



UNIVERSITY

OF

TORONTO

JANUARY 17, 1885

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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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THE 'VARSITY.

TORONTO, JAN. 15, 1885.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—Fred. H. Sykes.
ASSOCIATE-EDITORS—A. Stevenson, B.A.; F. B. Hodgins.

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

Editorial Notes.

At McGill the names of the students of both sexes are mixed up in the class lists, and are published in such a way as to prevent all except those personally acquainted with the owners from knowing to which sex they belong. The same statement holds good to a certain extent of our own class lists. If the names of all students were written out in full, as they should be, those who take an interest in them and their standing would have no reason to complain.

It is usual for newspapers to give puffs to their advertisers. But Messrs. Allen & Ginter seem disposed to inaugurate an entirely contrary practice. We are indebted to them for many puffs—fragrant and delicious—and extremely soothing to overtaxed editorial nerves. The box of the celebrated "Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes," which we received from Messrs. Allen & Ginter, is intended for the exclusive use of the staff. No others need apply.

At a meeting of the Conversazione Committee before vacation, a sub-committee was appointed to interview Dr. Wilson on the question of allowing a dance to be held in Convocation Hall at the close of the conversazione. This sub-committee, commonly called "the dancing committee," has been called together twice, but on neither occasion were there more than two gentlemen out of the seven appointed present. They assert that they are tired of "dancing" attendance on the other members, who are apparently afraid to face the "music." The general impression seems to be that the learned President will make the committee "waltz" out of his room to a remarkably lively air. Our own opinion is that the evident ill-success of the committee is due to the absence of members of the fair sex, without whom no sort of dancing is likely to be interesting.

Joseph Hatton, in a recent letter to the Boston *Herald*, gave a very interesting account of the four editors of *Punch*, Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, Tom Taylor, and F. C. Burnand. The first named was practically the founder of this celebrated comic journal, and each of the four has had qualities which peculiarly

fitted him for the work of conducting it. Hence it is that *Punch* has never lost its hold on the English people, but is year by year growing in popularity. Mr. Burnand has filled the position for nearly twenty years, and is said to be as cheery and pleasant in his manners as he is in his writing. Taylor was the author of a number of good acting plays and became Professor of the English Language and Literature in London. Shirley Brooks wrote plays and novels, and originated the popular department entitled "Essence of Parliament."

Though it is rather late in the day, we wish to extend to our subscribers and readers our best wishes for the New Year. As this is the season for reforms, for swearings-off, and for the formation of good resolutions, we would suggest that all subscribers—especially undergraduates—should resolve to pay their subscriptions to THE 'VARSITY at once. The students have now returned to College, no doubt with lots of money burning in their trousers' pockets. We know of no better way of disposing of surplus funds than by calling on the Treasurer at once and paying dues. We heartily extend this suggestion to all our subscribers and to all friends of our Provincial University who have not hitherto given practical shape to their sympathy with THE 'VARSITY. We would also beg to announce that we do not run this paper for fun. It certainly cannot be conducted on mere promises to pay. Many subscribers are in arrears for three or four years. It is unfair to expect us to devote our time—no inconsiderable item to students—to the paper, and then to burden us with the unpleasant, worrying, and expensive details of frequent and ill-rewarded dunnings. We hope we will not have to refer to this matter again.

The Convocation of the University of London is the prototype of our own, but, unlike ours, it makes its influence felt in university legislation. At the last meeting of that body, the report of which has not yet reached us, the following subjects were on the paper for discussion:—(1) Whether Convocation should not meet three times, at least, in every year; (2) whether there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the university on the part of the teaching bodies; and (3) the appointment of a committee of twenty-five members to consider the proposals lately published by the Association for promoting the establishment of a teaching university for London. With us Convocation can hardly succeed in meeting once a year, and when it meets it does, and can do, nothing of any consequence. There is just now before the Senate and College Council a scheme of a somewhat revolutionary character, and yet we hear no demand that it shall be submitted to Convocation before it is finally adopted. That scheme purposes to completely alter the constitution of Convocation, not merely by admitting to membership the graduates of all confederating universities, but also by changing the mode of electing representatives to the Senate. We hope the Executive Committee of Convocation will see to it that a meeting is called for the express purpose of discussing the confederation scheme, and that it will be called as soon as possible. The Senate seems to care very little what Convocation says or does. The latter has repeatedly requested that the proceedings of the Senate be made public, and the little that has been done to comply with this reasonable demand is a mere apology for publicity. If the graduates wish to wield their legitimate influence in university management they can do it, but only by asserting themselves.

The lack of a Faculty of Music in the University of Toronto has long been sorely felt. No one now needs to be told of the high educational value of this subject. The President of University College is to be thanked by all lovers of this art for the encouragement and patronage which he extends to the scheme of Chamber concerts, thus securing for undergraduates the best substitute in the circumstances for a regular course in music. It is to be hoped, however, that if the confederation scheme is carried out due provision will at once be made for instruction in this most important subject, so that our talented native musicians may be no longer attracted to and retained by other countries.

THE UNIVERSITY CONSOLIDATION SCHEME.

Our readers will find in another column the scheme of University consolidation for this Province, prepared at a recent conference of heads of colleges and universities under the presidency and at the instance of the Minister of Education. The conference was several times adjourned, and as all its sessions were long, the discussion of the present state of higher education and of the best means of improving it must have been very thorough. The scheme will no doubt disappoint the expectations of many on account of its want of symmetry and its illogical character. Some of the proposals are manifestly the result of compromises, and can be defended, if at all, only on that ground. But we have no doubt that these peculiarities can be plausibly if not satisfactorily explained, and that the reasons for this peculiar distribution of subjects as between the proposed Provincial University and the proposed Provincial College will be made clear in the course of the inevitable discussion of the next few weeks.

The first impression produced by a perusal of this document is that an important crisis is impending in the history of higher education. Its adoption by college authorities generally would bring about something like a revolution, and one that is much needed. The great obstacle to the better performance of university work proper in Ontario is the want of funds, and only by some scheme which will harmonize interests and consolidate resources can more funds be obtained. The futility of trying to compete with several of the American universities, which are within easy reach of our students, will be apparent to any one who considers that while the united endowments of all our universities do not amount to one million dollars, the endowments of several American universities amount to several millions each. Neither the cost and inconvenience of attendance at one of these great and rapidly developing seats of learning, nor any consideration of patriotism will suffice to prevent ambitious young men from going abroad for an education which they cannot procure at home at any cost or sacrifice. The exodus of this class has so far been limited, but unless something is done to remove the cause, the natural effect will be the rapid development of a movement which threatens to drain this country of a type of young men whom it can ill spare.

The ratification of this scheme by the Legislature, if it is embodied in an Act of Parliament, will mark an important era in the chequered history of the Provincial University and College. In order to understand its full significance it is necessary to recall a few of the more striking changes in their constitution. The policy of setting apart certain lands as an endowment for the promotion of higher education was a wise and thoughtful one. For it this Province is said to be indebted to Governor Simcoe, at whose instance it was adopted nearly a century ago. For almost half of that time, however, very little was done in the way of utilizing the endowment, owing chiefly to the undeveloped state of the country and the fierceness of the political conflicts which occupied the public mind to the exclusion of education, both higher and lower. Part of it was devoted about fifty years ago to the foundation of Upper Canada College, and the rest was appropriated by the Anglican Church and absorbed in the establishment of King's College as a strictly denominational institution. Had the fund not been diverted in these two ways from its original purpose, it is extremely improbable that any second university would ever have been instituted in Ontario. Queen's and Victoria were established almost contemporaneously with King's, the former as a Presbyterian, the latter as a Methodist university.

