too ardent disciple of some new creed in art or social science; or else an uncompromising iconoclast, a philistine, an outcast. Very few are gifted with that evenly-balanced, judicial and temperately enthusiastic cast of mind, which can acutely, readily and almost intuitively discover the strong and weak points in what they look at, write about, or discuss. Now the Scissors are usually made of a finely-tempered metal, which suggests the possession of such characteristics as have been just mentioned in the man who not merely possesses a pair, but who knows how to use them discreetly. Also, the Scissors denote utility. In a country editor, which capacity often is made to include those of business-manager, reporter, advertising agent, compositor, proof-reader, press-man, and "devil," the great advantage of being able to play, what the stage bills call "utility," is at once apparent. Lastly, the Scissors is a weapon of defence. Should subscribers or readers feel aggrieved at any remarks which an unlucky or intrepid editor may chance to make, and should they desecrate the reposeful quiet of the sanctum, with blood and thunder unmistakably concealed about their persons, and should they go so far as to threaten to do "grievous bodily harm" to the "utility man" who runs the paper, the quietus of such a reader or subscriber can be made as easily and effectually with a pair of Scissors as with the more orthodox Shakspearian "bodkin." Thus it will be seen that the much-maligned though invaluable Scissors has a use, and possesses inherent and intrinsic virtues, which, though they do not appear to the casual observer, are none the less real, valuable, and worthy of attention.

And now, what shall be said of Paste? Before passing a hasty judgment upon this compound, the very name of which is suggestive of unpleasantness, would it not be well to analyze it? And in these days of research, comparative anatomy, and vivisection, it is but right and proper so to do. And what are the constituents of Paste? Flour and Water! And what are these but the two elements—especially the former—which minister so frequently and successfully to the ever-recurring wants of our human nature? Are they not the very essence of simplicity and purity? Are they not wholesome and refreshing? Then why look with aversion upon their combination? When properly mixed and compounded together, their resultant indicates pliability, without instability, a certain firmness combined with elasticity, and, finally, a reasonable consistency—the con-

sistency of Paste! Its adhesiveness is strong and unyielding, its "personal magnetism" certain and lasting.

So much for Scissors and Paste. Henceforward let no one abuse them, or use the phrase as one of contempt. Both have their place, both are useful, and both are the consecrated weapons, and the true allies of that much-abused, important, and honorable, though little-appreciated member of Society—the Editor.

TRISTRAM.

THE WATER FAIRIES.

From Heine.

The tide plays over the lonely beach,  
The moon, new risen, beams;  
On the white sand a rider rests  
Enwapt in pleasant dreams.

The water-sprites, in gauzy robes,  
Come up from the midst of the deep.  
They lightly approach the dreaming youth;  
They think he is asleep.

The first one toys with curious hands  
The feather that waves in his cap;  
Another creeps close to his breast-plate hard,  
And leans 'gainst his shoulder-strap.

The third one smiles and her bright eyes dance;  
She draws his sword from its sheath,  
And leaning upon the naked blade,  
With joy eyes the knight beneath.

The fourth one dances lightly about,  
And whispers with blushing face:  
"O that I might thy darling be,  
Thou flower of the human race."

The fifth one kisses with passionate warmth  
The Knight's white finger-tips;  
The sixth hangs back, but just touches at last  
The cheek and half-opened lips.

The Knight is cunning, he does not see  
Why he should open his eyes;  
He quietly lets himself be kissed  
By the fairies sweet, as he lies.

J. H. M.

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH.

In the current number of *Scribner's Magazine*, Professor Adams Sherman Hill makes some rather new reflections and suggestions, in a direct, forcible manner, on the subject of "English in our Colleges." Taking it for granted that English should form an important part of every college curriculum, and should be a prescribed study for all students in every college in which any subject is prescribed, the writer asks whether the objective point towards which the work as a whole ought to tend should be English as language, English as literature, or English as a means of communication between man and man. "Not that it is either practicable or desirable to teach English in one sense without teaching it in the other senses also. Students of a language cannot go far without

taking up the literature in which that language finds its most characteristic expression; students of a literature cannot fail to note some of the peculiarities of the language it is written in, and are likely to have some curiosity as to points in the history and development of language; students of the art of composition will be greatly helped to handle the language in a practical way by knowing the exact meaning of the words, and by familiarizing themselves with the classics of their native tongue. Students, whether of language or of literature, can do little with the results of their labours, unless they are able to communicate them to others clearly and effectively." It must be borne in mind that what the writer advances as desirable has reference to a course in English prescribed for all.

Students who choose to pursue the history of the English language as far back as books will take them, and those who choose to devote themselves to the study of English literature, whether in its broad outlines or in its minutest details, should, of course, have all the opportunities and all the facilities for their specialty that their college can supply. But a prescribed curriculum, which is necessarily limited on every side, can contain only those courses which the authorities believe to furnish the greatest good to the greatest number. Among these courses one on the art of composition should surely be included, rather than one in philology, or in literary history, or even in literature. What should be striven after, as the result of such a prescribed course, is not a knowledge of English as philologists know it, or as literary historians and critics know it, but as it is known by those who can say what they wish to say in such a fashion that others shall readily and fully and exactly understand what is meant, and shall see what the writer desires them to see as vividly, follow a narrative or a piece of reasoning as closely, or feel the force of argument or of emotion as strongly and deeply as it is in the power of language to make them.

After a summary of the methods most in favour among teachers of "that onerous and often thankless subject," English composition, Professor Hill closes with an interesting account of an admirable plan he has adopted this year with an elective class of thirty juniors and seniors—the writing in the classroom, of papers a page long. Each student chooses his own subject. "Having no space for prefaces, or digressions, or perorations, the members of the class usually begin at the beginning and go straight to the end. Having no time to be affected, they are simple and natural. Theme-language, which still haunts too many of their longer essays, rarely creeps into the ten-minute papers."

