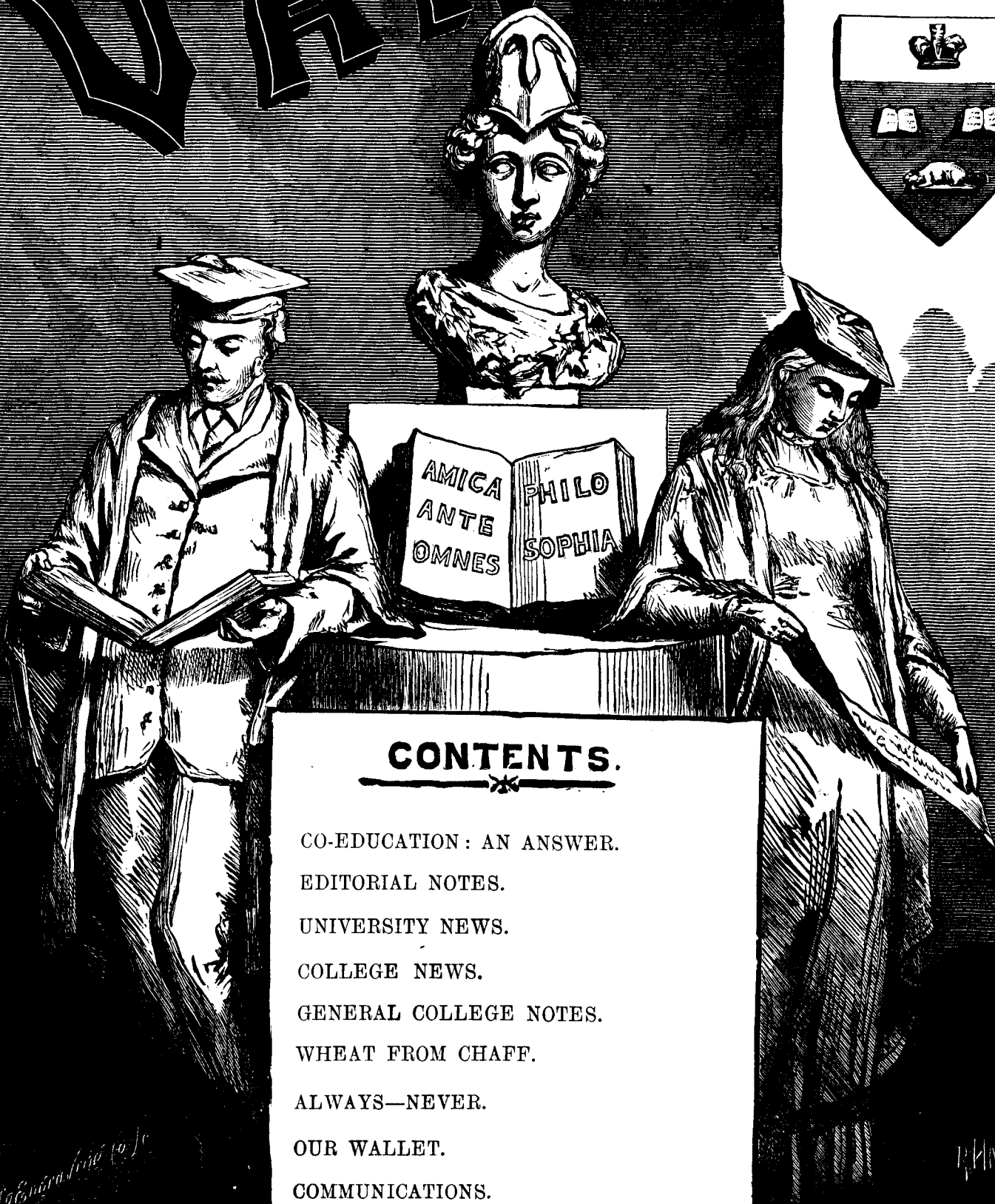


THE UNIVERSITY



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University of Toronto, March 22, 1884.

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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. IV. No. 22.

Mar. 22, 1884.

Price 10 cents.

CO-EDUCATION: AN ANSWER.

We publish this week two letters written in criticism of our editorial of last issue on co-education, one by Mr. Wm. Houston, who first intimated his views on this subject in our pages some four years ago, and the other by a gentleman who has given us of late every opportunity to know his views clearly and unambiguously. We will refer to these letters in order. Mr. Houston slightly misrepresents the position we attempted to make plain in the article referred to. We do not think we have ever said a word that could by the strictest adverse interpretation, be understood as in opposition to the claims of women to higher education. If we have appeared to confuse the two questions of higher education and co-education, it was unconsciously done. We have recognized, and endeavored to insist upon, the radical distinction between them, and are as much in favor of one as we are in opposition to the other. Our article of last week was intended to show that the recent resolution in favor of co-education in University College was grounded on exaggerated argument unopposed; that that resolution was recognized as only a makeshift provision to meet present demands, and was not adopted as founded on conviction in favor of co-education, and that even in the argument necessary for this change, positions were taken which were false and unintelligible. That we are wrong on our opinion, we think our critics do not show. The possibility of any satisfactory substitute for the proposed innovation was never seriously suggested; that, if such had been the case, it would have been at any rate fairly received, Mr. Houston seems to admit. His letter, though obviously meant to be a criticism of our views expressed last week, is not directed against us. We object to being saddled with any possible argument based on the small number of women likely to take advantage of the training of University College. This point has been insisted upon, but not by us. We have spoken of systems and principles, and we recognize no difference between the position and claims of five women and of five hundred, so far as the question under consideration is concerned. With the rest of Mr. Houston's letter we in the main agree. It is an apologetic explanation of the reasons for an innovation founded more on policy than on popularity.

Mr. Stevenson's letter is of a different style. We recommend its perusal, as showing the mode of argument in which many of his way of thinking have of late indulged. It is an attack upon us with a peculiar weapon, whose force is derived from a venomous mixture of insolent sarcasm and bad taste. Some of his insinuations, however roughly expressed, are worthy of refutation.

Attention is mildly called to our indulging in 'our usual inconsistency and more than our usual exaggeration.' We are triumphantly fronted with former statements of the 'VARSITY in favor of co-education pure and simple. We are sorry for this, —sorry for all past errors of the 'VARSITY. But we do not feel ourselves haunted by the ghosts of neglected and forgotten opinions, as we probably should. We acknowledge that the 'VARSITY was once a convert to the co-educationist view. We could show this, if necessary, from stronger statements even than Mr. Stevenson recalls; and that without indulging in the tempting sin of misquotation, which he deliberately goes out of his way to do. But to accuse us of an inconsistency and change of opinion on the ground of departure from the standpoint of the 'VARSITY of former years, is to show a narrow and unusual

view of the ethics of journalism. The 'VARSITY does not assume to be an oracle of infallible and unchangeable authority; it attempts to mirror faithfully the opinions of University men on University questions. Much less do we consider the object of our existence to be the upholding of co-educationist views. If we differ from those who have occupied the editorial chair before us, we are not responsible for their opinions, nor bound to their policy. The value and usefulness of the University press depends, not upon its past history, but upon its adaptability to the present. And whatever the opinions of past editors of the 'VARSITY may have been, we think our own opinion has for some time been clearly understood. We are accused of the 'grossest inconsistency' in saying that we long ago stated our position in regard to the question of Co-Education. We would call Mr. Stevenson's attention to several articles which appeared at different times during last year, were it not that we are assured that he can supply our 'shortness of memory' by reference to our back files. We did 'long ago state our position in this regard,' and to this position we now more firmly adhere.