Subsequent events seem to prove that if the founders and promoters of these two institutions had devoted themselves to the restoration of the endowment to its proper use, the wrong would have been speedily righted and future complications of an embarrassing kind avoided. In 1849 the endowment was secularized by the Baldwin Act, and King's College, no longer sectarian, became a Provincial seat of learning with both teaching and degree-conferring functions, under the title of Toronto University. In this form it endured for only three years. One aim of the Baldwin Act was to secure what the present scheme has been devised to accomplish—a consolidation of university interests and resources, so as to promote efficiency. Experience showed that it was not well adapted to bring about the desired result, and in 1852 the

Hincks Act separated the teaching and degree-conferring functions, assigning the former to University College and the latter to the University of Toronto. The new constitution was modelled avowedly on that of the University of London with its affiliated institutions, in the hope that the other still youthful universities of the Province would abandon their degree-conferring powers and take their places in a federal system.

The hope was vain, however. Instead of doing so, they united with Trinity, which had been founded to take the place of King's as an Anglican University, in a determined effort to secure portions of the Provincial endowment for themselves. This attempt was unsuccessful, because there was found to be no surplus to divide after the wants of the Provincial institutions were supplied, and owing to the general progress of higher education the revenue has since turned out miserably inadequate. For thirty years Toronto University and College discharged their functions as well as hampering conditions permitted, all the time acquiring a firmer hold on the people to whom they belong. Two years ago the vice-Chancellor, in his commencement address, announced that the time had come for an appeal to the Legislature for more funds, if the cause of higher education were not to suffer. This announcement was met by imitations from the supporters of denominational universities that such an application to the Legislature would be strenuously opposed by them unless their institutions were to be subsidized also, and out of the protracted discussions which ensued has been evolved the scheme now submitted to the people by the Minister of Education.

The essential features of that scheme are: (1) A re-arrangement of the functions of Toronto University and University College so as to make them both teaching institutions, the former alone, however, conferring degrees; (2) certain conditions on which other colleges now conferring degrees in arts, law and medicine, may be confederated with Toronto University; (3) certain other conditions on which other colleges that confer no degrees at all, or only degrees in divinity, may be affiliated with Toronto University; (4) an obligation on the part of the Government, in the event of the scheme being carried out, to furnish additional accommodation for University purposes, and additional teachers in both University and College; (5) certain provisions under which the graduates and undergraduates of the other confederating universities may become graduates and undergraduates of Toronto University and take part in its management; and (6) the widening of the University curriculum, by accepting certain subjects usually taught in the affiliating theological colleges as the equivalents of certain other subjects in the ordinary arts course. It seems to be implied, though there is no express stipulation to that effect, that the Legislature will, if the project goes into effect, be asked to secure the future of the University by increasing the endowment.

It is understood that none of those who took part in the preparation of this scheme, are, even in honor, bound to press upon their own denominational or educational allies the expediency of falling in with the project. On the other hand, the Minister of Education is not bound to make any effort to enlarge the sphere, improve the appliances, or increase the staff of the Provincial institution, except in the way of carrying out the general plan. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a scheme which is on the whole well calculated to advance the cause of higher education, will not fail on account of either the refusal of the patrons of denominational universities to fall in with it, or the failure of the Legislature to appreciate the importance of having the educational system of the Province made more efficient in its highest department. While the scheme is not exactly what the supporters and friends of the Provincial University and College would like, we believe the University Senate and the College Council did right in approving of it as it stands. They have thus freed themselves by anticipation from all blame for the failure of the movement, if it should fail. From present appearances it is likely to succeed, but in any other event the duty of the Senate and Council is perfectly clear—(1) to make, by means of improved methods, the best possible use of their present resources; (2) to press on both the Legislature and the public, with persistence and moderation, the claim of the Provincial institutions to additional revenue; and (3) to strengthen that claim by exerting a more direct influence on the secondary schools of the Province. Such a policy will eventually meet with a fitting reward, and at no distant day the scheme of union now offered to other universities may be replaced by one of virtual absorption. Meanwhile, whether it is acted upon or not, the scheme elaborated by the conference will remain a mile-post in the history of higher education in Ontario.

THE LATE JAMES BETHUNE, Q.C.

The Bar can ill afford the loss of the ability and honesty of the late Mr. Bethune. In this country, owing to the overcrowding of the twin

professions, there is an unusual temptation presented to the young and struggling practitioner. There is further a great lack of power in the Bar, arising from the combination of the detail of a solicitor's practice with the higher functions of the advocate. A man of singular transparency of character, of great ability, of much common sense, and with a kindly interest in the younger members of his profession, can hardly fail to inspire respect, and what is still more important, an honest ambition to temper acuteness by honesty.

It is thus that the loss must be estimated, and it is not alone as a man of talent that Mr. Bethune will be regretted, but as an example and as a living incentive to high-principled labour in an arduous and trying sphere.

Speaking of him as a lawyer simply, he had won for himself a position such as is seldom held by so young a man. He has been heard before the Privy Council of England oftener than any other Canadian barrister. He was specially successful in insurance and railway cases, and almost his last argument before the Supreme Court of Canada was in the important constitutional case involving the status of the McCarthy Act.

His energy in conducting his cases was always tempered with a regard to the legitimacy of his legal position. He was considered by many to be even too liberal in conceding untenable points, but it was this spirit of fairness that lent much weight to his earnest advocacy.

As a citizen and a politician no one can think of him without regret. Sincere and unaffected, his career may be profitably studied by the young members of his profession, of his political party, and of those whom he represented on the Senate of this University.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Ours is the painful duty of chronicling this week the untimely death of one of the most promising graduates of our university, William Johnston, M. A. His was a most remarkable career. With many difficulties to contend against, he yet passed through his university course most successfully, graduating in 1874, with the gold medal in the department of Metaphysics. Subsequently he obtained a position on the staff of the Agricultural College at Guelph, of which institution he was shortly afterwards made president, before he had as yet attained the age of twenty-five years. In this position he fully justified the confidence which the government had placed in him. In fact, he rescued the institution from the destruction towards which it was surely drifting, and it was mainly through his almost superhuman exertions that the College reached the high degree of efficiency which it now possesses. But the effort was too great for him, and with a shattered constitution he resigned his position to commence the study of law with the firm of which the Honourable Edward Blake is the senior member. He was called to the bar two years ago. In the meantime he had distinguished himself by the ability which he displayed in the Liberal interest in the last two election campaigns. In familiarity with all the details of election law Mr. Johnston was probably without an equal in Canada. In the field of political journalism he was also most successful. His articles were exceedingly effective, characterized, as they were, no less by perspicuity and vigour, than by the absence of the bitterness which springs from blind partisanship. Mr. Johnston was a sincere and earnest Christian, and an energetic worker in the church and Sunday school.

Mr. Blake, in his address to the Liberal Club the other evening, paid a most graceful tribute to his memory. But he needs no eulogium from any one. His works follow him. All unfinished as his life work was, Mr. Johnston might yet have truly applied to himself that well-known verse of the old Augustan poet,

"Exegi monumentum aere perennius."

FROM LAKE TO SEA.

