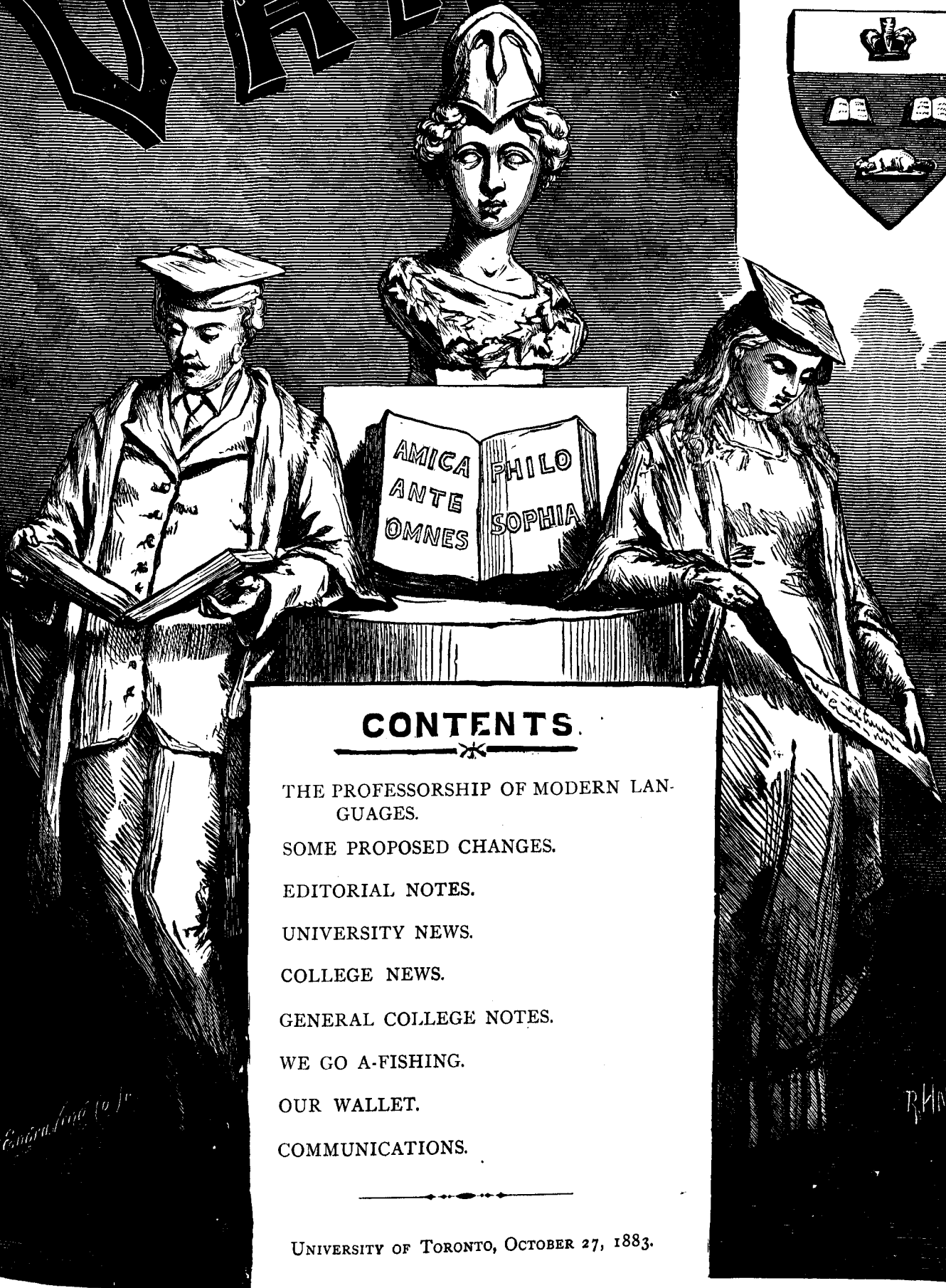


THE WARSTOCKY



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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, OCTOBER 27, 1883.

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THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

VOL. IV. No. 4.

Oct. 27, 1883.

Price 10 cents.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

Ever since the days of Professor Forneri, that is, roughly speaking, since 1812 or perhaps earlier, the Professorship of Modern Languages in University College has been in Commission. None of the gentlemen who have since then acted as Modern Language Tutors have ever had a seat on the Council. They have all acted independently in their several spheres, and the consequence is that for many years a great injustice has been committed to a very important department. That any one of these languages has received fair play we deny. In the first place, there has been a want of dignity about the department, not due to the Tutors themselves, but due to the fact that they were Tutors and not Professors. In the next place, the subjects have not been fairly treated. There have been few or no attempts to develop the philosophy of the literature of France, Italy, Spain, or Portugal. No lessons have been drawn from the experience of these older countries, by which we in this new country can guide our path. The aim of the lectures has been assistance in translation—higher High School work. So little has been done in the more advanced branches of the subjects that the undergraduates, finding themselves confined to translation and verbal criticism, have been seduced into the idea that a conversation class is the beau ideal development of a lecture room.

It is most important that in a country like ours, with everything before us, with our future to shape, we should start well. All our educational institutions require therefore the closest scrutiny. They are not merely of local interest, but affect the whole community. Particularly is this the case with University College so long as it remains the Provincial College. If the country surrenders its control of the College the management becomes an affair of interest more especially to its supporters, but so long as the College is a Government institution the whole Province is vitally affected by its course. The general *consensus* of opinion will therefore be strongly in favor of any movement which will raise this important department to its proper sphere. The proposition to create a Professorship of Romance languages is equivalent to restoring the old Professorship of Modern Languages, with this difference, that the new Professor will not take German, which language the old one did take with the others. The name 'Romance' is more suggestive of the *langue d'oc* and the *langue d'oïl* than anything else. But it can probably be fairly held to mean French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. A good linguist can be found without much trouble who will be fairly conversant with all four. But the salary which is named—two thousand dollars—will not secure the services of a man who will restore the *prestige* of the department. The new comer should be exactly on the same footing as the other Professors. His department is in no way inferior or less important than theirs. The position of a gentleman who will have an opportunity of doing much towards instructing us how to improve our national taste and how to embellish our national literature should from the first be placed beyond ambiguity of any kind. We therefore cordially agree with the motion made in the Senate urging the Government to postpone the appointment until opportunity be given to find such a man, and when found to secure him and pay him well. We hope the best man will be chosen no matter where he comes from, *cæteris paribus*, let us have a Canadian—but let us have the best man. As for the make-shift system of employing Tutors, which has existed too long, we hope it will now receive its *quietus*. If it is a question of want of funds then let no permanent appointment be made

until the college has secured enough from the country to enable it to do its work thoroughly and efficiently.

SOME PROPOSED CHANGES.

The last meeting of the Senate of the University is remarkable for the large number of important changes proposed or adopted. Some of these are necessary, and others deserving of serious attention and discussion; some, we think, are on their very face unwise and deserving only of withdrawal or defeat.

It has long been recognized that our higher degrees are not what they should be: are no mark of superior merit or of additional work. To remedy this defect in our 'L.L.D.' Mr. Gibson proposes that that degree be henceforth an honorary one only. The grounds upon which its granting will be founded have not been formulated, nor has it been stated whether it is intended to be an honor confined to our own graduates. But it is safe to say, that any scheme by the adoption of which this degree, to which so great weight is always attached in the ages of the world, will be fairly granted without the necessity of a written examination, as at present, will be an improvement. The report of the Committee appointed to prepare the details of a scheme for the establishment of a new degree of Ph. D., will be anxiously looked for by many graduates. If the motive for this change is a desire to substitute something of value for our almost valueless M.A., that motive is a worthy one. That our best men are content with a degree which shows the result of four years of work, is a significant fact. And graduates ought to welcome any scheme that will afford them a goal to work for after graduation, and an incentive to, and encouragement of, such work, now sadly lacking.

