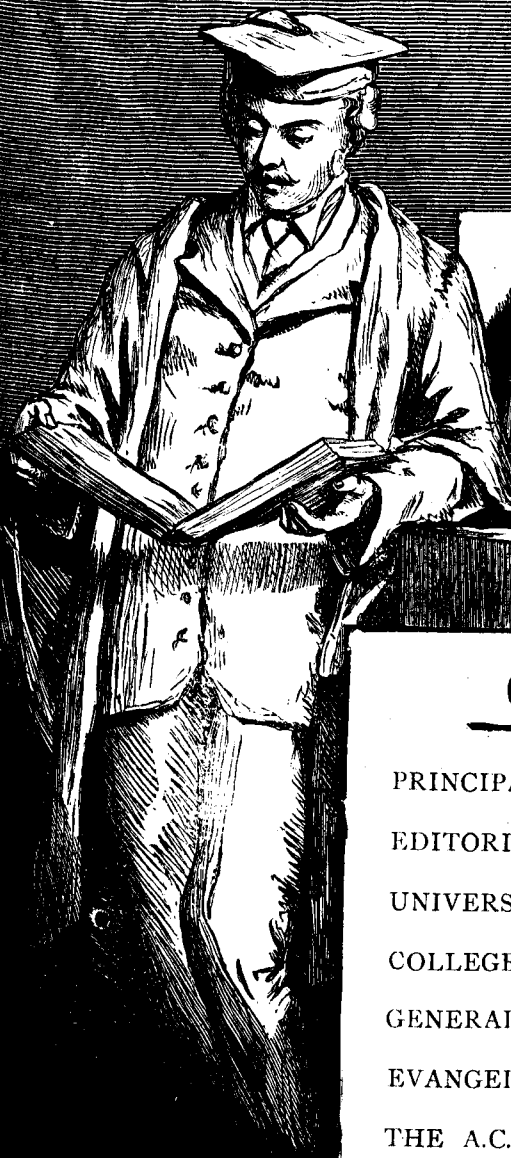
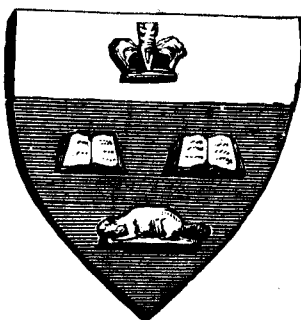


THE UNIVERSITY



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University of Toronto 1827

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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

VOL. IV. No. 3.

Oct. 20, 1883.

Price 10 cents.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S SPEECH.

The remarks of the Rev. Mr. Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, respecting the proposed further endowment to University College, are worthy of discussion. On the principle that there is nothing like taking time by the forelock, even before the application is made, Mr. Grant is kind enough to tell us he is going to object to it. He says also, that the sentiments which he has uttered are not only his own but also those of the heads of other denominational colleges. As Mr. Grant's individual utterances they would deserve respectful consideration, but when he is, as it were, the mouthpiece of others, what he asserts demands careful examination, and, if possible, dignified refutation. Let us take his position as defined by himself. He says other colleges (naming some as instances), when they require funds 'appeal to the public, explaining fully why and what for the money is needed. Each institution has a constituency that believes in it and is willing to prove its faith by its works—so a response more or less satisfactory is sure to be made.' Mr. Grant further says 'the chief reason assigned (for the proposal to apply for further State aid for University College) was that the various denominations support Queen's, Victoria, Trinity, and the other colleges, and therefore that the Province should support University College.' He says that 'this assertion is inaccurate'—that is, applying it to the instance of Queen's—it is inaccurate to say that the Presbyterian Church supports that college. Therefore, the Presbyterian Church is not the only constituency from which Queen's draws its support. What then is the source? Let Mr. Grant answer. 'The church with which we are historically and honorably connected . . . gives an annual grant to the faculty of theology, and to that faculty only. For all other expenditure we have to depend on fees and on the liberality of those classes of the people who believe in us. For one reason or another, as a matter of fact, our great friends have been the people of this city and county (Kingston and Frontenac), without respect to creed, and the members of the Presbyterian Church in Ontario and Quebec.'

We suppose that this is the best statement Mr. Grant could make. It amounts to this: Queen's is a Presbyterian College located at Kingston, and Kingston people, as might be expected, for the sake of cheapness or proximity, send their sons there. *Mutatis mutandis*, the same definition applies to Victoria. With less reason it applies to Trinity, as here the existence of University College supplies the element of proximity, and the sole *locus standi* is sectarianism. The existence of the other smaller colleges is attributable to the same causes as Mr. Grant alleges for Queen's.

Now, what has Mr. Grant to say about the claim of University College. He calls the proposal to aid it by further State aid 'manifestly unjust.' It is unjust, because it asks 'that the friends of other colleges who have voluntarily and at great sacrifice, and for what seemed to them good and sufficient reasons, brought their favorite colleges to such a standard as to compel universal recognition, should now be forced by law to give more money to extend, they may think needlessly, an institution that, however excellent, does not commend itself to them as embodying the highest university idea.' Applying these words to University College and Mr. Grant, Mr. Grant says University College should not get more public funds, because, as he alleges, the Presbyterians and the Kingston supporters of Queen's believe that a non-sectarian college at Toronto is not the highest University idea, while a college of Kingston, with a Presbyterian

Theological Faculty, is exactly the highest university idea. As Mr. Grant says he knows what the other heads think, we suppose the authorities of Trinity think a high Anglican sectarian college is also the highest University idea,—and so on, through each of the denominational colleges. Now, which is right?

Is the view which Dr. Grant and his supporters take of the 'highest University idea' correct or not? He must in fairness admit that if Queen's is necessary, Victoria is also necessary, and so also are Trinity and the other smaller colleges. If they are necessary, it means a multiplication of colleges. It is generally admitted that to have such a state of things is an evil, not a benefit. It leads to unhealthy competition for support. It involves the payment of smaller salaries, and, as a general rule, of the employment of second-rate men as professors and tutors. To overcome these difficulties an appeal has to be made to denominational influences. The condition on which denominational assistance is given can only be one—and that is, that the teaching of the college shall have the impress of the views of the denomination which mainly supports it. Mr. Grant seems to wish it to be inferred that the Theological Department is the only unmixed Presbyterian element in Queen's, that the Arts and Science are more Catholic. If such be the case, we are glad to hear it, but we doubt whether the Presbyterians, as a denomination, will be so ready with their contributions when they understand that this is so. Mr. Grant is on the horns of a dilemma. Either his college is denominational or it is not. If it is, then its foundation is narrow just as that of all denominational colleges is. If it is not, then he has no right to claim the Presbyterian support *per se*.

The position of the friends of University College is very plain. They intend to do exactly what Mr. Grant says they ought to do, 'appeal to the public, explaining fully why and for what the money is needed.' By 'public' the sectarian colleges mean their own denomination—by 'public' University College means the people. Mr. Grant says: 'I would like to ask what the Province amounts to, apart from all the denominations.' It is true; but for that reason shall each denomination go on in its own system for all time to come, independently of all others? Is that the 'highest University idea?' Surely not. The practice of his own college shows that such a narrow-minded principle does not influence his actions. What then can he urge. He is driven to the other element. 'Every one now admits that Ontario not only has, but it needs, several colleges, and the only question is whether these all should be in Toronto or not.' We are sorry to see a gentleman of Mr. Grant's undoubted ability and reputation forced to raise a local cry. It is too much the case that local jealousy is easily roused, and the Principal of Queen's University when discussing what is best to be done for education, should be superior to evoking such a petty spirit.