It all grew out of smoke. For an explanation of this somewhat nebulous sentence, and in truth of the whole of this narration, we will, with the reader's kind permission, introduce him into the "den" of a student, and if he be not too bitter an enemy of the glorious weed which is lavishly perfuming the air, we will ask him to drop into an easy chair and listen for a few minutes to the passing conversation. Between puffs of smoke comes a voice: "And, fair friend, what do you propose to do with yourself this summer?" Meditative puffs answer from the battery on the other side of the fire and prelude speech. "Going down St. Lawrence, I suppose." This remark is received with thoughtful whiffs of smoke from four pipes. "Aren't you a little tired of that trip, you have made it so often? Why not try something new?" Question apparently excites a train of thought profoundly agitating in him to whom it is addressed, for puffs become furious and voluminous. "Look here, you fellows, for several years I have been sole possessor of a brilliant idea. I am now about to communicate the same to you. What do you say to paddling down the river?" Clearly this is an inspiration, and pipes are tried to the uttermost to do it justice. "Suit me first-rate." "When would you start?" "Paddle all the way?" "How about the rapids?" The owner of the idea then expands. "Gentle youth,

do you imagine that the river St. Lawrence is one gigantic rapid all the way from Kingston to Anticosti? Fear is the offspring of ignorance. Let me set yours at rest. There are altogether only some forty miles of rapid, and to the timid navigator is the canal not always open? Looking at the river from the deck of a steamer, I know of no obstacle in the way. I should propose a paddle from Kingston to Murray Bay,—about four hundred and fifty miles—and believe the difficulties we should encounter in that distance are trifling and easily to be surmounted."

Much tobacco was consumed and many questions proposed and answered before the quartette around the fire had thoroughly talked over the project, but when the quiet stars of morning saw three of them wend their way homeward, the determination had been taken that old St. Lawrence was to be conquered by the weapons of their fathers—biceps and triceps.

And now, with an apology to the reader for keeping him so long in this smoky apartment, we will ask him to step aboard one of the Royal Mail Line Steamers, and kindly to suppose that the date is the 26th of June last. Certain it is that on that day four figures, clad in the garments which canoe-men are wont to don, might be seen on deck waving by no means a sad farewell to smoky Toronto, office hours, street cars and white shirts. For the benefit of any who may care to embark on a voyage similar to ours, a paragraph will here be devoted to the subject of canoes and impedimenta. Our canoes,—now placed lovingly side by side on the hurricane deck,—are respectively sixteen and sixteen and a half feet long, they are of the manufacture of English, of Peterborough, and are undecked save for eighteen inches at the stern and stem. They are made of basswood with ribs of oak, and weigh about seventy-five pounds. In our experience this canoe combines most successfully the necessary qualities of strength, sea-worthiness, lightness and convenience. It can hold at a pinch seven or eight hundred pounds, and makes a capital shelter at night. We carry small leg-of-mutton sails, and lee-boards to prevent drifting when sailing "on a wind." The limited baggage allowance to the members of the expedition is safely stowed in water-proof bags. These close so tightly that even in the event of a capsize everything would be kept dry, and the general order issued by the Cook (who is in virtue of his exalted office also Commander,) directs that on all occasions "dunnage" shall be safely stowed. There is a small store of provisions, consisting of flour, bacon, tea, coffee, tinned meats, etc.—for the most part only to be used in case of necessity. A light tent forms part of our outfit. The second general order imposed a necessary check on certain Sybaritic tendencies which bid fair to undermine the morale of the expedition, and ran as follows:—"No razor, looking-glass, brush (other than the harmless necessary tooth-brush) or comb shall be permitted. Spare ties are rigorously forbidden. The use of soap is discouraged, save as a rare and occasional luxury."

The grave task falling on the Commander, of assigning domestic functions to the crews, is now discharged. He first addresses the steersman of the second crew: "I have observed with pleasure the suavity of your demeanor, your engaging smile and ready wit. I consider you especially fitted by nature to procure grub under difficult circumstances at low rates. Your official title in future is the "Commissary," and you are *ex-officio* Rear-Admiral of the Fleet. I do not hesitate to tell you that your own nice appreciation of the good things of this life fill me with confidence that your duties will be satisfactorily performed." To the bowman of the first canoe then spake the Cook: "Nature has not gifted you as bountifully as the officer last mentioned, but still I will not conceal that in your disposition I can discern certain aptitudes. In virtue of the profession you have adopted, you are hereby appointed Expeditionary Chaplain; your duties will also comprise the washing of the dishes, let this be done wisely and well." To the bowman of the second canoe, thus: "By reason of your tender age you are unfitted for the graver duties which have fallen upon your friends here. You must rest satisfied with the official title of Cabin-boy. The chopping of wood will fall to your lot; you are also drawer of water, cutter of tobacco and puller of corks." The justice of these remarks, and the wisdom of this selection were so apparent to the expedition, that wild tumultuous applause could with difficulty be restrained by the Commander. (*Note by the Commissary.*—Yes, we nearly got him overboard.) (*Note by the Chaplain.*—I should have explained myself more at length had he not sought protection under the masked batteries of Beauty's eyes.) There is some trifling divergence of opinion here, and the Cook wishes it understood that notes by the Commissary and Chaplain, professing to emend the text, are to be accepted with caution.

Canoes were launched at Kingston on the 27th of June at 5 a.m., and left the wharf at the same time as the steamer which was to reach its destination four days before them. The captain of the "Corsican" watched our preparations with interest, and gave some hints which proved of value, but he was certainly dubious about our ultimate destination, and parted from us with the encouragement, "Well boys, if you ever do get to Montreal you'll have a mighty hard siege of it." We fancied that some interest in our fate was visible in the eye of Beauty, and that softened farewells and kindly waving of handkerchiefs were meant to stand as visible signs of a hope of our safe arrival; but then several of the *voyageurs* are notoriously susceptible, and perhaps a little over-sensitive of their powers of attraction. (*Note by the Commissary.*—Yes!) However this may be, our faces were now turned towards the rising sun, and the first strokes of our long journey taken. The morning smiled on us, and with sleepy Kingston behind, the blue sky and cloudless sun above, and the broad, still river stretching away before us, we paddled forth, our hearts filled with good purpose. Yet scarce two miles had passed before the bowmen of both canoes began to manifest symptoms of uneasiness and a desire to lean forward and straighten out their knee joints. You cannot abate a man's present anguish by telling him that he will be all right in a day or two, and certainly paddling does not at first afford absolute repose and comfort to the knees and ankles of the tyro. So a halt was called for breakfast, and a large number of eggs bought at a

price which must have yielded much encouragement to the hens of the district. A brief space of rest, which might suffice for one to smoke half a pipe, and we were away again, winding among the islands and gliding along the glassy surface of what as yet revealed no trace of being a river. (*Note by the Cabin-boy.*—"Winding among the islands—a vague and poetic way of stating the fact that just here we skirted the north shore of the same island for twelve miles.") Gananoque and lunch came together about mid-day, and a bracing swim restored cramped knees and ankles to their normal condition. A few miles below Gananoque the current first became appreciable, and we believe that in descending the river the current above Brockville can be left out of calculations. The sun ere he set must have been cheered to see that his daily course had not been run in vain, and that he had smiled down on neck, face, and arms to some purpose. As Venus is said to cast a shadow in the Southern Hemisphere, so the Commissary's face left a trail of glory on the water when the orb of day had set, and the radiance from his nose proved of inestimable service in the finding of small objects about the camp after dark. The tent was pitched for the first and last time during our voyage a little below Rockport, on a tiny island which became ours for the night by right of occupation. Directly across the river and some three miles from us lay the great American watering-place of Alexandria Bay, but its villas were tenantless as yet, and the thousand spots where white tents nestle among the trees and camp fires blaze were then silent and lonely. The poetic soul of the Chaplain had evidently throughout the day been agitated at the countless number and bewildering variety of the islands, and he now disburdened it of its accumulation of inspiration. "It seems as if at the Creation all the odd ends that were over had been lobbed down here."