Mr. Houston makes two very sensible propositions. The first of these is the abolition of age-limit in connection with Junior Matriculation scholarships. The danger lies rather in the youth than the age of matriculants. Were the standard of this examination raised and no discount demanded of advancing age, the University would be nearer to what a University should be: a higher not an intermediate education; a development of men, not boys. Mr. Houston still presses for the establishment of a new graduating department in English, Constitutional History, Constitutional Law, Civil Polity, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence. It is time that this department had a place here, and professors of its own; its establishment should be the first aim of those willing to listen to the demands of those most interested. While other courses, acknowledged less practical and necessary, are seeking and obtaining advantages, by more or less open methods, this important branch of study is quietly ignored. The demands made for its recognition here are enough to warrant its introduction. That introduction would immediately show it the most popular course on our curriculum. Perhaps jealousy is one cause of the opposition. Whether so or not, that opposition must soon be overcome.

In contradistinction, it might almost be said, to the last-mentioned proposition, PROF. LOUDON asks for the establishment of a chair of Romance Languages, with a salary of at least \$2,000 a year. Such a chair is very desirable in any University, and a very popular idea. Than the study of the Romance Languages there can be nothing more interesting. But with us, with all our present wants and our crippled financial condition, to talk seriously of Romance Languages seems, to say the least, a little premature. MR. BUCHAN has a much better idea on the subject of languages,—that of the continuation of French and German through our course, instead of the compulsory substi-

tution of Greek. As the curriculum stands at present, a graduate who has begun with French and German, and ended up on Greek, is too likely to know little of the former and much less of the latter. Greek cannot be mastered in a day, or a year; the so-called modern languages, to an Englishman, are not difficult to forget. A thorough knowledge of one language is of infinitely more value than a superficial smattering of a number. The restoration of Spanish does not seem to be much called for. If it ever is, and there is no strong financial barrier to overcome, it will no doubt be restored with little opposition.

To PROF. LOUDON we owe the abolition of several intermediate university examinations. The abolition of the scholarships formerly attached to those examinations necessarily follows. This is a step in the right direction. This question of examinations takes us back to an analysis we once made of the true character of a University. One by one we are seeing the features of that analysis appear more real and more definitely worked out. We are seeing our University made an institution for men, and are promised a Matriculation that will be a pledge of manhood. The curtailment of examinations continues, and only one remains necessary to be lopped off. What is to be done with it, is now a subject of discussion. Scholarships are disappearing. Only a few, and a few medals, remain. These will soon be granted on a different basis, or disappear. In other words, the proper work of the college is being relegated to where it belongs,—to the colleges in affiliation with us; and our University is beginning to confine itself to the attainment of the objects for which it was founded,—objects to which the work of the college is only ancillary and secondary.

Editorial Notes.

We are pleased to notice the appointment of Mr. G. H. Robinson, a graduate of Toronto University, to the editorship of the *Canada Educational Monthly*. It is particularly fortunate that so prominent a journal among American Educational reviews should be under the control of a gentleman so thoroughly versed and interested in University matters.

A sufficient testimony of the faithfulness with which the Grip Publishing Company have fulfilled their contract, is the issue of this number at the regular date, although a number of their presses were destroyed by the fire last Thursday evening (and here we enter a protest against vicious exchanges ascribing the origin of the fire to the dryness of our jokes).

We publish a third communication from A. Stevenson on the subject of Co-education. In a clear and logical way he presents the arguments which he has collected from a study of the views of those who have made a practical essay of the system. We consider his letter worthy of careful consideration, and do not desire to hastily comment on it. In a future issue we will return to the subject.

We desire to call attention to the letter of *Universitas* in another column. We are sure its calm and dispassionate tone will commend itself to our readers. The claims of University College to state aid, are fairly set forth, and satisfactory reasons are given why private liberality has not hitherto been available to any appreciable extent. On both points very erroneous notions have been prevalent. We believe our correspondent has done much to set the matter in its true light.

Since our incumbency we have been vainly searching the exchanges for some recognition and criticism of our journalistic labors, and for those suggestions, the adoption of which would tend to elevate the standard of the 'VARSITY. But at last, comes a most acceptable hint from the Editor of the *Rouge et Noir*, that our editorial insufficiency is attributable to physical incapacity, and evidently believing in '*mens sano in sano corpore*,' sends us an invitation to the annual dinner of Trinity College. We recommend those exchanges who give us, to no purpose, repeated advice, and have abandoned us to our fate, to propose a simple remedy.

Elsewhere in our columns reference is made to the dilatoriness of the students of McGill University in officially signifying their approval or disapproval of the scheme proposed by Toronto University for intercollegiate sports, to take place the same day as the annual football match between these two institutions. Meanwhile, our probable contestants in such sports, most of whom play football, remembering the adage of the bird in the bush, &c., are training for what they know to be a certainty, and every athlete knows that for honors on the cinder-path a quite distinct course of training is required than for ninety minutes hard Rugby. As there is not time enough now for proper fitting, we are forced to the lamentable conclusion that the splendid suggestion of annual intercollegiate athletic contests remains but a suggestion.

The color question often comes to the front in the States in educational affairs. There, owing to the comparatively large proportion of the colored people to the whole population, it is much more a living question than here. An attempt was made recently at Asbury Park, N.J., to force all the colored children in a certain district to attend a particular school. Naturally, the colored people claimed the right to send their children to other school-houses in the district, and considerable ill-feeling was created. The action of the public-school authorities at Windsor, Ont., in refusing admittance to a colored girl, has brought the whole question into discussion in Canada. Though the existence of a colored school, and the then over-crowded state of the public school, form the defence of the school-board, there can be little doubt that the question of color was the real objection. The matter has found its way into the courts, and we have no doubt but that the pupil will receive justice. This is a free country, and one of the essential principles of our educational system is the absence of all class distinctions. Even distinctions of sex present no obstacle to the acquisition of a liberal education—up to a certain point.

Convocation Day, just passed, witnessed the crowning of the athletes of the mind, amid the sounding of horns and the shouts of applause which rightly greet the intellectual victors; but the setting sun saw neither laurel wreath nor pickle-jar brought forth to reward the athletes of the body, no blare of trumpets, no victorious shriek arose to announce the winner of a Residence prize. We visit the Literary Society in the evening, and are emphatically assured that this is an age of progress. No one would be so narrow, so insane, as to deny it; but the pace is fast, and since the forensic meetings in 'an upper room' on Yonge-street have begun again, the gait seems to tell even on the Society that announces the doctrine of progress. But the holding of College sports has taken its rank among Ancient History, and as age wears down the 'records,' too, like everything else, it cannot all be considered even authentic. In the corner of the College notice board, where athletic items used to hang, the announcement of the University College Temperance League—which looks as if it had been drawn up with a corkscrew instead of a pen—reminds the erring undergraduate that the convivial cup and the running shoe must now hang together from a lofty peg behind his door. In other College and University papers we read of successful College sports, and from the next page goes forth a devout congratulation after the Pharisee of old, 'that they are not such as other men are.' It is bad enough to have one-horse universities, as they are called, point the finger of athletic scorn at us, but it is much worse to deserve it, especially when we consider—as the man said when the donkey kicked him—where it comes from; we possess beyond doubt the largest number of undergraduates of any university of Canada, and unquestionably the finest facilities for out-door sports; still, to say that the undergraduates are too studiously inclined would be base flattery to themselves and a shameful imposition on their friends. A large portion of undergraduate energy seems at present to be directed in the formation of Societies, Unions, Parliaments, Clubs, and even Leagues, so much so that we are encouraged to look forward to the establishment of a 'Confederation for the General Advancement and Extermination of Everything.' It is an astonishing fact that in the last couple of years almost a dozen of these organizations have sprung into being. The un-

dergraduate of five or ten years ago used to roam the lawn wild and untamed, but he of to-day, from above a Yonge-street store, steers the ship of state over rock and sea alike, or perhaps, decked with a League ribbon, harangues his fellows in weighty German orations, or, if science frets his brain, he, in wrapt ecstasy, listens with bated breath to the account of 'the Habits of Some Western Snakes.'