#### MALCOLM: A STORY OF THE DAYSPRING.\*

Our year of Jubilee has opened auspiciously; the Anglo-Saxon race is already lifting up its heart and voice with felicitous notes in honour of its Queen and Governor, and, through her, of its own power and prosperity. In this strong heart-throbbing, the maiden pulse of our own land joins—perhaps a little feebly, but still audibly and harmoniously. And, as in the days of our Augustan age, a great enthusiasm spent its after-math in poesy, so it seems that the rejoicing of the national heart is, for us Canadians, about to issue in a jubilee of song. Readers of THE VARSITY will have seen noticed lately in these columns new volumes of poetry by two Canadians, Messrs. Roberts and Phillips Stewart. In addition to permanent contributions to literature, it is to be noticed that there has of late been a marked advance in the quality and amount of occasional verse by our own writers, which is no insignificant sign of progress, and there is reason to hope that a good deal of this fugitive poetry may soon be collected and published. The signs are at least encouraging; every new attempt breathes the spirit of promise for higher fulfillment in the approaching future; and this is saying much among a people small and separate, whose hands are as yet horny with necessary and incessant toil.

Mr. Mackenzie's "Malcolm" is a short poem of some forty pages, issued in *souvenir* style, from the press of Messrs. Rowse & Hutchison. A special word of praise is due to the publishers for the excellence of their work. Nothing is to be desired so far as they are concerned. The book itself is a narrative poem in blank verse. It opens thus:

"Malcolm was fond of theories, and loved  
To pack opinion into parcels trim,  
And in the pleasant of life, which deems  
Its buds full-blown, he made himself a creed.  
'Old faiths are out of fashion: I believe  
In love: a simple creed, but it will serve.'"

Malcolm's theory had one unfortunate drawback; it didn't serve. His unsophisticated affections were betrayed; first, by a young companion who turned out a rogue, and then by his own folly in wasting the love of his young heart upon "Mary," who didn't return it. Malcolm thereupon left his native land and fell upon evil times, breathing out all the sweetness of his desolate passion in a foreign clime. After a few years he returned with his accumulated savings, found his quondam friend released from gaol; but also found that "Mary" had married some one else. All that was left for Malcolm to do was to bestow all his wealth upon his reformed friend to start him in life, and return to his foreign home, taking to himself the consolations of religion.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Mackenzie should have employed his poetical talent upon so trivial a subject. We must confess to an utter lack of sympathy with any such portrayal of character as that which led the subject of this poem to wear away a life of utter woe, for blighted love, even though the wasted portion of his life only lasted through a few years. The bloom of that sort of thing has long gone from the flower. True it may be that a man may remain constant to one affection throughout his life, though love be hopeless. It is possible; but such cases are rare; and where a case of the kind does occur, the character of high-hearted constancy exhibited would by its very nature keep a man from going to the dogs.

As to the literary merit of the work, the versification is smooth and the sentences uninvolved. Mr. Mackenzie possesses considerable ease and grace of expression. The following is an example:

... "Sometimes, too, the world,  
The fairy world of travel, which had glowed  
Oft in his eyes a rosy mystery,  
Like a sea-cinctured island in the dawn,  
Invited him with promise of some charm  
In magic cities, silent mountain-peaks,  
Clear rivers winding under storied towers,  
Potent to win the spirit from itself  
And teach it to forget."

Here and there, throughout the book, are short passages much above the level of the work, and which are expressive of true poetical feeling, and give promise of real power. Such are these lines:

"There is a harmony of nature's choir,  
Voiceless, yet to the lowly spirit clear;  
The planets in their path, the constant change  
Of light and dark, of seasons, moons and tides  
Attuned to one large theme, 'There is a plan,  
And Love is in the plan.'"

The poem contains many other lines equally graceful and musical. Throughout the book Mr. Mackenzie gives evidence of genuine talent as a writer. His present effort gives promise of much higher achievement in the future. We feel sure that, with a more suitable theme, Mr. Mackenzie can do much better work, and strike a higher note than he has reached in his present effort. It is to be hoped that he will not be content to rest satisfied with what he has already done, but that we may look ere long for stronger and better achievement,

\* By Geo. A. Mackenzie. Toronto: Rowse & Hutchison.

## THE VARSITY.

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All communications should be addressed to THE EDITORS, University College, Toronto, and must be in on Wednesday of each week.

Contributions when not accepted will be returned if accompanied with a stamp for that purpose.

### THE NEW UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Minister of Education has presented his University Bill to the Legislative Assembly, and has given notice of his intention to discuss the measure on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. Considering the very great importance of the measure, it has been thought advisable to present a complete synopsis of it for the consideration of the readers of THE VARSITY.

It must be borne in mind that at present the University of Toronto is only an examining and degree-conferring body, and that the faculty of University College gives all the instruction in subjects required for degrees in Arts. Under the new Consolidation Act, there will be a University Professoriate, as well as a teaching Faculty in University College.

The most important change in the constitution of the University of Toronto is that provided for in Section 5 of the new Act, which recites that there shall be established in the University of Toronto a teaching faculty in the following subjects, viz.: Pure Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry (Pure and Applied), Zoology, Botany, Physiology, History, Ethnology and Comparative Philology, History of Philosophy, Logic and Metaphysics, Education, Spanish and Italian, Political Science (including Political Economy, Jurisprudence, and Constitutional Law), Engineering, and such other Sciences, Arts, and branches of knowledge, including a faculty in Medicine and in Law, as the Senate may from time to time determine.

The optional subjects in the Arts curriculum of the University shall include Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, the evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, and Church History.

Lectures in the Faculty of Arts in the new University are to be free of charge to all students matriculated in a federating university or college. This does not include laboratory fees.