Not even the bites of mosquitos and the investigations of long-backed creatures with more than their proper complement of legs, can disturb the slumbers of canoe men who have taken their first day's work in the open air after ten months of town life, and the cook flatters himself that the attractions of his delicate and mysterious art was the only power that could have roused the camp at half-past 5. After a varied and substantial repast had been disposed of, the Cook made a speech, the purport of which was that the thirty odd miles made on the previous day was well enough for a start, but that in future at least forty must be covered. So with freshened muscles we paddled swiftly away through the tortuous channels, and before many miles are passed the islands become less and less frequent, and at last a long lake-like expanse of unruffled water lies before us. It is bounded at the lower end by the line of the horizon; by the same token the horizon is one of the most hopeless things to paddle towards that can be imagined, and the canoeists settle down to some hours' hard work, and confine the conversation to different statements of the fact that it is excessively hot. The Cabin-boy has to be checked from interfering with the rhythmic motion of the canoe by constantly looking back, and thus justifies himself, "We don't seem to be getting any nearer to the other end, and I want to see if we are getting any further away from the end behind." At last a mirage-like group of islands appears in the hazy distance, and slowly, as we advance, rises higher and grows darker and more distinct; and a now blue line chases us down the river, and when the fair south-west wind reaches us, glad we are to set sail and tumble into easier positions. The St. Lawrence narrowing once more, shows again a semblance of being a river, and the islands, which some hours ago looked shadowy and unsubstantial as a vision, are now about us, with their perpendicular sides of grey and red granite and scanty growth of cedar and pine. To the left lie the spires and picturesque houses of Brockville, and just above the city the District Militia are camped in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, and the Royal Salute booming over the water reminds us degenerate colonists that this is the day set apart by Her Gracious Majesty for the observance of her birthday. By this time dinner has been fairly earned, and the Commissary is directed to make a tour on shore and purvey the delicacies of the season.

How frail a thing is the reputation of man! Many and invidious are the comments addressed to this officer on the subject of what constitutes excellence in butter. "Did you carry this butter down or did it bring you?" "Never mind, Com., of course we went *eat* the butter, but then we can set it to paddle the canoes after dinner, it seems strong enough." Feebly the Commissary protests that the butter ranks high and speaks powerfully for itself, but confidence once so rudely shaken can never be restored, and in future that officer must have a subordinate with him to interview the butter.

The wind blows fresh down the river, and wing-a-wing, with canoes locked together, we make Prescott in a couple of hours, and pass it flying. The current is increasing most perceptibly, and anxious to know how near the rapids are, the Cook shouts a query to a man on shore. No response. It is repeated in French, and the answer comes faintly, as we are already far past him—"Comme quatre milles." Four miles would pass in no time at this speed, and the order is instantly given to down sail and paddle. A stiff bit of work gains the proper channel on the north side of the river, and not much too soon, for the rapids were nearer two than four miles away, and a few minutes would have seen us plunging down the American side, which is rarely descended and considered very dangerous. As it is we cautiously approach the head of the rapid and land at the mouth of the canal to make enquiries. The descent is found to be tolerably safe, and the Cook further assures himself by running down the bank to a bend in the river, and taking a quiet view of the situation. So away we go, perhaps a little secretly perturbed at a bystander's remark, "Say Jack, there's a job for to-morrow," and in a few seconds the current is sweeping us along with the big white caps roaring on the right and the shore passing like a panorama to the left. "Look out for the eddy! Crouch!" And with a swish of water, and a sudden twist to the canoe, we are round the corner and past the danger. Here, as in most large rapids, the safe path lies about thirty feet from shore, clear of the big waves which would swamp an open canoe, and clear of the shore eddy. The latter is most to be feared, and if it must be crossed, let the centre of gravity be as low as possible, or the canoe will proceed on

its way down stream, alone and bottom-up. A very fast run of three or four miles brings us to a pleasant place to camp, and this all hands are ready to do after a day's journey of forty-five miles.

Favored again by magnificent weather, we swung away next morning on the still rapid current,—passed Iroquois, and ran to the head of the DePlan Rapid. Here investigation showed that a nasty point about half a mile down the river would render it hazardous for our pretty well loaded canoes to make the descent. We therefore shot the raging Kanawli for that distance, and here presents no difficulties for a light canoe or boat managed by a vigilant steersman, but the swirls in the water, which are passed unnoticed in the steamer, make it advisable to use care all through this stretch. It is only, indeed, when in a frail craft like a canoe, that one appreciates the giant strength of the mighty St. Lawrence, and gains a proper respect for him. Our faithful friend, the south-west wind, and gains a proper respect for him. Canoes locked and sails stayed, out we sped swiftly down the stream. Past so on to the Farren's Point Rapid. After recent experiences, we were inclined to treat this as quite a young rapid, and went down it flying. By observations even a canoe must travel at a high rate of speed,—perhaps twelve to fifteen miles an hour, and this when scarcely passing the water. The bewildering effect of this phenomenon nearly scared the Commissary out of the canoe the first time he observed it in a rapid.

We saw large numbers of maskinonge jumping, especially in this part of the river, and half an hour seldom passed without our being startled by the splash of one of these huge fish. The troller ought to be rewarded with the best of sport in many places between Kingston and Montreal, without detackling a yard from the direct course, and it was a frequent regret that tackle did not form a part of our outfit.

At the sight of the Long Sault even the most foolhardy were thoroughly of a mind that canalling was a surer if a slower method of getting over the water, and wafted still by favoring breezes we made eight miles in the canal in fair time. As the river here looked more inviting than the canal, though still angry from its long tussle with the narrows of the Long Sault, though the canoes down to the bank, the difference in level between canal and river here being forty or fifty feet, and ran down to Cornwall on the swift current in half an hour. We thus avoided three and a half miles of canal and the inconvenience of portaging canoes and baggage at nine or ten locks. The cabin-boy and captain were left on an island opposite the town to prepare the evening meal and make camp, while the Commissary and the Cook took advantage of the remaining daylight to cross to the town for letters. The garb of these last two officers was somewhat disarranged, their faces were veritable mock suns, and the two figures in blue shirts, "shorts," and tennis shoes, hurrying through the crowded streets were made the subject of much personal and embarrassing conversation. However, confident in their rectitude of purpose and ability to lick anything of equal weight and age, they found the telegraph office, which was open by some lucky chance, and sent a telegram reading as follows: "Three days out; have made a hundred and twenty miles; weather very fine." Kind messages received from sympathizing friends, and so, light of heart and careless of the criticism freely bestowed on dress and demeanor they hurried back to the river bank. The kind-hearted French damsels who had been watching over the canoes were gracefully thanked in their own tongue, and smiled pleasedly at the Cook's carefully turned Parisian compliments. (*Note by the Commissary.*—They *did* seem amused.) Crossing through the darkness to the tiny spot of light on the other shore which marked our home for the night, they found everything in the best of order and tea on the table. The Captain had meanwhile held parley with a St. Regis brave, and was a little perturbed by the influence of soap has so broken down the playful nature of the savage of Canada. that scalping has become comparatively rare in the more civilized portions

(To be continued.)

University News.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY — 133RD PUBLIC DEBATE.

The following was the programme at last night's meeting: Quartette, "The Streams," (West), Messrs. Morphy, Maclean, White and Kent. Essay, "Battle of Marathon," W. M. Logan. Reading, "Roll Call," J. J. Elliott. Solo, "Infelice," (Verdi), J. F. Brown, B. A. Debate: Resolved, "That Manhood Suffrage is inimical to the highest national interests." Affirmative, H. E. Irwin, J. Kyles; negative, D. McKay, A. J. McLeod. Vice-Chancellor Mulock occupied the chair.