Can there be two honest opinions as to whether it is not for the best interests of Ontario to have at all events one college wealthy enough to attract first-rate ability—not appealing to the narrow ground of sectarianism for support but open to every man—no matter what his creed. Such is the *raison d'être* of University College. It is not all it might be because of want of means—but surely it approaches more nearly to the 'highest university idea' than the colleges Mr. Grant speaks of. If that is the test, University College may well be willing to stand or fall by it. No matter whether a man lives in Sarnia or London, or Hamilton or Kingston or Cornwall, the infallible principles of truth are the same, and the general common sense of the

community acknowledges that it is better to have one college such as we speak of rather than *disjecta membra* scattered from Lake St. Clair to the Ottawa River.

Any other point raised is made to cloud that issue. As for the remarks about the graduates and their duty in the premises, had it been any other than Principal Grant we would have said, *illi erat robur et aes triplex*; but having an unfeigned respect for his manly qualities and sterling ability, we will say nothing disrespectful, and only hope that he will be able to judge well of us from our deeds as well as our words.

Editorial Notes.

This, the third number of the 'VARSITY, is the last that will be sent gratuitously to the graduates. The importance of contributing to the financial support of the organ of Convocation and weekly Chronicle of University doings has been so earnestly presented to all, that nothing now remains for us but to respectfully request that all who desire to take the paper, whether graduate or undergraduate or new subscribers, will fill in and forward to the Treasurer the subscription cards or slips which were enclosed in the first issue of the present year.

It is our intention to publish several short holiday sketches—descriptions of the various ways in which our undergrads have passed their summer vacation. Many of those who read this paper could contribute to the series by relating some of the adventures by 'flood and field' which have befallen them during the past five months. The contributions called for are of a class which demand no great literary proficiency on the part of the writers, and we venture to hope that a number of short articles, treating of scenes from the Rocky Mountains to the Alps, will be shortly forthcoming.

Albert and Victoria have very appropriately united. By the action of the recent Methodist Conference, Albert University at Belleville will ultimately become amalgamated with Victoria University, at Cobourg. It was very wisely considered best to concentrate power and resources on one University, rather than maintain two Universities that must, under the new state of affairs, appeal largely to the same constituency. However, we are not yet to say adieu to Albert, which, it is announced 'shall be continued for all time to come in Belleville, as an institution of high grade.'

The Toronto *World*, in considering an article in the London (Eng.) *Spectator*, on State-paid Professors, gives expression to feelings which University men here have long had with reference to the work of our own Professors in University College. While our Professors are men, as a rule, bound up in their work, abreast of their times, and earnest seekers after truth in their own branches of study, it is to be deplored that there are few remaining monuments of original literary or scientific research, such as would perpetuate the memory of the labors, and add to the fame, of their college. But it must be borne in mind that the position of our professors is not that of the class to whom the *Spectator* refers. Professors in England and Scotland are Professors and nothing else; here they are, as well, financiers and business managers. When our position is such, as we hope it will soon be, that our teachers will be able to devote their lives entirely to educational work and original research, we may hope that our published productions will not fall behind the van. In the meantime, the most we can expect is the maintaining of a good staff by adequate salaries, and, what the *World* does not seem to have thought of, a judicious eliminating by the superannuating process. Of our present staff, with all its difficulties, we have reason to be proud.

'Old Grimes,' the patron saint of Convocation Day, was duly honored this year as in former years. By the way, we wonder whether the fact is generally known that 'Old Grimes' is an historical character, and for some time made Toronto the scene of his life and labors, before his death, which he embalmed

in poetry, and which is the only thing about him which is generally known. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* recently learned some interesting facts about Grimes' history from a Mrs. Rebecca Harrington, *nee* Wiggins (we hope she is no relation of our false prophet) who was born in New Jersey, and raised near Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side. Her memory is that 'Old (John) Grimes' was born in Belfast, Ireland, about 1776. He was an educated man, of cheerful disposition, at one time an editor in Toronto, perhaps fifty-three years ago. He subsequently engaged in the purchase of rags, which he transported on a mule, and used to make his 'headquarters' with one William Bigger, an uncle of the said Mrs. Harrington, who lived at Lundy's Lane, half a mile from Niagara Falls. Here Grimes would unload his merchandise, as he said, to 'let the rags and mule cool off,' and would sometimes stay several weeks. Soon after he began to be recognized as a regular visitor he brought forth several copies of the epitaph 'Old Grimes is dead,' etc., which he said he had written and printed while in Toronto. The mound that covers him, the winds that sing his requiem, or the blossoms that exhale their sweet perfume in commemoration of his simple worth, are unknown. But as we have never seen any apparently authentic account of 'Old Grimes' before, this may prove interesting if not edifying.

We publish a further communication from Mr. A. Stevenson on co-education. Of Mr. Stevenson we desire to say, that we believe there are few who know the credit due to him for the active zeal with which he has always entered upon any work, however onerous, calculated to further the interests of the University and College to which he belongs, or to rouse or impart a true university spirit. The 'VARSITY' last year owed much of its success to him, and on all questions mooted in our columns he was always able and willing to express forcible and original views. Like too few undergraduates, he took an active interest in all phases of college life, and never lost sight of the importance of an intimate acquaintance with the whole scope of University politics. Like few graduates, he has already shown a continuance of that interest, and has begun for us, as a journal, what we hope will be a long series of his most readable articles. As a journalist, in any line, should Mr. Stevenson ever adopt that profession, we are sure the expression of his opinions would always be deserving of attention. With reference to the object at present dealt with by him, it has long been patent to us that the quoted views of educationists must be examined into with some little suspicion—too often those either of prejudiced opponents of co-education, or of those already committed to the experiment. Apart from the abstract scientific treatment of the subject, upon which, at this stage, it is needless for us to enter, the position of affairs in our University is this: If the statutes to which we owe our foundation are as clear as co-educationists aver, women should be allowed equal privileges with men as a right; if not, the advantages of higher education should be granted as a matter of justice. There remains to be considered the form in which those advantages are to be obtained. If co-education be thought too doubtful an experiment, a fully-equipped college for women, with a learned staff of professors, is a *desideratum* the accomplishment of which has now become for our rulers a duty and a necessity. It is an absurd anomaly that women should be allowed the privilege of examinations without the means of preparation for them.

University News.

FOOTBALL—RUGBY.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY v. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

On Tuesday afternoon the 'Varsity and Upper Canada College Clubs met on the lawn for a trial of conclusions. The Upper Canada boys played extremely well together, thus evidencing an amount of team practice which would be the making of a very strong 'Varsity team. The 'Varsity forwards lacked unity in their scrimmages and in consequence the boys shoved them in nearly all the scrimmages during the first half. The 'Varsity half-backs made some good runs, but the quarter-backs seemed to be outwitted by Ferguson, the Upper Canada quarter-back. In fact the play of the University quarter-backs was very

weak, and if they do not improve a change will have to be made and men placed there who will get on the ball more quickly and tackle more surely.