We said that 'Co-educationists have to a large extent abandoned abstraction and taken to statistics.' And we repeat that this is the case—and that in their appeal to statistics they have been unfortunate. Mr. Stevenson seems to labor under the illusion that co-education is the normal character of University and College life. We hold it to be an innovation requiring proof of its advisability. That proof we are offered in the form of the results of experiments—logical verification! The alleged verifications we have given our reasons for rejecting, as incomplete and unsatisfactory. Mr. Stevenson puts himself in the position of Galileo. Dr. Wilson, ourselves, and others, are the ignorant opponents of natural law. In one respect our positions are reversed. Galileo overcame his opponents, the 'learned doctors,' by philosophic argument, not by vulgar abuse.

'With our usual inconsistency and more than our usual exaggeration,' we referred to the practical financial difficulty. Mr. Stevenson says we indulge in 'buncombe,' and that the sum of four hundred dollars will be ample to cover the cost of necessary changes. We do not know by whom he was 'deluded' into the adoption of these figures. Our information was obtained from a source we considered comparatively reliable—from those who will have to pay the bills; and we believe there is a practical difficulty to be got rid of, at considerable expense.

Our readers are appealed to in opposition to our 'gratuitous assertions.' For a consideration and comparison of our views and those we oppose, we are only too pleased to submit to the judgment of our subscribers and supporters.

We turn with relief to Dr. Wilson's calm and, we believe, sound statement of the case, in an open letter addressed to the Minister of Education. In one short sentence quoted from another high authority, is summed up an arraignment of the weakness of the co-education position:—'For the Collegiate education of the two sexes together there is but one respectable argument, namely, Poverty!' This has been the all-prevailing argument with our Legislature. There is a deep and rational earnestness and foresight in these remarks of Dr. Wilson:—'After so much has been accomplished (in our educational system) in all other respects as the results of wise liberality and with the hearty approval of the people, it will be a just cause of regret if the still unaccomplished object of the higher education of women is attempted to be carried out on a system of compromise and acknowledged inefficiency, from a reluctance to

extend to it the same reasonable expenditure as has been ungrudgingly approved of in every other branch.' And that Dr. Wilson, while entering a calm and reasonable protest, is not desirous of acting the part of an obstructionist in any way, is shown in the closing sentence of his letter:—'Having thus fulfilled my duty in endeavoring to lay the case clearly before you, I have only to add, that whatever the Government or the Legislature shall determine, it will be my earnest endeavor to carry out with all possible efficiency.'

Editorial Notes.

The joint Year Book committee held its first meeting on Thursday, and discussed the project generally. It was decided that the most favorable time for issuing the volume will be at the beginning of the College term, and with a view to publication after midsummer the Committee intends at once to appoint its several departments amongst those best fitted to attend to them. The work will then be done during the vacation, and will be ready for the printer if possible by October 1st.

Some further ideas on the Modern Language question will be found in a letter signed X. Y. Z., and published in another column. Our correspondent is inclined to lay to the charge of the curriculum the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and believes that a change in the specified books would be followed by a material improvement in other ways. Those who have discussed the question seem nearly unanimous in the opinion that there is need and room for change. Of the manner of effecting it there are divers opinions, which, if put into practice, would revolutionize the study of the Modern Languages in the University. It is clearly the duty of the Senate to carefully enquire into the needs of the case, and to apply the proper remedies.

A deputation from the Executive Committee of Convocation waited on the Attorney-General last Tuesday for the purpose of presenting the memorial of Convocation in favor of additional University endowment. From the hopes to be gathered from Mr. Mowat's reception of the memorial, the motions and remarks touching this matter in the House, and the known opinions of many of the members, there is no doubt that this question will be discussed at the beginning of next session. There is now no possibility of action this year. That the matter may be thoroughly understood, all correspondence has been moved for, and will soon be in the hands of the members of the House.

We understand that the Forum, which was organized two years ago by the members of the first and second years, is now defunct. How far this was owing to the recent changes in the mode of procedure of the Literary Society we cannot say, but doubtless, under the present arrangement, 'Forensic' debaters find the atmosphere of that institution more congenial to their tastes than hitherto. The changes in the constitution were to all intents and purposes an approximation to the forms of the Forum, and to it the introducers of the new scheme were largely indebted for their inspiration. While, however, we believe that the Literary Society is now performing, pretty satisfactorily, the work of both institutions, yet we think it advisable in the interests of University College, that some junior organization should exist among the students of the first and second years. The presence of seniors is doubtless embarrassing, and a society where the new men could express themselves without reserve is, practically, a necessity. We hope to see this important adjunct to the Literary Society revived next year.

The opinions expressed in Mr. Edwards' letter with regard to the desirability of change in the *status* of our degree of LL.

D., coincide with our own in the main. We have indicated very plainly our objections to the present system and the desirable direction of change. And Mr. Edwards thus forcibly formulates his objections:—'The system is wrong because it offers a degree, which is throughout the world accepted as a mark of eminent scholarship or ability, and which usually accompanies mature years, to the successful writer of a couple of theses, who at the time of competing has probably done nothing to distinguish himself, and who may or may not afterwards prove himself worthy of his honors, and because it practically excludes those of her children whom the University would be proud to honor, but whose busy, useful lives leave no time for such idle work as writing theses.' In connexion with the last suggestive statement in this quotation, we would insist that we have never intended to make an attack upon any of our Doctors of Law individually. But we believe we were correct in assuming that a degree of supposedly so high a character habitually and necessarily granted to those whose lack of avocation leaves time for 'the idle work of writing theses,' could not represent the ability of our University men. If, as regards the past, we are wrong in this assumption, we will be glad to know that a better state of things than what we would expect to be the natural and normal one, does really exist. With regard to confining the degree of LL. D. to our own graduates, this is a question we have not yet considered sufficiently to state a definite opinion about.

University News.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The regular weekly meeting of the Society was held on Friday evening last, the President in the chair. It being nomination night there was an unusually large attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, approved and signed.

The Rule of Order requiring Notices of Motion to be given having been suspended, that portion of the Report of the House Committee referring to periodicals was reconsidered. The following papers were struck off: *Toronto Truth*, the *War Cry*, *The Judge*, and *The Atheneum*. The following were added: *The School Supplement*, *The Mathematical Visitor*, *Puck*, and *The Boston Literary World*. Several proposals to place certain Canadian weeklies on the list were lost.

The nomination of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. Mr. Alfred Baker, M.A., rose, amid great applause, and in most eloquent terms nominated the Rev. Father Teefy, M.A., of St. Michael's College, as President for the coming year. Mr. Baker spoke at considerable length, and mentioned the various qualities necessary in one aspiring to the position of President of the Literary Society, and pointed out how admirably the Rev. Father Teefy fulfilled all the many and exacting requirements which he enumerated.