Federating universities must suspend their powers to confer degree by proclamation in the *Ontario Gazette*, but have the right to resume such functions after a certain number of years, not yet determined by the Bill.

Graduates and undergraduates in Arts, Science, and Law of any federating university, and such graduates and undergraduates in Medicine as have passed their examinations in Ontario, shall, from and after the date of such federation, have and enjoy the same degrees, honors, and status in the University of Toronto, as they previously held in the federating university, and shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of the present Act, to all the rights and privileges pertaining to such degrees and status, so long as the federation continues.

All colleges at present in affiliation with the University of Toronto—not being schools of medicine—are considered as federating colleges, and any school of medicine now affiliated, is considered as affiliated with the new university.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years, the Chancellor being elected by convocation on the first Wednesday in October in any year in which an election is required, and the Vice-Chancellor is to be elected by the Senate from among its own members, such election to take place at the first meeting of the Senate in any year that such election is required.

There is not much change in the constitution of the Senate. Its members are, as heretofore, ex-officio, appointed, and elected

The graduates in Arts of the University and of every federating university shall have the right, at the first and second elections for the Senate, to elect one representative for every one hundred graduates on the register when the Act takes effect. Graduates in Medicine shall elect four; graduates in Law, two representatives respectively, in each case voting as one body. For six years after the federation of any university, its graduates and those of the University of Toronto, shall vote as separate bodies; but in all subsequent elections, as members of one convocation. The High School masters shall elect two representatives, as heretofore. The Council of University College, the Law Society of Ontario, the President or other head of each federating college or university, and all colleges and schools now affiliated, or to be affiliated, shall have one representative each, the Council of the University, three, and the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint nine members of the Senate. The ex-officio members are: The Minister of Education, the Chancellor, the President of University College, the President or other head of each federating college or university, all ex-Vice-Chancellors of the University of Toronto.

Convocation shall consist of the graduates in the several faculties of the University, and every graduate shall be a member of Convocation; it shall have power to elect the Chancellor of the University, and certain graduates as members of the Senate; it shall have power to discuss any matter whatsoever relating to the well-being and prosperity of the University, and of making representations to the Senate thereon, which representations the Senate shall consider, and shall report its decision to Convocation.

The Senate shall have power to examine for, and after examination to confer, the several degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Laws, Science, Philosophy, Medicine, Music, Master in Surgery, and the Degree of Civil Engineer, Mining Engineer, and Mechanical Engineer, and such of these degrees as they see fit, and Degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in any other department of knowledge, except Theology. It shall be competent, however, for the Senate to confer the degrees of LL.D. and D.C.L., *honoris causa*.

The Senate may establish scholarships, prizes and rewards, and the holder shall have the title of "University Scholar," except where otherwise conditioned by the founder; but no such scholarship or prize shall be paid out of University funds.

Every incorporated theological college, now or hereafter affiliated to the University of Toronto, shall have power to confer the degrees of Licentiate in Theology, Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity, subject to certain conditions, and only during the continuance of affiliation. Candidates for degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity must be graduates in Arts in the University of Toronto, or some other University recognized by the affiliated college for that purpose.

The University Council shall consist of the Professors of the University and of the School of Science, and shall be presided over by the President of University College. The University Council shall have entire control over the discipline of the students in relation to lectures and instruction, and shall have authority and responsibility for all work carried on by such Societies and Associations of students of the University, as are organized in connection with the University.

University College is to be continued under the same name. The President of University College shall be President of the Faculty of the University. The teaching faculty of University College shall consist of a Professor, Lecturer and Fellow in each of the following subjects, viz.: Greek, Latin, French, German and English; and a Professor and Lecturer in Oriental Languages; and a Professor of Moral Philosophy. Ancient History shall be taught in connection with the classes of Greek and Latin.

No religious test shall be required of any professor, lecturer, teacher, student, officer, or student of the University or University College, and no religious observances, according to the forms of any religious denomination, shall be imposed on any of them, but the University Council and the Council of University College may make regulations touching the moral conduct of the students, and their attendance on public worship, etc., provided always that attendance on any form of religious observance be not compulsory.

Such are the main features of the new University Bill. It has apparently been very carefully considered by the Government, and

will doubtless take effect this session. We have not an opportunity of entering into a discussion of its provisions at the present time, but reserve to ourselves the right to do so on some future occasion.

#### ANOTHER YEAR'S WORK.

The present number is the last regular issue of THE VARSITY for the current academic year. It is our purpose, however, to issue a special literary number on Commencement Day. As the present occasion is, in all probability, the last time we shall be permitted to speak editorially, we desire to make a short reference to the work which we have endeavoured to do during the past year. Concerning the character of the work we, of course, are debarred from speaking; but to the work itself we may refer without prejudice. And, in the first place, a word or two to our friends and critics. While we are glad to include many critics among our friends—and they are true friends who criticize honestly and candidly—we also have critics who are not friends. This is not, perhaps, a very exceptional state of things, and we have no particular fault to find, or complaint to make, in regard to the treatment which THE VARSITY has received during the past year. But this much we may be allowed to say: That the opinions of THE VARSITY are to be found in its editorial columns; that criticism of the views enunciated therein is always welcomed by the editors; but that THE VARSITY can only in all fairness be held accountable for opinions which have been expressed in its editorials. THE VARSITY has dealt with a very large variety of topics during the academic year now drawing to a close, and has endeavoured to do its duty fairly and impartially in reference to all questions of debate. THE VARSITY has always had decided opinions of its own, but has been ready at all times to listen to the other side of the story.

