

is done by a process of substituting hard or brittle wood or
 cemental compounds, *W.H.* *W. H. A.*
 which was *Dowell*, the *W* being between *l* and *o* because slurred and
 not being pronounced *wo* but *o* in pronunciation, and *l* the *oo* at the end of the
 word as *wo* felt of *wo* and so it was dropped and the word *lost* to *oo* 16 pages
 shape

THE WHITE AND BLUE.

VOLUME I] TORONTO SATURDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1880. (86-0238 (15) US79) [NUMBER 15.

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COLLEGE WORLD.

SCENE: Sophomore's room (Soph., just returned
 from town, is struggling with his Spanish. Enter
 serious Junior. Soph. loq.)— 'Well—hic—this
 is the meanest language I—hic—ever saw. And—
 of—all—the dictionaries this is the worst! hic—but
 guess the grammar's worse! Haven't been able to
 find a single word!' (Junior calmly points out
 that it is difficult to do Spanish satisfactorily with a
 German dictionary and a Greek grammar. Exit
 Sophomore to bed.)

The senior wrangler at Cambridge this year is
 Mr. Joseph Larmor, a graduate of the Royal
 Academical Institution, Belfast, Queen's University,
 and of the London University, who, during
 his eight years of collegiate life—he is now twenty-
 three,—has carried off ten scholarships, three
 exhibitions, with as many gold medals (two of them
 for double firsts) and other prizes and honors. His
 private tutor was the famous Mr. Routh, who for
 twenty-one years in succession has coached the
 senior wrangler. Last year twelve of the first
 fourteen wranglers, we believe, were pupils of Mr.
 Routh; this year, of the ten of whom we have
 particulars eight owned him as their private tutor.
 The Cambridge examinations of 1880 will be
 notable also for the fact that a woman, Miss Char-
 lotte A. Scott, of Lancashire Independent College,
 obtained the position of 'equal to the eighth
 wrangler' in the Mathematical Tripos. The
 highest place hitherto won by any lady has been
 among the senior optimes, i.e., second class, and
 as Miss Scott belongs to Girton College her success
 will be a plume of feathers and a whole garden of
 artificial flowers, not to say miles of bugle bead
 trimming in the becoming cap of that institution.—
 New York World.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times writes
 that he recommended to a young fellow of his
 acquaintance, who was unusually tall and slender,
 but without an expansive chest and much muscular
 development, the reading of a popular book which
 advises elaborate exercise. The result, he says,
 shows that he might much better have put a bottle
 of brandy and a box of cigars in his young friend's
 hands and told him to 'go to.' He took to dumb-
 bells, five mile walks, and finally to boating; he
 became the picture of health, brown, sturdy, with
 knotty muscles. But soon a pimple, growing to a
 sore, and a sore wrist showed themselves, with
 headache, sore shoulder, and swelled ankles. A
 physician had to take him in charge, who prescribed
 rest and a tonic. He had used up his vital and
 constitutional strength in order to build up his
 muscular force. The physician added that he had
 no small number of young college graduates who
 had exhausted themselves in athletic exercise. It
 is a warning worth hearing and perhaps heeding.
 It says briefly: 'No excess.'

SONG.

(Translated from the German of Fougue.)

Oh might I be
 A little bird!
 That over the lea
 Is singing heard
 In various ways
 Outpouring, outpouring, her
 warbled lays.

Oh might I grow
 A staisless flower!
 To sweetly blow
 In leafy bowers,
 So pure and kind,
 Appearing, appearing, with
 others twined.

But I am only
 A humble knight
 On highway lonely,
 An outlawed wight,
 And all I have,
 I take with me down to
 the silent grave!—A.W.W.

A PROVINCIAL LIBRARY.

It is pretty generally understood that the new legislative buildings of the province are to be erected in the Queen's Park, near to University College. The provincial legislature has, and requires a library; the provincial university has, and requires a library: this being the case does it not seem a highly commendable and practical scheme, that of the fusion of these two libraries, and the erection of a building common to both, and which would form a very respectable basis for a real provincial library? and does it not appear to be a rather foolish policy which would maintain out of the public funds two independent libraries within one hundred yards of each other?