The quartette, "The Streams," was very well rendered, and in response to an encore the same gentlemen sang "The Canadian National Anthem," written and composed by Mr. Kerrison. Mr. W. M. Logan was the essayist of the evening. His essay was well written and well read, but his subject, "The Battle of Marathon," however it may be fraught with interest to a classical man, was not sufficiently general to be really suitable. Mr. Elliott's reading was in that gentleman's always excellent style. The debate was one of unusual interest. It was ably handled by the speakers, as it merits as well as the occasion deserved. Mr. H. E. Irwin opened the debate, affirming that "Manhood

suffrage is inimical to the highest national interests." The speaker began with the statement that the ballot was the key to personal liberty, and that, instead of degrading the franchise to the level of the masses, the aim of politicians should be to educate the people up to a certain general and fixed standard, to be determined after the most careful and searching consideration of the question. Individual rights should be subordinate to the public interests, and, though it might seem to be unjust to deny the franchise to a certain class—principally illiterates—on account of certain disabilities—not their own fault—still the general good demands it. Manhood *per se* is no test of capacity.

Turning to the United States, Mr. Irwin showed that the introduction of manhood suffrage had been the parent of bossism, bribery, and machine domination. It was notorious that "Boss" Tweed and John Kelly, in New York, and Carter Harrison, in Chicago, were the controllers of the civic destinies of these cities. Their nefarious doings had largely contributed to the heaping up of large civic debts. They had contributed to the general feeling of antagonism felt by the masses in the United States towards England; it was, in fact, their great title to support. General Sherman had declared that the only guarantee of public safety, owing to the general degradation and illiteracy of the people, was the retention of a large standing army. Mr. Gladstone's idea, which was the true one, was that (1) interest in public affairs, (2) intellectual capacity, and (3) a competence securing independence, were the three great requisites for the exercise of the franchise.

The leader of the negative was Mr. D. McKay. He summarily denied that the bribery and many other evils which are part of election contests in the United States were caused by a too wide extension of the franchise. The speaker claimed that the teaching of history was all in the direction of favoring manhood suffrage. Every change in the franchise had been to extend it. Instancing Canada, and Ontario especially, he showed that step by step, first in the extension of the franchise to the farmers' sons, then to all mechanics and artisans, manhood suffrage was being gradually approached. In this connection the speaker noted the fact that within the next few weeks we would see the number of voters in Great Britain increased from three to five millions. At considerable length Mr. McKay showed the injustice of excluding from the franchise any man capable of exercising it. A man who was amenable to law should in all justice have a voice in making those laws. If he was bound to defend his country in case of foreign war, he should have been responsible for the causing of that war. The speaker's view of manhood suffrage, and a view which he claimed the general acception of the term permitted, was that it excluded from the suffrage all lunatics, paupers and criminals.

Mr. J. Kyles, who supported Mr. Irwin, confined his attention principally to the basis of suffrage to be submitted. He maintained that the holding of property, the receipt of income, and the possession of intellectual capacity, were the essential qualifications for the proper and legitimate exercise of the franchise. Mr. John Stuart Mill had declared that "universal teaching must precede universal enfranchisement." The low state of political intelligence effectually precludes universal suffrage being introduced in Canada, at least at present. As a rule, the masses are concerned only with local affairs, and are not really competent to pass judgment upon serious political questions of national importance.

A. J. McLeod was the last speaker. He characterized his speech as a mere filling up. The affirmative had held that some qualification was necessary to every man voting, and that property qualification was the fairest. The speaker attacked this argument, holding that the possession of property was no signification of intellectual worth in any degree; again, that the millionaire had his vote, and the individual with his few hundreds was on the same footing. The speaker's main arguments were three-fold: 1, that manhood suffrage avoids the necessity of class legislation; 2, it engenders a wide-spread patriotism; 3, it is every man's just right.

"The rank is but the guinea stamp:
A man's a man for a' that."

Mr. Irwin replied in fluent and eloquent language to the arguments and objections of the negative, and concluded the debate. Vice-Chancellor Mulock, in deciding the question in favor of the affirmative, stated that he based his opinion entirely upon the arguments advanced; that, as the question was likely to become a public one in Canada at no distant day, he felt constrained to withhold an expression of his individual opinion, until he should be called upon to avow it in his capacity as a legislator. After a vote of thanks had been passed to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

The usual rowdy element was present among the occupants of the gallery, making itself conspicuous by silly and uncalled-for interruptions. Unfortunately in every community there are such individuals, whose woe-miseration and disgust. We are in possession of the names of the despicable characters who have thus repeatedly attempted to bring disgrace on our Society, and who have, it is to be regretted, succeeded to

some extent in doing so. In case of a repetition of the trouble from this quarter, we shall without fail give these names to the public, that thereby the blame for such outrageous conduct may rest where it belongs.

Y. M. C. A.

The first prayer-meeting for this term was held in Moss Hall on Thursday evening. The attendance was encouragingly large. Mr. H. E. A. Reid was the leader.

The subject for the evening was "Watchfulness," Neh. iv. 9. The discussion was opened by the leader. In looking over the past term, we see many sins into which we have fallen. We anticipate temptations in the future. Specially suited for this juncture, then, is the consideration of this subject—how to be prepared for the temptations that must come. Watchfulness and prayerfulness must go together. Either, without the other, is of little avail. This watchfulness involves a careful preparation for meeting the assaults of evil. Work, earnest and unwearied, must be engaged in if we are to be in a position of safety.

Mr. J. A. McMillan followed. We are much helped in our vigilance by Christian fellowship and communion. Alone we are weak and languid, together strong and enthusiastic. Let us then seek help from attendance on meetings with fellow-Christians.

Mr. J. McD. Duncan spoke. We should be watchful over our words, for by them our Christian character is judged of by the world—watchful for opportunities of doing good as Christ was—watchful for the best way of laying out the talents entrusted to us. The incentive to watchfulness is the certain coming of Christ to approve the faithful, to condemn the faithless.

Mr. McLeod referred to the enthusiasm which fired Nehemiah and his followers. They desisted not from their work for a moment except for the most urgent reasons. A like spirit will ensure success in our work.

Mr. R. Haddow, B.A. '82, spoke of the benefit of cultivating a spirit of personal loyalty to our King Jesus. Then will our watching and fighting be earnest and prevailing, as is an army's when in the presence of their king. Be ever mindful of the real Christ at your side, so will you be stimulated and sustained as in no other way you can be.

Mr. C. W. Gordon, B.A., '83, testified to the good received by connection with the Y.M.C.A. The Association must become a means of good in the College if the men in it were in earnest about their work. A mere negative Christianity was of little worth. There must be activity and earnestness.

The meeting throughout was characterized by heartiness. The singing, led by Mr. Jones at the organ, was excellent. We are pleased to note the presence and aid of two graduates. Cannot wearers of the bachelor's ermine drop in oftener and help us in our work? They will be heartily welcomed.

CONVERSAZIONE SUB-COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

Messrs. D. J. MacMurchy, (convener); R. E. Kingsford, M.A., W. F. W. Creelman, B.A., G. Gordon, B.A., O. Weld, B.A., J. McKay, B.A., T. C. Robinette, B.A., R. U. McPherson, B.A., W. H. Irving, R. A. Thompson, J. A. V. Preston, J. C. Tolmie, T. Marshall, C. C. Owen, S. H. Bradford, F. A. C. Redden, A. W. Stratton, J. E. Jones, W. H. Hodges.

