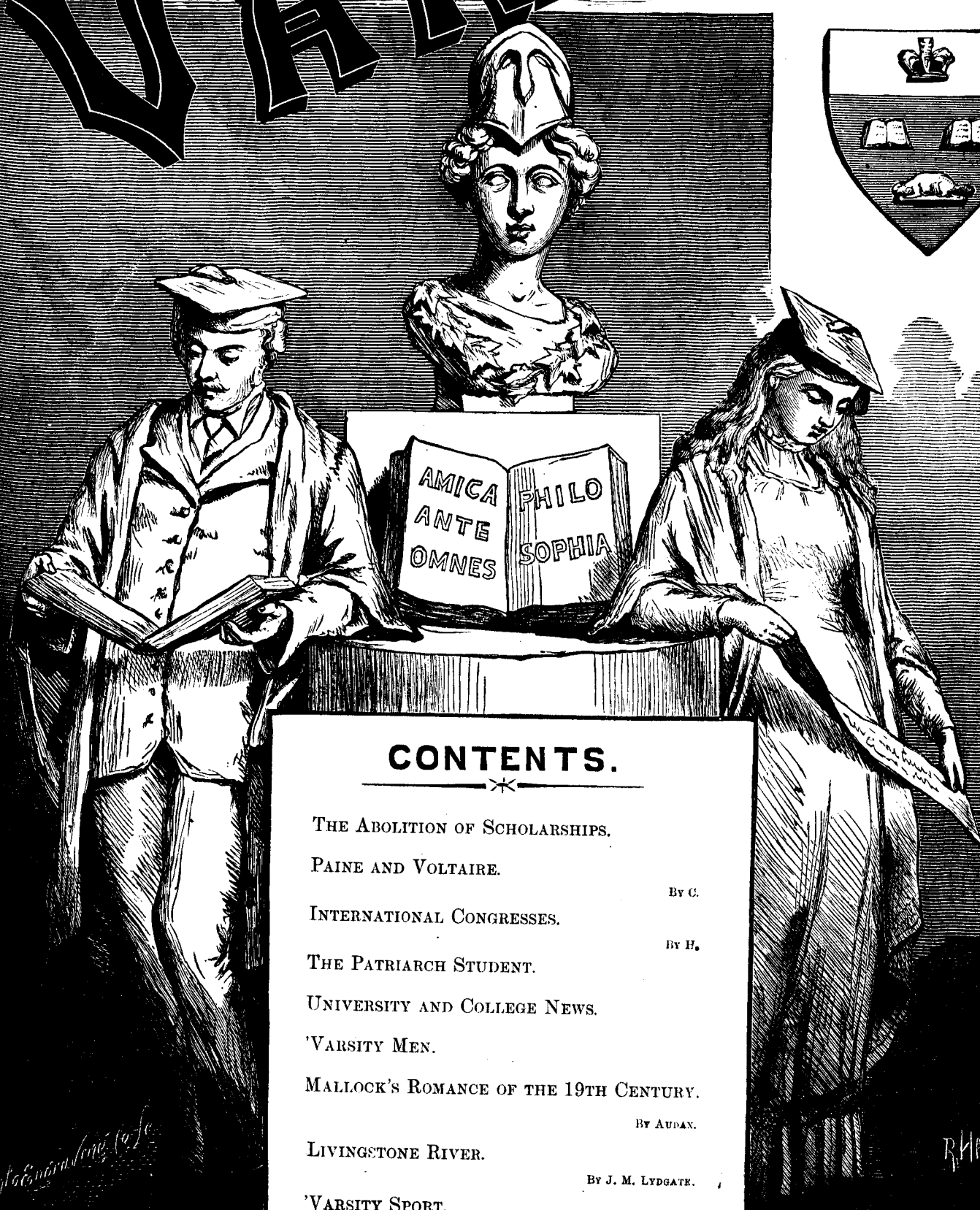


# THE UNIVERSITY



## CONTENTS.

THE ABOLITION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

PAINE AND VOLTAIRE.

BY C.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

BY H.

THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

'VARSITY MEN.

MALLOCK'S ROMANCE OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

BY AUDAN.

LIVINGSTONE RIVER.

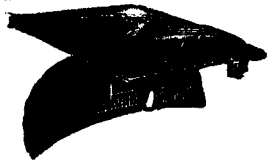
BY J. M. LYDGATE.

'VARSITY SPORT.

Toronto, - - October 21, 1881.

*W. G. & Co. Engravers Toronto*

*R. Harris del.*



ESTABLISHED 1856.

**B. & M. SAUNDERS,**

Merchant Tailors, Robe Makers, &amp;c.,

94 KING STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.HENRY WALTON,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
39 KING STREET WEST,  
Toronto, Ontario.John Brimer,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
202 and 204 Yonge Street,  
TORONTO.

NEW FALL STYLES.

CHRISTY'S, WOODROW'S, AND  
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

SILK and FELT HATS.

COLEMAN & CO.,  
55 King Street East.JOHNSTON & LARMOUR,  
TAILORS,

No. 2 ROSSIN HOUSE BLOCK.

**PETLEY & CO.**

HAVE RECEIVED (THIS SEASON)

THREE FIRST, TWO SECOND, and ONE EXTRA PRIZE  
FOR FINE ORDERED CLOTHING,

At the Toronto Industrial and Provincial Exhibition at London.

Gentlemen requiring Fine Clothing should not fail to inspect  
our immense stock of Winter Suitings, Trouserings and Over-  
coatings.

PETLEY &amp; CO., Golden Griffin, King St. East, Toronto.

**J. F. MUIR & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HATS, CAPS AND FURS.**

51 King Street West,

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,

TORONTO.

**I. & H. COOPER,****White Dress, French Cambric and Flannel Shirts**

MADE TO ORDER.

Foot-Ball, Lacrosse and Camping Jerseys, all colors. "Welch  
Margetson's" Beautiful Scarfs and Ties. Merino and  
Lambs' Wool Underwear. Fine Kid and  
Fancy Knitted Gloves, Collars,  
Cuffs, &c., &c.

109 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

**ROLPH, SMITH & CO.,**36 WELLINGTON STREET EAST,  
TORONTO.Copper-plate Engravers, Wood Engravers, Lithographic Printers by Steam  
Power, Die-Sinkers and Embossers.VISITING CARDS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, NOTARIAL  
SEALS, CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.**R. HAY & CO.,***Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,*

19 AND 21 KING STREET WEST.

**SMITH'S TORONTO DYE WORKS,**

75½ KING STREET WEST.

Gentlemen's Suits Cleaned, \$1.50. | Gentlemen's Suits Dyed, \$2.00.

Orders Sent For and Returned.

**FISHER'S 25 CENT EXPRESS LINE.**

539 YONGE STREET,

(Just below St. Alban's Street, East Side of Yonge.)

BAGGAGE COLLECTED AND DELIVERED AT COLLEGES, RAILWAY STATIONS, AND IN  
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Checks given for Baggage to Stations.

**HIPKINS & ESCHELMAN,**  
Dentists,

OFFICE: 3 WILTON AVENUE.