The advantages of such a union are many and readily suggest themselves. In the first place there would be a great increase in the number of volumes at the disposal of the legislature and of the students and professors; for that there are many books in one library which are not in the other is patent to anyone having the slightest acquaintance with the two catalogues. Next one set of the books common to the two libraries could be sold and the proceeds used in buying books not now found in either of them. A third advantage would be that students would have the benefit of a larger number of books on law, legislation, constitutional history, and general literature, than they could ever hope to obtain in the university library alone. Fourthly, there would be a great saving in buying new books. As things now exist each library buys a copy of the same book; were they united only one would be bought and the money saved invested in other works. There would also be no small saving in the running expenses. Again a united library of this kind would be of great benefit to the growing literary and artistic circles found in Toronto. A library would tend to centre education and learning about it. And many other advantages will readily present themselves to the reader.

But some will say that there would be disadvantages attending the scheme. I have thought over these, but there is not one that does not seem to be easily overcome. The principal one is that a building half-way between the college and the legislative chamber would be inconvenient. If there is any force in this objection, why the library could be attached to the legislative buildings. Say that the latter centre where the flag-staff now stands, a library building near the site of the monument would be convenient to both institutions, especially in these days of telephones and pneumatic tubes. Some will perhaps say that the members of the assembly would sometimes ask for a book and be told that a student had it—in fact that there would be a divergence of interests. But this is not a strong objection. Little or no 'clashing' occurs in libraries like those of the British museum, though they have a much more heterogeneous class of readers than that which would be formed by legislators and students. Moreover, members are here for six or eight weeks only, and they are not 'heavy' readers.

Another great advantage of such a union is that the college buildings would be practically enlarged without any outlay of college funds. The space now devoted to library and reading rooms could be

given to the museum or used as class rooms, or assigned to the School of Law, of which there is some talk of starting in connection with the college. Next to the establishment of chairs in law what better thing could be attached to a school of law than such a library as that formed by the union we here advocate. And if it even became necessary to move the law courts up to the park the principal of fusion in the matter of libraries could be still further extended. But at all events the fusion of the parliamentary and university libraries appears to be an eminently practical proposal.

THE ORGAN RECITAL.

The first of the series of organ recitals of which the literary society has assumed control, was held on Saturday last, in convocation hall, and proved a great success. The fine Warren organ which has been set up for these recitals, almost covers the dais, and diminishes the apparent size of the hall, to which, however, it gives pleasing proportions and a very pretty appearance.

Mr. Fisher's programme was the same as announced in our last issue, and bespeaks his intention to cultivate the musical taste of this city; while the masterly manner in which he carried it out, proves that none is more qualified so to do.

1. FANTASIE AND FIGURE, in G minor (Book 2, No. 4).....Bach.

The success of the performance of a fugue depends to such a degree upon the practised skill of the organist, and the clearness with which the constantly recurring theme is evoked, that none of moderate musical ear could fail to perceive Mr. Fisher's success in this number.

2. THEME AND VARIATIONS, Op. 47.....Hess.

This number was beautifully rendered, the changes of time and figure being well marked, and the technical difficulties not apparent.

4. SKIZZEN, Op. 58, No. 1.....Schumann.

The 'sketches' no doubt were in a measure new to the audience, but they were well appreciated.

5. COMMUNION, in G major.....Battiste.

This is decidedly a sample of the French school of organ music. The grand fugue of Bach is the ocean in depth, Battiste's Communion the foam on its surface. The number was played in a most artistic manner. The *Globe* fell into an error seemingly more than inadvertent in its criticism of this piece, and of the 'Last Rose of Summer,' which Mr. Fisher played in response to an *encore*. The report reads 'The former (Communion) was chiefly noticeable for the rapid and running accompaniment on the upper manual, played with the left hand, while the right was busy with the theme.' The opposite of this was of course the case, the air being played on the swell with the left hand, and the right hand playing the running accompaniment on the great or lower manual. The stopped diapason and oboe, with the tremolo are used for the air, and the flute for the accompaniment.

7. FANFARE.....Lemmens.

This number was given in a brilliant and dashing manner, and served to show Mr. Fisher's versatility.

9. FIFTH ORGAN CONCERTO.....Handel.

This grand piece concluded Mr. Fisher's pro-

gramme which he fulfilled in a manner to show him a thorough master of his instrument. Miss Brokovski, always a favorite, sang the two solos put down for her with such sweetness and effect. The reporter above referred to, seems to be at variance with musical critics on this point also, the Glee Club, while it has no cause for glory, has none for discouragement at its *debut*, and we can only advise the members to practice spiritedly, and they will yet do themselves and the college credit.