University News.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

Weekly meeting in Moss Hall. T. C. Robinette in the chair. Everybody late as usual. G. F. Cane gave notice of a motion respecting the delivery of a course of lectures during the winter by eminent men, under the auspices of the Society. Think this over before next meeting!

The essayist, J. G. Holmes, discussed, 'The History of Opinion regarding the Hereafter.'

In the Senior Division, a reading entitled, 'The Lady of Provençe,' was given by A. Henderson, in his usual happy style.

The question, 'Resolved, that British connection has had a beneficial effect on India,' was then discussed.

R. J. Leslie led off for the affirmative by inferring from the known character of the two races, that India must be benefited by the contact. Law and order, education, and all modern inventions had been fostered under British rule.

W. H. Smith dwelt on the cruelties practised by Warren Hastings and others in India. He began well, but spoke too long. W. P. McKenzie gently urged the beneficial effects of British capital, and the increased security of property. H. B. Cronyn, in reply, shewed that instead of money being spent in the country, it was drained of its wealth. Honor and dividends were the only motives of those in authority. His remarks were shrewd, but his style lacks in finish. G. H. Needler contended that personal freedom had been extended under British rule. J. McGillivray then volunteered a few vigorous arguments in favor of the negative.

Decision for the affirmative.

In the Junior Division, W. H. Irving read a selection from Bret Harte. 'The Painter of Seville,' was read by J. J. Elliott with considerable taste and expression.

In the debate, A. J. McLeod contended that the influence of England had saved India from a China-like stagnation, and that the spread of Christianity was of great benefit. A little more attention to accuracy in the choice of words would improve his speaking materially.

In the absence of the first two speakers for the negative, A. W. Stratton, in a neat maiden speech, quoted a number of authorities against British misrule. J. A. V. Preston spoke fluently for the affirmative, but his postures were rather awkward. L. P. Duff, on being called by the audience, spoke with his usual force and directness. J. Crawford thought that British connection was the cause of educational advancement. G. A. B. Aylesworth made a characteristic reply to some of the arguments of the affirmative. He spoke with ease and self-possession. No decision given.

The attention of members is directed to Art. V., Sec. IV. of the Constitution of the Society.

Debaters should beware of making speeches that are evidently a great strain on the memory.

Members should remember that there can be no meeting without members, and act accordingly.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

A German meeting was held last Tuesday evening, and though the attendance was small, a profitable evening was spent. Essays were read by Messrs. Smith and McMechan, readings being given by Messrs. Sykes and Chamberlain. Then followed a well-sustained conversation on Schiller, led by the Honorary-President who was in the chair for the first time. He increased the interest in the conversation by showing some photographic views relating to the great German poet, and his times. Among others were a portrait of Schiller, a picture of Weimar, a splendid room in the Grand Duke's palace, which contains illustrations of the poet's works, etc., and a monument erected to Goethe and Schiller, on which are the statues of the two poets.

For the good of the club it is hoped that Mr. Keys may be able to be present at many meetings during the season. The club is to be congratulated on its choice in this respect, as well as on its selection of Messrs. Kent and Féré to represent the First year on the committee.

At the next meeting, which will be conducted in English, a new feature will be introduced, viz., five-minute speeches on favorite authors from every member of the club.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the College Y. M. C. A. was held in Moss Hall on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The attendance was much larger than at either of the previous meetings, and we hope this will continue throughout the term. Owing to the absence of the leader, the president, Mr. W. P. McKenzie, conducted the meeting, taking Matt. 7. 24—27 as the basis of his remarks. He then went on to point out the universal desire of men for security, and the difference between security and safety. Then as to the safety of Christians. The Bible says, 'They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed.' Ps. 125, 1; 'The foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal. The Lord knoweth them that are His.' 2 Tim. 2; 19, and its testimony to the insecurity of those out of Christ is 'the expectation of the wicked shall perish.' Prov. 10, 28: 'and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies,' Isa. 28, 17. And then the reason for the Christian's security is knowing that Christ is his foundation, 'other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Christ Jesus,' I Cor. 3, 11. 'I lay in Zion a foundation..... a sure foundation, he that believeth shall not make haste,' Isa. 28, 16. The meeting then being open, Mr. W. R. Smith spoke briefly on the testimony of Paul and Isaiah on the same subject.

There was a business meeting held immediately after, at which the report of the committee on the Newsboy's Lodging-house, recommending that the Association send teachers there three nights in the week, was heard and adopted. A committee was formed to carry on the work, and nine members volunteered to act as teachers. The meeting then adjourned.

THE COMPANY.

The recruits turned out with the company for their first battalion parade on Wednesday night, in consequence of which 'K' was only behind one company in regard to numbers, there being five officers and 20 files present. The regiment marched along King-St., to Clarence Square, where the tugs-of-war were held. 'K' first pulled off with 'E.' This was the event of the evening, for, although at first our men seemed to lose ground they soon recovered, and after a most stubborn pull of fully 15 minutes, during which time the excitement was very great, and nearly every man made himself hoarse with shouting, they managed to compel their opponents to cross the line. The long continued strain, however, quite used them up, for when they came to tug with 'G' they could offer no resistance, and accordingly fell an easy prey to the enemy. A few more drills will make the men work together, and by the time that inspection day comes round, the company will be equal, both in regard to number and to proficiency in drill, to the one which did so well last fall.

There was an extra parade last night; the battalion did not march out, but practised the manual in the shed.

It is not yet definitely settled as to when inspection will take place, but in all probability on Thanksgivings Day, the 8th of November. In any case there will be a regimental march-out on that day, so members of the company must be careful not to make engagements which may prevent them from turning out.

The company rifle match comes off on the 3rd of next month, at which there are five events, viz:—The Aggregate, Non-prizemen, General, Ex-members, and the company Trophy Match.

On Saturday last the company was ordered to parade upon the lawn at 1.30 p.m., previous to a march out and skirmishing practice for which arrangements had been made by Lieut. Acheson. Accordingly, a little after that hour, 19 file strong were drawn up for inspection, and blank ammunition served out. About three o'clock, headed by a detachment of the bugle band, it marched along St. Albans St., up Young and along Bloor, then across the embankment and on to the new bridge. Here a halt was ordered, and, after a few moments' deliberation, the company divided, one half under the command of Lieut. Gunther crossing the bridge to attack the enemy, who were supposed to be in the ravine, in the rear, while the other, under Lieut. Acheson, charged them in front. The divisions met and reunited upon the far side of the ravine, and together pursued the flying enemy for a short distance—by the way the only enemy they had encountered was a picnic party. Upon the retreat being sounded, the company, after having executed several manœuvres, proceeded across the bridge to the residence of Mr. Edgar Jarvis, where coffee and sandwiches had been generously provided. Three cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, and the company resumed its homeward march without any incident worth recording taking place. The University was reached about 6 p.m., and the company dismissed, the bugle band having previously received and given hearty cheers. Much credit is due to Lieut. Acheson for the masterly manner in which the manœuvres were effected, and he well deserves the thanks of the company for as pleasant an afternoon as it has been their fortune to enjoy for a long time.

not be overlooked : he was sure these faculties were possessed by many students. He was confident we could have a membership of not one hundred students, but of the entire school ; he would not advise many meetings, say eight, of which the Faculty would contribute papers at five and the students at three ; he would like part of the evening to be spent in a jovial manner, by songs from the meds. etc., this announcement bringing down the house. Dr. Sheard's address was elegant, and was listened to attentively by all. The remainder of the evening was taken up in a useless debate, on rather argument, on the Constitution ; all sorts of absurd theories were advanced as to what it should be. We agree perfectly with the Dean in thinking there should be as little constitution as possible, it should be short, simple and to the point. Have your society first, and then if necessary add to the constitution. Dr. Teskey attacked the committee for shirking their work, in not having completed the constitution. Dr. Sheard (convener) defended the committee's action, very sensibly remarking that he did not see the use of a constitution until there was a society, gentlemen, he said, might come in, point to the constitution and empty seats and say, 'There is your constitution, where is your society?' Altogether some one is very much to blame at the slow progress of the society is making ; there are plenty of students, they attend, give up the only evening they have for themselves in the week, and what is accomplished? Nothing, absolutely nothing!!! How long is this state of affairs going to last? It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance next Saturday evening and that something definite will be accomplished.