MUSICAL.

Messrs. M. S. Mercer, (convener); Prof. R. R. Wright, W. A. Frost, B.A., G. F. Cane, B.A., E. F. Gunther, B.A., H. J. Hamilton, A. J. McLeod, A. G. Morphy, W. P. Mustard, J. White, N. Kent, F. B. Hodgins, E. Silverthorn.

PRINTING.

Messrs. J. D. Graham, (convener); H. B. Wilton, F. H. Sykes, G. Chambers, C. J. Hardie, J. C. Stuart, W. L. Milier.

HEATING, LIGHTING AND SEATING.

Messrs. W. M. Logan, (convener); I. E. Martin, W. H. Hunter, J. C. Stuart, T. A. Gibson.

INVITATIONS.

Rev. Father Teefy, (convener); G. Acheson, M.A., D. McKay, H. E. Irwin, F. H. Sykes, W. C. Chisholm, G. H. Needler.

DRESSING ROOMS.

Messrs. H. J. Hamilton, (convener); J. A. Collins, G. A. Cameron, A. Elliott, R. O. McCullough, H. A. Aikens, A. J. Keeler, J. A. McMillan, S. Gale.

REFRESHMENTS.

Messrs. R. J. Duff, (convener); G. W. Holmes, B.A., J. H. Bowes, B.A., C. C. Clarke, C. Fraser.

DECORATIONS.

Messrs. A. B. Thompson, (convener); J. McGillivray, B.A., A. MacMurchy, B.A., S. A. Henderson, A. Weir, M. Muir, J. H. G. Youell,

D. Thompson, R. Baldwin, W. P. Mustard, C. Fraser, J. S. McLean, H. B. Bruce, G. A. Fere, R. A. McArthur, E. G. Fitzgerald, R. H. Johnston, B. M. Aikens.

NOTICE.

The next meeting of the General Conversazione Committee will be held on Monday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock precisely. Every member is expected to be present, as there is a good deal of work to be done.

SECOND CHAMBER CONCERT—THE TORONTO QUARTETTE CLUB.

The Toronto Quartette Club was organized for the purpose of performing classical chamber concert music of the old and modern masters. The Club consists of the following gentlemen:—Mr. H. Jacobsen, first violin; Mr. J. Bayley, second violin; Mr. C. Martens, viola; and Mr. Kahn (Buffalo), violoncello. The second concert of the course of six which the Club are giving this season took place at the Convocation Hall. The Club was assisted by Miss Cluxton, of Peterboro', soprano, and Mr. Davenport Kerrison, pianist. The following was the programme:—

Quartetto, Op. 18, No. 2, G Major Beethoven
Allegro, Adagio cantabile, Scherzo Allegro molto quasi presto.

QUARTETTE CLUB:

O! had I Jubal's lyre Handel
MISS CLARA CLUXTON.

Trio, Op. 42, F Major Gade
Allegro, molto vivace, Andantino—Finale, Allegro con fuoco.

MESSRS. KERRISON, BAYLEY AND KUHN.

Quando a Te Lieta Gounod
MISS CLARA CLUXTON.

Quartetto, Op. 76, No. 3 Haydn
Poco Adagio, Menuetto, Finale Presto.

QUARTETTE CLUB.

The concert was in all respects a fine performance and evinced a marked improvement on the first of the series. The trio for violina, 'cello and piano, by Gade, was especially well rendered and was, perhaps, the main feature of the programme. It is the work of a modern writer (still living) and is full of beauty and sprightliness, and would doubtless become popular if heard oftener. The quartettes of Beethoven and Haydn are, of course, master works of that species of composition. Op. 18, No. 2, G Major, being one of Beethoven's lightest, is always popular, and the same may be said of op. 76, No. 3, Haydn, the latter being familiarly known as the "Emperor" quartette, and is founded upon the theme of the Austrian National Anthem.

Miss Cluxton was very happy in her efforts as vocalist, eliciting an encore to both her songs. Mr. Kerrison, the able pianist of the Club, will be well remembered by our graduates as an old performer in the College halls. He it was who organized the University College Glee Club and who subsequently, for four or five seasons, conducted with great success the concert in connection with the annual conversazione of the Literary Society.

PERSONALS.

Mr. L. P. Duff, of '85, is teaching at Barric. He will graduate this year.

Mr. J. McG. Young, B. A. '84, has had to go south on account of ill-health.

Mr. Warren Reid, B. A., has resigned his position of examiner in Mathematics.

Chas. Gordon, B. A. '83, is again in Toronto. We hope to see him at the Glee Club.

A. W. Burt, B. A. '84, is getting \$1,200 a year as head master of Brockville High School.

Mr. Hugh St. Quentin Cayley, B. A. '81, is now editor of the *Calgary Herald*, N. W. T.

Mr. A. MacMechan, B. A. '84, is now Modern Language master at the Galt Collegiate Institute.

Mr. R. Balmer, B. A. '83, silver medallist in Moderns, will return from France next September.

Mr. Colin Fraser, of the class of '85, is business manager of *The Educational Weekly*, published in this city.

Mr. George Ross, B. A. '83, silver medallist in mathematics, is teaching that subject at the Galt Collegiate Institute.

Mr. F. H. Sykes, Editor-in-Chief of *THE 'VARSITY*, is, we are glad to say, convalescent, and was able to be down stairs this week.

Professor Hutton has declined to act as examiner in Classics. Mr. W. S. Milner, B. A., gold medallist of 1881, takes his place.

Mr. Alexander Crichton, B. A. '83, silver medallist in Classics, succeeds Mr. Hunter in the head mastership of the Waterdown High School.

Mr. Thomas Talbot Macheth, B. A. '74, gold medallist in Classics, has been appointed to the University Senate in place of the late James Bethune, Q. C.

Messrs. T. C. Milligan, B. A. '81, and A. G. F. Lawrence, B. A. '81, have entered into partnership, and have hung out their legal shingle at 15 Toronto street.

Thomas Kirkland, M. A., has been appointed principal of the Toronto Normal School in place of Rev. H. W. Davies, D. D. "Tammy" has been Science master since 1871.

Mr. William Ballard, M. A. '75, gold medallist in Mathematics, has been appointed city inspector of schools in Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Ballard's great success as a teacher is evidenced by the large number of Mathematical honors obtained by the pupils taught by him at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. During the last ten years pupils from that school have been placed first in Mathematics 13 times, at junior and senior matriculation, and at the First year examination.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The following is the proposed Scheme of Confederation and Co-operation:

1. It is proposed to form a Confederation of Colleges, carrying on, in Toronto, work embraced in the Arts Curriculum of the Provincial University, and in connection therewith the following institutions, namely, Queen's University, Victoria University, and Trinity University, Knox College, St. Michael's College, Wycliffe College, and Toronto Baptist College, shall have the right to enter into the proposed confederation, provided always that each of such institutions shall, so long as it remains in the confederation, keep in abeyance any powers it may possess of conferring degrees other than degrees in Divinity; such powers remaining intact though not exercised. It shall be lawful for the Senate, from time to time, to provide by Statute for the admission of other institutions into the confederation under the limitations above prescribed. Nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal any of the provisions for affiliation of Institutions as contained in R. S. O., cap. 210, sec. 61.

2. The Head of each confederating college shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Senate of the Provincial University, and in addition thereto the governing body of each confederating college shall be entitled to appoint one other member of the Senate. The University Professoriate shall be represented by two of their members on the Senate, and the Council of University College by one of its members in addition to the President.