During the organ recital on Saturday last, I heard it mentioned by several, chiefly ladies, that they would have enjoyed it much more if it had been a promenade concert. In this case any of the visitors wishing to sit might do so by going up to the gallery, or by taking a chair, a few of which should be arranged round the room. I might also add that it would be advisable to suspend a small curtain from the organ bench to hide Mr. Fisher's performance on the pedals.

[Any one present at the late concert at Trinity College will see that the suggestion above made is not practical. Moreover quietness is essential to such an organ recital. Whether Mr. Fisher wishes the public to see how much of the performance is due to the nimbleness of his legs we cannot say, but it is a fact that some leading organists on the other side are in the habit of pulling a pair of white drawers over their legs, and thus attired and set off before a black background the public are not left in ignorance as to what constitutes legitimate organ playing.—Ed.]

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Another football match of an international character is now on the lists. The Harvards are desirous of meeting our team on the football field, and are willing to play in Boston and guarantee us \$200, or to play in Toronto, if we will do the same for them. My object in writing this is to rouse the students and those who have anything to do with our football club to their senses, and show them that it is quite possible to raise the required amount, and consequently it is quite possible to bring the Harvard team here.

If the match was played in October, as it in all probability will when the sun is still hot, it could, if properly advertised beforehand, draw a large number of ladies as well as gentlemen—some of the former being great enthusiasts about football, and seeing that so few matches of that description are played in Toronto, they would be sure to attend one of so great importance. It only remains now for the proper authorities to take the thing in hand, and to carry it thro' in a business way. It would be necessary to have the funds beforehand, so that there would be no delay in handing the required sum to the treasurer of the Harvard club as soon as they arrived at Toronto. If this step is not taken it will be tedious work for those on the guarantee fund committee to raise the money after the match is over, and in that case our team would not need to complain of the slowness of the Ann Arbor club in collecting the \$100 they guaranteed us, and all of which, I believe, is not yet received.

S. O. C.
We know of several of our students who are willing to give \$5 to \$10 each to bring the Harvards here, and doubtless there are others about the college willing to do the same. By all means let us have the Cambridge men here next fall.—Ed.]

GRADUATES IN LAW.

A few weeks ago we published the motion of Mr. Crooks (made before the benchers of the law society) that the degree of graduate in law of the university of Toronto should be equivalent to three of the five years study ordinarily required of those entering the legal profession. At the same time we drew attention to the position taken by *Queen's College Journal*, viz: that this privilege should not be given to the graduates of Toronto—not because they were lacking in either training or fitness, but because the proposal did not include the graduates in law of all the other universities in the province. This was a regular dog-in-the-manger objection, and it was to this principally that we entered protest. We never said the privilege should be denied to Queen's or any other institution—provided they, showed they were doing the same work as Toronto was. This they have not done. Queen's has no active faculty in law. But instead in the current number of the *Journal* we have the plea set up that some day Queen's may give such degrees, and that being the case the *Journal* is 'not going to stand quietly by and see an important principle of Canadian university rights violated.' The editor of the *Journal* is referred to *Lorimer's Institutes*, or any other of the authorities where he will learn that rights are commensurate with powers. Queen's not having powers, is not in a position to talk about rights; when she has a faculty of law and graduates in law, then the *Journal* will have good reason to defend any disabilities they may labor under.

We have looked into the calendars of all the other universities of the province in the matter of degrees in law, and we find that the case of Toronto is sui generis. Queen's does not examine for the degree of LL.B., neither does Trinity, though she gives it to all who pass the Law Society and apply for it. Albert and Victoria have regular and special courses in law. At Albert you can take four annual examinations, or if a barrister-at-law or graduate in arts, one special examination, and receive the degree. How many of the twelve bachelors of laws of Albert took the regular course and how many the special course we are unable to say. At Victoria a candidate may take four annual examinations in law, or if he be a graduate in arts of three years' standing, and has been admitted a barrister by the Law Society of Ontario, one examination in six books is all that is required. If he is a barrister, but not a graduate in arts, two examinations are required. At Toronto there is only one way to obtain the degree of LL.B., and that is to pass five annual examinations besides matriculation. Of these five examinations two are similar to the first two in arts and the last three exclusively in law.

SURMISES.

That our Freshmen, there being no lack of material amongst them, will form a brass band to exhibit at the organ recitals.