On arising to reply, Rev. Father Teefy was accorded a right royal welcome, which plainly showed that the Society appreciated and endorsed the unanimous choice of both parties, a fact which must have been most gratifying to the rev. gentleman. Rev. Father Teefy thanked the Society for the honor they had conferred upon him by choosing him to fill the Presidential chair. He referred with satisfaction to the fact that St. Michael's College was affiliated with the Provincial University, and that the members of the Literary Society had shown such a feeling of liberality and good-will towards that institution—always loyal to the University—by selecting him as their President for the coming year. Rev. Father Teefy concluded his speech by assuring the Society that the Roman collar which he wore, and which he was proud to wear, would never, as far as he was concerned, displace the University gown,—a remark which drew forth the heartiest applause.

Mr. J. Mackay, B.A., nominated the retiring President, Prof. R. Ramsay Wright, and paid him a most deserved tribute; testifying to the great acceptance with which he had filled the chair during the past year, and to the great interest he had shown in the society.

Prof. Wright briefly replied, and congratulated the society upon the fortunate choice of a successor it had made, and with-

drew in favour of Rev. Father Teefy, who was thereupon declared elected President by acclamation.

The other nominations were as follows:

1st Vice-President—Mr. D. Mackay, by Mr. T. C. Robinette.

Mr. S. A. Henderson, by Mr. R. J. Leslie.

2nd Vice-President—Mr. J. F. Edgar, by Mr. G. F. Cane.

Mr. J. D. Graham, by Mr. L. P. Duff.

3rd Vice-President—Mr. J. Crawford, by Mr. Jas. Ross.

Mr. J. S. McLean, by Mr. J. Cosgrove.

Recording Sec'y—Mr. W. M. Logan, by Mr. J. McGillivray.

Mr. M. S. Mercer, by Mr. E. S. Wigle.

Treasurer—Mr. D. J. MacMurchy, by Mr. L. P. Duff.

Mr. J. P. Hatton, by Mr. A. H. Young.

Curator—Mr. J. Short, by Mr. S. W. Broad.

Mr. A. B. Thompson, by Mr. J. A. Collins.

Corresp'g Sec'y—Mr. J. A. V. Preston, by Mr. J. G. Holmes.

Mr. F. H. Sykes, by Mr. H. E. Irwin.

Sec'y of Committee—Mr. G. A. Féré, by Mr. G. W. Holmes.

Mr. F. B. Hodgins, by Mr. W. H. Irving.

Councillors—4th Year: Mr. W. C. Chisholm, by Mr. J. McG. Young.

Mr. R. A. Thompson, by Mr. G. Hunter.

3rd Year: Mr. W. P. McKeown, by Mr. F. J. Roche.

Mr. R. Baldwin, by Mr. J. H. Bôwes.

Mr. W. P. Mustard, by Mr. J. M. Duncan.

Mr. Colin Fraser, by Mr. D. Mackay.

2nd Year: Mr. A. H. O'Brien, by Mr. J. M. Baldwin.

Mr. J. A. McMillan, by Mr. G. H. Needler.

Mr. R. A. McArthur, by Mr. T. Mulvey.

Mr. A. W. Stratton, by Mr. T. Marshall.

The President reported verbally that it had been found impossible to secure either Mr. Matthew Arnold, or Dr. Goldwin Smith, as had been hoped, to deliver lectures under the auspices of the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary read a communication from the College Council approving of certain amendments to the Constitution. Mr. McGillivray also reported that Mr. J. M. Buchan, M.A., was unable to serve on the Committee appointed to examine the Essays, and stated that Prof. Hutton had kindly consented to act in his place.

Mr. J. G. Holmes moved, seconded by Mr. E. S. Wigle, that a prize be given to Mr. F. B. Hodgins for his College song. Carried.

Messrs. J. Kyles and J. A. Collins were appointed auditors for the coming year.

Mr. G. W. Holmes reported that the smaller societies were favorable to Mr. W. P. McKenzie's Amalgamation scheme. The report suggested that a committee be appointed to consider the question fully, and devise a plan to be submitted next October. The following committee were named, with power to add to its number: Messrs. A. J. McLeod, H. B. Witton, A. H. Young, F. H. Sykes, J. J. Mackenzie, R. A. Thompson, Jas. Ross, S. A. Henderson and A. B. Thompson.

The Society then adjourned.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The last meeting of this society for the term was held in Moss Hall on Tuesday evening, the President presiding. After the ordinary business had been disposed of, Mr. W. H. Smith read a German essay, descriptive of a trip to New York. Although the essayist disappointed his audience in getting only as far as Oswego, it must be said that the production was well worthy of the gentleman who wrote it. Mr. Féré then read a selection by Johann Gleim, which eulogizes Frederick the Great, and is usually printed with Freitag's work on that monarch. The Club was then favored with an essay written by Mr. C. F. Durand, and read for him by Mr. W. H. Smith. We believe this is the first time the Club has had the pleasure of hearing an essay from a Natural Science man, and it would be glad to have the opportunity of doing so more frequently. The programme was brought to a close by a reading from Mr. Sykes, after which the main business of the evening—the election of officers for next year—was taken up. The result of the ballot was as follows:—President, F. H. Sykes; Vice-President, A. H. Young; Secretary, G. A. Féré; Councillors, 3rd year, H. J. Hamilton; 2nd year, A. H. Chamberlain; 1st year, N. Kent. It was then moved that the President elect take the chair, after which a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee, and especially to the Honorary President and President, was carried unanimously. Mr. Robinette

briefly responded, and, in the course of his remarks, urged members to try to get among foreigners, with a view to learning to speak their language. Mr. Wetham, the first Secretary of the Club, followed with some very practical suggestions, which it would be well for the new Committee to act upon. After Messrs. Smith and Sproule had praised the Club, the meeting broke up with singing 'Auld Lang Syne,' accompanied with the traditional hand-shaking. Thus closed one of the most successful years the institution has known, as is shown by the increased attendance at the meetings in general, but especially at the English meetings, at which several of Shakespeare's plays have been studied. There has also been improvement in the programmes for French and German nights, but it will not do to rest content with it. Something is needed to draw out *all* the Modern men, something that will make them feel that two hours a week at the M. L. C. are *not* lost time, and that will really make the Club what it purports to be—an institution in which knowledge shall be gained that cannot be obtained at lectures as they are now given.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

This society held a meeting on Tuesday evening, the President in the chair.

The programme of the evening consisted of the presentation of a symposium on the Silurian formation in Canada. Mr. Dewar gave a description of the constituent rocks of the Potsdam, Califerous and Chazy formations, while Mr. Brant designated the character of the fossiliferous remains found in those strata. Mr. Laing explained the nature and geographical range of the Trenton, Utica and Hudson River series of strata, showing their connection with the same strata outside of the Canadian border.

Mr. Walmsley in a humorous style recounted the various sorts of rocks found in the Medina, Clinton, Niagara and Guelph formations.

The interest in the programme was lessened on account of the absence of rock and fossil specimens, as well as geological maps. Nominations for officers for the ensuing year were made.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

The following are the names of the new Sports Committee:—President—D. C. Little; Sec. Treas.—H. B. Cronyn; Committee—4th year—R. G. McDonald, R. J. Duff, F. H. Sykes; 3rd year—J. N. McKendrick, G. A. H. Scott, A. D. Crooks; 2nd year—R. E. Brown, A. G. Smith, J. S. McLean.

The Committee met last Thursday and drew up the necessary conditions about competitions, etc., which have been sent down to McGill; so we may hope to have everything arranged in a short time for a successful Intercollegiate meeting next fall.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.