BEATTY, CHADWICK, BIGGAR & THOMSON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-  
Law, Solicitors in Insolvency, &c. BEATTY, MILLER, BIGGAR, BLACKSTOCK, Barristers,  
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. Offices over Bank of Toronto, Corner of Wellington  
and Church Streets, Toronto. W. H. Miller, E. M. Chadwick, W. N. Miller, LL B., C. R. W. Biggar,  
M.A., D. E. Thomson, T. G. Blackstock, B.A.McCARTHY, HOSKIN, PLUMB & CREELMAN, Barristers, Attorneys,  
Solicitors, &c. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., John Hoskin, Q.C., Thomas Street Plumb, Adam R.  
Creelman, F. W. Harcourt, W. H. P. Clement. Temple Chambers, 23 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.MACDONALD, MACDONALD & MARSH, Barristers, &c., Trust and  
Loan Company's Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Toronto. John A. Macdonald, Q.C., Hugh  
J. Macdonald, Alfred H. Marsh.BLAKE, KERR, BOYD & CASSELS, Barristers, &c., Millichamp's Build-  
ings, Adelaide Street (opposite Victoria Street), Toronto. Edward Blake, Q.C., J. C. Kerr, Q.C.,  
J. A. Boyd, Q.C., Walter Cassels, W. R. Mulock, C. A. Brough, C. J. Holman, H. Cassels.LEYS, PEARSON & KINGSFORD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,  
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Freehold Buildings, Corner Court and Church  
Streets, Toronto, Canada. John Leys, James Pearson, R. E. Kingsford.BETHUNE, MOSS, FALCONBRIDGE & HOYLES, Barristers, &c.,  
North of Scotland Chambers, 18 and 20 King Street West, Toronto. James Bethune, Q.C.,  
Charles Moss, W. G. Falconbridge, N. W. Hoyles, Walter Barwick, A. B. Aylesworth, W. J. Frank.RUSSELL WILKINSON, Bookseller, Stationer, and News Dealer, corner  
Toronto and Adelaide Streets, can supply any book and paper published.

# THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 2. No. 2.

October 21, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

## THE ABOLITION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The question of the abolition of scholarships and prizes was discussed at the first meeting this year of the Debating Society. The subject possesses uncommon interest at present, as the abolitionists are admitted on all hands to be gaining rapidly in number and influence. Evidence of this fact was liberally supplied at the assemblage in Moss Hall, to which we have referred. The unusually-large attendance and the thoroughgoing way in which the opposing sides sifted the respective contentions, drew forth unqualified words of satisfaction from the President. The ordinary recapitulation of the arguments was omitted as superfluous, on account, as he stated, of the clearness with which they had been exhibited during the course of the debate. Mr. HOUSTON, who is not liable to praise unduly, declared that, so far as he could recollect, a better conducted debate had not taken place in the society. By those who have had experience of the last two years' meetings, these high compliments will be appreciated with the zest which only previous suffering can impart.

The decision given in favor of the proposed innovation was followed by what seemed to be unanimous applause. Few of those who attended the meeting will hesitate to infer that, so far as the Society is an exponent of undergraduate opinion, the conservative party in the matter of scholarships is a small minority. The plea that minorities sometimes more than make up for want of numerical, by an abundance of intellectual strength, is rendered groundless in this case by the most remarkable feature of the debate; we allude to the avowed abolitionist views of three scholarship men, whilst only one such man gave dignity to the weaker side. Mr. SQUAIR even went the length of condemning scholarships altogether, on the ground that they were productive of much anti-social feeling. A more convincing test of how largely the reform aspect of the question is the prevalent aspect could not reasonably be desired. When individuals testify against an institution, the benefits of which they enjoy, or have enjoyed, the verdict as a rule goes in the direction of this most disinterested kind of testimony.

There are reasons for hoping that the graduate and undergraduate majorities are in substantial accord on this topic. It will, in all probability, come up for discussion at the next meeting of Convocation; and it may be expected that attention will be directed to the stand taken by the present winners of scholarships. The advocates of reform, however, will doubtless recognize the goodness of their cause to be dependent on practical considerations. The endowment fund is not vast enough to spare the reservation of \$5,000, because it is deplorably insufficient for more pressing requirements. Before indulging in the luxury of gorgeous prizes, the proper equipment of the Provincial University should be secured. The library, according to the statement of Mr. VANDERSMISSEN, as cited by Mr. HOUSTON, is at least "ten years behind the times;" no additions to speak of have been made to the museum for the last ten years; the present attend-

ance on lectures at University College is far in excess of the accommodation; there is no Chair of Civil Polity and Political Economy, a chair which would be of greater general service than those of Classics and Metaphysics; the salary of a professor here is much too low to attract teachers of eminence; and there has not been the ghost of an attempt to establish a system of tutorial aid. These are the furnishings of a university which are necessary to substantiate its claim to the front rank, and scholarships from this point of view are not necessary. The President expressed the hope that the day would soon arrive when the endowment would be so rich as to provide for the needs of the University and for scholarships as well. We also earnestly hope to see the day. In the meantime it is inexpedient to play the spendthrift by sinking outlays in what is not primarily needful.

## PAINE AND VOLTAIRE.

"We read that when panegyrics on PAETUS THRASEA and PRISCUS HELVIDIUS were written by ARULENUS RUSTICUS and HERENNIUS SENECIO, these authors suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and the fury of the despot broke out not only against them but even against their works, and these monuments of the loftiest genius were publicly burnt in the forum. It was even thought that in that fire were consumed the voice of the Roman people, the freedom of the Senate, and the moral sense of mankind, and that, with the banishment of philosophy and the arts, nothing liberal would remain. Former ages had seen almost unlicensed liberty; we, deprived by inquisitorial interference, of freedom in exchange of words and thoughts, saw the depths of slavery. With freedom of speech memory itself would also have perished had it been in our power to forget as well as to be silent."

Thus, with a few graphic strokes TACITUS gives us a dark picture of the influence on literature and the arts of the despotism of a Roman Emperor, showing his appreciation of the paramount importance of liberty of discussion by deploring its death under the odious DOMITIAN, and hailing with unfeigned satisfaction its resurrection with the dawn of the brighter era of NERVA. That the spirit and true gist of this sacred and inviolable principle (so thoroughly grasped by the Roman historian) should at this late day again demand vindication, seemed almost improbable. Re-argument, however, is apparently necessary. The seizure of the works of PAINE and VOLTAIRE at the Toronto Custom House has evoked the old issue, unfortunately, however, in a shape that obscures the underlying principle. As a consequence the discussion in the pulpit and public press has been obscured by the introduction of much that is wholly irrelevant; but beneath the conflicting and uncertain currents of political animosities, there may be discerned the deeper and steadier current of public censure, aroused by the assumption of the superiority over the people of the Government and its unauthorized and offensive interference with the practical life of the masses, that give the act the distasteful air of a Star Chamber decree. Apart from this, the ludicrous and unnatural union in one individual of the functions of Collector of Customs and Censor of Letters, increases the general feeling that an authority, inquisitorial at the best, has been unwisely exercised.

The arguments in favor of the utmost possible liberty of discussion, consonant with the maintenance of law and order, are so conclusive that to reiterate them seems almost a waste of space; the great and acknowledged difficulty lies in the application of the general principles. Contested cases should, it is clear, as far as possible be dealt with before the acknowledged tribunals of law. It may be, and it probably is, in accordance with the public weal, that the Government should be empowered to seize certain publications of a trashy and offensive character; that authority, however, should be exercised as rarely and as cautiously

as possible, and should be watched with the utmost vigilance. But when the works of renowned authors are arbitrarily confiscated by a practically irresponsible officer, who *prima facie* does not bestow on the case the careful and arduous investigation the subject demands, and pronounces a final judgment without the indispensable adjuncts of a court of law, it can safely be assumed that the inquisitorial duty has been injudiciously and thoughtlessly performed.