Play was begun a few minutes after four o'clock by Wigle kicking off towards the northern goal, MacLaren, the acting captain of the 'Varsity team, choosing the kick off. The bladder was not returned as the touch-line was crossed, but was thrown out. The advantage thus obtained was well held by the 'Varsity men and McKendrick, getting the sphere, touched it down behind the goal line. This touch was not allowed by the U. C. C. umpire and the referee. A rouge, however, scored against U. C. C. and the ball was taken out to the quarter-post and play was recommenced. The remainder of the time, with the exception of fine runs by McKendrick and Hughes for the University, and by Ferguson and Muntz for Upper Canada, was taken up with scrimmages. The 'Varsity back was once compelled to rouge the ball, which made the scores even, one point each. After a short rest at half-time the game was continued, each team making up their minds that hard work would be the order of the half-hour. The 'Varsity forwards now played better together and the result was that during the greater portion of the time the bladder was in the Upper Canada half of the ground. For a while their goal was in imminent danger, but by plucky play the fort was relieved. Again, just before time was called, a stormy attack was in vain made on the college goal, accordingly the game remained one point to one. After the match the boys adjourned to the residence, where the kindly effects of boiling coffee were tried.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY v. TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

Thursday witnessed a very exciting and interesting contest between these two teams, which resulted in a somewhat decisive victory in favor of our own club. Lack of condition told heavily against Trinity, while it was gratifying to notice the improved state of our fifteen, which gives confidence that with a little more practice the 'Varsity will have a team capable of holding its own against any other, although we doubt that even at its best it will not reach the very high standard attained by last year's team. Trinity won the toss and was elected to take the kick-off, the 'Varsity defending the northern goal. Rogers kicked off on their behalf, and within a few minutes, aided by a dangerous run by Cayley, Trinity obtained a rouge. The leather remained a short time within our twenty-five, when McLaren sent it down the field, which had the effect of relieving his goal from the immediate danger which had threatened it. Hughes and Cayley had good runs, which brought the ball to mid field, where it remained in scrimmage. The backs exchanged compliments, and the ball was carried to within an inch of Trinity goal line, when a most determined fight took place. Trinity shoved the 'Varsity, which enabled Hughes to get a run in which was disallowed by the referee owing to the ball having been thrown forward. Trinity roused themselves for an effort and made a grand rally. McLaren obtained a free kick, and on the ball being returned the ever-active Hughes got another touch behind, which Bruce converted into a goal just before half-time was called. After the usual intermission and exchange of goals Bruce kicked off, on behalf of the 'Varsity. The ball was well returned. McKendrick made a nice run, which resulted in a rouge. The war was then waged in front of our own goal by a good run of Ritchie's, and Trinity seemed determined to get on even terms, a result which would have been obtained had not Cayley stumbled in picking up the ball thereby losing a splendid chance of getting in without any difficulty. A scrimmage ensued when by some grand passing the 'Varsity worked the ball right up the field, when Hughes placed another run in to his credit, but the attempt to convert it into a goal was a failure. Cayley now distinguished himself by a run, and another rouge was gained by Trinity. The 'Varsity retaliated. It was growing dark, but the 'Varsity pinned Trinity to their goal and after repeated onslaughts, McLean varied the proceedings by obtaining a run in, but no goal resulted. Shortly after, just before the call of time, McKendrick got behind, and on the ball being taken out, Bruce kicked a very neat goal, the match thus ending in favor of the 'Varsity by 26 points to 3. For the 'Varsity, outside of the names mentioned, the forwards, especially Vickers, Brown, McLaren, worked like beavers, while McDonald and Morrice were always in the right place. For Trinity the two Jones, Broughall, Holland and Rogers rendered good service to their side. The teams were: Toronto: Smith, back; Hughes, McKendrick, McLaren, A., (captain), half backs; Macdonell, Morrice, quarter backs; Vickers, McLaren, H., Bruce, Maclean, Brown, Cronyn, Henderson, O'Brien, Macdonald, forwards. Trinity: W. Jones, Morris, backs; Holland, D. Jones, half backs; Ritchie, Cayley, quarter backs; Anderson, Allan, Beck, Broughall, Dumble, Davidson, Farncomb, Coldham, Rogers, forwards. Umpires: Toronto, W. K. George; Trinity, Rev. J. S. Howard; referee, G. H. Duggan.

HONORS OBTAINED AT JUNIOR MATRICULATION OF 1883.

The following report of the number of first and second class honors taken by the different preparatory institutions of the Province at the June Matriculation will doubtless prove interesting:—

INSTITUTION.	1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS
Toronto C. I.	10	19
Upper Canada College.....	5	11
London C. I.	5	1
Whitby C. I.	3	9
St. Catharines C. I.	3	5
Peterboro' C. I.	3	2
Uxbridge H. S.	3	1
Walkerton H. S.	2	7
Barrie C. I.	2	6
Brantford C. I.	2	6
Hamilton C. I.	2	6
Bowmanville H. S.	2	3
Berlin H. S.	2	1
Galt C. I.	2	
Markham H. S.	2	
Port Perry H. S.	1	5
St. Mary's C. I.	1	4
Beamsville H. S.	1	3
Young Ladies' College, Brantford)	1	2
Elora H. S.	1	2
St. Michael's College,)	1	2
Brockville H. S.	1	1
Listowel H. S.	1	1
Newmarket H. S.	1	1
Port Dover H. S.	1	1
Windsor H. S.	1	1
Cobourg C. I.	1	
Woodstock College.....	1	
Ottawa C. I.		10
Port Hope H. S.		0
Morrisburg H. S.		5
Richmond Hill H. S.)		5
Harriston H. S.		4
Collingwood C. I.		3
Lindsey H. S.		3
Oshawa H. S.		3
Strathroy H. S.		3
Chatham H. S.		2
Dr. Barron's School, Gore's Landing,)		1
Brampton H. S.		1
Clinton H. S.		1
Cornwall H. S.		1
Goderich H. S.		1
Grimsby H. S.		1
Kincardine H. S.		1
Mount Forest H. S.		1
Stratford H. S.		1
Welland H. S.		1

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular weekly meeting of the college Young Men's Christian Association, was held in Moss Hall last Thursday afternoon. After a hymn and prayer, Mr. A. J. McLeod read from Matt. 11, selecting verse 29 as the text of a short address, with special reference to the words 'Learn of me.' These owe much of their beauty to their position, standing as they do in the midst of denunciation. Infidels such as Voltaire and Paine, and moral teachers such as Confucius, have said 'Learn of me.' But eighteen hundred years ago a king came to earth, so humble that he had not where to lay his head. Let us consider his qualifications for a teacher. He was divine, as shown by the scene at his baptism, and the centurion at his execution was forced to say 'Truly thou art the son of God.' He is a loving, careful, painstaking teacher, witness his weeping over Jerusalem, and his friendship for the family at Bethany. Then let us come to this teacher and learn (1), Love to God, (2), Love to man, (3), Patience, (4), Forgiveness, (5), courage. Then ours is not a decaying but an advancing school. It began in the little country of Palestine and is now spread over the whole world. The school is open and the invitation free with such words as these, 'Ho every one that thirsteth.' 'Come unto me.' Let us then come.' The president then briefly discussed the question of the Divinity of Christ,

showing that he Himself teaches that He is divine, but if this be false he cannot be a good teacher. Mr. McKenzie read passages from the gospel of John to show that Christ considered works the evidence of love to Him, and urged the necessity of immediate work for 'the night cometh when no man can work.' Mr. J. McGillivray also spoke of the danger we are in of forgetting in the midst of study, that Christ says 'Learn of me,' reminding all that the judgment for works in His service is near at hand. The meeting closed with the benediction.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

A well-attended meeting of this society was held in Moss Hall, on Tuesday evening. Among other business was the election of a new Honorary President, Mr. D. R. Keys, B.A., being the choice of the meeting.

The literary part of the programme, which was in French, was then proceeded with. Mr. Whetham read a portion of his prize essay on the French language in Quebec. In a short composition entitled *La Promenade*, Mr. W. H. Smith described some of the different characters one may meet any day, on a busy and fashionable street. Mr. Veedler read a selection from *La Fontaine*. He was followed by Mr. Féré, who promises to be quite an acquisition to the club. If he were to read more slowly more benefit would be derived by his hearers. Mr. Blackstock favored the society with one of Beranger's poems—*Adieu à Marie Stuart*, but unfortunately in a style called by the French *à voix basse*. A discussion on the study of French in University College followed, in which several gentlemen joined. The plan of making French speeches can hardly be commended, for the words do not come quickly enough, and the syntax is likely to become mixed. A more conversational form of discussion would be better, for then all might take part, and mistakes in grammar and pronunciation could be more easily corrected, and thus the aim of the society be better attained.