We regret to report that Dr. Sheard is again confined to his house, his arm having a second time become troublesome, but soon again we hope to have him amongst us, restored entirely to health.

Carpenters have taken measurements in the reading room for the book cases, so the Dean is in earnest, and soon we will have a fine library of medical works for our own use, thanks to the efforts and kindness of the faculty.

'Jack' appeared amongst us on Tuesday having donned a very becoming uniform, and numerous have been the remarks of the students at the neat dress and soldierly bearing of our worthy janitor.

TORONTO MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The elections are over, and the breathless anxiety which has been depicted on the countenances of the different candidates has given way, on the one hand to looks of intense gratification, and on the other of regret. It is a pleasing feature of our little election squabbles that we can go through a contest in which great excitement prevails without any of those harsh feelings by which so many similar contests are characterized. The question of the advisability of extending the franchise to freshmen will probably come up before another election, and it would be well to consider carefully the expediency of allowing men to vote who are really unacquainted with the questions at issue, and are liable to be influenced unduly in their choice by unscrupulous partisans. Mr. Patterson has been elected to the chairmanship. We congratulate him upon securing the position. We have had many good chairmen, but we think Mr. Patterson will compare favorably with any of his predecessors. We are rather surprised that Mr. Patterson should have taken offence at the remarks we made in our last report. We were of the opinion that an exceedingly high compliment had been paid him. But whatever we did say was said in the interests of reform and justice, and not from a partizan stand-point. Possibly it was the excitement of an election contest that led Mr. Patterson to miss so sadly the obvious meaning of what appeared in our report.

Mr. Hodgetts secured the position of 2nd Vice-chairman. We feel sure he will fill the post of honor to which his good qualities have elected him.

We wonder if it ever occurs to our faculty that we are sadly in need of room around the college just now. There has always been little enough accommodation, but now with a Freshman class way up among the dignities, it is all but impossible to edge one's way into either the Waiting or Reading Room.

The first meeting of the T. S. M. Literary Society, open to the public, was held on Friday evening, the 18th inst. Long before the appointed hour for the opening of the meeting numerous representatives of the medical profession, lady friends and fellow students from other colleges were welcomed to the college building, which, with its bright lights, looked cheerful and inviting. Shortly after eight the meeting assembled in the theatre, and amidst great enthusiasm Dr. Graham, President elect, took the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Dr. Adam Wright, the secretary of the faculty, was elected chairman for the evening.

After a short address he called upon the students for a chorus, and of course they replied, Dr. Cuthbertson, a former student of this

college being leader. The fine voices which the school contains are a subject for congratulation. Let some energetic individual organize a Glee Club—it would be one of the most successful in the city. After the chorus was sung, Dr. Graham delivered a well put together inaugural address. He took as his main topic the history of medical education in Toronto, giving an extremely interesting and instructive account of the origin of the different colleges that have been established since the first was founded by Dr. Rolph. At the close of the address Dr. Richardson gave a short welcoming speech, after which the thanks of the meeting were rendered to Dr. Graham for his able and instructive address. Dr. Sheard, Dr. H. Wright, Dr. Geo. Wright and others then addressed the meeting, which shortly afterwards adjourned.

OSGOODE LITERARY AND LEGAL SOCIETY.

Last Saturday night was the occasion of an epoch in the existence of the Osgoode Literary Society, and one that bids fair to leave its indelible stamp emblazoned brightly upon its annals for the current year at least. There is no possible reason why this society should not become one of the ablest debating bodies in the Province. We have in the student class of our profession those whose natural ability and acquirements peculiarly adapt them to public speaking ; many, who, before entering on the pursuit of their legal studies, have graduated at colleges or universities, and have become more or less schooled in the working of such societies and in the art of debate, during their college course. That personal aggrandizement and love of honor should cause an individual or a party to sacrifice the interests of a society to his own or that of his party is a sufficient reason why that society should never rise to its natural level. If this be one reason of our society's present weak state, its members should at once take steps to eliminate such a glaring fault.

The first two weeks have been rendered more or less interesting by the progress of our annual election canvass, which culminated on Saturday night last, in a hollow victory for what is known as the 'Blackstock Party.' In some strange way, a clause that could never have stood the light of common sense discussion, was recently added to our Constitution, obliging all, in order to be entitled to vote at our election, to sign the roll and pay their annual fees at least one week before the election. A member of the committee of the party elect proposed that this clause should be set aside by mutual agreement. Acting upon this suggestion, the party by their opponents called 'the University party,' made no effort to have their supporters either sign the Roll or pay their fees at the time required by the above clause. The opposite party, however, had a large number both sign the Roll and pay their fees, and would consequently gain by adhering to the requirements of the said clause.

So after a hot and stormy debate last Saturday night in Temperance Hall, where our elections were being held, the motion to set aside the said clause was lost by a large majority, the President ruling that those only who had paid a week previous had a right to vote. Other minor motions were made, but the peculiar ruling of the President threw them out without discussion.

A large number of the fair-minded of each party, indignant at the action of a party of office-seekers, advised the one party to withdraw, which they at once did. On withdrawing, Mr. Creelman made a few very appropriate remarks, the truth of which seemed to affect certain members in a perceptible manner. He expressed his regret that the Society had adopted such a course of procedure, which was crippling itself both financially and intellectually ; he forcibly pointed out its weaknesses, and showed wherein they might be remedied. We trust that the closing of this year will show the accomplishment of greater results in our Society than the opening meetings promise.

Next Saturday night will be the first regular meeting of the year, when a literary programme will be discussed, a report of which your reporter will send in next week.

McMASTER HALL.

The staff of the College has been augmented since last year by the appointment of Dr. Clarke, late of Montreal, and Dr. Welton, of Acadia College, who took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Germany. The faculty now consists of five professors in addition to occasional lecturers.

The number of the theological students is so much increased since last year that very few University men proper are, this year, living in the College.

Dr. Welton's lecture on the study of the Bible, which was to have been delivered on Friday evening, 19th inst., has been postponed till the following Friday.

ASSOCIATION FOOT BALL CLUB.

The 'Varsity played the first of its ties on Saturday last with the Victorias. Since the match on Convocation day, the efforts of the officers of the college club have been directed to the elimination of the weaknesses which were then brought out so prominently; and their efforts have been rewarded by there being a much better team on the field. During the first half neither side scored a goal, though the 'Varsity men kept the ball well up the field. With change of ends there was a change of fortune. Milligan, ('Varsity) had to keep himself warm by running around the goal posts, while the Forwards made try after try on the Victoria's goal. Three times they were successful, but one was disallowed as an 'off side.' Hughes played a splendid game throughout, and the 'Varsity has a valuable addition to their force in Owen,—his half-back play being admirable.

'Varsity prospects, which looked rather dull at the beginning of the season, are brightening up, and with hard practices the club will show up well for the Cup. To-day 'Varsity plays the Eglington's at 3 p.m.

QUICQUID AGUNT.

Prof. Hutton is at present taking Mr. Vines' classes.

An elementary Greek class is being formed in the First year under the direction of Professor Hutton.

The study of mineralogy appears to make the Second year frisky. They have developed a tendency for destroying furniture, as a broken bench in Prof. Chapman's room can testify.

As no word has yet been heard from McGill in regard to the Inter-Collegiate sports we presume that they are off, at any rate for this season, as it would be impossible for our men to get into training before Nov. 3rd.

The college authorities have been compelled to have hurdles placed along the walks to prevent the grass from being entirely worn away by foot-paths across the lawn. This shows a lamentable want of thoughtfulness on the part of the students.