The regular Prayer Meeting was held this week in Moss Hall on Wednesday afternoon. About the usual number of students was present. After the opening exercises, Mr. N. H. Russell read part of the 37th Psalm, and selected for the consideration of the members present 11 Timothy i. and 12th verse, 'I know whom I believed.' The Christian's life is not selfish but full of activity and good works. It is only worldly sophistry that plans out a life of inaction. But in whatever we are engaged there is one thing that should characterise us, and that is full confidence in Christ. There are many reasons for this. We should confide in Him because of His ability and desire to be our benefactor. But more, we *owe* this at least to Him on account of His marvellous goodness to us. And it has often been that the sublime confidence of the Christian has induced many men to likewise repose their trust in Him. To confide in Him is something that each of us should do because it is our exalted privilege.

Mr. Sale considered this verse as a test passage whereby we can try our genuineness. We can only use Paul's words providing we have experienced the new birth. If we ourselves are not Christ's we can never lead others to Him, for the blind can not lead the blind.

Mr. McKenzie remarked that many have not a confidence in Christ. To these our duty is very clear. It is to present and leave with them the word of God, for we know that the Gospel itself is the power of God unto salvation.

Next Wednesday afternoon the Rev. Mr. Thomas is expected to address the meeting, and it is hoped the attendance will be very large.

QUICQUID AGUNT.

The fourth year Metaphysics had their picture taken last Friday week, but the proofs not being successful, they sat again yesterday.

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited—no cards.

Some of the Science lectures terminate next week.

The Queen's Own drilled in Convocation Hall, on Tuesday afternoon; Lieut. Acheson in command.

There have been since last October a series of interesting communications in the *Markham Economist*, from a Toronto correspondent, on University College and its Professors, Society, &c. The last was a well written letter on Professor Young, and was copied into Friday's *World*.

The General Committee of the Literary Society also had their pictures taken yesterday.

Elections continue quiet. This will be perhaps the quietest that has ever been held within the experience of the oldest inhabitant.

What has been done with the College year book?

And also the University Club?

Who can find the resemblance between the cut of Sir Arthur Peel in the *Graphic*, and the one in the *Toronto Advertiser*.

ROTTEN ROW.

The Fourth year had their graduating picture taken last Friday very satisfactorily, at Bruce's.

Mr. J. B. Hughes, Waterloo, paid a visit to the Residence, on Wednesday.

Rev. G. M. Wrong, B.A., conducted the weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

Would the gentleman who plays the guitar mind giving 'Home Sweet Home' the three months' hoist.

PERSONALS.

We notice the name of C. W. Gordon, B.A., figuring prominently in musical circles at Chatham.

A. H. Gross, B. A., Whitby, was in town for a few days this week.

General College Notes.

Yale is to have an illustrated paper.

Yale's athletic grounds contain thirty-nine acres.

Tuition has been raised from \$75 to \$100 at Princeton.

A department of physical culture has been established at Cornell.

The University of Vermont has received a bequest of \$110,000.

The sum of \$1,200 has been subscribed towards building a *Beta Theta Pi* club house at Lake Chautauqua.—*Ex.*

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered a lecture on 'Big Blunders' to the students of Ann Arbor on Wednesday evening, 19th inst.

Of the 865 colleges in the United States, Pennsylvania has 27, New York 27, Massachusetts 7, New Jersey 4, Illinois 28, and Ohio 86.—*Ex.*

The largest observatory dome in the world is being made for the University of Virginia. It weighs ten tons, and measures forty-five feet at the base.

In the opinion of the *Dartmouth*, work done upon a college journal ought to be taken as an equivalent for a certain amount of class work in English.

Miss Alice Gardner, a distinguished Newham student, has just been elected, out of twenty candidates, men and women, to the Professorship of History, in Bedford College, London.—*Ex.*

The New Hampshire legislature has passed a bill granting \$5,000 per year to Dartmouth college, to be applied in aid of indigent students. This is the first money granted by the state to the institution for one hundred years.

A grand assault-at-arms was given by the students of Dalhousie University on Friday evening, Feb. 29. It was a great success. The gold and silver medals, which were won respectively by W. B. Taylor and A. Lewis, were presented by Lord Russell.

There are in attendance at the University of Michigan at present 3 from England, 2 from the Hawaiian Islands, 2 each from Japan,

Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and 1 from Costa Rica. There are 31 from Ontario, and students from 36 states and territories.

Harvard Annex has forty-eight girl undergraduates, whose average scholarship is higher than that of the young men now struggling with the University curriculum.—*Badger*.

The will of the late President H. E. Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Road, leaves the bulk of his property to his wife. At her death twenty twenty-thirds of it goes to the Lehigh University at Bethlehem which was built and liberally endowed by his father. The estate is estimated at over \$4,000,000. Lehigh University bids fair to be the wealthiest college in the country, outranking Columbia.

Out of a population of 25,000,000, England sends only 5,000 students to her two universities; Scotland, with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,500 university students; and Germany, with a population of 48,000,000, has 22,500 in her various universities. The New England States, with a population of 4,110,000, send 4,000 students to their eighteen colleges and universities.—*Argonaut*.

Some months ago, the scientific world was surprised at the appearance, in science journals, of discussions on the discovery of a practical solution to the cubic equation—a problem, the practical solution of which had baffled the leading mathematicians of all countries for hundreds of years. So startling was such a discovery, that even the deepest thinkers on the subject of the Theory of Equations, were skeptical as to the possibility of it, until a demonstration of the fact led to ultimate conviction. The discoverer of this solution is an alumnus of Wisconsin University.—*University Press*.

WHEAT FROM CHAFF.

II.

In Artemus Ward's writings we often come across many satirical and shrewd, though fair and genial, hits. For instance, speaking of the Shakers, he says: 'Here you air, all penned up by yourself, talkin' about the sins of a world you don't know nothin' of. Meanwhile said world continners to resolve round on her own axle-tree, onct in every 24 hours, subjick to the Constitution of the United States, and is a very pleasant place of residence.' It seems to me that the Shakers have as much sense in talking about the sins of a world they know nothing of, as have clergymen and straight-laced moralists in condemning the theatre *wholesale*, without ever having witnessed a play, or even set foot within a 'play-house,' as they contemptuously phrase it. The Mormons might have said to Artemus much the same as the 'Genial Showman' said to the Shakers, for Artemus' lecture on 'The Mormons,'—in which he referred to Salt Lake City as 'a second Sodom and Gomorrer, inhabited by as theivin' and unprincipled a set of retches as ever drew breth in eny spot on the globe' was written and delivered before he ever set foot inside the Territory of Utah. The following words, comic though they are, yet contain an undeniable truth, and show that their author was a keen observer of the signs of the times: "'Air you a preacher?" says the royal duke slitley sarcastical. "No sir. But I bleeve in morality. I likewise bleeve in Meetin' Houses. Show me a place where there isn't any Meetin' Houses and where preachers is never seen, and I'll show you a place where old hats air stuffed into broken windows: where the children air dirty and ragged; where gates have no hinges; where the wimmin air slipshod, and where maps of the devil's wildland air painted upon men's shirt-bosoms with tobacco-jooce! That's what I'll show you. Let us consider what the preachers do for us before we aboose 'em.'"