Next Tuesday there will be a German meeting. At it representatives from the first year will be elected to serve on the committee. Accordingly a large attendance is requested.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The attendance at the meeting last night was not so large as it ought to have been. We hope that the members will turn out in larger numbers in future. The essayist of the evening was Mr. Blackstock, whose subject was 'Sensationalism.' The substance of his remarks was original and highly interesting, though slightly marred by a monotonous delivery.

In the senior room, after the division, Mr. McMechan favored the audience with a splendid recitation from Tennyson, called 'The Northern Farmer.'

The debate for the evening:—'Resolved, That the influence of Carlyle's writings has proved him to be a wise teacher in his age,' was opened on behalf of the affirmative by Mr. G. W. Holmes, who claimed that the only way of judging the influence of Carlyle's writings was to examine his method of teaching, the lessons he taught, and their fitness to the age in which he lived.

As those gentlemen who were appointed to sustain the negative, failed both to appear and to provide substitutes, the President called upon Mr. Mackenzie to speak; this gentleman charged Carlyle with pessimism. Mr. McGillivray vigorously defended Carlyle from the charge of misanthropy, and showed that he completely revolutionized the art of writing history by his teachings. Mr. Smith, another volunteer, made a few brief criticisms on behalf of the negative. The debate was then closed by Mr. Holmes making some additional remarks.

The president pointed out some of the defects in Carlyle's character, touching upon his undeniable pessimism; but, having regard simply to the merits of the argument, decided in favor of the affirmative.

In the junior division the debate was opened by Mr. F. H. Sykes, who displayed a thorough knowledge of Carlyle's writings. Mr. Burk was then called upon to uphold the cause of the negative, the leader being unable to attend. Mr. McKay spoke fluently for the affirmative, criticizing Carlyle in regard to matter and manner. Mr. Blackstock proved, for the negative, the fallacy of many of Carlyle's tenets; and Mr. J. McMillan followed on the same side, commenting upon Carlyle's ignorance of human nature. The leader of the affirmative made a vigorous defence of his position. The first vice-president, Mr. Robinette, who was in the chair, then made a few remarks upon the debate, giving his decision for the affirmative. After roll-call the meeting adjourned.

QUICQUID AGUNT.

We sincerely regret that Mr. Vines indisposition has become so serious that his physicians have forbidden his spending the winter in Canada. Accordingly, he leaves, accompanied by Mrs. Vines, for Cali-

fornia. During his absence Professor Hutton will officiate as Dean. The 'Varsity begs to extend a cordial sympathy, and hopes that the salubrious influences of the Pacific Coast will speedily restore our popular Dean to his natural healthy condition.

The curious Quicquid reporter, after concealing himself, braving the effects of wind and rain, that he might discover the intentions of a party of men engaged in lassoing a tree on the lawn with a forty feet rope, was exceedingly disappointed when his 'lynchers' turned out to be a tug-of-war team from A Co., Q. O. R. By the way, we remember when two years ago K Co. won this trophy. Why not follow the example set by A, and get in a practice on the lawn.

Two drains are being dug in the quad. The freshmen are anxiously awaiting their completion, as they would be a very serious consideration if not completed before initiation.

In our issue of Oct. 6th appeared a letter, signed 'B,' advocating the establishment of a Temperance League at the University. Since then active steps have been taken, and a meeting will be held on Monday afternoon to discuss the subject of the formation of such a League, and if the project is considered feasible to take the necessary measures to ensure its success.

The following is the programme of matches as arranged by the committee of the University Rugby Union Football Club:

(1) Friday, October 12th, Univ. Coll. vs. St. George's. Won by Univ. Coll. by two goals.

(2) Tuesday, October 16th, Univ. Coll. vs. Upper Canada Coll. Drawn.

(3) Thursday, October 18th, Univ. Coll. vs. Trinity Coll. (1st Cup Tie). Won by Univ. Coll. by 23 points.

(4) Thursday, October 25th, Univ. Coll. vs. Guelph.

(5) Saturday, October 27th, (2nd Cup Tie), Univ. Coll. vs. Winner of Toronto vs. Upper Canada Coll., played to day.

(6) Saturday, November 3rd, Univ. Coll. vs. McGill.

Other matches are being arranged with Hamilton and Trinity School, Port Hope, but nothing definite has yet been settled. We would like very much to see a match arranged with Queen's University, Kingston, for the return match could be played next year when the team is on its way to Montreal.

When is the new lecturer in French to be appointed? Mr. Squair is fulfilling the duties admirably, but still it is almost time the appointment should be made. However, if the Council are keeping the position open until a suitable person can be found, the delay is certainly justifiable.

PERSONALS.

J. Caven, B.A. '82, is studying medicine at Trinity Medical School.

J. M. McCallum, B.A. '81, will join the ranks there presently.

J. A. Davidson, B.A. '83, has turned to the law at Stratford.

J. T. Fotheringham, B.A. '84, always an advocate of higher education, endeavors to elevate the standard of the bovine race in the North-West.

C. W. Gordon, B.A. '83, teaches classics at Chatham High School.

E. J. McIntyre, B.A. '83, is mathematical master at Pickering College.

N. C. James, B.A. '83, is modern language master at Uxbridge High School.

G. H. Duggan, C.E. '82, is assisting Professor Galbraith to cultivate the minds of aspiring inquirers.

C. C. McCaul, B.A. '81, has given up the law and taken to a cattle ranch in the North-West.

A. H. Scott, '86, is looking for a law office in need of a junior clerk.

D. Thompson, '86, aspires to handle the lancet, and is attending lectures at Trinity Medical School, in order the better to accomplish that object.

J. H. Burnham, '83, is studying law in the office of Mr. Dumble, Peterboro'.

College News.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The excitement attendant upon the election of gentlemen to fill the various positions connected with the dinner is upon us. Last Monday morning the largest general meeting of students ever held in the college was convened to choose their representatives.

The committee chosen is in our opinion a fairly good one, and is quite capable of making the dinner a success, upon the energy and

systematic working displayed by it depends almost wholly on the success of our great annual banquet. Of course, the committee is not just the complexion that accords with our taste, but there are enough good men on it to cover up any reproach that may attach itself to some of its members who shall be nameless here "forever more."

To the position of 1st Vice-Chairman, Mr. Barcom was elected by acclamation. We are glad to see the position filled by a gentleman of such unquestionable standing and ability. The 3rd year have every reason to feel proud of their representative, his name is a sufficient guarantee that their confidence has not been misplaced.

There is to be a contest for the position of 2nd Vice-Chairman between Messrs. Peters and Hodgetts. The latter is a young gentleman of good address and rather brilliant parts. When through speaking he leaves the impression that there still remains a reserve fund of good common sense. Mr. Peters has already been placed in a position of trust by his fellows. We ask the students to consider well before they cast their ballots.

But the importance of the election is centered in the chairman. The gentlemen who have been proposed to contest the election are Messrs. Patterson and Foster. They are both able men and great favorites. They have, we think, equal claims so far as ability is concerned, but there are other considerations which it would not be well to lose sight of, and which will apply equally well to the other officers. For when two men with dispositions, qualities, and attainments, filling each in an equal degree for the position come forward we should ask ourselves to whom have past favors been granted. Just here we must enter our protest against the gobblings of some aspirants for school honors. We would not advise the honors to be distributed indiscriminately without regard to fitness, for we can, without any difficulty, steer clear of Charybdis without running any danger of fouling Scylla.

The first meeting of the Toronto School of Medicine Literary Society will be held on Friday evening, when the President, Dr. Graham, will deliver his inaugural address. This society has been a very important part of the school.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Once more may the students of this school be said to have fairly commenced work, and, judging from the large attendance at and close attention to the lectures, this season promises to be a prosperous one both for students and faculty.

The school has two hundred and thirty-five medicos this year, and we have reason to feel proud that Trinity has the largest attendance of any of its kind in the Dominion.