A meeting of the College Glee Club was held on Wednesday evening last. The election to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of two of the committee resulted in the appointment of Mr. W. A. Frost as leader, and Mr. F. B. Hodgins representative of the First year. The committee have again secured the valuable services of Mr. Torrington, and the first practice will be held on Thursday afternoon next. The musical selections this year will be of a more miscellaneous character than hitherto.

We feel a natural pride in the number of our graduates who occupy various high positions in Canada. Many former graduates have the title 'Honorable' prefixed to their names, but so far, only one of last year's graduates has reached this distinction. The *Globe* of Aug. 22nd contained a despatch from Kingston, giving the first announcement of this preferment. We give the reference in full:—'Hon. Ambrose DeGuerre, honor man of Toronto University, has been appointed assistant master of Sydenham High School.'

Whilst the Quicquid reporter was taking a quiet snooze a day or two ago, he was aroused from his peaceful slumbers and his mind thrown into a state of dire commotion by a terrific blast from what seemed to him the horn of Gabriel. When he had sufficiently collected his scattered faculties to inquire the cause of all this uproar, he learned that his fears were groundless, and that what he had heard was only an important discovery made in the Residence art of horn-blowing, whereby the object of every horn-blower, viz:—to make mankind miserable, is more easily attained.

A regular meeting of the Science Association was held on Tuesday evening last in the School of Practical Science. The President, Mr. Thos. McKenzie, B.A., favored the society with a very valuable paper on the 'Thymus Gland,' prefacing the discussion of the anatomical and physiological structure of the gland with appropriate remarks concerning the objects of science and the necessity of following out scientific research in detail. Mr. Shutt then gave a reading upon the 'Habits of Snakes,' which proved both interesting and instructive, and the meeting then adjourned.

As an outcome of a wide-spread feeling among our students that it would be advisable to establish a Temperance League in connection with University College, a meeting was held in Moss Hall last Monday to take steps in relation thereto. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a constitution:—Messrs. Bowes, W. A. Smith, Robinette, Baldwin, Broad, Wrong and McMechan. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the committee. It is pro-

bable that the next meeting will be an open one, addressed by some prominent friend of the cause; of it due notice will be given. There is every prospect that the Temperance League will become an institution of which the University may be proud.

College News.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

There is an old saying, 'it never rains but it pours,' and certainly the adage is true with regard to our dinner. In our last report we said there was not even a whisper of the interesting event, but 'mirabile dictu!' a week has worked wonders. The nominations took place last Saturday morning, and were characterised by the utmost good feeling of all parties concerned. There was an animated discussion as to the representation of chairman in the Third and Fourth year. Hitherto it has been the custom to place these two years together and elect our chairman from them, but as the final years are very large, these gentlemen considered they had a right to representation in both Third and Fourth years; this view was concurred in by a large majority of those present, and it was finally carried unanimously that the chairman be a Fourth year student, and the first vice-chairman be chosen from the Third year. For chairman there were nominated Messrs. Davidson and Bingham. It is to be greatly regretted that the former gentleman so strenuously opposed his nomination, which is the highest honor his fellow students have to offer him, and in the opinion of a large majority, he would be just the right man in the right place. Had it not been for his modesty (shall we call it such?) in refusing this honor, there is every reason to believe Mr. Davidson would have been elected by acclamation: as it is the students are just as persistent in not allowing him to withdraw, and at present, as far as we know he still remains in the field.

For 1st Vice-chairman, Messrs. Little, Hoople, and Green were nominated. All are good men, and it is very difficult to make any invidious distinctions, so we will leave them alone.

To the position of 2nd Vice-chairman, Messrs. Fére, Doolittle, Roberts and Bingham were nominated; the students in this case, too, have made a very wise selection, and it is difficult to say which is the favorite; the contest, however, in our opinion, will be between Fére and Doolittle, both are very popular, making it hard to discriminate. Saturday morning alone will tell.

For 3rd Vice-chairman, Messrs. D. Thompson, McClare, Phillips, Caruthers, Campbell, Willis and Charlebois were nominated; there is nothing like pluck and Freshman *cheek*, so these gentlemen, contrary to the action of their seniors, resolved to stand, one and all, *only seven in number!* accordingly we are loth to predict who will be the favorite, in fact we are in no position to know.

For representation at the Toronto M. S. dinner there were nominated Messrs. Cochrane, Rev. Johnston, and Sprague, all excellent men, a regular puzzler to say which is the best; we would say, when you vote, *if possible vote for all three*, if not, why—use your own judgment. The Committee were all elected by acclamation and many were the remarks at the strange way in which they were nominated, and without the chance of opposition 'rushed through.' We have not their names for insertion; no doubt they will fill the position well, still we always maintain that if there is to be an election, it ought to be a spirited contest right through, from chairman to committee inclusive. The election takes place Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, when a big time is expected.

On Saturday evening there was a good attendance at our Society, the Dean occupying the chair; he opened by a few remarks, urging us to have more *esprit de corps*; we had, he said, some of it, but we could and must have more; it is on this that societies and institutions depend largely for success. A student ought to look upon his school, university or college as part and parcel of his own body, if this were the case he would guard its honor, advance its interests, and do everything in his power to further its progress. In regard to the library, he said there were hundreds of books ready for use just as soon as the book-cases were made for them. The report of the committee appointed to draft a constitution was then read. Dr. Sheard on rising to move its adoption was received with applause; he said many of the students did not understand the object of last Saturday evening's meeting; they thought it was to bring about the establishment of a library, now it was not necessary that they should have met for this purpose, and they did not; they met for the founding of a society, which when organized would do them an immense amount of good, by discussions on medical, scientific and literary papers, which would be read and duly criticised by the faculty and students. Not only this, it would bring the students into close relation with the Faculty, a very desirable thing; it would bring out the students' qualities of debate, an important power which should

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

The Literary Society held its first regular meeting last Saturday evening, the President occupying the chair. Messrs. Brennan and Kennedy read two excellent essays on music and patriotism, respectively, the practical knowledge of the former making his composition particularly interesting.

This week witnesses the completion of a new bowling-alley, situated in the basement of the eastern wing of the college. The winter amusements of the students are now well provided for, and the base-ball pitcher is especially profuse in his promises of what well-trained muscle will do next season.

The Glee Club is in a quandary, owing to the temporary illness of its leader, Rev. E. Murray. We wish the genial professor a speedy recovery. The Orchestra and College Band are hard at work for their first entertainment on November 5th, at which it is said that some of the representatives of last year's wit and eloquence will also appear. Of course our youthful and aspiring orators have our heartiest wishes of success.

Lord Denbigh and his two sons, accompanied by Archbishop Lynch, paid the College a visit last week. Their stay was a short one, as His Lordship wished to leave town that afternoon. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the institution.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Wycliffe College Literary Society was held on Friday, the 19th inst., in the library of the College. After a short inaugural address on Public Speaking by the President, Rev. G. M. Wrong, there was a debate on the subject: Resolved—'That the action of the British House of Lords in rejecting the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was justifiable.' The affirmative was supported by Messrs. W. J. Armitage and G. H. Gaviller, and the negative by Messrs. A. P. Kennedy and H. P. Hobson. The debate was decided in favor of the negative. Readings from Messrs. A. W. Daniel and R. H. Slaggett concluded the programme.

Mr. W. J. Armitage, of Wycliffe College, is at present in Hartford, Conn., as a delegate to the American Inter-seminary Missionary Alliance. Delegates have been sent from Knox College, McMaster Hall and Wycliffe College, with a view to having either the next meeting of the Alliance in Canada or to establishing a branch in the Dominion.

General College Notes.

There is only one student pursuing the agricultural course at Yale.

Princeton seems to have been unfortunate in her latest street row. The students came off decidedly second best.

Sanscrit has been placed among the optional studies of the senior year at Williams College. Only one student has thus far signified a desire to take it.

Harvard is to have a new paper the *Herald-Crimson*—a consolidation of the daily *Herald* and the weekly *Crimson*. It is to be a daily, conducted by a board of eighteen editors.—*Ex.*

The Notre Dame *Scholastic* notices the movement proposed here, to form a Temperance League. It points out that a Temperance Union was formed at Notre Dame, last year, with great success.