Mark Twain and Bret Harte are so well known that comment or quotation seem equally superfluous. Mark Twain is the more intensely comical of the two. He is more rollicking. Of Bret Harte an eminent critic has said: 'He is a man of few jokes but much humor,' about the best description ever given. Mark Twain's books of travel reveal him as something more than the mere humorist. He is a close observer. Nothing escapes him. His descriptions of Athens and its Acropolis; of Palestine and Egypt, are perfect specimens of word-painting. His books are not merely filled with comic pictures, but are veritable guide-books, embellished with side-notes and remarks by one upon whom nothing was lost, but who could appreciate the serious side of things, while keenly alive to the ridiculous. Mark Twain's Essay on 'The Awful German Language' is one of the best satires upon that jaw-breaking tongue ever penned. Any one who has attempted to master the intricacies of 'mein guten Leumd' will revel in Mark's description of the difficulties which surround its successful accomplishment.

Bret Harte is chiefly associated in our minds with San Francisco, and tales of Western life among the rough and uncultured dwellers at 'Poker Flat' and such districts. Even in these dissolute and vicious and seemingly irreclaimable characters there are good points which Bret Harte has noticed, and sketched for us. Bret Harte preached the gospel of charity and toleration under the garb of a rough miner. As the Rev. H. R. Haweis—an eminent Church clergyman—said of him: 'Bret Harte has a gospel, in spite of his protest to the contrary. He preaches it informally, but not the less effectually. It is the old gospel of Belief in Human Nature, which is to be found in the New Testament, and which has been forgotten by most modern Theologians. He preaches the virtue of the Publican, the purity of the Harlot, the loveliness of the Sinner.' This may appear to be rather strange gospel, but listen again: 'The author of the Christian religion, if I remember rightly, gave great offence by maintaining similar paradoxes, when, turning to the self-satisfied and respectable people of the day, He remarked: "Verily I say unto you, that the Publicans and the Harlots go into the kingdom of Heaven before you."' Those who have read Bret Harte closely and sympathetically will rejoice to read such an eloquent testimony in his behalf, and given by such a competent critic.

Such a criticism reminds one of Thackeray's generous and appropriate remarks on Addison. In one of his Lectures on the English Humorists, the author of 'Pendennis' said: 'He came, in that artificial age, and began to speak with his noble, natural voice. He came, the gentle satirist, who hit no unfair blow; the kind judge, who castigated only in smiling.' And again: 'Is the glory of heaven to be sung only by gentlemen in black coats? Must the truth be only expounded in gown and surplice, and out of those two vestments can nobody preach it? Commend me to this dear preacher without orders, this parson in the tye-wig.*'

*Tye wigs were worn only by the laity. Clergymen did not think it decent to appear except in a full-bottomed wig.

The humorous articles are no doubt intended as a set off against the heavy political thunder, and the severe and scathing criticisms of men and things which are so characteristic of our modern newspapers. The humorous column has now become almost part and parcel of the average paper, and the 'Funny man' has now a recognized position in the editorial sanctum. So that now the man who prepares the articles on 'Trade and Commerce' has not to rack and cudgel his brains in order to manufacture the funny articles that are to amuse the readers of the paper. The 'Funny man' is usually described as a lean, lanky, cadaverous, and very woe-begone style of person. One whose outward appearance would indicate that he was employed solely for the purpose of tackling the ugly customers who invade the sanctums—the Lightning Rod, the Book Agents and others of that ilk—or to write the obituary notices for the paper. Whatever may be the style of the 'Funny man's' external appearance, certain it is that his sketches are often highly amusing, and sometimes very true to nature. Those who read the accounts of the proceedings of the Lime Kiln Club will not have failed to notice the shrewd and incisive remarks made by the President—Bro. Gardner. Among the best known humorists of the day I would place Robt. J. Burdette, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*. Perhaps the best way of supporting my opinion of him would be by giving a specimen from one of his inimitable sketches. It contains more solid common sense and good advice to the square inch clothed in unique language, than, perhaps, any piece he has written. It is called 'Night Thoughts.' Burdette says: 'Don't judge a man by his clothes. Can you tell what the circus is going to be like by looking at the Italian sunset pictures on the fence? Do you value the turkey for its plumage? And isn't the skin of the mink the most, and indeed, the only valuable part of him? There be men, fair to look upon, who wander up and down this country, and sit in the coolest places on the hotel piazzas, who are arranged in fine linen and cardinal socks, and who have to hold their hand over their scarf-pin when they want to see the moonlight; who, unassisted and unprompted, do not possess the discretion to come in when it rains, and don't know enough to punch a hole in the snow with an umbrella—new, soft snow at that, without any crust on it. Now and then, son, before you are as old as Methuselah, you will meet a man who wears a hat that is worth twice as much as the head it covers. On the other hand, don't fall into the error of believing that all the goodness, and honesty, and intelligence in the world goes about in shreds and patches. We have seen the tramp dressed in worse rags than you could rake out of the family rag-bag, and more dirt and hair on him than would suffice to protect a horse, who would step up to the front door and demand three kinds of cake, half an applepie, and then

steal every movable thing in the yard, kill the dog, choke up the pump with sand, tramp on the pansy bed, and girdle the cherry trees, because he could not carry them away. Good clothes are never an infallible index to a man that is in them.'

The foregoing is one amongst many other good specimens of Mr. Burdette's style. It deals with two important mistakes very often made—that the possession of wealth indicates the possession of real, genuine work and ability; and that goodness always masquerades in rags, and invariably lies concealed under the seedy garments of the average tramp.

I trust that, in the few remarks I have made upon this question, I have succeeded in demonstrating the somewhat paradoxical proposition of obtaining wheat from chaff; and that the average American humor of to-day is worthy of more attention than most people are inclined to give it.

—ERIC.

ALWAYS—NEVER.

ALWAYS:—A Manual of Etiquette for the Guidance of either sex into the Empurpled Penetralia of Fashionable Life. By Mentor, author of 'Never.'

NEVER:—A Hand-book for the Uninitiated and Inexperienced Aspirants to Refined Society's Giddy Heights and Glittering Attainments.

DEAR VARSITY,—Some months ago you published a review of a little volume entitled 'Don't,' which little volume, I will venture to remind your readers, is a modest compendium of the rules and precepts which ought to govern us in conduct and speech. Grateful as we all were to the author of 'Don't,' for crystallizing into palpable black and white those 'unwritten laws' of fashion which permit us to be reasonably wicked but not the least vulgar, grateful, as I personally was to him, for this excellent and beautiful work, yet I could not but feel, and your readers could not but feel, that situations might arise when even 'Don't' would fail to point out a course of action, that, in fact, its author had merely indicated, sketched and hinted, rather than written an exhaustive treatise on this fertile and interesting subject.

I am, therefore, much pleased (and you will be much pleased) to learn that the volumes above named have been published as supplemental to 'Don't,' and are worthy of their predecessor; that under the protecting wing of the directions contained therein, the trembling neophyte can fearlessly proceed into the very *sanctum sanctorum* of high life. That the man who studies diligently these hand-books, who makes them his companion, friend and adviser, will not be without his reward, nay, will reap a seven-fold guerdon, and may look back on his dead past and say, in the words of A. Ward, 'When I sirvay my hog-bristled, kallow daze, I am farely appawled. Thank the Lord, I have *ettyketed* into something like bald-headed pollish in my old age.'