In reference to questions affecting University College, THE VARSITY has uniformly maintained that its position as a Provincial Institution entitled it to consideration from the Government, and that in reality it took rank as a preferred creditor of the Government. With regard to the School of Science, THE VARSITY has been constant in its advocacy of the claims of this excellent institution for a largely increased grant from the Provincial Treasury, and that until it has been put upon a proper footing, the claims of other cities and universities for the establishment of Science Schools should not be considered. We have pursued this course consistently, but in no spirit of jealousy or exclusiveness. We believe that it is a course which both common sense and utility point out as the only one proper under the circumstances. Also with reference to the proposed Baptist University, our opposition to that scheme has been based upon considerations which, in the present state of the University question, appeared conclusive and irresistible. We stated that we did not oppose the creation of another teaching faculty—though we did not see any real necessity for it—but that we did oppose the granting of degree-conferring powers to another corporation, especially when the Confederation of Toronto and Victoria was about to reduce the number of corporations having that privilege. We see no reason to alter our opinion with reference to this subject. We have also endeavoured to investigate the curriculum of our University, the constitution of the Senate, the condition of the secondary schools and their relation to the University, the condition of Science Schools abroad, the question of scholarships, of honorary degrees, and the proposal to create a medical faculty in the University. We have, to the best of our ability, considered these questions in the broadest and most liberal spirit; we have criticized freely and minutely, and have suggested changes and amendments, which, in our opinion, are calculated to improve the working of our educational system—in so far as it especially concerns the University—due regard being had to present capabilities and future requirements.

In reference to matters which more intimately concern the student body, we have advocated the formation of an Athletic Association, and have shown the great necessity that exists for providing regular and systematic instruction in general physical culture; we hope that these two important measures may be carried out next year. In conclusion, the Editors of THE

Varsity beg to return their most cordial thanks to those who have so largely contributed to whatever success THE VARSITY may have attained this year, as a literary journal. The Editors have endeavoured faithfully to fulfil the duties of their office, and to maintain THE VARSITY as an organ worthy of the support and countenance of all University men, whether graduates or students—and of those interested in literary pursuits. If we have succeeded in doing this, we owe it very largely to those who, by their sympathy and encouragement, and by their practical support of our literary department, have lightened the somewhat arduous, and not always pleasant, duties attaching to the conduct of this paper.

There have been signs of renewed vitality in the Canadian Institute during its present session, and the President and officers are to be congratulated upon several improvements effected in the organization and working of their Society. For instance two new sections have been brought into existence, namely, the Philological and the Photographic. We hope the Institute will see its way to establish a Social and Economic Science section next season, and thus bring together those interested in this department of knowledge, which is growing in popularity, and which will doubtless receive more attention now that the new University Bill provides for instruction in Political Economy, Jurisprudence, and Constitutional Law. In looking over the list of those who have read papers before the Institute during the past season, we find that the great majority are graduates of the Provincial University. The President of the Institute has been indefatigable in his efforts to popularize its meetings, and we trust that his efforts will induce many graduates to become members of the Institute, and take part in its proceedings in future.

#### MODERN LANGUAGE MEMORIAL.

At a recent meeting of the Modern Language Club of University College it was resolved to memorialize the Senate of the University of Toronto to the following effect:

*Whereas*, in the opinion of this Club, insufficient justice is being done to students in Modern Languages in the University of Toronto, by burdening them with subjects which, though useful in themselves, not only bear no direct relation to, but also seriously hinder success in the study of Modern Languages proper; and

*Whereas*, in part owing to recent heavy additions to the Modern Language course, there prevails at present a manifestly unequal distribution of work in the different years; and furthermore,

*Whereas*, from these and other causes, the work exacted from students in the Modern Language course, as at present constituted, is too varied and too great to admit of satisfactory accomplishment,

*Therefore be it resolved*—

(1) That the work in the first and second years could be more nearly proportioned by making Ancient History a study of the first year, and Mediæval History a study of the second year.

(2) That while Pass History is a valuable adjunct to this, as it would be to other courses, yet Honor History and Anthropology and Ethnology ought not justly to constitute a necessary part of a regular Honor course in Modern Languages.

(3) That the number of compulsory pass subjects in the second year of Modern Languages be reduced, so as to make the work more nearly equal to that required in other courses.

(4) That students who have been successful in obtaining honours in their first three years, be allowed to proceed to their degree in Arts, either

1st. By the general course in Modern Languages as now prescribed, with the exception of the emendations proposed above; or

2nd. By pursuing one of the following special groups:—

(a) The Romance Group, including Late Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, &c.

(b) The Teutonic Group, including German (Old, Middle and Modern), Anglo-Saxon, and, if it be thought necessary, one of the Scandinavian Languages.

(c) A Special Group, including English and Anglo-Saxon, together with Ethnology.

(5) Finally, that greater importance should attach to Modern Languages as a means for mental discipline, and that the prejudices should be removed that are done them, notably in the small number of marks, in comparison with other courses, that is assigned them in awarding Proficiency Scholarships at Matriculation and other examinations, thereby discouraging the masters of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes from giving these subjects their due attention.

Signed on behalf of the Modern Language Club.

A. H. YOUNG, President,

FRANKLIN MCLEAY, Corresponding Secretary.

Toronto, March 8th, 1887.

## ROUND THE TABLE.

It is, of course, a patent and obvious fact that college journalism,—like all else that youth sets about doing, with the affectation of broad culture, the airy aping of experience that comes only with years, and the prodigious display of self-importance and self-opinion that has been characteristic of youth since long before the Stagirite, as he is, at times elegantly styled, animadverted on the *hubris* of young men in general,—it is plainly a truism, I was about to say, that college journalism is in the main crude and amateurish. It has its uses, nevertheless, and is not necessarily a mere plaything. It is possible to obtain experience of real value, both in a business and in a literary sense, from a connection with a college journal. A student-journalist ought to be in a fair way, at any rate, to outgrow the stage of weak, loose, commonplace writing, and the stage of bookish, bloggy essays on "literary" subjects, or portentous, pompous disquisitions on the profound,—which is a thing to be desired. It is possible, too, to conduct the business and editorial departments of a college journal in such a manner as to bring the paper into real relation with the facts and interests and realities of the working, thinking world.