Ann Arbor has sent a challenge to the University Football team, with the object of meeting on the football field this fall. They make a capital offer and it will be a great pity if our fifteen cannot take advantage of it.

The post-graduate department, at Yale, will take up this year a novel course of study namely, that of railroads and their growth, shipping and international trade, stocks, and the effect of speculation on the money market.—*News.*

The 'College Mercury' has abandoned the 'Exchange Column,' giving as its reason for so doing 'Its utter uselessness as conducive to ill-feeling on the one hand or soft soap on the other: and its lack of interest to any but the exchange editor.' Well done, *Mercury*.

The University of Edinburgh is soon to celebrate the 300th anniversary of its establishment. The occasion will be commemorated by the expenditure of £30,000 on new buildings for the medical school, on which nearly £20,000 has been spent during the last ten years.

Two hundred and fifty-nine applicants for admission to the freshman class at Harvard were admitted last June, but about twenty-five of these failed to put in an appearance at the beginning of the present college year. There were eighty additional applicants for admission week before last, but of these only thirty-five succeeded in passing. The class, therefore, will number about two-hundred and eighty.

The property now belonging to Princeton Theological Seminary has grown largely in the last quarter of a century. Its trustees report the investments made for its financial support now amount to \$1,015,695.95. The real estate and buildings are estimated at \$374,000. Total, \$1,389,695.95. The income of the institution last year was \$60,634.63. The new term of this seminary opened last week, with an unusual accession of students and with a promise of more.

The great educational structure begun five years ago at Garden City, R.I., by A. T. Stewart, has at last been completed and is to be opened this week. It is to be called the Cathedral of the Incarnation and St. Paul. The cathedral has cost \$2,000,000, and the school \$1,000,000. It is thought by some to be the finest educational structure in the world. It has accommodation for 500 pupils. The organ in the cathedral cost \$100,000. The cathedral interior presents a beautiful appearance. The altar was made in Antwerp, the statues in Florence, the windows of stained glass in London.

The practical working of the contract system which was adopted at Amherst a few years ago has been so satisfactory that the college has now decided to give its students a chance to govern themselves. All questions of discipline are to be referred to a body called the college senate, which consists of four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman, each electing its representatives. At the meetings of the Senate, the President of the college will be the presiding officer, and will have the power to veto the decisions of the senators. The senators are to meet in response to the President's call, or at the request of two of their own number.

WE GO A-FISHING

On the 23rd day of July, in this present year, certain fishermen who shall be known here as Piscator, his Pupil, the Ardent Enthusiast and the Tyro, set out from their summer quarters for a couple of days fishing in the mountains—the quarters mentioned being a quiet little French village, which, for a few weeks in summer, ephemerally develops into a town; and the mountains, the granite chain of the Laurentians, whose huge masses and rugged promontories make the scenery on the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to the Saguenay, the grandest on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

The cavalcade, consisting of a couple of buck-boards bristling with rod-cases and landing nets, attracts some attention even from the stolid *habitants*, and elicits the vociferous comments of the village dogs—a long-bodied, short-legged canine race—who exhibit as little traces of development as their masters since the time they both came from Brittany a hundred years ago. Our road lies for some distance along the bank of a beautiful little river, which takes its name from the French settlement at its mouth, and which furnishes its hundreds of salmon every year to the great markets. Alas! the lordly fish are taken with net and spear, and the fly-fisher has little chance of success in its dark pools, and along its woody reaches. Moreover, the panoply of our warfare is arranged with a view to the capture of humbler game, for are we not bent on beguiling the speckled trout from his hiding-place under rock and water-lily. Now we turn off from the river, and commence the steady climb into the back country. As the summit of the high river bank is gained the grand mountains of the interior come into view, an amphitheatre of giants purpled and mellowed by the distance which renders them vague and ethereal, and destroys the idea of the savage wildness which is so peculiarly their own. Wooded to the summit with spruces and firs, except here and there where a bare, escarped patch shows the sides too precipitous to afford the scanty soil necessary for the everywhere abounding, though stunted, vegetation,—a panorama than which Switzerland can show nothing grander in its savagery,—a country which will remain unknown and unexplored long after the great North-west is populous. Feet have seldom trodden those wilds—the dense swamp and forest—the rapid streams and rough rocks—fortunately do not tempt the ordinary tourist or summer haunter of the watering-place to adventure there. A few Indians, a few French Canadian trappers, penetrate in winter time in search of game, but, with such exceptions, these 'everlasting hills' look down on no living creature but the cariboo, moose and bear.

A drive of fifteen miles brings us to the outskirts of civilization in the shape of a log cabin, whose inhabitants raise a scanty crop of bar-

ley and rye, and cultivate with scrupulous attention the inevitable small patch of tobacco. The horses are left to the tender mercies of a short-petticoated damsel who speaks an abominable *patois* but has a shapely pair of ankles, and, loading up with our scanty baggage, we set out for our six mile tramp through the woods.

The exultation which fills the breast of an old woodsman when he treads the forest paths once more, is indescribable, the rushing of the streams—the scent of the woods—the thick moss under foot—the ferns 'sown with diamonds of light and shade by the swaying boughs overhead,' all fill him with a wild delight'. (Dr. Johnson insists that 'no man is consciously happy save when he is drunk'—but then Dr. Johnson, by his own confession, did not love green fields.)—He bethinks himself hilariously that the hated railway whistle, and the exasperating tinkle of the street car bells are removed from him by a gulf of untraversable distance. Time is a base chain which binds the slaves of the city, and here its links are broken.

The Tyro now discovers that the soliloquy which has been sounding in his ears is the buzz of the gentle mosquito, and petitions accordingly for a ration of mosquito oil. The result of a plentiful application is certainly not to make him 'of a cheerful countenance' but he professes to derive considerable relief from his tormentors. During the two hours' tramp Piscator has occasion to check the ardor of the Enthusiast, whose feelings carry him away at the rate of five miles an hour. The day is warm, the sky cloudless, and the fish will not rise till evening,—with such sophistries—for does he not know that the finny tribe are not amenable to laws of reason—does the weight-carrying Piscator endeavor to reduce him to subordination.

The road lies up a canyon through which the stream discharging the lake flows, and, the top of the gorge reached, we know from the conformation of the ground that the end of our journey is not far distant. The Enthusiast in advance—he prides himself on an exhaustive knowledge of the dead languages—suddenly exclaims *θαλάσσια βαλασσο!* and points to a glint of silver through the dark cypresses. There lies the tiny lake, reflecting on its calm surface the varied greens of the dense forest which clothes all its circumference. Held in a *coupe* at the top of the mountain, the wooded peaks surround on their three sides its silent shores. There is no sign of life, no sound, not even a loon tracks with silver the dark brown water, here and there ruffled by a faint breath.

The hope that the breeze may freshen inspires even the Tyro with haste, and rods are put up and fly-hooks consulted, while the men cut fresh sweet-smelling *sapin* for our beds.

The condition of air and water must be nicely consulted in order to supply the most acceptable food to our prey; the day is clear and bright, but the water is high and therefore very brown; guiding ourselves accordingly, we furnish our casting lines with brown hackles, claret hackles, and green drakes. The Tyro has set his heart and fixed his hopes on a gorgeous combination of color, with peacock blue for its foundation, but representations being made to him that such a fly would shock the æsthetic tastes of any trout, and endanger the fishing over the whole lake, he is induced to substitute therefor a yellow bass fly. The Enthusiast wishes to start at once, but Piscator reminds him in quiet but earnest tones that 'man is a poor creature without his dinner,' and a hasty meal is therefore made. Then baskets, rods and nets are embarked on the rafts from which we are to fish, and we are poled out into the lake, now, alas, without a ripple from end to end. Fish come slowly at first; casting four lengths of line from the reel, and dropping his flies on the water with the delicacy of wind-blown thistle-down, Piscator scores a rise, and kills the first fish. With pardonable pride he signals 'first-blood,' to the no small discomforture of the Enthusiast who has just lost a fish by a too rapid strike. At set of sun each has put a scant dozen to his score—the Tyro has secured three rises and one fingerling. The fish are lying all over the lake, and seem to exhibit a most culpable indifference as to whether they sup or not. When the sun has disappeared behind the mountain they are somewhat more eager, and by the time that it is so dark that line and fly are scarcely visible, they are rising quite freely. In the mysterious twilight muttered malediction is heard from the raft of the Tyro, he has caught a fish, and, at the same time so successfully entangled his flies, that his fishing is over for the evening. It is in fact too dark to locate a rise, and as tea-time has manifestly arrived, the rafts are propelled at full raft-speed towards the camp. The progress becomes a wildly exciting race, and the rafts tear along at the rate of a mile an hour, while yells and choruses excite the raftsmen to prodigious efforts, and wake the silent spectral woods out of their accustomed gloom.