That the Knoxmen, instead of being at the society meeting a week ago last night, were spreading bread and butter for their conversation.

That the 'two hundred University students' who exerted their strength as back-horses for Miss Neilson were labor-loving individuals.

That the decline in the value of gold during the week is to be traced to that paragraph in the WHITE AND BLUE on passmen and gold breast pins.

That those members of the glee club who made themselves martyrs last Saturday blushed with modesty at the congratulations of their friends.

That the tenors who should have done the same but did not were sorry for having faked.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

A great many members of the Society would like to see a contest for the office of president at the coming election.

The two football clubs will petition the Council to put a bath and drinking fountain in their room in the basement of the building.

We have just learned that the Baptists have bought a lot in rear of University college, and intend erecting a divinity hall thereon, the students of which will take their literary training in University college.

He was an honor man in moderns and was looking frantic. He had searched two hours for a 'German prose composition' as he was heard to mutter between his outbursts of—French. Then he grew calmer, sadly sat himself down, and remembering that great men always say something before they die, exclaimed 'I guess I didn't bring the buck heim.'

THERE was a slim attendance at the meeting of the Literary Society last night. Mr. Herridge, the vice-president was in the chair. Readings were given by Messrs. J. Stoddard, Macdonald and Ames. Mr. Doel contributed an essay on 'common sense.' Only one speaker, Mr. Wade, was on hand to take part in the debate; nevertheless, it was decided to hear him, and he accordingly supported the negative side of the question 'should the study of classics form part of a university training?' The decision was given for the negative.

NEXT week the University Boat Club Committee hope to have their prospectus in the hands of the graduates, undergraduates, and friends of the University, and then will have been taken the first decisive step towards the securing of a much-desired need. In making this move, the undergraduates have imposed upon themselves the more laborious part of the undertaking, the duty of collecting the required money, and having done this, it then remains for the graduates and undergraduates to determine whether or not the project can be carried out with the funds at their disposal.

THE annual meeting of University College football club, (Rugby), was held yesterday, when officers for the coming season were elected. A chairman has been elected this year in place of a captain, who hereafter is to be chosen by the team. The number chosen from each year to form the committee has been fixed at three, instead of two, as formerly. The officers are:—Chairman, W. D. Gwynne; secy-treasurer, C. Campbell; committeemen, F. Keefe, J. McCallum, T. C. Milligan of the third year; J. Caven, A. Campbell, E. F. Langstaff of the 2nd year; W. Caven, W. George, E. McKay of the 1st year.

THE Natural Science Association were unable to gain admittance to the School a week ago Wednesday, owing to the absence of the caretaker, who had been sent on a wild goose chase by a passman running in and telling him that the bearded member of the association had escaped out of the enclosure and was creating not a little excitement in the park. The caretaker locked the building, and at once went in pursuit of the fugitive, and did not return till late in the evening. In the meantime the members arrived, and being unable to get in, they adjourned to the nameless house.

MISCONCEPTION.

Several articles have of late appeared in the WHITE AND BLUE vindicating with reason and justice the pass course among the other courses open to students. It would certainly only be doing justice to those who choose the pass course were honors and scholarships granted for a high standing in that course. Although many may pursue the pass course thinking the study will be less arduous, many others—those preferring the wider range for study afforded by it as well as the greater opportunity afforded for extensive general reading. That the large and most highly respected body of students who prefer this course for either of the above reasons is subject to 'sarcastic insinuations' and 'base allegations' will be news to the very great proportion of undergrads, both pass and honor, and while the former would justly be most indignant were such feelings prevalent, the latter to a man can only look upon the recent articles of X. Y. Z. as a gross misrepresentation of their sentiments regarding those not taking an honor course, as well as feel indignation at the audacious insult directed to the honor men of each department in turn. Every undergraduate (save the illustrious X. Y. Z.) cannot but feel a deep gratification in knowing from personal experience that the cultured X. Y. Z. is not a representative passman, nor of any other body of any proportions, it is to be hoped. Were he a representative there would be a good deal of justice if the feeling were prevalent which this 'much belittled Canadian gentleman (?)' wrongly supposes to be in existence, for his opinion of honor men is stupidly bigoted, and that he is profoundly ignorant of the aim and merits of an honor course is most obvious. While the mathematician will appreciate the insinuation as to his contracted intellect, he will know that there is at least one other canon absolutely hidebound. If the science man cannot 'lay claim to culture,' he will not grieve deeply over the loss if 'culture' has any connection with the display of ignorance referred to, but will be strengthened in his belief that man is developed from a superior species. And then these 'fellows,' the metaphysicians, will be eaten up with remorse on learning that their energies have been so aimlessly misdirected, for as is suggested, they should live with men rather than gods. If our Solon had measured his 'ideas' by the 'criticism of truth' I think less of his bombast would have reached the columns of the WHITE AND BLUE. Our classical friends will greatly regret that so distinguished a scholar should 'have no further time' to lay himself out on the error of their ways, or to offer them, too, at least a little valuable advice.