And now permit me to lay before you a few specimen jewels from the riches of these mines. But, reader, be not content with these. Toil and delve, toil and delve. Other and fairer gems lie within thy very grasp.

Callers, make the following your own. I print without comment.

'Always, if a gentleman, have something unobtrusively elegant in the way of a visiting card. Glaring business cards, variety actresses' photographs, and playing cards, with your name written between the spots, are only permissible on exceptional occasions.'

'Always, if making a call with a lady, let her question the servant. Your idiotic joy on being informed that no one is at home, can then be fitly disguised.'

'Always appear totally unconcerned and self-possessed, even if too inebriated to talk. Calmly file in, bow, if you can safely hazard one, and wander in majestic silence to the next house on your list.'

'Never attempt to sing or play, even though pressed to do so, if you are absolutely ignorant of both vocal and instrumental music. Effects might indeed be produced, but would they be desirable?'

'Never be unduly "stuck up." Because you are yourself is no reason why you are William H. Vanderbilt or George Francis Train.'

Under the head of 'Parties, Balls, and Germans' the author delivers himself of the following nicely-considered sentences. It is, as he remarks, by trifles scarcely observable that the true gentleman is known:—

'Always attend a ball or large evening party in full evening dress. Hunting, yachting, business and bathing suits are alike debarred by that subtle, unwritten law, etiquette, of which you are now supposed to be a conscientious and enamored student.'

'Always, with your lady on your arm (not upon your back),

enter on the dazzling scene with a lofty self-possessed air. To enter on all fours, or to skulk crouchingly around in the corners, while trying to swallow yourself, might be objected to.'

'Always polk in a polka, waltz in a waltz, and germinate in a german, for all you are worth.'

'Always, if you damage your partner's skirt while dancing, engineer her into obscurity as inconspicuously as may be. To go on your knees, and undertake to repair the rent with a tooth-pick in the centre of the crowded floor, will evince more sympathy than tact.'

The ceremonies of meal-times it is distinctly incumbent on everyone to observe. I have known young men of diffident, modest mien and otherwise unexceptionable manners forfeit the esteem and respect of a whole dinner party by the committal of a few of the *gaucheries* indicated in the following sentences.

'Never attract a lady's attention by playfully signalling her across the table with melon-rinds or banana-peel. To trundle a napkin ring straight over into her lap were in better taste.'

'Never exhibit surprise or irritation, should you overturn your soup in your lap. Rise majestically, and while the waiter is wiping it off, calmly declare that you were born under a lucky star, since not a drop has spattered your clothes.'

'Never lounge back in your chair, and request the waiter to pour wine down your throat, if too unsteady to longer hold a glass. This is apt to be noticeable.'

'Never fail to rise when the ladies are leaving the table, and to remain standing somehow, no matter how unsteadily, until the last petticoat has disappeared. Then, your duty having been performed, you can roll under the table, or see-saw back to your own anchorage, and see if you can hold any more wine.'

'Never, however, yield to the jocular propensities of your brother guests, should they prop you in a corner of the room, with your hair drawn over your eyes and a lamp-lighter in your mouth for a cigar, and then jocosely vociferate "Speech! speech!" heroically reaching for the nearest bottle, back with your head, and guzzle away. A philosopher, a real gentleman, will never be laughed down, sneered under or rubbed out.'

Finally, in case of any dilemma, 'Take your cue from such of your neighbours as appear least like hogs.'

It is most useful to have at command a formula for introductions, and the subjoined hints will, I am sure, save not a few awkward mistakes.

'Always, in making an introduction, present the gentleman to the lady, not *vice versa*. To say, for instance, 'Billy, this is Miss S——. Fan her; she appears flushed,' would be genial, but not in good form.'

'Always use some such form as, 'Miss B., this is Mr. A., who has long greatly desired, etc. Mr. A., Miss B.' It would be inconsiderate merely to say off-handedly, 'Come, now, be friends or enemies—love or fight! (*sotto voce*) Isn't she a daisy, Pete?'

'Always be thoroughly at your ease when being presented to a lady. To nervously shift from one foot to another on such an occasion, while madly mopping your perspiring brow with one hand and reaching down the back of your neck with the other, might lay you open to the suspicion of not being thoroughly used to ladies' society.'

Well, reader, you are beginning to be of my opinion with regard to the value of these little manuals. You have profited much, I doubt not, from the cursory glance we have taken together at a few of the situations of fashionable life. There is much more to be gathered from the same source, I do assure you, and to further convince you of this let me select a few more isolated texts which may stand you in good stead in situations the most diverse and intricate.

In bringing a lady home from the theatre 'Never, if her residence is closed for the night, leave her on the stoop, while you go for a policeman to batter in the door. Ring the bell and wait.'

'Never forget to pick up a lady's handkerchief, if she lets it fall by accident; not with effusive familiarity, but daintily on the end of your cane or umbrella. Common civility is one of the cardinal points of good breeding.'

'Never pick up anything that even your companion may drop, unless he should be very drunk. You may pick him up also, if he should drop.'

'Never refuse to hold a lady's saucer of ice-cream for her, and feed her with a spoon at her earnest request. This betrays a guileless trust in you that should be esteemed as complimentary.'

The delicate courtesy which, like a sweet and grateful perfume, exhales from these pages, you are now able to appreciate, and do not imagine that because 'Kindness is an instinct, while

politeness is only an art,' it is unnecessary to cultivate the latter. In the words of *Mentor*, 'Discriminate, discriminate.' This you cannot better learn to do than by laying to heart the precepts of 'Never' and 'Always.'

Yours truly,

MORES.

THE SCOPE OF ART.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

SIR,—Having noticed with much interest, in the recent issues of the 'Varsity, some remarks on the aim of poetry—whether or not it should be didactic, I venture to send you a few quotations on the subject from the best of authorities. Doubtless the majority of your readers will be thoroughly conversant with most of them; their ever-living interest must, therefore, be the apology for their iteration.

A whole volume probably could be written upon the four words:

ἡ ποιητικὴ πάντα ὑμνητικὴ.

—Strabo, X., p. 468.

If we class poetry among the fine arts—for which we have the permission of, at all events, Coleridge and DeQuincy—we may quote:—

'The great arts . . . have had, and can have, but three principal directions of purpose:—first, that of enforcing the religion of men; secondly, that of perfecting their ethical state; thirdly, that of doing them material service.'—Ruskin, Lectures on Art delivered at Oxford in Hilary Term, 1870. Lect. II.

As a direct antithesis to this we hear Principal Shairp saying:—

'The idea of imposing upon it [art] any aim beyond that of expressing the delight it has in the object it loves, and the thrilling emotions which spring from the contemplation of these, is alien to the very nature of artistic or poetic inspiration.'—*Contemporary Review*, July, 1882.

Doubtless Mr. Ruskin, in the above quotation, had intended to limit his view more particularly to the narrower domains of painting and architecture. His definition of poetry I presume all know:—'The suggestion by the imagination of noble grounds for the noble emotions.'

With this we may compare Matthew Arnold:—

'The noble and profound application of ideas to life is the most essential part of poetic greatness.'—'Preface to Selected Poems of Wordsworth.'