Eight minds concentrated on one idea, must produce an immediate and satisfying result, and supper is soon forthcoming. How shall we describe the *gout* of a fresh-caught trout to those who have never tasted the article until after it has passed days on ice? How coyly does the bacon withdraw itself from the sizzling frying pan! What a superfluous addition is milk to tea! What delicately nurtured *gourmet* re-

quires his plate washed! But tea is scarcely over before Piscator is heard inquiring 'what have you done with the fish? Go Tyro, count and pack them carefully.' A feeble remonstrance is met with such an outcry that the Tyro is fain to proceed at once to the slimy numeration of the prey which he has had so small a share in catching. 'Seven dozen and six, Master Piscator, including the two dozen which we have devoured this evening; as to weight, they average half a pound, and there are two or three over a pound.' Piscator finds the result unsatisfactory, and declares that we will proceed on the morrow to another lake—that the water will be lower there, and we may expect a better haul. So pipes are lighted, logs thrown on the fire, and blankets unrolled. Conversation turns on the nature and attributes of the True Fisherman, and Piscator enumerates, for the benefit of the Tyro, the following Canons, which would serve to indicate that almost perfect being.

I.—The True Fisherman is an enthusiastic lover of nature at all times and seasons, storm or calm, forest, lake and stream, 'the dreaming maiden morn,' the holy stillness of the forest midnight, every whispered harmony of nature reaches his soul and finds an answering chord there.

II.—He must be prepared, aye eager, to brave all difficulties, dangers, and discomforts in the pursuit of his gentle pastime.

III.—He is also a philosopher—simple-minded and content with what Providence pleases to send him—disturbed by no want of sport—never unduly elated by good fortune—a man of few wants and a companion to himself.

The corollary that he must be a smoker, was added without a dissentient voice.

IV.—He takes the most tender and motherly care of his fish—kills when caught, packs in the best manner, and exercises a watchful solicitude over them, from the time they leave the water till they turn up their tails in the frying pan.

V.—Butchery is far from his gentle nature, and he *never* kills a fish that he cannot make use of.

These are passed unanimously—Tyro's protest and occasionally adverse note having of course no weight. It has now waxed late, and, after a last look at the clear and starlit sky, we lie back on our *sapin* couches, and soon the camp is as still as the dark pines that surround it.

Half-past four! Sun up soon! Turn out! and so we do, shivering in the morning mist, while the Tyro is left snoring behind. We might almost have followed his example for the sport that rewards us. Only a paltry three dozen respond to the call of our careful and conscientious whipping, and when the sun tops the mountain and shines down bright and cloudless, the fish cease rising entirely.

Nothing for it but breakfast, and then off to the other lake; so nine o'clock sees us, packs on backs once more, wending our way in Indian file along the trail. The lake we are making for is still smaller than the one we have left, but a large stream of water flows in and out of it, and the fish are larger, and more plentiful. Therefore hopes are high when the little sheet of water is sighted, and rods are hurriedly fitted to take advantage of the breeze which is coloring the whole surface of the lake steel blue. The luck has certainly changed, and the fisherman's enthusiasm lights up even the eye of the Tyro as he finds not a few fish falling to his share. Piscator shouts to the other rafts that he is doing good work with a Jock Scott—that bane of the salmon's and trout's existence—and Jock Scotts are immediately put on with gratifying results. The afternoon's and evening's catch is twenty-three dozen, and the fish average about two-thirds of a pound. There are several of a pound and a quarter, and a couple over that weight,—these being as large as are ever taken out of the lakes.

The fishermen return to a well-earned supper, and pipes, songs, and stories last far into the night. Piscator quotes freely from his great master, Izaak Walton, and as he rolls himself in his blanket preparatory to dropping off to sleep we hear him murmuring:

"All pleasures but the angler's bring
I' the tail, Repentance like a sting."

W. H. B.

Our Wallet.

(Written for 'Varsity).

IMITATIONS OF HORACE.

BY O. A. N.

(Ode X. Bk. I.)

Quick-silvery god, of elocution lord,
Artful inventor-of the graceful lyre,
Due laud to thee would this my lay accord—
Merry rogue-thief than whom was never slyer—

Apollo robbed, enraged, and threatening thee,
Himself of *quiver* lightened, laughed to see!

(Ode XI. Bk. 1.)

I.

O, do not, Leuconoe, look—
It is not well that you should know—
Leave it hid in Fatal book
How full, or far, life's stream shall flow.

II.

Wiser were we never to demur,
But patient wait whatever can occur.

III.

What though than this that hurls the waves on rocky coast,
Know no more winters we!—of *this*, then, make the most.

IV.

Be wiser: quaff off your wines: and check Hope's strife,
Or shape it to the shortness of your life.

V.

Hark, while we talk, how envious Time's wings hum!
Seize on to-day—to-morrow has not come.

(Ode XIII. Bk. 1.)

I.

When you commend my rival's rosy neck,
Lauding the hue

Of his waxen arms,

My heart's indignant throb 'twould hardly check
To—Lydia,—view

Unequaled Lydia's charms!

My mind's ill-ease—my cheeks' so changeful hue—
Un-bidden tears—prove love me pierces through.

II.

I writhe with wrath to see white shoulders stained
With kisses' traces, proofs of triumphs gained
In wine-waked war—of wits well-nigh bereft,
See I your lips bear marks by *his* teeth left!

III.

Be warned—hope not for constancy in him—
(Beast! that, let taste, imagines he may eat!)—
Who wounds, inhuman, those soft kisses sweet,
That thus with Venus-given nectar brim.

IV.

Ah, more than triple bliss have they
Whom wedlock so unites
That strife not till their latest day
Away affection frights!

(From Ode XIV. Bk. 1.)

'Oh ship, new waves will bear you back to sea;
Oft seem such 'waves' my memories to me.

Oct. 22nd, 1883.

* *

'Yes,' said the impecunious student, 'I made my tailor knock off five dollars on the price of the suit before I ordered it. I thought it was better not to owe so much money; and I guess he finally came to look at it in a similar light. He doubtless made up his mind that it would be better to lose \$45 than \$50.'

* *

A Freshy writes us inquiring why the patron saint of Trinity College should be St. Dude.

* *

Professor to class in surgery: 'The right leg of the patient, as you see, is shorter than the left, in consequence of which he limps. Now, what would you do in a case of this kind?' Bright student: 'Limp, too.'

Communications.

CO-EDUCATION—CONCLUSION OF EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

Dr. Wilson has an idea. That idea is of an annex to be built and maintained by the province. He also has an idea, which he frequently

expresses, of the poverty of University College. A strange way of remedying the evil surely, to burden the province with the expense of building and maintaining an additional institution! I say 'maintaining' advisedly, for it seems quite idle for Dr. Wilson to propose that separate lectures should be given in the annex by the present staff of professors of University College. If the Doctor really means that this could be done, why does he bemoan the excess of work which certain professors are now supposed to be burdened with? Lectures in an annex would undoubtedly necessitate additional professors and additional expense, or else there must have been a sad waste of teaching power and revenue during all these years, in connection with the staff of University College. But the idea of an annex is not sufficient for the Doctor, he must have a precedent, and an English precedent, too, by all means. He cites the cases of Oxford and Cambridge. It is rather remarkable, is it not, that in his search he should have entirely overlooked University College, London, especially as this is the institution after which our own is modelled? This college has long been open to women, who constitute about one-third of the entire number of matriculated students. The separate lecture system was at first pursued here, but its obvious disadvantages led to the ultimate union of the classes, and recent experience has shown the change to be on the whole advantageous to both teachers and students. I have moreover, shown by unimpeachable testimony that the fears for the morals of the students, upon which the plea for an annex is based, are entirely groundless. Further conclusive evidence of the same fact is herewith submitted.