What is written above is intended to be preliminary to an exhortation. The present number of THE VARSITY is the last,—excepting the Commencement Number,—for '87-'88, and brings to a close the seventh year of the paper's existence. In the American newspaper directories THE VARSITY is now rated third in point of circulation, of all the college journals, daily, weekly and monthly, published on the Continent. Perhaps it is unbecoming on our part to divulge this from the house-top; but the Table—if it may be allowed a mixed metaphor—can see no reason why it should let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on its damask cheek.

THE VARSITY, then, is in a fairly prosperous condition. Every man in College who feels that he can do something with his pen, or who possesses business ability, should be connected with the college paper next year. Any student who will "stump up a V," as a member of the staff would put it, may become a shareholder in the Company. It is not a close corporation by any means; there is no "ring" controlling the management of the paper, which passes from year to year into new hands, in accordance with the continual comings and goings which characterize college life.

\* \* \*

The following notice of the late Mr. John G. Saxe is going the round of papers. Of late years, Mr. Saxe had not been prominent in the public view, so such notice may serve to recall to mind one whose poetry ranks high in American verse.

Mr. Saxe was born in Highgate, Vt., in June, 1816, and was graduated at Middlebury College in 1839. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practised at St. Albans, Vt., from 1843 to 1850. He was not particularly successful as a lawyer, and spent much of his time in writing poetry. In 1846 he published "Progress," and in the following year his "Rape of the Lock" appeared. In 1850 he removed to Burlington, Vt., where, for five years, he conducted *The Sentinel*. After this, he devoted himself to literature and lecturing. In the latter he was very successful. From 1850 to 1874, his poems appeared regularly in *Harper's Magazine*, *The Atlantic* and other periodicals. In that year he met with a railroad accident while on a lecturing tour in Virginia. The shock to his delicate and nervous temperament was the first cause of his illness. Melancholia, resulting from domestic affliction, increased with age. During his latter years he resided in Brooklyn and Albany with his only surviving son. Mr. Saxe is, perhaps, best known for his humorous and satirical poetry, but he was also the author of many serious and strikingly beautiful verses.

\* \* \*

Mr. Donnelly still yearns after notoriety. His latest announcement is very amusing:

"I started out with an expectation of finding one or two cipher words on each page, then I advanced to a dozen or two, then to a score or two (probably following Falstaff in his enumeration of men in buckram), then I thought the cipher words were one fifth of

the text, according to Bacon's Cipher-Rule, where he tells us 'the writing infolding holdeth a quintuple relation to the writing unfolded.' Now I find that more than half the words are cipher words, and that many words, as in the sample given in Shakespeareana, are made to do double and treble duty. In the plays of first and second Henry IV., Bacon intended to leave, for the astonishment of all time, a piece of work, the most ingenious and marvellous ever constructed by the wit of man. How any human intellect could have achieved such a work is a matter of daily surprise to me. I could not believe it myself if my arithmetical rule, applied with the utmost rigidity and precision, did not prove it to me every hour of the day."

On which the *Mail* remarks very aptly,—"Mr. Donnelly is a member of the legislature of his own State, and a man of some reputation; but he need not be surprised if people soon begin to class his cipher with the Keely Motor. They have heard enough about it, and they now want some better proof of its existence."

\* \* \*

This is rather a libel on the Keely Motor than too strong a reflection on the cipher theory. There was much more inherent probability in the scheme of extracting bottled sunshine from cucumbers than in Mr. Donnelly's attempt to read secret history into Shakespeare's plays. It recalls the mental tribulation that some people experience in figuring up who or what is the Beast. Macaulay met one of these misguided geniuses in Madras, who accosted him with: "Pray, Mr. Macaulay, do not you think that Buona-parte was the Beast?" "No, sir; I can't say that I do." "Sir, he was the Beast; I can prove it. I have found the number 666 in his name. Why, sir, if he was not the Beast, who was?" This was a puzzling question, but the undaunted historian made answer: "Sir," said I, "the House of Commons is the Beast. There are 658 Members of the House; and these, with their chief officers,—the three clerks, the Sergeant and his deputy, the chaplain, the door-keeper and the librarian—make 666."

\* \* \*

The "Lounger" in the *Critic* says: "I have just seen a portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson, painted from life. I came unexpectedly upon it in a studio and fairly started backward as my eyes fell on it. The word *weird* is a much-abused word, but no other can so well describe this singular face. It is long, and so is the hair which hangs beside it in thin, damp locks, as though the head had just been dragged up out of the water. The eyes are large, sunken, ghost-seeing; the nose is long and narrow. A moustache of a few, damp hair grows over the mouth, but the cheeks and chin are beardless. This strange, fascinating face rests on a long, thin, bony hand which holds it up that those deep-set eyes may peer out into the world in quest of those singular beings found in the romancer's tales."

\* \* \*

The Harvard *Lampoon*,—which, I may state for the benefit of those to whom it is unknown, is the only illustrated humorous college paper published,—delivers in a rather spirited manner some "well-deserved thrusts" (I quote the *Crimson*) "at the experiments in physical exercise in which Vassar girls are said to indulge. The *Crimson*, commenting on the merry jests of its journalistic brother, is of opinion, further, "that this reprehensible tendency of college maidens cannot be too severely rebuked. Sturdiness and vigour in girls are the objects of just ridicule"

The next number of the Vassar *Miscellany* is awaited with not a little interest and expectancy.