And Shelley:

'It is a mistake to suppose that I dedicate any poetical compositions solely to the direct enforcement of reform, or that I consider them in any degree as containing a reasoned system on the theory of human life. Didactic poetry is my abhorrence; nothing can be equally well expressed in prose that is not tedious and supererogatory in verse. My purpose has hitherto been simply to familiarize the highly refined imagination of the more select classes of poetical readers with beautiful idealisms of moral excellence.'—'Preface to Prometheus Unbound.'

I may add here two more definitions, those of Coleridge and Leigh Hunt:

'[Poetry] is an art (or whatever better term our language may afford) of representing in words external nature and human thoughts and affections, both relatively to human affections, by the production of as much immediate pleasure in parts as is compatible with the largest sum of pleasure in the whole.'—Coleridge, 'Lectures of 1811-1812. Lect. II.'

'Poetry is the utterance of a passion for truth, beauty, and power, embodying and illustrating its conceptions by imagination and fancy, and modulating its language on the principles of variety in uniformity. Its means are whatever the universe contains, and its ends pleasure and exaltation.'—Leigh Hunt.

But after all *in medio tutissimus ibis*: the 'conclusion of the whole matter,' is it not contained in that sentence of Goethe's: 'A good work of art may and will have good moral results, but to require of the artist a moral aim is to spoil his work?'—*Dichtung und Wahrheit*, ii. 112.

I am, sir, yours, etc.,

Peterborough.

ARNOLD HAULTAIN.

Our Wallet.

A PAINFUL STORY.

From Good Cheer.

'Twas in ye pleasant olden time,
Oh, many years ago,
When husking bees and singing schools
Were all the fun, you know.

The singing schools in Tarrytown—
A quaint old town in Maine—

Was wisely taught and grandly led
By a young man named Paine.
A gallant gentleman was Paine,
Who liked the lasses well;
But best he liked Miss Patience White,
As all his school could tell.
One night the singing school had met;
Young Paine, all carelessly,
Had turned the leaves and said, "We'll sing
On page one-seventy,"
"See gentle patience smile on pain,"
On Paine they all then smiled,
But not so gently as they might;
And he, confused and wild,
Searched quickly for another place,
As quickly gave it out;
The merriment, suppressed before,
Rose now into a shout.
These were the words that met his eyes
(He sank down with a groan);
"O give me grief for others' woes,
And patience for my own!"

Every scholar will admit that the following translation of Virgil's line, "Tonitru cælum omne ciebo," which was made by a Maine high school boy the other day, is legitimate: "By thunder! I will shake the whole heavens."—*Boston Journal*.

YE CANDIDATE.

See ye candidate!
How with lofty step he doth marche, and how ye Fresh-
man with awe up to him doth looke!
He shaketh hands with All Men, and his Heart overfloweth
with charity, so that he giveth away even Cigarres!
He Smyleth unto All.
He prepareth two Speeches, one of which he will use yf
elected, the other—
But he thynketh in hys Heart that all will be well.
And, lo! he smyleth still more greatly!

"I saw a capital thing in that last pamphlet of yours," said O'Connell to a conceited scribbler. "Indeed," rejoined the delighted perpetrator, with a beaming smile; "what was it?" "A pound of butter."

LADY TOUCHWOOD.—"Alas, he raves! talks very poetry!"
Congreve's "Double Dealer."

One in our Building sees
Norman strength with Gothic grace,
Like when in neighbour trees
With branches oaken, elm limbs interlace:
Oh, ye young maples, basswoode, birches, pines,
Co-education comes! and—clinging vines!

The strongest female character in Shakespear's plays is *Cordelia*, the daughter of *King Lear*, and her great popularity lies in her silence. No one ever understood human nature better than Shakespear.—*New York Graphic*.

Written for 'Varsity by O. A. N.

HORACE: ODE XXX., BOOK I.

TO VENUS.

Goddess sea-born, Cyprian, come;
Your wings make, hither hying, hum,—
Offering odoriferous gum,
Glycera inyokes.
Come, Amor, also, all aglow,
Graces, whose waists no girlle know,
And Nymphs, without whom health were woe;
—Mirth with youth Love yokes.

ODE XXXI., BOOK I.

TO APOLLO.

For what from Phœbus doth the poet plead?
Not for harvests, herds, nor gold,
Ivory rare, nor land.
Let vineyard-owners vineyards prune; and weed
Gardeners their gardens; bold
Merchants wealth command:
Grant these,—I thee, O laurelled God, implore,—
Content, health, wit, song, honoured age,—naught more.
October, 1883.

ERRORS.

"Withhold not correction."—Prov. xxiii. 13.

In 'Varsity of March 8, in the first § of 'The Boatswain in 'The Tempest,'—'Quaff with unpurpled lips the nectar of love,' should be 'Quaff with *impurpled* lips the nectar of *love*.'

In 'Varsity of February 23—Horace, Ode xxv. Bk. 1: 1st line, read '*rarer*' for '*nearer*'; 1st line 2nd stanza, read '*once*' for '*ever*'; 4th line 4th stanza, read '*Bleak*' for '*Black*'; 2nd line last stanza, read '*How—though fresh blondes*,' &c.

Communications.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—Your article on the M. L. Department touches the foundation on which the needed reform must be built.

All admit the necessity of a change, some in the teaching, others in the present system of prescribed works.

The curriculum is no doubt at fault, and I am of the opinion that the unsatisfactory system of examinations, as well as the inefficient teaching, spring directly from that source. As long as the critical reading of a large number of works is imposed on students, just so long must they continue the slaves of mere trivialities. Acquiring a knowledge of pages of irregularities, exceptions, and minor details is the burden of every honor man—a burden which he takes up only to throw away, as mere rubbish, at the completion of his course. It is here the error of the teacher presents itself. While giving instruction with a view to successful standing on the class list, he should aim, above all things, at practical knowledge.

Not a little of the fault is due to the examiners. What is not essential to a thorough appreciation of the language as a means of intercourse, or as a medium through which we become acquainted with the writings of 'poets, sages, priests and kings,' is given an undeserving importance.

The true aim in the study of the Classics, ancient or modern, is to know the Greeks or the Latins; the French or the Germans; the thoughts that fired their minds and the garb in which they dressed them. No higher standard can be set forth to incite a healthy advancement in all that makes a literary course of any value whatsoever. With this in view let the papers be prepared so as to give full scope to the practical, in conjunction with what is admirable in the author's thought.

It is said that the College has turned out a number of excellent men. True. But did they receive the benefit they should from the lectures? By no means. In many cases they sought elsewhere for what this department has long felt the need of—independent thinking, ideas other than those found in Craik or Demogeot, and the encouragement that should come from a course of well-directed lectures.

Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

CO-EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

SIR,—In your article of last week on this subject you do not fairly meet the arguments of those who wish to see women admitted to lectures in University College. The question is not whether we shall have co-education, but whether we shall have higher education

for women—not whether women and men shall be educated at Universities together, but whether women shall be allowed to have a University education at all. Many of those who want the doors of the Provincial University and College thrown open to both sexes on the same conditions would rather have a separate institution of the same kind for women, but until such an institution is provided, or at least until there is some chance of getting one, they resent the injustice inflicted on those who are desirous of obtaining a University education and cannot get it.