But the modernists will be more than satisfied to learn that they at least approximate—though still at a great distance—to the ideas of our con- ceded advocate of what he thinks the *summum bonum disciplinatum*. While most students will agree with me in the opinion that X. Y. Z. has a totally erroneous conception of the respect entertained for those not taking an honor course, all will agree that where a belittling disposition is shown its injustice will ensure its suppression. While I trust he will dismiss from his mind the misconception of the estimation in which he is held, it is to be hoped due reflection will convince him of the absurdity of his attack on those to whom at least a little more honor is due.

JUSTUS.

FROM THE CLASSICAL STANDPOINT.

I have read the article written by 'Gef,' and have endured with heroic patience, the many slurs cast upon the honor courses, and in particular that of classics, but I can go no further than the article entitled 'An Honorable Order.' 'Gef.' inveighs against the tendency of the present curriculum to narrow a man's education, and makes this outburst the vehicle for a most opprobrious compliment to the men of the modern department, saying that the men who graduate in classics are unable at the end of their course to read them with any pleasure, but the men who take moderns have the ability to read with ease any of the modern authors. Now, setting aside the invidious contrast made between the abilities of the men of these departments, this statement is really not correct. Take the most difficult Greek author, Plato, and the most difficult modern author (read in college), Goethe, and the classical man will make the truer translation, and will hit the meaning with greater accuracy. But it seems to me, all the comparisons made between the several departments, rests in a great measure on a misconception of what a university training should be, and of what it undertakes to do for us.

The greatest benefit of a university course is not the education given, but general culture and the broader views we obtain of life and men from our intercourse in so large numbers. A university has begun to lose its influence when *esprit de corps* is wanting. For men who intend to pursue professional life or to enter upon literary pursuits, the education which they obtain in their college course is merely intended to place them in a position to choose their work for life and enter upon a true course of study. It is the greatest mistake that we can make to suppose that we are now getting our education for life, and that it closes when the ermine is donned on commencement day. For no profession can a university education be in any sense final, except for that of teaching, and this is not as it should be.

Another error is in taking for granted that an honor man of our department reads nothing but his honor work. In my judgment, the greatest benefit of an honor course is that it compels men to read carefully and with steady application. Here I trample upon the fond belief of the passmen, that the several parts of their intellects are being nourished, under the fostering care of their Alma Mater into a complete whole. It may be so, but, looking at the face of the matter, the development seems to be primary. Let us make a small generalization from experience, always keeping in mind that our standard of reference is the ordinary individual of either class. It is notorious that the amount of work required to enable a man to 'pass' in any subject is extremely small. I, myself, a man of very moderate parts, whose intellect has been warped by long study of the dead authors, succeeded in passing the 'pass' mathematics of the second examination with but little more than half a day's work, though I nearly grounded on the bar. You will find many others who make the same boast in a greater or less degree, though the honor due to such an achievement is rather doubtful. Indeed, the language at my disposal fails to express the contempt which I entertain for examinations

with such a minimum. Surely no passman will content that the intellect is at all increased in breadth by passing a hundred such examinations. It is rather narrowed, on the contrary, to enable one to get through so small a crevice. Again, there is a third mistake which is often made. The class of men which the vigorous upholders of pass courses, or of combinations of several honor courses, have in their minds, is that to which the terms 'fags' or 'grinds' is applied, or, the more emphatic appellation of 'reading men.' They hold in abhorrence a man who is so thoroughly soaked in his college work that he knows nothing else. So do I, but I wish to point out that a man laboring under the weight of two, three or more honor departments, may have even still less knowledge of anything that is really useful to a man of the world. Many a man who takes several departments through his course, thinks, talks and dreams of nothing else than his work, makes the end of his course the end of his life, and when he graduates has simply stepped out of existence in any living sense. His mind is indeed harmoniously developed, but it is merely a highly complex machine without any motive power, and he ceases to be of any interest to men around him except as a curious fossil.