To enforce this point it is not necessary to bestow indiscriminate praise on PAINE or VOLTAIRE, which would be as erroneous and uncalled for as indiscriminate censure. The works of both undoubtedly are *in parts*, "indecent and blasphemous," as also are the works of many better men; but it would be grossly unfair to apply that term to their works as a whole, or even to the books in question. Granted, however, that they are such, experience clearly shows that their martyrdom results only in an intensified influence for evil. How shortsighted, then, is that policy which brings about the very effects it seeks to destroy; VOLTAIRE, however great his faults, was a true friend of liberty, at a time when to love liberty was a crime; a writer at once charming and vigorous, and a bold and original thinker. PAINE was no less a friend of liberty than VOLTAIRE. It is to be regretted, for his own sake, that his blatant attacks on Christianity were ever written. But the man who sat with SIEYES and CONDORCET on the Constitutional Committee of 1792, and who admittedly strongly influenced events which led to the American Revolution, can hardly be deemed devoid of individuality and genius. It is unjust, then, to condemn these authors by the light of isolated excerpts; it is as useless and impolitic to place them under a ban, as it is the height of folly to entrust the Censorship of Letters to mere administrative functionaries. Let us not forget that there is a trace of divinity even in the vices of genius—that genius which cannot be expected to conform itself to the arbitrary criterion of a Customs officer; it is its very nature to have faults and irregularities that at times are even repellant. As Erskine says, "It breaks from the fetters of criticism, but its wanderings are sanctioned by its majesty. Subject it to the critic (and *a fortiori* the Customs officer), and you tame it into dulness. Tempests occasionally shake our dwellings and dissipate our commerce, but they scourge before them the lazy elements, which, without them, would stagnate into pestilence."

Should not this seizure meet with the strong public condemnation it deserves, it will stand as a precedent for acts that may furnish material alternately to the reactionist and the demagogue. In time we might expect a revision of our University curriculum, and a qualifying examination of the professors of University College by a Committee of Public Morality on the one hand; or on the other, socialistic demands for the abolition of all religion whatever. The true method of nullifying the effects of dangerous teachings is to be found in the mental and moral education of the people. It alone can guard the masses of our population from the diffusion amongst them of wild theories, licentious tendencies, and infidel doctrines. Our system of law and morality, and the Christianity on which they are largely founded, ought not thus timorously dread the "whiff of every new pamphlet." To use the words of MILTON: "A State governed by rules of justice and fortitude, or a Church built and founded upon the rock of faith and true knowledge, ought not to be so pusillanimous." Nor ought we to forget the pregnant lessons taught by the effects of persecution at early periods of history, "*The punishing of wits enhances their authority*," saith the VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS, "*and a forbidden writing is thought to be a certain spark of truth that flies up in the faces of them who seek to tread it out.*"

C.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

If SIR JOHN LUBBOCK is right when he says that "the true test of the civilization of a nation must be measured by its progress in science," the world certainly has at no time had stronger reasons for self-congratulation. The number of associations, scientific and other, that have met at various places in England and on the Continent during the past year is remarkable. The International Medical Congress, the British Association, the International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin, the Archæological Association, the International Geographical Congress at Venice, the Social Science Congress, and the International Literary Association at Vienna, have given an impetus to learning, and widened its interest to an extent that must not be measured merely by the superficial or apparent effects. Indeed, it is in this extension of interest beyond the circle of the *savants* that the peculiar virtue of these meetings lies. True, new *data* are enounced, new theories are educed, but, as a rule, these have been præ-disseminated amongst scholars. But, by popularizing them and bringing them before an interested, and therefore supporting, public; by creating that justifiable curiosity which BACON tells us is the seed of knowledge, these international congresses promote the advancement of science. Of course, no actual research is actually

performed; there is rather a revision and comparison of facts. The fiftieth meeting of the British Association at York exemplifies this, and it was quite pardonable that hard workers should take a short breathing spell and look back with pride at the wonderful tract covered in the space of half a century, and confidently anticipate even greater results in the future.

One characteristic of these meetings is striking, viz., their eminently practical nature. The "capability of endless applications" seems to be the criterion of a "genuine theory." Look, for instance, at DR. SIEMENS' remarks on Electric Energy; he tells how he ripens peas, raspberries, strawberries, &c., in February or March; saws timber, pumps water, slices roots, and does various other kinds of labor by means of one electric engine, and goes on to calculate even the cost. In every department the useful is aimed at: the use of electricity in farming, the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, the forecasting of tides in the Indian ports, copyright, the commercial importance of Hudson's Bay, the location of a common prime meridian, the favorite color of bees, afford examples. In reference to the last, SIR JOHN LUBBOCK explained an interesting experiment he had made to prove the predilection of bees for blue. That proofs of this fact were to be found in nature, however, was not mentioned. In certain parts of India, for instance, in years when the blue flowering plant *Indigofera* blooms extraordinarily abundantly, the honey has a peculiar flavor characteristic of the flower. The labors of one or two of the committees may at first sight seem valueless, as, for instance, those of the Anthropometric Committee, but indirectly they are of great service. If, for example, they were directed to the investigation of the ratios of the transverse and antero-posterior diameters of the human pelvis, proofs in support of the doctrine of evolution, based on ethnological differences, might, we think, be strengthened.

A growingly unprejudiced search for causes, too, carried to its minutest details, with a just incredulity of hasty conclusions, leading to the overturning of many old, erroneous views, was never so apparent, notably in the Principles of Medicine. Why could not Canada inaugurate something of this kind, if not on a large scale, at all events on a small, beginning say with interprovincial or even intermunicipal Congresses? There is ample material. If Canadians cannot discover thirty-nine mummies, yet surely there are Indian relics in abundance to occupy the time of an association of Occidentalists; if they cannot unearth a Viking Galley, there is more than enough to compensate in those branches of Anthropology in which the learned PRESIDENT of University College has won fame. With proper encouragement we might soon produce a SCHLIEMANN or an OTTFREID MULLER; and what better source could that encouragement have than our Provincial University?

H.

The Government has taken upon itself the formidable task of confiscating, through the Custom House, books which are assumed to be "indecent" and "blasphemous." To proscribe blasphemous books is to assume the right to say what religious opinions people may and may not believe. Tolerance is a modern virtue, but intolerance is too old, and the world's experience of it is too bitter to allow of its successful revival. The definition of blasphemy sometimes obtains an alarming extension. There are writers in Quebec who think it blasphemy to criticize the Syllabus; they call it blaspheming against the Syllabus. Of prohibited books the world has had a sad and bloody experience; but wherever prohibition has been attempted, whether at Rome, Madrid, Paris, in New Spain or Old Spain, an *Index* or list of prohibited books has always been necessary. We too, if we are to enter into a crusade against heresy, must transform the Minister of Customs into Inquisitor-General, and every collector into an inquisitor. And even then we cannot trust to the wisdom of these functionaries to pronounce off-hand on the heresy of a book not in the *Index*. Already the Minister of Justice has received intimations from Toronto pulpits that he can have any number of inquisitors for the asking. And this in the year of grace 1881. The Collector, poor man, seems to have acted on a sense of duty, under what he conceived to be the requirements of the law, and need not much be blamed for over-zeal. In diplomatic language, the Government disavows this act as being in excess of his instructions; but he, perhaps, thought he needed no special instructions with the law before him.