As yet no dissecting has been done, but as the time draws near to commence, many Freshies grow pale at the idea of being initiated in the art of carving. No doubt the second year men will kindly help them through the trying ordeal.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in the large lecture room for the purpose of inaugurating a Literary Society for the mutual improvement of the students, our worthy Dean occupying the chair. After an address by the chairman, setting forth the objects of the Society, Mr. McCullough followed in much the same strain, urging the necessity for the establishment of a medical library for reference. Professor Kirkland advanced the view that scientific subjects ought also to be embraced by the society. After the election of Mr. Symons as Secretary pro tem., it was decided that the election of officers be proceeded with next Saturday evening, when it is to be hoped there will be a large attendance.

Dr. Sheard, we are pleased to state, after a serious, though happily not protracted illness, has returned to his labors, being greeted with an ovation on his first appearance in the lecture room.

As yet there is not even a whisper of our annual dinner, but soon may we expect to have the old-time canvasser at our elbow, requesting our vote for some favorite candidate for the committee.

We regret that in last week's issue of the 'VARSITY there appeared a line certainly demanding a correction. We refer to a report of a decrease in the number of Freshmen at the school. We are pleased to learn from the best authority that the Primary and Final classes are the largest ever recorded in the history of the institution, and that the number in the First year is fully as large, if not larger, than that of previous years.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

The above college is once more in full working order with a larger number of students than it has had for some years past. The number of new-comers is especially large, and altogether the prospects of the institution are more than usually brilliant. Some slight changes have taken place in the teaching staff. Rev. J. R. Teefy has been appointed classical professor, and is succeeded as professor of mathematics by Rev. J. J. Guinane. The different clubs and societies belonging to the college have all been re-organized. The Base-ball team have invested

in new and handsome suits and hope to sustain unsullied their record of previous years. The Lacrosse team also expect to give a good account of themselves in their first match on Saturday. The Glee Club and Literary Society have only lately commenced their regular meetings. The latter is presided over by Rev. J. R. Teefy, B.A., with Mr. C. V. Hull as Vice-President, and a brilliant series of meetings is expected.

KNOX COLLEGE.

The Literary and Metaphysical Society held its first regular meeting on Friday, Oct. 12th, when the interesting subject: Resolved, that French interference with Madagascar was justifiable, was debated. The decision was given for the negative by the President, J. S. McKay, M.A.

The Missionary Society, at its first meeting after receiving and adopting several interesting reports of mission work done in Algoma, Muskoka, and the North-West, elected the following officers for session of '83-'84: President, W. S. McTavish; 1st Vice-President, T. Nixon; 2nd Vice-President, Alex. Hamilton; Rec. Sec., Jas. Hamilton; Cor. Sec., A. Beattie; Treas., J. S. Hardie; Councillors, G. Freeman, T. Wilson, J. A. Ross, G. Kinnear, and H. Howard.

Mr. Collins takes the leadership of the Glee Club again, a position which he has held with admirable success for several years. Arrangements are being made for holding an annual concert.

The Foot-ball Club, so important a factor in our college life, has begun its work with energy, although greatly hampered by the difficulty of obtaining a suitable field for practice.

It is with sadness that we record the sudden death of one of our Students. Jno. Brown, of the third year in the literary classes, some two or three weeks ago returned from the North-West where he had been engaged in mission work, bringing with him doubtless the germs of the disease which ended so fatally. He died of typhoid fever Wednesday morning.

General College Notes.

A shorthand class has been organized at Yale—*Ex.*

At the University of Illinois, Sunday discourses have been started principally upon literary subjects.

The students of Kenyon College are getting up an Athletic Association. The building for the Athletes is to cost \$22,000.

Harvard students have formed a Co-operative Society. Such a union has already proved a success at the University of California.—*Ex.*

The General Athletic Association at the University of Pennsylvania has elected a physical instructor and has purchased extensive grounds.

The study of Greek and Latin at the Indiana State College has been abolished in order that more attention may be paid to Agriculture and Horticulture.

The students of Cornell have engaged two lecturers in political economy, one of whom will lecture in favor of Free Trade, the other defend a Protective Policy.

Vassar College regrets the loss of one of her ablest and most popular instructors, Prof. Backus, who has been appointed president of Packer Institute, Brooklyn. Manuel J. Deannor, of Harvard, has been chosen Prof. of Rhetoric and English Literature to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is busily preparing a series of lectures on literature, to be delivered before the senior class of Princeton College. It is a part of the plan of Princeton to invite specialists in every department of knowledge to supplement the regular course of instruction.

The professors and tutors of Amherst are, with one exception, alumni of that institution. This state of affairs, instead of being a source of gratification, calls forth from the *Student* an editorial in which dissatisfaction is manifested and the wish expressed that a greater percentage of foreign talent were employed, to overcome the tendency to conservatism towards which such a body of men, trained by the same methods, naturally gravitates.

The latest striking feature in American college news is the foundation of a Correspondence University, an institution designed to give instruction by correspondence only. Already about thirty professors and instructors have been engaged, who will be paid according to work done. The intention is to make an attempt to reach a class who are desirous of participating in the advantages of university education, but are not in a position to take part in college life. The idea is certainly novel, as well as striking; and the object being a good one, it is to be hoped that the numerous difficulties that will have to be faced will be easily and successfully overcome.

It is said that the results of the recent examinations of women

students at Cambridge, England, are satisfactory, five having obtained honors and two degrees. In the Mathematical Tripos, Miss Perris, of Girton College, occupied the position as Wrangler. In the Natural Science Tripos, five women students obtained degrees; in the Moral Science Tripos, three; in the Historical Science Tripos, four; and in the Classical Tripos, twelve women students obtained either degrees or honors.

EVANGELINE : AN ANALYSIS.

I.

The metre and rhythm of this poem has met with almost universal condemnation from the critics. But, before agreeing with them, it will be well to examine the basis upon which their opinion is founded. The sole ground appears to be authority,—and in this case, authority of very doubtful value. For there has been no systematic and complete analysis of modern rhythms and metres. There is no standard work on English Prosody. But some classical prosodist has said that as the Greek hexameter, being musical, is dactylic with spondaic variations, therefore the English hexameter cannot be musical because it does not contain spondees! This oracular utterance having once gone forth, all the critics repeat it. But what if the English hexameter is musical after all! The alleged proof to the contrary is no proof. It does not prove that the English hexameter is not musical, but simply that it is not constructed in precisely the same manner as the Greek hexameter. Moreover, it must be evident that classical scholars are not, *per se*, judges of what does and what does not constitute rhythm. This is a question to be decided by the emotions rather than by the intellect. For verse is but a simpler or inferior order of music; it therefore requires for its appreciation a musical ear, and this is a gift of nature and not the product of intellectual cultivation. Coleridge has said that 'the man that hath no music in his soul can never be a genuine poet,' and it can be added with equal truth that he cannot be a prosodist either. We advocate for the *eidola theatri* all due reverence. But it is obviously absurd to start out, as our prosodists and critics have done, with the assumption that the Greek poets had attained perfection in numbers, and then to deduce from this assumption rules by which all modern poetry is to be praised or condemned. It is not to be admitted that the Greeks had a more delicate sense of harmony in sounds than modern English poets have. The evidence is to the contrary, and we may say of some of the Greek verses, as Cicero said in another connection, 'Let these things be confined to the Greeks; there are things which may be allowable for them to do but not for us.' Further, it is unreasonable to suppose that a poet of great ability would choose for the metre of his most highly finished poem a measure which is not capable of musical expression in the language in which that poem was to be written. This much being premised, we are prepared to see by an actual examination of the poem itself whether the poet has succeeded in giving such an expression to that metre. We think that after such examination it is impossible to deny a highly musical character to by far the greater number of the verses of the poem. There are, indeed, passages where the rhythm is somewhat rough, but to an unprejudiced mind the poem, considered throughout, will appear quite as melodious as any other English poem constructed in blank verse. And such in fact is the unanimous verdict of by far the larger number of the readers of this poem, who have the good fortune to be ignorant of the methods of dogmatical criticism.