\* \* \*

A third year man at Harvard had a most melancholy experience during the late mid-year examinations of that university. He studied late into the night preceding the day of his heaviest paper, doing hard, concentrated work with the aid of "wet towels and knotted whipcord" and such other stimulants as are wont to be used on these occasions. He retired not long after midnight, with a satisfactory confidence in his ability to face the ordeal at ten o'clock the next forenoon. Upon awakening, he reached for his watch, and was overwhelmed with tidings of undeserved disaster,—the hands were at a quarter-past eleven.

H.H.

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

All reports from Societies must reach us by noon on Thursday to insure insertion.

Will Carleton, the author of "Farm Ballads" and "City Ballads," will lecture in Shaftesbury Hall on the 14th of this month. There should be a large attendance to hear the popular writer of so many poems, that appeal to such a wide circle of readers in this country and the States.

The Song Book Committee has not been idle since it was heard from. An agreement has been entered into with I. Suckling & Sons, who will publish the book about the first of September. It will contain about 160 pages, and will probably be bound in cloth. In addition to a large collection of College songs, it is intended to include in the book a number of College glees for use at public debates, etc. The original contributions are as yet very limited, but it is hoped that before June 15th many contributions in music and words will be sent in. Although subscribers will not be required to pay up till shortly before the appearance of the book, the Committee hope that a great many subscriptions will be sent in before the close of the term, as their work would be considerably lightened, and subscribers would be sure to get their copies at the earliest date.

Y. M. C. A.—The bright aspect of the Christian life was discussed at the Thursday evening meeting this week. Mr. W. Malcolm opened the meeting, choosing Phil. 4 : 4 for Scripture authority. The speaker showed the hollowness of the old charge against the Christian religion of gloomy despondency. Nothing should be so encouraging. The great Master of the Brotherhood in whom to believe is to be a Christian, not only forgives transgression and sin, but is preparing a home of rejoicing for evermore—sadness is not the result of Christianity, but of sin. Several other speakers followed Mr. Malcolm giving reasons from different points of view why the Christian should always rejoice. It is worthy of notice that two of the fellows who spoke on the subject, were members of the Foot Ball Team, that defeated some of the very best American teams eighteen months ago, not losing a single match in the tour. The next meeting, Thursday, April 14th, will be led by Mr. G. B. McClean, subject "Safety," Ex. 12 : 23. The annual nominations will be made at a meeting for the purpose Thursday, April 14th, at (5:45) quarter to six o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society was held on Tuesday afternoon, April 5th, at 3 o'clock, with the President, Mr. T. G. Mulvey, B.A., in the chair. The report of the retiring General Committee was read and adopted. The Treasurer's report was left over for inspection by the Auditors, and will be submitted at the next meeting. The election of officers for the year 1887-8 was then proceeded with, and resulted in the following choice:—President, Mr. T. J. Mulvey, B.A. (acc.); First Vice-President, Mr. J. McGowan; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. L. H. Bowerman, B.A. (acc.); Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Robertson; Fourth Year Councillor, Mr. J. H. Sparling; Third Year Councillor, Mr. D. Hull; Second Year Councillor, Mr. A. T. DeLury. A report from the Special Committee appointed to consider the advisability of affiliating with the Canadian Institute was received and adopted. It recommended that no such union be made, on the ground that the fee would be considerably increased, while no material advantages would be gained. A special meeting of the Society will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 10th, to consider the report of the Treasurer, and of the Medal Committee.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—A meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon to elect the Sports' Committee for the current year. The retiring Committee presented reports from their Secretary and Treasurer. The Treasurer's report showed a cash balance on hand of \$4, and other assets valued at about \$25. The total receipts were \$202, and the expenses were \$198. The Secretary's report recounted the doings of the Committee since its formation, and made several recommendations which were adopted by the meeting. They were briefly: That the sports would have to be more liberally supported by the students than heretofore; that a smaller Committee would do better work than a large Committee; and that medals should be given as prizes instead of articles of general utility. The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, F. B. Hodgins; Secretary, J. S. Johnston; Treasurer, F. H. Moss; Committee, G. C. Senkler, J. H. Senkler, L. Boyd, and G. H. Richardson. A communication was received from the McGill College Athletic Association, suggesting inter-collegiate sports between McGill, Queen's, and Toronto Universities. The idea is, that certain events in the games of each college shall be

open to representatives from other colleges. The meeting approved of the scheme, and authorized the newly elected Committee to confer with McGill and Queen's in regard to the proposal.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.—The following comprise the newly elected committee for the year 1887:—Honorary President, Dr. Daniel Wilson; President, Franklin McLeay; Vice-Presidents, Miss Eastwood and F. C. Snider; Corresponding Secretary, J. D. Spence; Recording Secretary, F. C. Armstrong; Councillors—4th year, F. S. Steen and J. N. Dales; 3rd year, W. C. Ferguson and C. McMichael; 2nd year, W. C. Hall and J. O. Honsberger.

The above committee have arranged the programme of the meetings for next year, and it will now be in order to receive the names of those willing to take part. The music and readings will be arranged next term. The Committee have also several recommendations to make which are well worthy of the attention of members.

- (1) That there be no diffidence in the matter of sending in names.
  - (2) That the essays be made as original as possible and take not longer than 10 minutes to read, in the French and German, and 15 minutes in the English subjects; and also be read as distinctly as possible.
  - (3) That the essays be written in the summer holidays, and that the members also read as many as possible of the authors.
- In each English meeting there will be time left for a third essay on a subject chosen by the writer, some of which are suggested.