The *College Record* says that the man who draws no books from the library has no character; or if he has, it is not worth mentioning. We will venture to make another assertion in regard to the reading of books, and it is this: that the man who does nothing but read books is sure to have no character of his own, while there is a possibility that the man who never draws a book from the library may turn out a successful promoter of human enterprises. When you find a man whose mental pabulum is wholly derived from books, you may be sure he is not one who will set the world on fire. He confesses at once a want of intellectual vigor, and a slavish dependence on others for his ideas and his opinions. On the other hand, the book-hater may be either the illiterate and ignorant clodhopper, or he may possess independence of thought and a love of action, a man who is likely to have a character of his own. Originality in thought and ideas is what keeps the world progressing. The bookworm is a parasite who cannot thrive when put on its own resources.

The President of the Debating Society holds in esteem the regulation which defines the limit of time allowed to debaters. At the first meeting the tap of the mallet prevented two or three of the speakers from forgetting that there is an end to all things. These official reminders contributed, among other things, to the success of the debate. No better means than this rule could be devised to discourage elaborately-prepared harangues, and to bring about that crisp and condensed style which should characterize discussion of any kind. The speaker whose exuberance meets with a salutary check of this sort very likely determines to be more brief and snappy on the next occasion, and the consequent benefit to himself and his hearers—the latter especially—would he hard to overrate. Lord Beaconsfield's account of the oratory of Mr. Gladstone as that of a man "intoxicated with his own verbosity," if put in more epigrammatic shape, might be aptly blazoned on the walls of every hall set apart for public speaking.

To the mother of our VICE-CHANCELLOR the thanks of the University are due for the handsome endowment of a classic scholarship. That such endowments are few in number is to be regretted. The late VICE-CHANCELLOR MOSS and others have more than once pointed out that by gifts alone can the University hope to be set upon a sound financial basis, and cease to be an annual drain upon the Treasury of the Ontario Legislature, against which yearly expenditure complaints are everyday exclamations of the other colleges of this Province. Compared with American and even with our sister Canadian Universities, we are in this respect poorly off. Energetic Montreal citizens are about to collect one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for McGill, while Princeton has received for years more than one thousand dollars a day, chiefly from anonymous contributors. It is to be hoped that the liberal example set will act as an incentive to others to set about freeing the University from the fetters of dependency.

#### OBSERVATIONS BY OUR PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A QUESTION has been raised as to whether ladies might not with propriety be allowed to attend the lectures at the Guelph Agricultural College. Bless 'em, why shouldn't they? They are all fond of husbandry, and take naturally to cradling.

HERE is the latest College flirtation scandal: Just on the boundary between Georgetown College (D.C., U.S.A.) and the neighboring convent is, or was, situated the office of the *Journal*. The rumor began

to gain ground that advantage was being taken of this advantageous situation, and that the sanctum had been converted into a flirtorium. The positions in this instance were no doubt the reverse of those in William Shakespeare's story, the Romeos being in the windows and the Juliets on the sward below. But the waving of kerchiefs and the ogling of semaphoric eyes had soon to be put off till the sweet by-and-by, owing probably to the proverbial sharpness of Lady Superioressees. I feel too blue to proceed with the story; it has made us all realize what an isolated cavern the Firm is shut up in. There is not a single boarding school, much less a convent, within five hundred yards distance; yes, it's too true, it's too affecting, it's —

\* \* \*

#### A VACATION IDYLL.

SHE told me her name it was Hetty,  
And she gave me her *carte de visite*  
As we sat side by side on the jetty,  
And the waves rippled in at our feet.  
Yes; here is her name written under,  
With the "y" finished off in a twirl,  
And she promised she'd never —  
I wonder what the deuce has become of that girl?

\* \* \*

WHY shouldn't babies be given the right to choose their own names? Girl babies in many cases have the privilege after a time; but give a boy a bad name and the chances are that unless he goes on the stage or becomes a master at Upper Canada College, it sticks to him for life.

\* \* \*

SCENE: Match against the Britannias last Saturday.

On-looker, in rousing accents: "Go it, Torontos. They're taking breath! They're out of wind!" (Keeps thundering this out.)

Britannia player: "Perhaps when we are in want of wind you'll be able to supply us."

On-looker gets very red and looks lightning, but makes no more noise.

\* \* \*

"Do you know," said little Whelan Spot, as he came from school, "that Joe Dimpsey argued with the teacher on logic to day?"

"Indeed; and what position did he take?"

"Well, the last position he took was across a chair, with his face downwards."

\* \* \*

A PROFESSOR in Nova Scotia, visiting a friend in a neighboring town, asked, amongst other inquiries, how the young men spent their evenings: "Oh! we have plenty of intellectual amusement, and we have a debating society."

"Ah! what do you do there?"

"Well, we meet once a week, and we begin with an essay—No! first we have a dram—then we have an essay, and then"—

"Oh! I see, *ess* takes the same case after it as before it."

"Yes; and often in the plural, too."

\* \* \*

TIME: Last week. SCENE: Residence porch.

Recognition and delight.

"What, again attending lectures! How are you?"

"Very well, thank you."

"How's your dear old dad?"

"He's dead."

Sympathy.

THIS week; same characters; same scene.

"What, still in Residence! How are you?"

"Very well, thank you."

"How's your dear old dad?"

"Still dead."

\* \* \*

One of the *jeunesse dorée* at Oxford—very much *jeunesse* and considerably *dorée*—having been convicted of honorable proposals to a barmaid in the vicinity of his college, has been sent to travel with a tutor on this continent, the latter having instructions to avoid the beaten track. Dulness and despair have so preyed upon the youth's mind, that during a halt at an out-of-the-way spot, he hinted at suicidal intentions. His reverend companion reminded him how the apostle enjoins upon us, in whatever state we are, therewith to be content. "All very fine," replied the unrepentant one, "but I question if St. Paul was ever in the State of New Jersey."



"ONE on earth in silence wrought,  
And his grave in silence sought;  
But the younger, brighter form,  
Passed in battle and in storm."

Did Mr. Longfellow mean that the older, duller form (the sixth according to a fifth form boy) was plucked in the two subjects he enumerates?

\* \*

"THE passing mark," says an exchange, "has been raised from 33½ to 40 at Harvard." It has occurred to me that a very good problem in variations might be made in finding the absolute strictness of any examination. First of all, the percentages vary as the number of colleges, then the nature of the paper varies as the temperament of the particular examiner, and finally the number of those who are plucked varies like the deuce.

\* \*

THE editor of a College paper gravely chronicles that the representative of a certain clothing house, to wit, a readymade clothing agent, called at the College "and made a very favorable impression among students and professors." It is not so asserted, but the editor might have no doubt gone on and said, "He kindly placed at our disposal two vests, a coat, three white shirts, and a pair of suspenders." Confess, Mr. Editor, how the spoil was divided. Who got the coat? To whom were the suspenders allotted? We deem it proper to state here that the college in question was not Victoria College, nor any other in Canada.

\* \*

THREE kindred spirits from the College were seen wandering up Yonge Street about midnight of Saturday in a peculiar manner. From the direction they were seen to take, it was surmised that the residence was represented. "Macbeth" seemed to be their topic; for one was heard mumbling about "midnight hags," and another saying, "When shall we three meet again?"

UNIVERSITY NEWS. A committee of prominent Montreal citizens has been formed to work and confer with the governors of McGill University, for the purpose of raising a fund of at least \$150,000, necessary to place the institution on a prosperous basis.