'Observation has failed to detect any symptoms of any loss of the distinctive womanly qualities so highly prized. . . . Since the admission of women the whole tone of the University has greatly improved.'—PRESIDENT WHITE, Cornell University.

'We have had sixteen years of radical co-education without a whisper of scandal.'—PRESIDENT CANFIELD, University of Kansas.

'After an experience of ten years in large college classes, I am more than convinced of the advantages of co-education.'—PRESIDENT BASCOM, University of Wisconsin.

'Our chapel and class-room and lecture hall are brightened and humanized by the daily presence of the finer half of humanity.'—PRESIDENT WARREN, Boston University.

'On no occasion whatever has discipline been made necessary by the association of the sexes.'—The PRESIDENT of Butler University, Indiana.

'We have never had, in an experience of twenty years, the first case of immorality arising from co-education. . . . The influence on both sexes is good.'—PRESIDENT ANDERSON, Chicago University.

'Discipline has been far easier than under the separation system, and the moral tone more healthful. With nearly forty years experience I am year by year reinforced in my judgment of the value of co-education.'—PRESIDENT PICKARD, University of Iowa.

'I urge upon colleges the wisdom, the expediency, and the duty of opening their doors to all earnest seekers after knowledge without regard to sex.'—PRESIDENT BARNARD, Columbia College.

Testimony no less explicit is given by the officials of the University of Mississippi, St. Lawrence University, Middletown University and Antioch College. Similar evidence from Oberlin College and the University of Michigan has been already cited. Every college where it was known that the system of co-education has been adopted, has been applied to for its experience, and in every case exceedingly favorable reports have been received.

I submit, therefore, Mr. Editor, in concluding my letters on this subject, that I have fully proved the charge I have made against Dr. Wilson and the Council of University College, namely, that their action in excluding young woman from the privileges of the College is to the last degree unjust and unreasonable.

Very truly yours,

PICKERING COLLEGE, Oct. 24, 1883.

A. STEVENSON.

PRINCIPAL GRANT AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

SIR,—Many of the friends of University College feel that Principal Grant has not fully considered the exact position of their college and its claims as put by Vice-Chancellor Mulock in his convocation address last June. Principal Grant thinks that University College should appeal to the public, as does Queen's or Victoria or Trinity. These latter colleges have constituencies that 'believe in them.' University College should create for itself such a constituency, and appeal to it instead of asking 'that the Government should give all the money that may be required by it.' Are the conditions similar? If so, Principal Grant is right. If not, he should reconsider the position taken by him as representative of the so-called denominational colleges. I think he fails to put correctly the argument. Vice-Chancellor Mulock did not

argue that 'the various denominations support Queen's, Victoria, Trinity, and therefore the Province should support University College.' Mr. Mulock knows too well the relations between 'because' and 'therefore' to be guilty of so inconsequential an argument as is attributed to him. Consider fairly the position of the colleges. Several of the churches have thought it desirable to have a University associated with and subject more or less to their control. They have sought to work out in their own way their own educational theories and aspirations, and have established Colleges and Universities for that purpose. These institutions are either a part of Church machinery, governed and operated by their respective churches, or to the extent to which they are not controlled by the Church as such, they are self-controlled, i.e., are self-governing bodies. Each has its own or its Church's aims, is striving after its own or its Church's ideals, and is the expression and development of those religious sections of the people who called it into existence. It appeals properly to its own constituency. Now, just as each denomination has sought to work out its own educational aspirations, so the people of the Province, speaking through many Parliaments and many Governments, under the old *regime* as under the new, have expressed their determination that there shall be a State college, subject to, controlled by, and carrying out the aims of the State.

As the expression of this 'high purpose,' as it is termed in one Act, University College exists. The State is its parent—says by Act of Parliament, you are mine; you are not, your own, you may not do as you or your local friends in Toronto may wish, but as the Province wishes. Your graduates as such shall not control your affairs. You are a piece of State machinery, just as the Public Schools are, as the Model Farm, as the School of Practical Science, as the Crown Lands, or Public Works Department is. A Minister of State is in control. He appoints professors, he appropriates the money that is yearly spent, his officer controls every dollar. Till lately the graduates were absolutely excluded from any voice whatever in the management. Now they elect some senators. Now, by Act of Parliament they may meet and discuss University questions and express their opinion to the Senate, but neither Senate nor graduates have any control except as specifically authorized by the Minister of Education, under the conjuring formula of 'the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.' The College and its effects, its endowments, its apparatus, its library are the property of the Government. The gifts of benefactors would (when made), become the property of the Government also. In short, the Government says 'University College is ours.' Principal Grant says, 'True! but you the Government shall not support it unless as part of a well considered scheme by which other colleges are to be aided.' The Government may control it, but you, its special friends, must stimulate your own and the chivalrous self-sacrifice of others. Government may handle its money, but some one else must supply it. Government may appoint its professors, but whether the graduates may approve or not they must endow the chairs. Will Principal Grant exclude himself and the trustees from the control of Queen's, and then ask his and their friends to open the purse? He says that 'Government interference, patronage or subsidies' are not needed. As well say that Government interference is not necessary in the general school system of the Province or in the proper maintenance of one of its own Departments. How shall Government be excluded from interference with its own work?

Private citizens may and do approve of the work done by University College under the Government. They may approve of many acts of Government in other departments than that of Education, but it is not the custom either as to University College or any other Government institution, whether college, school, asylum, prison, or charity, for the private citizen to come to the rescue with his purse. Is not Government proprietorship incompatible with private benefaction? With what propriety can Mr. Mulock say to the graduates of Toronto University, Give money to the Government to enable them to put the College and University on a proper footing. Such an appeal is very different from Queen's or Victoria or Trinity saying to their friends, Give us money in order that we may carry out aims which we have in common with yourselves.

Given then the fact that more money is needed to carry out a matter of State policy, will Principal Grant fairly, as he always does, indicate what is the particular constituency to which appeal can properly be made? Perhaps he will say, "Cut adrift from Government and appeal to the country as we do, upon the merits of our work." Possibly that would be the wisest course, but University College is of herself powerless to take that or any other course. Personally, I believe that if the College were self-governing, the stream of private benefaction would soon flow towards University College in copious and vivifying streams; but the point sought at present to be emphasized is that, given Government control, there must be adequate Government support, since, by reason of that control, the College is not in a position to get support elsewhere. Given self-control, voluntary effort then

becomes possible. Not from any love of controversy, but in order to hear this view of the question fairly met, many friends would like to hear again from Principal Grant, because from him they can rely upon an honest endeavour to appreciate the position of a college other than his own.

Toronto, Oct. 25.

UNIVERSITAS.

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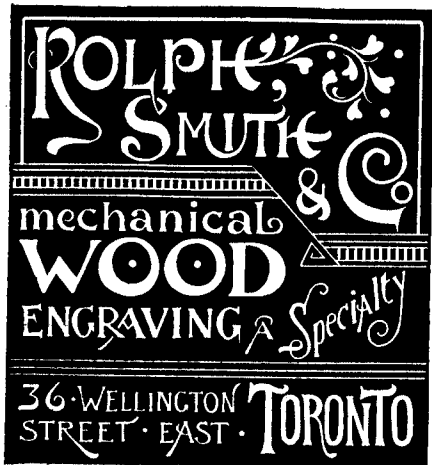
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