## ENGLISH.

1. Alfred Tennyson—1, Locksley Hall; 2, In Memoriam.
2. Ralph Waldo Emerson—1, Essays; 2, Representative Men.
3. Charles Dickens—1, David Copperfield; 2, Tale of Two Cities; 3, Dickens as an interpreter of human nature.
4. Canadian Authors (any two)—Charles Sangster, C. G. D. Roberts, Charles Mair, or John Reade.
5. Living Authors—1, Walt Whitman; 2, H. Rider Haggard; 3, Frank R. Stockton.
6. Dramatic Works.—1, Ben Jonson, Every man in his Humour; 2, Sheridan, The Critic; 3, Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts.
7. Essayists.—1, Macaulay's Essays; 2, Lamb's Essays.

## FRENCH.

1. About.—1, Le Roi des Montagnes; 2, La Fille du Chanoine et La Mere de la Marquise.
2. Scribe.—1, Bertrand et Raton; 2, Michel et Christine.
3. Hugo.—1, Les Miserables; 2, Ruy Blas.
4. Sand.—1, La Petite Fidette; 2, La Mere au Diable.
5. Chateaubriand.—1, Atala; 2, Rene.
6. Canadian Authors.—1, Louis Frechette; 2, Kirby, Le Chien d'Or.
7. Hugo.—1, Cromwell; 2, Les Chants du Crepuscule.

## GERMAN.

1. Volkslieder.—1, Historische Lieder; 2, Volks-und Gesellschafts Lieder.
2. Ballads—Two essays with special reference to Goethe, Schiller, Uhland and Bürger.
3. Goethe.—1, Wilhelm Meister; 2, Gedichte.
4. Heyse.—1, L'Arrabbiata; 2, Hans Lange.
5. Lessing.—1, Laokoon; 2, Nathan der Weise.
6. Freytag.—1, Soll und Haben; 2, Die Journalisten.
7. Goethe.—1, Dichtung and Wahrheit; 2, Wahlverwandtschaften.

Those willing to write essays will please send in their names and the subject chosen during this week to Mr. W. C. Ferguson. All the books may be obtained either from the University Library or from the Public Library.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE VARSITY is conducted by undergraduates of the University of Toronto, and will appear every Saturday of the academic year. It aims at being the exponent of the views of the University public and will always seek the highest interests of our University. The Literary Department will, as heretofore, be a main feature. The news columns are full and accurate, containing reports of all meetings of interest to its readers. A Special Number will be issued on Commencement Day.

## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Members of Convocation of the University of Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—

When I asked you five years ago to elect me as one of your representatives on the Senate of the University, I explained to you the objects I had in view, and the nature of the academical reforms I wished to promote. Now that I am asking you to re-elect me, I cannot better indicate the line of policy I desire to pursue in the future than by explaining my attitude during the past five years towards the questions that have come before the Senate.

A brief survey of our recent academical legislation may serve a useful purpose in other respects, since the Senate's proceedings do not obtain that amount of publicity which is desirable in the interest of the University. Before I became a member of that body I held strongly to the view that its meetings should be open to at least the members of Convocation, and five years' experience has but deepened that conviction. There is nothing in the nature of the Senate's ordinary transactions which makes it undesirable to admit to its meetings any one who takes an interest in such matters, and I feel certain that the best corrective of the apathy we all deplore would be the publication of fuller accounts of what is done at those meetings. Acting on this opinion, I have cordially supported all attempts to secure more complete publicity of the Senate's doings, and if I am re-elected I shall continue my efforts with the same object in view.

While I regard membership in the Senate as a high honour, I regard it also as a trust involving serious responsibilities. I have, therefore, endeavoured to be present at as many meetings as possible, and have actually attended 65 out of a total of 73. If re-elected I will continue to discharge the duties of the position with the same industry, and should a time ever come when I cannot give the necessary attention to University affairs, I will cheerfully resign the trust committed to me.

The most important question before the Senate during these five years has been the hampering effect of insufficiency of revenue on the operations of the University and of University College. All proposals made with a view to overcoming this difficulty have engaged my earnest attention, and some of them have received my hearty support. This is particularly the case with the scheme of University federation, which is in process of consummation. While I would have liked to see all degree-conferring colleges brought into co-operation with the University of Toronto, I regard the union with Victoria College alone as a matter of the greatest importance, since it enables the Legislature to considerably increase the revenue of the Provincial Institution. If I am re-elected to the Senate it will be my constant endeavour to see that all departments of university and college work get their fair share of the advantage conferred by additional income.

For purposes of intellectual discipline—and this I hold to be the great work of any university—no one subject can, in my opinion, claim unquestionable superiority over all others. Much depends on the teacher, and much also on the student. I am strongly of the opinion, therefore, that our University course should be made largely practical, and I am glad to see that it is each year becoming more so. By means of options, an intending student of medicine or of theology can now obtain at least one-third of his professional training while he is working for an arts degree, and if our course were what it ought to be in historical and political science, the same proportion of a good law course would be covered by the arts curriculum. To this arrangement I can see no valid objection, and any proposals either to improve the system of options, or to develop closer relations between the University and the professional training schools will always command my most serious consideration. I do not see why the University of Toronto and the Law Society of Upper Canada should not have under their joint auspices a law school equal to any in America, and this at a comparatively trifling cost. Until such a school is established the University will not be doing all it should do for the promotion of higher education.

On the other hand, while I am in favour of making our Arts course highly optional, I am opposed to putting any premium on specialization, as we have been doing for over thirty years. A good general course of training may be the best for some students, and it would certainly be popular with a very large proportion of the undergraduates. It has been proposed to get rid of the discrimination against general courses by substituting the terms "general," and "special," for "pass" and "honor" respectively. That change I am willing to accept, unless some other that is likely to be more effective is suggested. Serious consequences are, I admit, involved in it, but the evil effect of our past policy has been great, and any proposed remedy will be found open to some objection.