SOPHOKLES' *Edipus Tyrannus* has been taken in hand by a theatrical manager, as a natural consequence of the public attention drawn to it by the Harvard students' performance last winter. George Riddle will play *Edipus* in Greek, and the rest will be given in English by professional actors. A number of seats will be removed from the orchestra, and in this open space the thymele, or altar, will be erected, surrounded by a wall.

COLUMBIA is the richest college in the United States, with an annual income of \$315,000. Next comes Harvard, with \$231,000; then John Hopkins, with \$180,000. Yale has \$136,000; the University of California, \$105,000; and Cornell, \$100,000.

THE average expense for each member of the graduating class at Yale is \$3,825 for the whole course, or \$956.25 each year.

DR. FREEMAN, the well-known historian, is engaged to deliver ten lectures at Cornell during the winter.

THE students of an Indiana college have hit upon a new method of passing disputed questions over the faculty's veto. Being forbidden to organize a chapter of a certain society, they have appealed to the courts. The suit is now pending.

ENGLAND has at last given up the effort to pronounce Latin after the "Continental" method.

DR. MCCOSH says, that out of four hundred students under him in philosophy who have graduated at Princeton, only four graduated sceptics.

A LATIN play is talked of at Harvard for this year, and it is also proposed to repeat the *Edipus*.

THE publication of Kant's *Kritik*, the greatest event in the history of Philosophy since the days of DesCartes and Bacon, took place in the year 1781. The centennial of the event was celebrated by the metaphysicians of the United States at Saratoga and at Concord.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on August the 2nd of this year, the following letter was read by the Registrar:

TORONTO, Aug. 2, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in enclosing my cheque for \$2,000, with which to enable the Senate to found a scholarship in the University of Toronto, to be awarded in the Faculty of Arts on such terms and conditions as the senate may determine. Without intending to direct the application of the proposed scholarship, I take the liberty

of suggesting whether it can be advantageously awarded in the department of Greek and Latin classics, and either in addition to or in lieu of any existing scholarships in that department. I am yours very truly,  
MARY MULOCK.

ALFRED BAKER, M. A.,

Registrar of the University.

The present comes from the mother of the Vice-Chancellor, and is a handsome gift.

COLLEGE NEWS.—The annual convocation of University College took place last Friday afternoon. The hall, as usual, was crowded to the door. President Wilson occupied the chair, and after presenting the prizes, said that in 1856, when University College first entered upon its independent career, there were but twelve matriculants among the first undergraduates. In 1881 they had received upwards of eighty undergraduates, and at this year's examination a larger number had been rejected as not coming up to the standard than had been admitted in the early period he had referred to. It was a fact not to be regretted that the standard of the examinations had been raised of late years. At the last University matriculation examination, of 187 successful competitors, 21 were ladies. It was enacted by the statute that women should be placed on a perfect equality with men in competing for the honors of the University. From the evidence of intellectual capacity the ladies had already exhibited, he believed the day was not far distant when they would rejoice in seeing ladies admitted to the rank of graduates of the University. This raised an important question in relation to the college. There were those who believed that the halls of the college should be thrown open to lady students. He had received a deputation of young men who had assured him that lady students would receive nothing but courtesy from them. He might say that he had taken an active part in promoting the higher education of women in the college, and the cause had his sympathy. He hoped the Government would be induced to erect a fitting building for a ladies' college, and he and his colleagues would be happy to take part in furnishing the education for it. The following is the prize list:

*Classics*.—4th year, W. S. Milner; 3rd year, D. McGillivray; 2nd year, H. K. Fairclough; 1st year, T. C. Boville.

*Logic*.—2nd year, W. Farquharson.

*Chemistry*.—4th year, R. F. Ruttan; 3rd year, A. Y. Scott; 1st year, W. I. Bradley.

*Mathematics*.—3rd year, J. M. Clark; 2nd year, T. G. Campbell; 1st year, T. G. Mulvey.

*English*.—4th year, W. Laidlaw; 3rd year, H. J. Wright; 2nd year, J. Squair; 1st year, W. P. MacKenzie.

*History*.—3rd year, H. J. Wright; 2nd year, J. Squair.

*Mineralogy and Geology*.—4th year, R. F. Ruttan; 3rd year, G. A. Smith; 2nd year, D. O. Cameron.

*Natural History*.—4th year, G. H. Carveth; 3rd year, G. A. Smith; 1st and 2nd years, D. O. Cameron.

*Metaphysics and Ethics*.—3rd year, W. F. W. Creelman; 2nd year, A. S. Johnson.

*Oriental Literature*.—4th year, J. J. Baker; 3rd year, J. Hamilton; 2nd year, E. Daniel; 1st year, G. E. Freeman.

*French, German, and Italian*.—3rd year, E. F. Gunther.

*French and German*.—2nd year, J. Squair.

*French*.—1st year, W. H. Smith.

*German*.—1st year, W. H. Smith.

*French Prose*.—J. Squair.

*German Prose*.—O. L. Schmidt.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES.

*Speakers*.—1. W. G. Hanna; 2. W. Laidlaw.

*Readers*.—1. R. Haddow; 2. A. F. Lobb.

*Essayists*.—1. J. H. Brown; 2. W. F. W. Creelman.

*Macdonald Bursary, 1881*.—J. C. Robertson.

THE students of Trinity Medical School held a meeting last Friday for the purpose of electing a committee to arrange for their annual dinner. The selected representatives for the fourth year were Messrs. Canfield, Milroy and Wilson; for the third year, Messrs. Krauss, Strathy and Beet; for the second year, Messrs. Stewart, Scott and Casgrain; and for the first year, Messrs. Trow, Airth and Wilson. The leading officers will be elected next week.

IN 1854, the first year of the separate existence of University College and the University of Toronto, there were but ten matriculants admitted to the College. This year upwards of 80 have entered, and there are more yet to register.

THE Toronto School of Medicine holds its annual dinner early in November. The election of Chairman is between Mr. E. Knill, of Stouffville; and Mr. W. H. Johnson, of Toronto. Mr. R. M. Coulter has been elected by acclamation to fill the first, and Mr. J. C. Draper, the second vice-chair. Mr. W. H. Montague, of Dunnville, will respond to the graduating class. The Committee are: Messrs. Kent, Cameron, Burton, Drake, Willoughby, Cochran, Sangster, Rice and Beemer.

PRESIDENT WILSON has been connected with University College twenty-nine years.

"MCMASTER HALL," the new Baptist College building, was formally dedicated on Tuesday afternoon, in presence of a very large gathering, the educational institutions of the city being well represented. The chairman, Hon. Wm. McMaster, having briefly explained the circumstances of the founding of the college, addresses were delivered by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Rev. A. H. Munroe (Montreal), and President Castle. Professors Newman and McVicar were then introduced, each making a short address. After the dedication proceedings, the guests adjourned to supper in the dining-hall, where short speeches were made by Dr. Wilson, Principal Caven, the Mayor, and others. In the evening the concluding address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Broadus, of Louisville, Ky., on the appropriate topic of "Scholarship in the Ministry." The college was built entirely at Senator McMaster's expense, and cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Besides conveying the building to a Board of Trustees on behalf of the Baptist denomination, this gentleman has endowed the President's chair to the extent of \$300.00 a year, and the salaries of the other professors have been guaranteed for three years by other liberal gentlemen.