3. The Undergraduates of any confederating university shall be admitted *ad eundem statum*, and the Graduates in Law and Arts of any confederating university shall be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the Provincial University. Such of the Graduates in Medicine of any confederating university as shall have actually passed their examinations within the limits of the Province of Ontario shall be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the Provincial University.

4. During the continuance of such confederation, but no longer, all graduates in Medicine and Law so admitted shall have the same rights, powers, and privileges, as are at present enjoyed by the like graduates of the Provincial University, except as herein otherwise provided.

5. All graduates in Medicine, including such admitted graduates, shall vote as one body, and be entitled to elect four members of Senate. All graduates in Law, including such admitted graduates, shall vote as one body, and be entitled to elect two members of Senate.

6. The graduates in Arts of the several Universities entering into the Confederation shall, for the period of six years after the requisite legislation shall have been obtained, be entitled to the following representation on the Senate, namely: those of Queen's University to elect four members; those of Victoria University to elect four members; and those of Trinity University to elect four members. The graduates in Arts of the Provincial University, *ad eundem gradum* under this scheme, shall be entitled to elect twelve members of Senate. After the said period of six years, separate representation shall cease and the entire body of graduates shall unite in electing a number of representatives equal to those previously elected by the several universities in confederation.

7. (a) University College shall afford to all students who desire to avail themselves thereof the requisite facilities for obtaining adequate instruction in the following subjects in the curriculum of the Provincial University, viz.: Latin, Greek, Ancient History, French, German, English, Oriental Languages, and Moral Philosophy; provided it shall be competent to the governing body of University College to institute additional chairs which do not exist in the University.

(b) Attendance on instruction provided in any of the confederating colleges, including University College, shall be accorded equal value as a condition of proceeding to any degree with attendance on the work of the University Professoriate.

8. There shall be established another teaching faculty in connection with the Provincial University, to be called the University Professoriate, which shall afford to all students of the Provincial University, who desire to avail themselves thereof, the requisite facilities for obtaining adequate instruction in the following subjects, in accordance with the curriculum of such University, namely: Pure Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Ethnology, (including Comparative

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ive Philology), History, Logic, and Metaphysics, History of Philosophy, Italian and Spanish, Political Economy and Civil Polity, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Engineering, and such other Sciences, Arts, and branches of knowledge as the Senate of the Provincial University may from time to time determine, except such subjects as are prohibited from being taught by Revised Statutes of Ontario. Cap. 209, sec. 9.

9. The professors in such University Faculty shall be a corporation presided over by a Chairman. The same person shall be President of University College and Chairman of the Faculty of the University Professoriate. University College and the Faculty of the University Professoriate shall be complementary the one to the other, and afford to all university students the requisite facilities for obtaining adequate instruction in all subjects prescribed in the curriculum of the Provincial University. If in the interests of the general objects of the confederation, it shall at any future time be found advantageous to have any subject transferred from University College to the University, or from the University to University College, it shall be competent to the governing bodies of the College and the University to arrange for such transfer.

10. Every graduate's or student's diploma or certificate of standing, issued by the Provincial University, in addition to being signed by the proper university authorities in that behalf, shall indicate the college or colleges in which such student attended lectures, and shall be signed by such professors, teachers and officers of such college or colleges, as its or their governing body or bodies may from time to time determine.

11. With a view to the advantageous working out of this scheme, representatives of the various colleges and the University Faculty shall from time to time meet in committee, and arrange time-tables for lectures and other college and university work.

12. The Senate of the Provincial University may, of its own motion, enquire into the conduct, teaching, and efficiency of any professor or teacher in the University Faculty, and report to the Lieut.-Governor the result of such enquiry, and may make such recommendations as the Senate may think the circumstances of the case require.

13. All students, except in cases specially provided for by the Senate, shall enroll themselves in one of the colleges and place themselves under its discipline. The authority of the several colleges over their students shall remain intact. The University Professoriate shall have entire responsibility of discipline in regard to students, if any, enrolled in the university alone; in regard to students entered in one or other of the colleges its power of discipline shall be limited to the conduct of students in relation to university work and duties. All other matters of discipline affecting the university standing of students shall be dealt with by the Senate of the Provincial University.

14. The university endowment and all additions thereto shall be applied to the maintenance of the Provincial University, the University Faculty, and University College.

15. There shall be the following staff in University College:—

1	Professor of Greek.
"	" Latin.
"	" French
"	" German.
"	" English.
"	" Oriental Languages
"	" Moral Philosophy.
"	Lecturer Ancient History.
1	Tutor in Greek.
1	" Latin.
1	" French,
1	" German.
1	" Oriental Languages.
1	" English.
1	Fellow in Greek.
1	" Latin.
1	" French.
1	" German.
1	" English.

Additional assistance in above subjects to be provided so that no Honour Class shall exceed 12, or Pass Class 30.

16. There shall be a University Professoriate adequate to give instruction in each of the following subjects, namely: Pure Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Ethnology, History, Italian and Spanish, Logic and Metaphysics, History of Philosophy, Political Economy and Civil Polity, Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence, Engineering. As regards Tutors and Fellows, assistance shall be provided to the University Faculty similar to that mentioned above for the College, as may be required.

17. The university professorial lectures shall be free of charge to all students matriculated in the University, who are members of a confederating college, but in the case of students (if any) who do not belong to any college, the Senate shall determine the fees which shall be charged for the several courses of lectures in the University. But such Laboratory fees, as may be fixed from time to time by the Senate, shall be paid by all students.

18. The various colleges which are at present affiliated to any of the universities entering into the confederation shall have the right to be affiliated to the Provincial University.

19. The curriculum in Arts of the Provincial University shall include the subjects of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics or the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion and Church History, but provision shall be made by a system of options to prevent such subjects being made compulsory by the University upon any candidate for a degree.

20. No college student shall be allowed to present himself for any Univer-

sity examination subsequent to matriculation without producing a certificate, under the hand and seal of his college, that he has complied with all the requirements of his college affecting his admission to such examination.

21. The University College work shall continue to be carried on as at present, in the college buildings, and the University work shall be carried on in the same buildings, in the School of Practical Science, and in such other buildings as may hereafter be erected on the present University grounds in the City of Toronto.

A building suitable for a University Examination Hall, Senate rooms, Registrar's and other offices shall be erected on said grounds.

Additions to be made to the School of Science sufficient to afford proper accommodation for students in Mineralogy, Botany, and other subjects, and for the accommodation of the Museum, which should be removed from its present quarters in order to be more serviceable for science students.

22. The following also to be considered:

Completion of the Collection of Physical Apparatus.

Physiological Laboratory and Apparatus.

Astronomical Observatory and Instruments, and

Provision for the Education of Women.

College News

KNOX COLLEGE.

The students are warm in their admiration of the Christmas number of THE 'VARSITY.

First year theology class has been increased by the entrance of C. W. Gordon, B.A., and J. Brown, from Glasgow University. W. J. Hall is not expected back this session.

Mr. A. M. Haig, B.A., is confined to his room by an attack of illness. The general health of the students during the present session has been excellent.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Wycliffe sends New Year greetings to her sister colleges.

The subject of debate at the first regular meeting of the Literary Society this term, held on Friday night, was "That the policy of Oliver Cromwell in Ireland was not justifiable." The affirmative was supported by Messrs. Acheson and McCann, and the negative by Messrs. Dewdney and Scully. The decision was found to be in favour of the affirmative. A reading from Mr. Thompson concluded the programme.

Rev. Mr. Stone, of St. Martin's Church, Montreal, concluded his special course of lectures on Thursday last. The greatest interest has been taken in this course, and the students regret very much that they could not be continued for a longer time.