Viewed in its other aspects, also, *Evangeline* shows its author to have been possessed of the true poetic instinct in a marked degree. It is generally conceded that some of his other poems are didactic essays 'done' in verse, rather than poems in the true sense of the term. It will suffice to mention as instances 'Blind Bartimeus' and 'The Goblet of Life.' But in '*Evangeline*' the theme is poetical, the manner of treating it is poetical, and the whole tone of the composition is poetical. The scenic descriptions are vivid, and although a few instances of bathos and incongruity occur, yet the imagery is generally appropriate and strikingly beautiful. That quality, too, which Coleridge has styled the soul of poetry, namely, ideality, or the purest and most radiant imagination, is richly displayed throughout the poem.

The poet is an artist. Other artists, as the painter, the sculptor, the architect and musician, appeal to the mind through the agency of material images acting on the external senses. Not so the poet; his work is of a finer nature than these. With the exception of the element of rhythm, his creatures are purely ideal, spiritual. Further, the sprn of all artists is the beautiful. Hence the true poet, acting through the idea, aims to arouse or intensify in his readers the sense of the beautiful, whether it be in the forms, sounds and colors of external nature, or in the thoughts and actions of men. In perfect accordance with this fundamental canon of art, Longfellow announces as his theme in *Evangeline*:

"Affection that hopes and endures, and is patient,
The beauty and strength of woman's devotion."

The poem is narrative in form. The author again shows his artis-

tic instinct by not following out the story in all its details, and in dwelling at length on the most striking incidents only, and on those most in unison with the main intention. Nothing is introduced which would be at variance with the pre-established design, or would tend to diminish the preconceived effect.

The descriptive portions of the poem are also carefully wrought out with a view to the same end. The poet has effectually preserved the unity of the composition—an artistic excellence which is lacking in some of our longer poems. At the same time he has given us a pleasing variety of quality and incident without descending to the prosaic particularity which leaves nothing to the imagination of the reader.

It must be remembered, however, that mere description is not poetry. A catalogue, however rhythmical, of unpoetic qualities artistically arranged, cannot be called a poetic description. The true poet is he who surrounds the objects which he describes with such an atmosphere of beauty and such an ethereal grace that they always thereafter have a different appearance to us from that which they wore before we looked upon them through the medium of the poet's mind. It is asserted, indeed, by some, that art is but the reproduction of nature in other forms. But this is a delusion. The true artist does not reproduce merely. For much that is natural is ugly and hideous, and it is not the ugly but the beautiful that is the province of art. The poet therefore in his descriptions chooses objects having some features which impress us with a sense of the beautiful, or would so impress us if we examined them. These features he aims to bring out into brighter relief, suppressing all that is commonplace or ugly, or merely using these as a background against which the beautiful may be more clearly displayed.

A. STEVENSON.

THE A. C. A. CAMP AT STONY LAKE.

The canoe is a tiny poem in wood, sweet as the music of Orpheus and pure as the fancies of Shelley.

Its metre is its motion—light and airy. The dappled wavelets playing around its bows in the soft moonlight gently whisper its meaning in the language of fairyland. Its well of inspiration is buried deep in the vales of the past where roam the spirits of dark-hued braves and Indian maidens amid groves of sighing pines and bright-leaved maples. A summer idyl calling to mind patches of deep blue water, gentle breezes, miniature islands with waving bush and tree—such are some of the impressions that linger still after a visit to Stony Lake.

The principle of utility which determines the forms of things in this age seems to have contributed greatly in the case of the canoe to its real beauty and gracefulness. The birch bark canoe, although light and portable, has ceased to hold its place among pleasure-boats, except on waters otherwise inaccessible. The 'Peterboro', the 'Dot', the 'Sunbeam', and a number of other types of their respective classes, divide the honors. These have been brought to such a state of perfection as to leave nothing to be desired. To see them in all their beauty, and to truly appreciate their worth as a healthy source of amusement, one has only to attend an annual meeting of the American Canoe Association, such as that held on Stony Lake in August last.

The association is composed almost entirely of enthusiastic amateur canoemen. The executive committee, including Commodore, vice-Commodore, Secretary, etc., is elected annually for the ensuing year at the company ground. The office of Commodore for the past year was filled by one of our prominent graduates, in the person of Mr. C. B. Edwards, M.A., L.L.B., of Peterboro', to whose exertions his unprecedented success of the last meeting was largely due. Under his supervision work was in progress even during the past winter in preparation for the summer camp. A party of four of us desiring a week of 'roughing it,' started one bright August morning for the scene of operations. The overthrow of the baggageman was complete—members of the association were allowed to take their entire outfit free, including canoes. At Port Hope we found a train of several passenger coaches and seven cars filled with canoes of every description. On board, tin horns in great abundance convinced me that human nature is practically the same in New York, Albany and Philadelphia as it is in glorious old Residence. Tin whistles are all very well for school boys, but blooming manhood dotes on a tin horn and a cow-bell. Arrived at Lakefield we made for the boat. Fred said he would pull an oar, but we afterwards discovered that it was a steam boat; The 'Fairy' had an awning of wood, which was covered two deep with canoes. Below were men and baggage in endless confusion. At her sides were two scows, also loaded, and lastly a punt behind with about a dozen boats dragging in its wake. All this presaged speed, and we were not disappointed. Fifteen miles in four hours is not bad when no other mode of transit is available. The beauties of the river, however, compensated for our slow progress. I will not attempt to describe them lest the name of a random lake should wreck the 'VARSITY' type font. At length we reached Juniper Island just before dark. I fancy none of

the party will ever forget the reception the boat received in her progress to the landing place. Horns of every note in the gamut and of a great many outside of it sound a welcome decidedly warm.

As we touched the shore the theme was merged in one grand finale of bugles, bells, horns, and steam whistles such as would have graced an African fetish feast. Serene amid all stood the Commodore to welcome us and direct us to the camp ground he had set apart for us. In a few minutes every party was in possession of its 'claim' and proceeded to get under canvas. Putting up tents is trying work, but putting them up on bare rock is an art by itself. However, an approaching thunder storm supplied the necessary incentive to genius, and it was done. Looking around us we saw camp-fires scattered about like stars, while over the waters came many a song and ripple of laughter mingled with the distant rolls of thunder. In the intervals would come a stealthy lightning flash, followed by a sigh of sadness from an awakened loon. Such was our first night in camp. Next day was Sunday. A glorious sun lit up a scene of surpassing beauty. Bear Island, Grassy Island, Mount Julian, Eagle Mount, and Boshink were dotted with white tents amongst the foliage, over which floated flags in profusion, forming a blending of colour of most beautiful effect. On Bear Island the tents were arranged in streets. Juniper Island contained the head-quarters and the ladies' reserve, separated by dense underbrush. One rash intruder found on the latter part without a permit was court-martialled on the spot and fined a pound of candies for every lady in camp. A Royal Canadian Military College Professor, an American general, and some colonels ensured the strict legality of the court. The *Globe* mentioned the episode among its 'Crimes and Casualties,' not having heard of the fine imposed.