THE membership of the Glee Club is fast increasing; showing that the club is becoming more and more popular, and a permanent College institution. Mr. W. H. Blake has been elected Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Elliot resigning from that office; and Mr. C. G. Campbell has been elected Secretary, *vice* Mr. Blake, resigned.

RESIDENCE is becoming very select; hereafter no one will be allowed to live there who does not succeed in passing his University examinations. Two men have already got their *conge*.

THURSDAY being Thanksgiving Day, College was closed, and no lectures given.

MICHAELMAS examinations are at the option of the examiners in the various departments.

In a "skirmishing" match of the Q. O. R., at Garrison Common a short time ago, a member of "K" company was found shooting *on his back*. We fancy this would be a very effective mode of skirmishing.

THE subject for debate at the ordinary meeting of the Literary Society, Friday, October 21st, is, "Resolved that mankind is influenced more by the love of honor than by the love of money."

THE U. C. Literary and Scientific Society began its year's work with an open meeting, on Friday, October 14th; the President, Mr. R. E. KINGFORD, in the chair. Judging from the large attendance, from the spirit and force of the debate, and from the general interest manifested in the proceedings, we have reason to believe that the present year will be a very important one in itself and in the history of the Society. The subject of the debate on Friday was, "Resolved, that the system of Prizes and Scholarships should be abolished in Toronto University." Messrs. Davis, Creelman, G. S. Macdonald and Squair argued the affirmative; and Messrs. J. M. Clark, Gross, Wade, Dunn, and J. MacKay, the negative. The decision, given on the merits of the debate, was in favor of the affirmative. Mr. W. Houston, M.A., being present, then addressed the Society briefly on the question in debate, referring to it as mooted in Convocation, and giving some reasons for his agreement with the decision just given by the chair in favor of the affirmative. He spoke of the marked insufficiency of Toronto University funds, and of the meagre assistance hitherto derived from private munificence; and hoped the time would soon come when our University will see its way clear to the gratification of many laudable desires, which, in the present state of its finances, are incapable of fulfillment. The first public meeting of the Society will be held on Friday, November 11th.

'VARSITY MEN.—MR. W. B. LAIDLAW, B.A., is studying law in Hamilton.

DR. ELLIS spent the summer in Germany.

MR. J. C. F. BOWN, B.A., '79, and MR. J. D. CAMERON, B.A., '79, are studying law in Messrs. Bethune, Moss & Falconbridge's office here.

MR. T. MACKENZIE, B.A., '81, is taking a course in Divinity at Knox.

PROFESSOR MACOUN has returned with the Botanical survey from the North-West.

IN the last number of the *Canadian Journal* containing the proceedings of the Canadian Institute, are some observations by MR. W. D. PEARMAN, B.A., ex-Classical Tutor of University College, on the "Philebus of Plato"; a contribution by PRESIDENT WILSON on "an Ancient haunt of the Cervus Megaceros; or, Great Irish Deer"; and some "Notes on Relative Motion," by PROFESSOR LOUDON.

MR. J. C. ELLIOT has settled down to the mercantile business at Port Robinson. His absence leaves a blank in the committees of the Literary Society and the Glee Club.

MR. J. M. McCALLUM, B.A., of last year, is studying law in the office of McDougalls and Gordon; and MR. T. C. MILLIGAN, B.A., in the office of Muloch, Tilt, McArthur & Crowther.

MR. J. R. SHAW studies law at Walkerton.

NINE of the men who played with the Torontos against the Britannias of Montreal, last Saturday, were University men.

MR. G. H. CARVETH, B.A., '81, was married on Wednesday last, at five o'clock in the afternoon, to Miss Crozier, of Toronto.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of this association for the present year was held on Wednesday night in Prof. Chapman's Lecture Room, School of Practical Science. In the absence of the President, DR. ELLIS, the First Vice-President, MR. J. P. McMURRICH, B.A., occupied the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, several gentlemen of the 2nd Year were nominated as candidates for election as members of the association. The Literary Society having, at the request of the donor, handed over to the association the McMURRICH medal, given for the best essay on a scientific subject, a committee, consisting of the President, First Vice-President, and MR. ACHESON, B.A., was appointed to confer with MR. McMURRICH with a view to the drawing up of a new set of rules governing the bestowal of the medal. The secretary, MR. ROWAND, then read communications from MR. H. R. WOOD and MR. CAVEN, resigning their offices of Representatives of the 4th and 3rd Years respectively, and the resignations having been accepted, other gentlemen were nominated to fill their places. MR. ACHESON, B.A., gave notice that at the next meeting of the association he would move that the SENATE be petitioned in regard to the granting of degrees in Science, a step which will at once commend itself to all students taking a Natural Science course, and which will most assuredly meet with their hearty approval.

The business of the meeting having been completed, the first paper of the evening was read by MR. T. P. HALL, the subject being "Recent Improvements in Bread-Making." He stated the object the Bread Reform League, recently started in Great Britain, had in view, namely, a revolution in the mode of preparing flour with a view to extracting and making available the gluten of the wheat, which, in the present method of manufacture, is to a large extent lost, and which is the most nutritious portion of the wheat grain. He described in detail the structure of a grain of wheat, enumerating the various coats of which it is composed, illustrating his description by diagrams and microscopical preparations. The various processes of bread-making were then enumerated, the defects of each being pointed out. The methods in which yeast and leaven are employed were condemned, both on account of the loss of substance occasioned by their use and the deleterious unsavory residues that remained; the use of bicarbonate of soda and hydrochloric acid was also disapproved of, owing to the great danger of the employment of a larger quantity of acid than was necessary to set free the carbonic acid, the result being the presence of a certain quantity of free acid in the bread, a constituent which is decidedly injurious to health. The substitution of other acids is open to the objection that the results of the decomposition which occurs are apt to be quite as injurious as, and perhaps more unpleasant than the free hydrochloric acid. The method by which "Gems" and "Aerated Bread" are made were recommended as being the nearest approach to perfect bread-making, the lightness of the bread being produced in the one case by the steam given off during the process of baking, and in the other by the dough being kneaded in compressed air.

After some discussion on MR. HALL's paper, MR. ROWAND read one on "The History of Chemistry." This most interesting paper was a continuation of one read during the last Session, in which the growth of the science was traced down as far as the beginning of the 17th century. Continuing from this period, MR. ROWAND gave brief sketches of the various hindrances and encouragements the science received. He described in a very interesting manner the theories of the "iatro-chemists," accompanied by short accounts of the personal histories of the more important members of the school. The "phlogiston" theory and its various upholders also came in for their share of criticism.

After the announcements for the next meeting, at which there should be a full attendance, it being the occasion of the President's inaugural address, the meeting adjourned.

## MALLOCK'S "ROMANCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

Perhaps the most remarkable work, both from a literary and artistic point of view, that has appeared during the current year, and the one, most assuredly, that has been subjected to the greatest amount of adverse and unjust criticism, is "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," by Mr. W. H. MALLOCK, a gentleman who has already gained world-wide fame by his "New Republic," and "Is Life Worth Living?" Mr. MALLOCK is one who evidently has given much thought to the subjects of which he writes, and in addition to an extraordinary clearness of perception, he possesses an artistic manner of writing, a poetic imagination, and a remarkable aptitude for delineation of character. His descriptions of scenery, magnificent in their composition, fairly overflow with richness of poetic feeling; in fact, his whole book is poetry vainly veiled by a prosaic form.