The members of the Literary Society intend holding a public debate on Friday, the 23rd inst., on the following resolution:—"That free education should be limited to the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic."

Prof. Neff finished his course of lectures on elocution last Thursday. Alas! alas! for concrete conception and vitalized significance.

The Reading Club has been resuscitated and held its first meeting on Thursday last. Several selections were given by members.

Editor's Table.

In the advertisement of *The Week*, which appears in the Leonard Scott reprints of the *Contemporary* and *Fortnightly*, Mr. Goldwin Smith's *nom de plume* is printed *Byslander*. Is this sarcasm?

The editors of *Acta Victoriana* must have been in a desperate hurry to catch the train before the Christmas Vacation. The December number of our contemporary bears evident marks of haste. Pages 12 to 18, inclusive, appear twice. We do not know whether our Cobourg friends thought that the matter printed thereon was of such exceptional and general interest as to warrant its appearance twice in the same issue. If so, we are afraid that we cannot agree with them. We will charitably suppose that the "devil" intended to play the editors a joke.

Our esteemed contemporary hailing from the Limestone city, records the following: "Geo. Paxton Young, L.L.D. Professor of *Mathematics* in Toronto University, has won renown throughout the scientific world for Canada, himself, and his Alma Mater by succeeding in solving equations of the fifth and sixth degrees, which, for the last hundred years, have been held to be insolvable." We would add for our cotem's information that Prof. Young, though quite competent, does not occupy the chair of Mathematics, but that of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The *Educational Weekly* began its existence with the new year. We are glad to welcome it to our table. Criticism of its initial number would be unfair, but we are sure that, if its liberal promises are redeemed, and if its distinguished list of contributors do their part, there will not be any doubt about the future success of the paper. In appearance and arrangement, however, we think it is vastly superior to the local educational journals already in the field. Its editor is Mr. John E. Bryant, M.A., a distinguished graduate of our university, Gold Medallist in Mathematics in the class of '78, and until recently Head Master of the Galt Collegiate Institute. The *Weekly* is printed by the "Grip" Publishing Company, and typographically is all that could be desired.

Correspondence.

WOMEN IN UNIVERSITIES.

To the Editor of THE 'VARSITY.

SIR,—In looking over the volume of the *American Law Review* for 1880, I found the following notice of a case which may prove interesting to some of your readers:

"Clara Foltz, a female attorney and counsellor-at-law in California, who recently succeeded in gaining admission to the Bar of that State, has had judgment rendered in her favour in an action to compel the directors of 'Hastings College of Law in the University of the State of California,' to admit her as a student. The Court base their decision upon their construction of the acts creating the university and the college, and say: 'It is conceded that females are now, and for several years last past have been, admitted as students of the University, and the provision of section 17 of the Political Code, that words used in the masculine gender comprehend as well the feminine gender, would seem to entitle females to enter the University as students at large.'"

The analogy of this case to that of female undergraduates of Toronto University applying for admission to University College is too obvious to need emphasizing, and had the matter been taken into the courts here a decision similar to that given in California would inevitably have been rendered. Such at least is the opinion of good lawyers who were consulted, and therefore nothing but express legislation for the purpose by Parliament can take away from women the high privilege they now enjoy of attending lectures in the Provincial College. Even if the Legislature should establish and endow a Girton or a Newnham for the benefit of women, the latter would still have the right to attend University College in preference, and probably the majority of all who really desire a University education would do so.

Toronto, Dec. 20.

ONLOOKER.

THE DERIVATION OF "PLUCK."

To the Editor of THE 'VARSITY.

SIR,—Every University man knows the meaning of the word "pluck," even if he himself has never been deprived of his plumage, but it is not so generally known how the term came to be used in this particular sense. I find the following bit of historical etymology in a paper by "An Oxford Graduate," in a late number of *Cassell's Magazine*; perhaps some of your readers may be able either to confirm his view or to offer a more satisfactory explanation. Speaking of the office called the "proctor" at Oxford he says:

"He receives the names and fees of candidates for the public examinations, and plays a conspicuous and highly amusing part in the ceremony of conferring degrees. After each batch of new-made graduates have had a Latin incantation mumbled over them by the Vice-Chancellor, two Proctors—in the presence not only of University officials and students, but also of any outsider who chooses to look on—sheepishly stride up the long room and back again without saying or doing anything. At first there is an attempt at solemnity in their gait, but after the senseless exercise has been repeated two or three times, they look, as they doubtless feel, thoroughly wretched; the effort to appear dignified, and the desire to get it over as soon as possible, combine to produce one of the most comical effects ever seen. The reason for this absurd performance is not far to seek. In ancient days any tradesman who had money owing him from an undergraduate, might arrest the Proctor's course by plucking his sleeve, and so prevent the defaulter from taking his degree till his debt had been discharged. Few people know that this is the real origin of the term 'plucked' as applied to failure in examination."

If this is a correct account of the term "plucked" in its university sense, what is the explanation of the similar use of the word "ploughed,"

which is also in vogue, I believe, at Oxford, though it has not yet obtained much of a foothold here?

Toronto, Dec. 22

M. A.

TRUE LIFE.

To Editor of the THE 'VARSITY.

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago a friend wrote me that there was some expectation of having a building for the Y. M. C. A. A few days ago I was glad to see a notice in a newspaper leading me to expect a successful issue for the scheme. Some may wish it otherwise, so allow me to say a few words.

We come to a university to be educated, and yet many neglect important parts of education. Their mind, no doubt, receives training and gains in power, but they may neglect the body. If they do so they are like fruit trees bearing beyond their strength, and the weight of their mental fruitage is apt to cause a crash. Mind power requires physical vigor to sustain and enforce it. But even with these two factors we cannot say that there is life in its integrity; fulness of life resembles an equilateral triangle. The body and mind live; if a man's soul does not live, he can never have the happy feeling of a full life. We believe man immortal—can he be truly living if there be not something for eternity in his life?

While working for the Y.M.C.A. as President, it was with very great sorrow that I saw lack of interest on the part of some who intended entering the ministry. The excuse was that they had enough of such work elsewhere. Better leave that to others, and by example and influence impress upon every-day companions the reality of what they profess. We have heard enough about the influence of college-trained men to understand the vast importance of turning the attention of even one to 'higher things.' If, however, men professedly Christian devote their whole attention at college to the things seen and temporal, will others who observe them be encouraged to seek also the things not seen and eternal?

Among those thus indifferent, as well as among the unfriendly to sorrow that I saw lack of interest on the part of some who intended entering the ministry. The excuse was that they had enough of such work elsewhere. Better leave that to others, and by example and influence impress upon every-day companions the reality of what they profess. We have heard enough about the influence of college-trained men to understand the vast importance of turning the attention of even one to 'higher things.' If, however, men professedly Christian devote their whole attention at college to the things seen and temporal, will others who observe them be encouraged to seek also the things not seen and eternal?

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"But now 'tis little joy
To think I'm farther off from heaven
Than when I was a boy."

Many confess that they are not living the life they ought to live; they feel that they are not living according to the intention of their being. Yet present interests are so absorbing they intend to make no change till sickness checks the activity of physical and mental energy. Then they will seek after God if haply they may find him. But Wisdom says: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not." The object of the Y. M. C. A. is not only to stimulate and strengthen Christians by intercourse with each other, but to give them opportunity for work among the careless and indifferent, so that they who "cannot know anything" or "believe nothing" may at last be able to declare, "I know whom I have believed."

Such being its object, it is reasonable to ask for the Association such help as will make it more efficient.

Fort McLeod, N. W. T.

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