We are told that there are only a few women applying for permission to attend lectures, and that as they have been excluded so long it will do no great harm to exclude them a little longer. To this I reply (1) that injustice is not less flagrant in its character when the sufferers are few than when they are many, and (2) that there is not the slightest chance of a separate institution like University College being at any future time established and endowed for the advantage of women. A moment's consideration will suffice to convince any thinking person of the correctness of this statement. We hear of proposals to have separate lecture rooms for women. Of what use would they be if we had them, unless we had professors to lecture in them? To talk of the present over-worked staff of the College repeating their lectures during the session is absurd, and if we had more money with which to pay additional salaries, the most pressing necessity is not separate lectures for women, but sub-division of the subjects taught.

It is useless to expect a Legislature composed of practical men to prefer a separate costly establishment to the more economical solution afforded by co-education. This may be matter for regret, but we have to deal with facts and situations as they present themselves. All that is needed just now in the way of alteration of the College is to set apart some room as a retiring-room for female students, just as is now done for female undergraduates during the currency of the University examinations. If the accommodation in the latter case is not what it ought to be, improve it and make it permanent. The whole cost need not exceed a very few hundred dollars, and the Senate is just as much responsible as the Council for seeing that we are no longer disgraced by defective arrangements for the accommodation of those who have an admitted right to be present at our examination halls.

Toronto, March 20.

WM. HOUSTON.

CO-EDUCATION! A CRITICISM.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

Permit me to comment upon the following extracts from your editorial on Co-Education:

1st. You say: 'We are opposed, in the abstract, to any system of co-education in college training. We long ago stated our position in this regard.' Now, Mr. Editor, either your memory is very short or you must suppose that of your readers is, else you would not venture to make this assertion. Everybody who has read the 'Varsity from its first publication is aware that, until very recently, it strongly advocated the claims of women to admission to University College. You are justly chargeable with the grossest inconsistency, for you cannot explain away the following quotations which I cite from the 'Varsity of the dates mentioned:—

'The Council has excluded by a single resolution a whole class of persons of whom it has never been shown that their presence would in any way injure the discipline of the College, or interfere with its purposes.'—Nov. 20, 1880.

'The only objection urged against co-education is that a want of discipline would be engendered by the mingling of the sexes. This objection, while unfair to the women, implies a want of control on the part of the men, and a lack of disciplinary ability in the lecturers. So many good reasons have been hitherto given in the 'Varsity for the co-education of the sexes and any objections to it so well answered that it is needless to go over the ground again now. But we would urge upon the students the necessity of obtaining signatures to the petition in circulation, etc.'—March 3, 1882.

These extracts are surely sufficient evidence that you are not now following the original policy of the 'Varsity, but going directly contrary to it. It would be interesting to your subscribers to know your reasons for this change. If you desire more evidence of the fact I am ready to submit it.

2nd. You say, 'Co-educationists have to a large extent abandoned abstraction and taken to statistics.' This is not the case. These statistics we have adduced—not, as your statements imply, to be used as fundamental arguments for the admission of women to University College—but only to show the utter groundlessness of the main objection which our opponents will persist in making to their admission, a differ-

ent thing entirely, as you will perceive. We, no less than our opponents, argue from general principles or abstractions. But it is an axiom in political and social science that statistics are of great use for the verification of deductions from general principles, or for the detection of errors in such deductions. Herein lies the difference between our opponents and us. We have verified our deductions by numerous statistics; your statements are not only unsupported, but are directly disproved by our statistics. The advocates of co-education are now precisely in the position of Galileo when he argued from general principles verified by experiment that two pound-weights of different specific gravity would fall from a height to the ground in the same time; the opponents of co-education are in the position of the several learned doctors who opposed Galileo on general principles only without troubling themselves about vulgar experiments. You know the result. The history of the Dark Ages is full of just such reasoning. But it is rather late now in the world's history for Drs. Eliot and Wilson to attempt to restore that method of argument.

3rd. You say, 'No statistics could be more misleading than those co-educationists have collected. They are mainly the reports of College presidents committed to the experiment, and there always remains the doubt whether such prejudiced inferences may not also be founded on ignorance.' Indeed! The coolness of these assumptions is unparalleled. Presidents White and Fairchild and Principal Grant are of course ignorant of what is doing in their own colleges, but Presidents Eliot and Wilson and the Editor of the 'Varsity can tell them all about it! Really, Mr. Editor, this is too much. You have surpassed yourself here, have you not?

4th. You say (but not in the editorial of '82), 'We believe the effect of the introduction of co-education upon College life and College feeling would be pernicious.' Now we would have your readers remember that this is a purely gratuitous assertion on your part, made in direct opposition to an overwhelming array of evidence. You add, 'Genuine College feeling, rightly understood, can grow up in freedom and perfection only among men alone and could not be participated in or understood by women.' How dreadful! Of course, Mr. Editor, we shall all straightway take it for granted that that only is 'genuine College feeling rightly understood,' which you pronounce to be such. And, of course, by a sort of divine prescience, possessed only by yourself, you know all about what University women are capable of participating in and understanding! How fortunate they are in having such an interpreter!

5th. After advocating the erection of an annex, you with your usual inconsistency and more than your usual exaggeration, go on to say that there is a practical difficulty involved in the admission of women to University College on account of the large additional expenditure that would be required. Now, Mr. Editor, you surely do not think to delude your readers by such buncombe as this! You must know that you are exaggerating here to the extent of creating a difficulty where none exists. You must give the mover and seconder of the resolution the credit of knowing something of the matter, and they stated that the expense involved in the introduction of the new order of things would be a very trifle. It is certain that the cost of changes necessary need not amount to more than three or four hundred dollars. You require a good deal of courage to attempt to make a mountain out of this mole-hill.

You regret that in the Legislature "nothing definite" was urged against the resolution. Does it not strike you as the probable cause of this fact that "nothing definite" or capable of standing the light of reason could, under the circumstances, be urged against it? True, you have given us something definite, but of the value of your objections I leave your readers to judge.

Very truly yours,

A. STEVENSON.

THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—As one of the sub-committee to whom was referred the question of the degree of LL.D., I trust I may be excused if I shortly state my views on the subject. In the first place, it seems to me that some of those who have already written upon this subject have gone out of their way to say unpleasant things about those who have already obtained the degree, abusing the men instead of the system. It is no discredit to a man to strive to obtain, in the way prescribed by the curriculum, the highest degree in the gift of the University, and if those who have obtained it have cast less lustre upon their Alma Mater than they have received from her, as is disparagingly asserted, the same remark will apply with equal force to the whole body of graduates, with, at all events, a few notable exceptions. The system is wrong because it offers a degree, which is through-

out the world accepted as a mark of eminent scholarship and ability, and which usually accompanies mature years, to the successful writer of a couple of theses, who at the time of competing has probably done nothing to distinguish himself, and who may or may not afterwards prove himself worthy of his honors, and because it practically excludes those of her children whom the University would be proud to honor but whose useful, busy lives leave no time for such idle work as writing theses.

The true remedy seems to be to abolish the present system of theses, but while making the degree wholly or in part an honorary one, to confine it to those who have already obtained from the University of Toronto a degree in some one of the organized faculties. Let it be granted as the reward of scholarship or useful research, as the stamp of eminence in the learned professions or in literature. Then we shall still be able to say with pride that every degree conferred by the University of Toronto has a solid backing of fair, honest work, and that our Alma Mater does not go out of her way to increase her roll of graduates by offering empty honorary degrees 'from fear, favor, or affection, or the hope of reward.'

Peterborough, Yours truly,
E. B. EDWARDS.

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

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