And how gloriously and wonderfully are his characters depicted! Witness his heroine; so pure, and yet so degraded; so beautiful, and yet marred by contamination with the world; so cultured, and yet wanting that true culture—pure, unimpeachable, maidenly virtue. One is tempted to regard MALLOCK as an exemplification of his own epigrammatic dictum: "The imagination is for every man the co-creator of his universe, and those men are poets whose imaginations create most gloriously."

In his conception of the characters of his various *dramatis personæ*, he shows an insight into human nature, and, in a striking manner, a thorough appreciation of the character of this nineteenth century of ours, with all its frivolity, infidelity, sensuality and intensity. And yet, although so just in exposing the failings of our modern society, he does not forget to give expression to its higher feelings, its struggle after the truth, its culture, and its humanity.

The majority of the critics who have so aspersed this wonderful work in imputing to it an immoral character, have overlooked entirely the fact that it professes to be a Romance of the Nineteenth Century, and a true one. If the work is immoral, then, in one direction, it has attained its aim; if its principal characters show traces of infidelity and agnosticism in their thoughts and conversations, then they are typical examples of our times. Are these adverse critics afraid to acknowledge the failings of the age, and to look them in the face, that they so mercifully cry down their faithful exposition? Is it because they wish to deter the intellectual portion of the community from recognizing fully the baseness and lowness to which our society has sunk in these times of vaunted culture, that they have condemned Mr. MALLOCK'S work as "Ouidesque"? To careless, superficial readers, perhaps this imputation may seem just, but to those who read the book not merely for the sake of gratifying their curiosity, but regard it as a work of art, looking beneath the surface, its true nature becomes apparent. They will see at once the distinction between "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century" and "Puck." The latter may be truly said to be immoral, *i. e.*, wanting a moral, the former points to a moral of a most impressive nature; the one strives to excite our admiration for sensuous lovers and unprincipled women, the other makes one feel a profound contempt for the former, and a pity most deep and sincere for the victims of their unrestrained passions; one, in well-balanced minds, excites disgust at the author for having written, and at one's self for having stooped to read what has been written, the other, the most pure and holy feelings of which our fallen race is capable.

And, in addition to all these nobler passions inspired by this wonderful book, the beauty of its diction, and the sublimity of the thoughts expressed in the dialogues, render it truly a work of art. "Many poets perhaps might have drawn a Desdemona; only an artistic poet could have drawn an Iago also." So may we also say: many poets perhaps might have drawn a *Vernon*; only an artistic poet could have drawn a *Cynthia* also.

AUDAX.

## LIVINGSTONE RIVER.

THE PRIZE POEM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO FOR 1880.

Oh, dreamy, silent river, deep and strong!  
 Oh, river rich in life, and gleaming light!  
 Along thy sloping shores and watching hills,  
 No legendary past, in glory rich,  
 Has left its many-towered battlements  
 To moulder, crumble, and too soon decay;  
 To weave around each falling turret's base  
 The thrilling tales of mythic warrior days.  
 Thy richly rounded hills, in endless throng,  
 Glance back no faint, far distant shock of arms,

That, sounding still, rolls on from year to year,  
 No sabre stroke on heavy-plated mail  
 The peaceful flow of thy dark flood disturbs.  
 No thunder peal of war's artillery  
 Along the winding passages of time  
 Reverberating still, doth wildly start  
 The wary fowl upon thy breast asleep.  
 A mist impenetrable hides thy past,  
 A brooding silence stills historic tones;  
 We see no visions of the days gone by;  
 To us no wrecks float down the stream of time;  
 No weird and mellow tones float on the wind;  
 And so we say thou hast no memories.  
 Ah, well! we know not; it is dark to us,  
 For we are but the children of to-day,  
 Our knowledge reaches only back to morn.  
 Perchance to thee are known the great events  
 Of histories full of wondrous deeds. Perchance  
 As much good blood hath mingled with thy stream  
 As ever tinged the waves of fabled flood  
 In mythic song. Perchance, could we but catch  
 The rhythmic undertones of thy deep roll,  
 We might then hear a fragmentary thrill  
 Of songs, whose grandly swelling tones, whose sweet  
 Wild music, grander, sweeter is than all  
 The songs thy European fellows know.  
 Perchance by thee have wandered, deep in thought,  
 As mighty men, and minds as great, as e'er  
 By Roman Tiber, German Rhine, or e'en  
 By English Avon.

But now a tropic calm,  
 A tropic haze, hangs over thee,  
 Each trembling murmur into speedy rest.  
 With fitful sob the sighing winds sink down  
 To sleep, and twilight shade in softness falls,  
 And weaves a subtle tint with filmy light  
 That gleams like strained mist athwart the leaves.  
 Along thy marge the tall and slender reeds  
 In accents hushed, and nodding, half asleep,  
 Their strange, weird tales upon thy waters pour.  
 The lofty trees bend over thee, and droop  
 Their pendant branches, swaying softly down  
 To kiss thy smiling face, and trailing vines,  
 In clusters rich, creep down to sip thy breath.  
 Along thy reedy shores no sound of bells,  
 No rich, full majesty of organ tones,  
 No human voices, chanting praise divine  
 On holy days, in dreamy accents float;  
 But in the reeds thy rippling waters break,  
 And through the trees the winds do softly sigh,  
 And touch in every leaf a chord of song,  
 And myriad hymns of praise, and wild delight,  
 Through all the long bright tropic day,  
 From feathered songsters rise to pierce the skies,  
 And float through azure domes with star-dust strewn,  
 Until they reach the very throne of God.  
 Oh, silent river, lying still and lone,  
 Thou hast unnumbered visions all day long,  
 Of gleaming golden sun, and fleeting cloud,  
 Of distant mountains—overhanging trees,  
 Of birds, that sweeping down a moment, seek  
 To peer within the hidden depths beneath,  
 And then on fleet and flashing wing, are gone.  
 At night thou art a richly jewelled sky,  
 Where southern stars in trembling downward sink.  
 And dost thou, silent river, nowhere keep  
 A record of the beauty thou hast seen?



Hast thou no secret chambers filled with song,  
Where vanished melodies are lingering yet?  
No hidden corridors with canvas hung,  
Whereon the faded scenes still brightly glow?  
Eternal monument of lofty fame!  
A fame that fades not with the fleeting years;  
But, like thy waters, full, and pure, and deep,  
Grows ever richer as it onward flows.  
A fitting semblance of a noble life,  
That calmly still flowed on 'neath darkening skies,  
Through desert drear, and gloomy forest wilds,  
With rarely, here and there, a sunlit vale  
Enchanted deep in song, and odors sweet.  
A life that left its blessing all along,  
On every shore and people that it passed;  
And flowing on, still deeper, broader grew,  
Until its gleaming waters reached at last  
The boundless sea of immortality.

J. M. LYDGATE.

## 'Varsity Sport.

ALL arrangements have been finally settled for the match with McGill University to-morrow, and also for entertaining them hospitably. The McGill men intend coming up on Thursday night, and spending all Friday sight-seeing. The whole team has not yet been chosen, but it is probable that a good fifteen will be placed on the field to oppose the Montrealers, who have the reputation of being the strongest University club in Canada. The game will commence at 3 p.m. sharp, and it is hoped that no member of the Toronto University team will be behindhand, and thus delay the start.