At headquarters the Episcopal service was read by Rev. Dr. Neide, the secretary, in the large pavilion of the Association. Monday began the last week's work of the meeting. Expeditions had been organized to visit every place that could be discovered in that neighborhood. Fairy Lake and Blue Mountain were favorites. The canoes moved in squadrons under command of an officer. The trip to Blue Mountain was exceptionally fine. The little fleet bore down like an armada on Jack's Creek six miles from camp. Blue Mountain is five or six miles inland. For half this distance ran a lumberman's road; the remainder was rock of the roughest. Although not on this trip, I made the ascent myself afterwards and can speak from experience. Gilmour, of McMaster Hall, distanced all competitors, and was first on the summit. As I passed over the ground a few days afterwards, I recognized the place where years before, I lost myself in the bush, and where later on three of us—all students—bivouaced in an ever-memorable attempt to reach Jack's Lake by canoe. How he who had the axe for his portion wished for a bear that night!—we had helped to catch a cub before starting. The high bluff called Blue Mountain raising its back above the surrounding rock affords a splendid range of view extending on the north to Haliburton Mountain, sixty or seventy miles off. Between lay an uninterrupted expanse of dense forest, while in the north-east and east appeared numerous lakes dotted with great numbers of pretty little islands. Sixteen lakes are said to be visible from this splendid point of view. One of them, Koshtakabogamog, awaits the immortalizing pen of our coming national poet. Jack's Creek itself is one of the most romantic streams in Canada.

Besides these large trips, minor ones occurred every day. Those who still clung to the charms of society remained at camp, where 'at homes' and dinner parties were in full blast, and many a *chaperon* dined with pride on the excellent arrangements of her party as she helped to distribute galvanized spoons and tin cups to her admiring guests.

A word about the races. The last four days of the meet were devoted to these. The rules were few and simple. The variety comprised sailing, paddling, paddling and sailing combined, and capsized races. Perhaps the best race of all was the novices' race for new members. About fifteen canoes started. The wind was blowing a stiff breeze. Few that were present will forget the pretty sight as the boats ploughed down the course before the wind with mainsail and 'jigger' winged out, looking in the distance like white butterflies dipping over the deep blue water. Cheers on cheers greeted Gibson, of Albany, as he came down the home stretch sitting on the top lap of his canoe with spray flying in pailfuls on each side, while the foremost of his competitors was left struggling to windward half a mile behind. Gibson's canoe, the Rattlesnake, is closed in with the exception of an oval space for the canoeeman, is clinker built, and carries two lateen sails, centre boards, and rudder. Bags of shot and bars of lead as ballast were in common use. The next sailing race for all-comers was very exciting, the wind having increased to a heavy blow—which necessitated very careful handling. On the first stretch four canoes came to grief—capsized. Gibson was one of the unfortunate. In a twinkling he was in his boat again baling with his paddle like a steam pump and refusing assistance. But to get the water out and the sails in and set required too much time and he lost the race. Tyson, of Toronto, had

one of the finest canoes at the meeting, but the wind was too strong for him to use even his cruising sail.

On the evening of that day the fleet paraded with Chinese lantern decorations. A beautiful line of canoes reached from Juniper Island on the right to Eagle Mount on the left, a distance of about half a mile. From the shore nothing could be seen but a line of countless lights and their reflections in the water. To end the line a large bonfire blazed up to the sky on the top of Eagle Mount. The line advanced under command of the Commodore in crescent shape towards the ladies' camp; then filing off to the right retired in zig-zag column up the lake. It then broke up as the moon rose, like the flight of a fairy circle on the approach of dawn.

Next day came other races in sailing and paddling, and combinations of these. The capsized race for open canoes begged description. A capsized race consists in paddling around a buoy and capsizing on the home stretch on the firing of a gun. For a quarter of an hour the spectators were convulsed with laughter to see a man attempt to paddle a canoe four feet under water. At last Mr. Weller, of Peterboro', got his canoe emptied, climbed in over the end, and won the race. The prize in every case was a flag, handsomely embroidered by some of the ladies in the camp. Friday night was to have been devoted to minstrelsy at headquarters, but a thunderstorm intervened. Next morning the Rochester contingent left, carrying with them the leading creepers from the "Centipedes." However the Knickerbockers of New York nobly came to the rescue and delighted us with song and recitation until it was time to present the prizes. This was the last general assembly of the association for the year. With heavy hearts we prepared to desert the scene of a week of unalloyed pleasure and amusement, each saying in his mind that—

'The tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.'

J. M.

Our Wallet.

TO THE TADDLE.

A GRADUATE'S FAREWELL.

O, mighty Taddle! I stand for the last time at thy side, and look, as far as thy manifold indiscrutable impurities will allow, into thy dark depths. Strange thoughts come and go in my disturbed mind—tears start to my eyes; and something—I know not what, affects even my very nostrils.

I feel thy might: not the mere physical might of rushing waters and o'erflowing banks, but that power over the imagination, the intellect, the moral nature of man, which enters into the very blood of thy adorers, and gives thee a right to that immortality of which thou art to be deprived.

Of thy colleges, thou art one of the greatest, though most quiet, instructors.

Thy classic flow, thy poetic surroundings, are an education in themselves.

Thy historic associations are such as to inspire as well the passion of the poet, as the military ardor of the soldier, and the loyalty of the patriot.

O mighty streamlet! All who have known thee have learned of thee and loved thee, except the Board of Health.

Thou scene of many a love-feast! How often, inspired by thy presence, have love-sick swains and maidens here poured out their songs of love, and worshipped at thy holy shrine!

Thou scene of many a college victory, many a pleasure, many a pang! How often have I, in days gone by, wandered, in the quiet solitude of midnight, o'er thy once-known mantrap sidewalk, exhilarated by thy spiritual presence and perchance a cocktail or a John Collins, with ice. Not once alone have I, thus at the midnight hour, ruled by the fixed idea of thy magnetism, laved unconsciously in thy filthy waters.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon thy banks!

I've slept there myself.

My heart goes out to thee in the sadness of a last farewell.

And thou too art soon to disappear and perish! Farewell, a long and last farewell to all thy greatness!

No more shalt thou behold the varied scenes upon thy banks, nor thy mighty influence. No more shall the sight of thee inspire noble thoughts.

But thy work has been accomplished.

Thou goest down to thy grave, unknowing and unknown.

And the spectre Typhoid, the demon of thy banks, is correspondingly disappointed.

(Written for 'VARSITY).

ITALIAN WINTER.

(Horace: Ode IX. Bk. 1.)

I.

With winter white you see Soracte stand :—
 Beneath their load of snow
 The bushes' burdened branches break :—
 Over their beds of pebbly sand
 With slower glow.
 The chilled streams seek the frost-incrusted lake.

II.

Heap high on the hearth abundant fuel,—
 Thaw out the cold :
 From generous jars pour forth the grape-juice cool,
 Infusing youth the more itself is old.

III.

Let all things else be as the gods shall please ;
 For, when they once have hushed
 Winds that war with seething seas,
 No limbs of aged ash
 'Gainst ash-tree branches clash,—
 No cypress-branch by cypress branch is brushed.

IV.

Shun from to-morrow
 Trouble to borrow :
 To-day—by Fortune given—account clear gain :
 Nor—youth possessing—
 Youth's chief blessing,
 Love—nor the dance—disdain,
 Ere
 Gray hair
 Predict, to adolescent bloom,
 Much to be dreaded
 Bald-headed
 Doom.

V.

Seek shady parks, and lovers' walks,—enticed
 By whispers soft, and twilight—time of tryst ;—
 When tittering laugh, delighting,
 Betrays the lurking girl,
 To 'hide and seek' inciting
 In nook secluded,—whirl
 While plunging pulses,—seize
 The amatory token :—lips
 Pout to be kissed :—finger tips
 Pretendingly tenacious, only tempt you "squeeze."

* *

O. A. N.

One of our seniors tells * the following about himself. He was driving from a camp meeting to the village of Dunbar, Dundas Co., where he purposed calling on a party named Jordan. Imagining he had lost his way in the night, he inquired the road of a tipsy farmer who was returning home from town. But unfortunately our senior had confused the names Dunbar and Jordan, and consequently inquired the way to Jordan. Instead of answering the jolly yeoman said :—'Where—(hic)—are ye comin' fra'?' 'From the camp meeting, of course.' 'Fra' the caump-meetin' say 'e, weel, weel, an' ye dinna ken the wau to Jordan—mark ye (hic), ye hae one maur riv—!!!'

The Poet's Corner.