Looking at university life in the way I have stated it, a classical course possesses more attractions than almost any other to a man who does not intend to be a specialist; and, as far as polish and knowledge of human life have weight, it is indispensable. The gentlemen of the modern department have not the monopoly of modern literature, neither has Shakespeare made an heirloom of his effects to them. I venture to affirm that in our university their is better acquaintance with English literature, of modern times, among men who are studying the classics than among those of any other department. You may look with disdain upon the examinations held in classics, made up as they are of petty quibbles and long lists, and feel surprised at the weakness in numbers of the teaching staff of a department so much vaunted in our university, which should contain three or four good men if classics are to be studied at all. The same idea often occurs to ourselves, the devotees of classics, and perhaps with greater force; and we look with envy upon the departments of metaphysics and naturals which are so well supported, but still, at the same time, we recognize the real value of classical study which forms the basis of a great mass of the most active modern thought, though it is not considered necessary to pad out the reviews with hackneyed quotations, and a man's fame does not depend so much on a work in three volumes on Greek particles or metres. Neither let passmen flatter themselves that they can 'laugh with Horace at the follies of men,' one of which is included in their profession of being able to do so. It may be the case in some universities on the continent, but here such a statement must be taken *cum grano salis*.

A LOP-SIDED MAN.

THE IMMORTALS OF '80. W. W.

Have you noticed the humble tread of the professors lately around the corridors? Neither are their voices so loud in the class-room, and the spirit of superior wisdom has died within them.

Have you noticed the third year is oppressed with gloom? And second year men have buried their woes in 'organ recitals, and denials futile (though presidentially complimented) of a land beyond the grave? Only the exuberant freshman rejoices, the exuberant freshman who knows not care, neither is his breast disturbed.

And have you noticed the wherefore of this thing and the cause of this gloom before the porch of Learning's palace?

Arise, for the cause is not far to seek, and yet it has its seat in the deepest recess of the selfish human soul.

It is the oppressive sense of a near higher presence.

We have now among us—suddenly the knowledge has come—a revival of the giants. 'There were giants in those days, days.' Pshaw! there are giants in these days, here, now. At this very moment, time, place, amongst us, shaking hands with us, imbibing of us, passing in and out among us, *dii certe*.

O ye, who, about to be what you are about to be, are what you are, thanks! Thanks in that you are kind, and, soon to be immortal, deign to be mortal. Thanks, class of '80, in this that, comprising in your ranks all the judges, politicians, artists, literateurs, knights, governors, princes, and elders of this Dominion and what other of earth's dominions their great luck calls you to, you still veil the brightness in a kindly cloud, still tonsting your feet (*mirabile dictu!* just as any other mortals!) study Kant, (*mirabile dictu!* again! just like other mundanes!) smoke the myrtle, drink the bowl, eat, sleep, talk, walk, laugh, joke, pay homage to Neilson (oh! for the third time *mirabile dictu!* like other, just for all the world like other mortals!) thanks. And for this, that while the fire of genius is still veiled you will have those features stamped by the limner's art that after mortals may see what you were like (and seeing be saved from despair) when you toasted your feet, read Kant, smoked, eat, drank, slept, talked, walked, just as they toast their feet, read Kant, smoke, drink, eat, sleep, talk, walk; for this thing, thanks.

That ye, who are about to be what you are about to be, are what you are, is wonderful, most wonderful.

And the genius of it! In ten years! Genius annihilates time.

In ten years, at the dinner that is to be given, in the least of reason that is to come, when the legislators, judges, knights, governors, princes, and elders sit down and tell each other for fear the fact should be incredible what ten years back they were, what now they are, the wonder and the sadness of it come together. The sadness of it, aye, there's the rub—the sadness of it for us others who have toasted our feet, read Kant, eaten, drank, smoked, talked, just as they, but being what we are, will be what we will be, but not as they.

Is Heaven impartial that these things are so, and that genius should be hurled broadcast on this year, that is not our year, but is just before or after, and trebly sad for being so close? That the legislators and judges, the knights, the governors, the princes and the elders should be picked thence, and we be left to serve these greater.

Is there no chance? couldn't they scoop another year in with them and throw their cloak over us eager, and double by such great act our own glory?

Let us petition.

c.