THE University College sports were finished on Saturday afternoon, October 14th. The events were all well contested, and the time, in most cases, is good; due to the well-trained condition of the contestants. The following is the list of the events, with the names of the prize-winners, and the time:

- Mile race—1, A. Fraser (time, 5.08); 2, D. O. Cameron; Resident prize, A. Frazer.  
Flat race (100 yards)—1, D. C. Little (time, 11½ secs.); 2, W. K. George; Resident prize, E. McKay.  
Running high jump—1, D. C. Little (5 ft. 6½ in.); 2, R. A. Little.  
Graduates' race (220 yards)—1, F. W. G. Haultain (time, 26½ secs.); 2, W. D. Gwynne.  
Half-mile race—1, G. G. S. Lindsey (time, 2.21); 2, F. H. Sykes.  
Hurdle race (220 yards)—1, D. C. Little (time 29¾ sec.); 2, E. P. Beatty.  
Strangers' race (¼ mile)—1, W. Bonnell (time, 59¼ sec.)  
Tug-of-war (second ties)—1, Second Year.  
Half-mile race (open to undergraduates of Canadian universities)—1, A. Fraser (time, 2.16¾); 2, A. Henderson.  
Quarter-mile race (Champion Cup)—1, D. C. Little (time, 58¾ secs.); 2, A. F. May.  
Consolation race (220 yards)—1, H. Irving; Resident prize, J. A. Davidson.

A protest was entered against Mr. D. C. Little, on the ground that he is a professional; which gave the Managing Committee a question to deal with which has never been dealt with here before. The committee met on Monday, October 17th, and adjourned till the following evening, when Mr. Little was invited to be present. There the subject having had full discussion, the following resolutions were passed:

1. That Mr. Little be awarded the prizes won by him in the late college sports.
2. That the negligence of previous committees having left it open to doubt whether the college games are professional or amateur; and whereas, the gentlemen who have protested against Mr. Little entered the games believing them to be amateur; this committee hereby votes that such gentlemen remain amateurs.
3. That in future no professional, whether undergraduate or not, be allowed to compete in the college sports.

LAST year the winners of Resident prizes reduced Resident prize-giving to an absurdity. This year, two such prizes were taken by the first man, no others passing the distance flag.

THE Association Football Club has begun active and regular practice. On Monday last a match was played between two teams chosen

from the club, and the play showed that very strong First and Second fiftens will be put in the field. Many new players have shown themselves, and the interest evinced leads to the belief that the Association is determined not to allow the "Rugbys" to monopolize the season. We hope soon to see matches announced.

THE rifle practice, previous to the competition for the company's prizes, have been well attended this week, and the scores have been high.

THE following circular has been sent by the Montreal Foot-ball Club to the principal clubs of the Dominion:

"The Montreal Foot-ball Club having some years ago put up for competition a valuable challenge cup, and having won the same the requisite number of consecutive times, and thus become the absolute owners, now wish to place the cup before the clubs of Canada for competition under the following rules, and thus hope to stimulate and encourage the playing of Rugby Union Foot ball.

RULE I.—The Cup shall be open for competition to all clubs in Canada, and shall be played for under the Rules of the Rugby-foot Union, of England.

RULE II.—Any club winning a match specially arranged for the purposes of this competition, shall become the holders of the Cup; and shall continue to hold it until they lose it in some subsequent match, for which they are formally challenged under these rules; or until it is forfeited under Rule III.

The other rules will be given next week.

This is the last number of the 'Varsity that will be mailed from the old address list. Any of last year's subscribers who wish to continue as such, must send in their names to the Secretary before Tuesday, October 25th, 1881.

## NOTICE.

The 'Varsity is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$1.50, in advance, and may be forwarded to MR. A. F. LOBB, University College, Toronto, to whom applications respecting Advertisements should likewise be made.

Copies of the 'Varsity may be obtained every Saturday of Mr. WILKINSON, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

All communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

W. S. ROBINSON,  
DISPENSING CHEMIST  
35 Yonge Street, Yorkville.

THE YORKVILLE LAUNDRY  
695 YONGE STREET.

All kinds of Laundry Work well and promptly executed.

H. D. PALSER, - - Proprietor.

Parcels sent for and delivered to any part of the City.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co's various departments of design connected with the different branches of their business, enable them to produce original and successful drawings for Prizes, Class Cups, Society Badges, Medals and other articles.

In their Stationery Department the facilities for designing forms for Commencement and other invitations, and executing the work in the most elegant manner, are unequalled in this country.

Correspondence invited. Union Square, New York.

## THE EDUCATIONAL BOOK ROOM OF CANADA.

Salmon's Higher Algebra.

Salmon's Conic Sections.

Williamson's Diff. and Integ. Calculus.

Routh's Rigid Dynamics.

Minchin's Statics.

Wolstenholme's Problems.

Kennedy's Virgil.

Euripides "Ion."

Demosthenes' "Aphobus."

Demosthenes' "De Symmoriis."

Cicero in Verrem, Act II., Bk. IV.

Etc., et.

Mills' Analysis.

Bain's Sense and Intellect.

Macalister's Animal Morphology.

Nicholson's Palæontology.

Herschell's Astronomy.

Etc., Etc.

CLASSIFIED CATALOGUES, INCLUDING PRICES, OF BOOKS USED IN ARTS, MEDICINE, LAW, ETC., MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

**WILLING & WILLIAMSON,**

7 and 9 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STUDENTS!

**W. A. MURRAY & CO.,**

17, 19, 21, 25 and 27 KING STREET,

Have, in connection with their General Dry Goods, a FIRST CLASS TAILORING DEPARTMENT, where Students will always find an immense stock of Tweeds, Coatings and Overcoatings, and not relying on the direct profits of this Department, our prices are very much below those of Special Tailoring Houses. We also carry the Finest Stock in Toronto of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Students will not only save money, but get a Magnificent Assortment of Goods to choose from at

**W. A. MURRAY & CO.'S.**

**GEO. HARCOURT & SON,**

**MERCHANT TAILORS AND ROBE MAKERS**

*Awarded SILVER MEDAL and DIPLOMA, Toronto Exhibition, 1881.*

**CAPS, ROBES and HOODS** of every description always on hand, or Made to order on the Shortest Notice.

65 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**SAMUEL B. WINDRUM,**

(Late of London and Paris House) Agent and Dealer in

Watches, Jewellery, and all kinds of Silver Plate, Cricketing Material, Foot-Balls and Boxing Gloves. Stock New. Watch and Jewellery Repairing a specialty. Jewellery of all kinds made to order.

ROOM 4, No. 31 KING STREET EAST (Over Potter's).

**N. URE & COMPANY.**

ALL THE UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS ON HAND,  
AND SUPPLIED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The New Books of the day received as published. Periodicals, American, English and Continental, supplied promptly. A large and varied assortment of Note Papers and all other Writing Requisites constantly on hand. Note Paper with Monograms, and orders for Embossing of all kinds received.

5 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

**N. URE & COMPANY,**

Successors to HART & RAWLINSON.

**ROWSELL & HUTCHISON,**

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, IMPORTERS OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Have constantly in stock the books required for the

Universities, Public and Private Schools.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON, 76 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

**THE "CLUB"**

416 Yonge Street.

Billiards, Cigars.

GEORGE COOLEY.

**NOTMAN & FRASER,**

**'APISTON**

**PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN.**

Students will do well to consult us on the Portrait Question.

OPPOSITE THE GLOBE OFFICE, KING ST. EAST.

**J. BRUCE, PHOTOGRAPHER,**

118 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Special inducements offered to Students attending University and other Colleges. Our work is guaranteed the finest in the City.

**McCORMACK BROS.,**

431 YONGE STREET,

**GROCERS, WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS.**