A SWEDISH STUDENT LEGEND.

Near the altar, in death, a young student lay sleeping,
 And the incense of flowers rose faint on the air,
 As the gloaming of evening came silently creeping,
 And enswathed in its shadows the dead, lying there.

Ah! ineffably sweet was the lip of that sleeper,
 Though unknown to us all but one short year ago,
 How we lov'd him—dear exile from shores where the reaper
 Blends his song with the echoes from San Angelo.

In the chancel we laid him, our custom in Sweden,
 And bedecked him with flora, more exquisite far

Than the roses which bloom in that garden of Eden,
 From whose thousand-fold fragrance springs India's attar.

In the bowl and the wine-cup we pledged our deep sorrow,
 As we gathered at night in Carl Weisselgren's room,
 And we lovingly spake of the one, whom the morrow
 would behold as he passed from the church to the tomb.

But the saddest of all was a pale-featured student,
 On whose shoulders, in curls, fell the long flaxen hair :
 Aye impulsive was Lundfren, and, oftimes, imprudent,
 Yet the soul of affection and honor dwelt there.

As in accents all broken by passionate weeping,
 Whilst the pathos of sorrow bedew'd his young face,
 'Oh, Da Conti,' he murmured, 'I would I were sleeping
 In the Valley of Shadows, in thine honored place.

In the solemn death-watch, of the love that I bear thee,
 Ah! how earnest, indeed, was my heart-stricken prayer,
 I entreated of Heaven, in mercy, to spare thee,
 E'en though I, even I, should be sacrificed there.

'Ach in Himmel,' he cries like a weak-minded maiden,
 Spake the harsh voice of one, as he entered the room,
 'Not a heart ever beat, sirs, howe'er friendship laden,
 Would surrender one throb for the sepulchre's gloom.'

With a frown each one turned to confront the intruder,
 Fellow student, was he, yet not one of our band,
 'Twas Von Bartel, a German, in bearing far ruder
 Than the boar of the woods in his own native land.

'Is there one of you all, though this sighing and moaning,
 Who, to prove that affection is stronger than dread,
 Ere the echoes of midnight have ceased their intoning,
 Dare imprint but one kiss on the lips of the dead?'

'Is there one? Aye there's Lundfren, thou cynical scoffer,
 On whose forehead would mantle the hot blush of shame,
 Was there one, save thyself, but would willingly proffer
 The oblation of self, in affection's sweet name.

'When the dark dews of midnight are softly descending,
 Ere the blush of the Orient each mountain crest tips,
 By the corpse of Da Conti my form will be bending
 As I kiss the cold features of death, with my lips.'

Hark, the midnight booms out. On the face of him sleeping
 At the Altar of Death, is a dim halo shed
 By the candle that stands, like a sentinel, keeping
 Watch and ward, through the night, by the side of the dead.

In the shadowy aisles, 'neath the carved stones are sleeping
 The Lion of the North, and his Queen, Elenore,
 And (sad emblems of Sweden's long vigil of weeping)
 The heroes who bled in the Thirty Years' War.

From the gloom of the nave glides a figure, advancing,
 With the chill wave of fear on his brow, and his heart ;
 God! how keenly that start, and his timorous glancing,
 Mark the soul that is pierced by pale horror's fell dart.

All alone near the dead, and with footsteps that falter,
 Whilst the gloom of the shadows their grim terrors lend,
 By an effort he reaches the foot of the altar,
 And there gazes on him that in life was his friend.

With a gasp of repugnance, he bends low, and stopping,
 Leaves a kiss on the lips and the cold ashen cheek,
 As a power from behind grasps his mantle, and drooping,
 Riddarholmen* re-echoes his blood-curling shriek.

For a moment he writhes in the throes of convulsion,
 Oh, the agonized wail of that sad parting moan,
 As the soul from the body, in sudden expulsion,
 Wings its flight in dismay to the regions unknown.

And the maidens who gathered in awe-stricken wonder
 By the light flashing sunlight of morning-tide, said

'Twas the pangs of despair snapped his heart strings asunder,
And he cared not for life, since Da Conti was dead.

No, alas! it was terror. When swiftly uprising
From the lips of Da Conti, the long trestle rod
Caught his gown, and it seemed to his heart-agonizing,
That the pressure, behind, was the hand of his God.

And the granite-stemm'd winds, that from Malar comesweeping
Breath a sad lullaby where the pine branches wave,
In the Acre of God, on two student forms sleeping,
Who, together in life, share, in death, the same grave.

But forever are silent the tones of their laughter,
Till Eternity dawns, and all Time is no more,
When the loud blast shall summon the solemn hereafter,
And the Nations are met on the far away shore.

—H. K. COKIN.

*The Westminster Abbey of Sweden, at Stockholm.

Communications.

CO-EDUCATION AND DR. WILSON.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

In a previous letter upon this subject, I took the liberty of ridicul-
ing Dr. Wilson's 'grave reflections,' and the complaisance with which
he quoted the comparatively worthless evidence of President Eliot
(whom the World correctly characterizes as another old foggy) in favor
of his position. You say it will be a satisfaction to you to be furnished
with the facts on which I base my statements. I am happy to accede
to your request. The evidence appended is, you will agree with me,
sufficiently conclusive to convince anyone who is open to conviction on
this question. I quote directly from letters and other documents which
I recently received from the presidents of the institutions named. Pre-
sident Fairchild, of Oberlin College, says:

"I have no special call as an apostle or propagandist of this system
of education. . . . In speaking of results, I wish to be understood
as giving not only my own individual judgment, but the unanimous
opinion, as far as I understand it, of all who have had responsibility in
connection with the school. . . . Among the advantages which
seem to be involved in the system, as far as we have observed its opera-
tion, are the following:

- 1. Economy of means and forces.
- 2. Wholesome incitements to study, the stimulus being the same
in kind as will operate in after life.
- 3. Social culture—a matter of no small importance.
- 4. A tendency to good order. Nearly fifteen hundred students

are gathered here from every state in the Union, from every class in
society, of every grade of culture—the great mass of them, indeed, bent
on improvement, but numbers sent by anxious friends with the hope
that they may be saved or recovered from wayward tendencies. Yet
the disorders incident to such gatherings are essentially unknown
among us. The ease with which the discipline of so large a school is
conducted has not ceased to be a matter of wonder to ourselves. This
result we attribute greatly to the wholesome influence of the system of joint
education. . . . It is the natural atmosphere for the development
of the higher qualities of manhood—magnanimity, generosity, true
chivalry, earnestness. We have found it the surest way to make men of
boys, and gentlemen of rowdies. Nor are womanly delicacy and refine-
ment of character endangered. It might better be questioned whether
the finer shadings of female character can be developed without this
natural stimulus. Be this as it may, I say, without hesitation, that I
do not know of a single instance of a coarse, 'strong-minded' woman,
in the offensive sense of the word, as the product of our system of edu-
cation."

Such, Mr. Editor, is the testimony of a gentleman with upwards of
thirty years' experience as the president of a college having at present a
faculty of forty-two members, and with an attendance of 1493 students,
a large number of whom are women. Similar testimony was borne by
that illustrious educator, the Hon. Horace Mann, LL.D., the former
president of Oberlin. Next week and the week after I shall submit to
you short extracts from similar evidence received from the presidents of
Boston University, the State Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa,
Kansas, and other States, St. Lawrence, New York, Butler, Indiana,
and Cornell Universities. And yet in the face of such an array of tes-
timony as this, which Dr. Wilson could easily have procured if he had
taken the trouble to ask for it, and which he should have procured be-
fore taking the action he has done, the Doctor has the hardihood to

say that the College Council felt it to be their 'duty' to exclude women
from University College! Query: Of what elements is the College
Council's conception of duty composed?

Very truly yours,
A. STEVENSON.

Pickering College, Oct. 15, 1883.

NOTICES.

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