In the belief that the Provincial University should do as much as possible in the way of fostering and directing secondary education, I asked the Senate four years ago to admit to undergraduate standing all candidates of both sexes who might pass at local centres an examination on the ordinary matriculation papers. Before the statute I had introduced was finally disposed of, the way was cleared by the abolition of the High School intermediate ex-

amination for the adoption of a still more liberal decentralization policy. Last year the Senate offered facilities for matriculation at all places where the Education Department held examinations for teachers' certificates, and it has this year decided to accept the offer of the Department to make use of the University matriculation papers in the examination of teachers. Henceforth our influence on the teaching done in the high schools and collegiate institutes will be virtually supreme, and we must be prepared to accept full responsibility for the character of that teaching. The success of the experiment depends partly on the choice of examiners, and partly on the way in which the Senate deals with the curriculum for matriculation.

I am strongly in favour of encouraging the cultivation of science in secondary schools, and, with this end in view, of making the science course for matriculation as important as any other department of the prescribed work. At present it labours under disabilities which might easily be removed, and the removal of which would facilitate the establishment of more complete harmony between the work for matriculation and the work for teachers' examinations. Something more might be done for the encouragement also of the study of English in the High Schools, and of modern, and especially Canadian, History. I have no sympathy with the view that the history of Canada is the history that is least worthy of our attention, and that the only portion of Canadian history fit to be studied is that covered by French rule.

With a view to making the course in Oriental Languages more practical than it is, I asked the Senate last year to create a graduating department, of which these languages would constitute the chief part. The Senate acted on the suggestion, and a graduating department, with an elaborate Semitic curriculum is now in existence. In this respect we are only following in the footsteps of other Universities in Europe and America, and recognizing in a reasonable way the great importance which this department of learning has assumed within the past few years.

One of the improvements yet to be made in the Arts curriculum is the introduction of Old English texts. In the Modern Language course, Old French and Old German texts are read with a view to the acquisition of a knowledge of Romance and Teutonic Philology. Gothic has also been introduced, and Scandinavian ought to be utilized in a similar way. At present, in English, we prescribe no text older than Chaucer's, and Chaucer's is, for all practical purposes, modern English. There is not a University of any standing in England or the United States that does not provide for the teaching of Anglo-Saxon, and the University of Toronto cannot afford to ignore any longer their example. No man can become a good English philological scholar without reading old and dialectal texts, and English philology is more important for English-speaking communities than any other.

Another equally important change that should be made is the prescription of English prose masterpieces for critical study. The student whose knowledge of English literature is derived from the reading of a few poems will be extremely one-sided in his development. English should be made compulsory on all students throughout the greater part of their course, whether it is general or special, and part of the minimum requirement should be an intimate acquaintance with a few of the great works of the great prose writers.

During my term of office I have been instrumental in securing the abolition of some useless and vexatious restrictions of undergraduate freedom. One of these was an arbitrary and absurd age limit for matriculation scholarships; another was an offensive penalty inflicted upon those who found themselves compelled to remain out a year or more at some part of their course; a third was the absolute requirement of attendance at lectures, in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the public statute which is the charter of our University. Now a candidate can win and hold a scholarship at matriculation, whatever his age may be; he can, without incurring any disability, drop out for a year or two for the purpose of procuring the funds necessary to complete his course; and if he can show good cause for not attending lectures the Senate may permit him to take his examinations without attendance.

In the matters above referred to, and in others not specified, I have always acted with the most perfect independence, and I have been always more desirous of promoting reforms than of securing popularity. I have been frequently warned that the consequences of some of my proposals would be disastrous to me. In spite of such warnings, I have persevered in asking for changes which I believed to be necessary, and if I am re-elected I shall continue to do so. Much as I prize the honour of representing you, I prize still more highly the satisfaction of having done what I believe to be my duty. I was as active in promoting the University's interests before I became a member of the Senate as I have been during the past five years. If I am left off the list of successful candidates this time, I will be as active in the future as I have ever been in the past in the same direction. I believe that I can be useful on the Senate, and this conviction is my reason for seeking re-election.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WM. HOUSTON.





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DI-VARSITIES.

IMPATIENCE.

BY WILLIAM C. RICHARDS.

Like to impatient children when the sky  
Frowns on some morn of longed-for  
festal day  
To cheat their happy hearts of out-door  
play,  
We fret when scuds of ill above us fly,  
And every cloud and menace magnify,  
Till thus we waste our manhood's  
strength, as they  
Their zest for pleasure in some in-door  
way,  
Our age scarce wiser than their infancy.

If we could chafe and chase the clouds  
afar,  
Rather than borrowed gloom upon  
them bring,  
Our gain its lack of grace might pal-  
liate,  
But leave us yet with manliness at war,  
That brave defiance to all fate would  
fling,  
And by endurance make us strong  
and great.

—Harper's Magazine.

"Cur'us 'bout me, Mac—I can 'membah  
de mos' insignif'cant ting that eber happened  
since I wah two yeah ole. F'rinstance—"  
"I say, Pone, does yo' 'membah anyt'ing  
'bout dat ha'f dollah yo' borrd ob me las  
yeah?"

It was an experience meeting in an Afri-  
can Methodist Church over in Virginia. A  
new convert had been giving in his confession.  
He had told the brethren and the sisters all  
the sins of his life, and more, too, with all  
their aggravations. He had confessed to  
every crime known to the statutes and every  
sin known to the decalogue. When he paused  
for breath, gasping at his own wickedness, a  
brother in the gallery shouted solemnly:  
"Put out dat lamp." "Why for?" asked the  
pastor. "Coz," said the solemn brother,  
"de viles' sinner done return."

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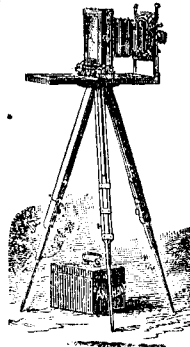
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