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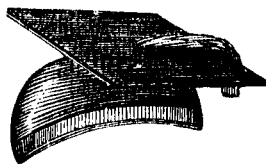
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# THE VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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## A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

About sixty years ago, and seven years before the granting of the Royal Charter establishing the Provincial University, the Parliament of Upper Canada passed an Act, which will be found among the statutes of 1820, and cited as 60 GEORGE III., or 1 GEORGE IV., chap. 2, in which provision was made for the election of a member to represent the then proposed University in the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, and also affirming the principle of "Representation by Population," and also affirming the principle of "Representation by Population." The statute presented that each county of one thousand inhabitants should be represented by one member, and when it increased to four thousand inhabitants, by two members; and that each town in which Quarter Sessions were held, and which had one thousand inhabitants, should be represented by one member. The section conferring the Parliamentary Electoral franchise on the Provincial University reads as follows:—

"IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever a University shall be organized, and in operation as a Seminary of Learning in this Province, and in conformity to the rules and statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, to declare, by Proclamation, the tract of land appendant to such University, and whereupon the same is situated, to be a town or township, by such name as to him shall seem best; and that such town or township, so constituted, shall be represented by One Member: Provided always, nevertheless, that no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election for a Member to represent the said University in Parliament, who, besides the qualification now by law required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the Convocation of the said University."

This Act seems to have remained upon the Statute Book until the Consolidation of the Statutes of Upper Canada, in 1859, when it was repealed as 1 GEORGE IV., chap. 2, by chapter 1 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, s. 5, and Schedule A., p. 1044.

At the time the Act was passed, the qualifications required of Parliamentary electors were: (1) That they should be British subjects; (2) That they should be possessed of a property qualification of the yearly value of over forty shillings sterling.

The Royal Charter of 1827 presented the qualifications of the members of Convocation thus:

"And we do further will, direct and ordain, that the Chancellor, President, and Professors of our said College, and all persons admitted therein to the Degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and who, from the time of such their admission to such Degree shall pay the annual sum of twenty shillings, sterling money, for and toward the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be deemed, taken, and reputed to be, Members of the Convocation of the said University; and as such members of the said Convocation, shall have, exercise and enjoy, all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Members of the said Convocation of our University of Oxford, so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of these our Letters Patent, and consistently with the provisions thereof."

The provision of the Royal Charter has been varied by the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 210, and the membership of Convocation has been conferred on all Doctors and Bachelors of Law; all Doctors and Bachelors of Medicine; all Masters in Surgery; all Masters of Arts; all Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing; all Doctors of Science; all Bachelors of Science of three years standing, and all graduates holding other Degrees which thereafter may be recognized as qualifications for admission to Convocation.

Parliamentary representation of the Universities in England was, until 1603, of fitful enjoyment. Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, in his Commentaries (v. 1, p. 194), says: "The Universities were, in general, not empowered to send Burgesses to Parliament, though once, in 28 EDWARD I., when a Parliament was summoned to consider of the King's right to Scotland, there were issued writs which required the University of Oxford to send up four or five, and that of Cambridge two or

three, of their most discreet and learned Lawyers, for that purpose. (Prynne's Parliamentary Writs, v. 1, p. 345.) But it was King JAMES the First who indulged them with their permanent privilege to send constantly two of their own body, to serve for those students, who, though useful members of the community, were neither concerned in the landed nor the trading interest; and to protect, in the Legislature, the rights of the republic of letters." The motive for conferring this privilege on the Universities, is thus expressed in the King's grant of 1803: "As in the Colleges of our University there are many statutes, constitutions, &c., and as in past times, and especially of late, many statutes and Acts of Parliament have been made concerning them, it therefore appears to us worth while, and necessary, that the said University should have Burgesses of its own in Parliament, who, from time to time, may make known to the Supreme Court of Parliament the true state of that University, so that no statute or act may offer any prejudice or injury to them, or any of them severally, without just and due notice." (Dyer, v. 1, p. 135.)

The University of Trinity College, Dublin, obtained the privilege of sending two members to the Irish Parliament in 1613, but, by the Articles of Union, in 1800, the representation was limited to one member. In 1832 the representation was restored to the original number of two members.

The Imperial Parliament in 1867 and 1868 recognized the right of the other Universities in Great Britain to be represented in Parliament, and in those years granted the Parliamentary franchise to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

The University of Toronto has now about 1200 members of Convocation, and about all of them are qualified, according to the Upper Canada Act of 1820, to vote for a Member of Parliament for the University. The revision of the present system of Representation in Parliament must take place after the Census of 1881. The advocates of University Consolidation may find some arguments for their idea in an agitation for a re-enactment of the statute of 1820, giving Parliamentary Representation to a University for Ontario. THOMAS HODGINS.

THE Debating Society has long been in a position to sympathize with the representatives at St. Stephen's who have suffered from the tactics of Messrs. BIGGAR and PARNELL. The galling persistency of Obstructives could have been fully realized last year by a single attendance at one of the Friday night meetings. Obstruction, in this instance, took the form of prolonging the preliminary business until the soporific effect of wind-bag speeches rendered it desirable that the debate should be hurried through as quickly as possible. The individuals who constituted this party are not luminaries in debate, and they naturally yielded to the temptation of devoting the strength of their lungs to fantastic interpretations of the Society's statutes and regulations. The little books covered with red paper proved a god-send for the purpose; they were considered indispensable to members who were bent on making themselves heard, and who had not the capability of arguing intelligibly outside of a "clause by clause" discussion. The slightest informality in the presentation of reports, the least infraction of etiquette in the appointment of committees were some of the welcome signals for the Literary and Scientific Parnellites to display a marvellous versatility in red-tape distinctions. But the spirit of captiousness will eventually exhaust the patience of the most tolerant assembly, and we may rely on the probability that, during the coming terms, the dominance of this dead-head faction will be substantially impaired.

THERE is a College sheet which bears the medieval title of *Notre Dame Scholastic*, and its contents have a most ultra-medieval flavor. But what we wish to call attention to, is a column reserved for lists of names under the heading—Roll of Honor—Class Honors—List of Excellence. Each list being preceded by an explanatory introduction. Thus:—

### ROLL OF HONOR.

[The following are the names of those students, who during the past week have, by their exemplary conduct, given satisfaction to all the members of the Faculty.]

## CLASS HONORS.

[In the following list are given the names of those who have given entire satisfaction in all their classes during the month past.]

## LIST OF EXCELLENCE.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of the course named—according to the competitions, which are held monthly—DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.]

It is indisputably obvious that, in the statements under the first two headings, censure is by implication passed on those whose names do not appear in the first two lists. Consequently the *Scholastic* lays itself open to the charge of being an obsequious accessory to the disciplinary functions of the Faculty, besides professing, (as we presume it does) to be the organ of the students. Whether the former have, or have not, sufficient control, independently of the paper, over the young men committed to their charge, the *Scholastic*, should, in any case, not be so treacherous to the large body of its subscribers as to constitute itself a means to render the control more effective. No liberal minded Faculty would wish to convert the College paper into an instrument for promoting the efficiency of their mode of discipline. We are not seeking to imply that the Faculty of Notre Dame University is illiberal in this respect, or that it has coerced the paper into the duties of a prefect of discipline; still less do we wish to fasten the blame on the undergraduates. So far as the outside public is concerned, the responsibility rests with the individuals, who are, ostensibly, the managers of the *Scholastic*, and, for the honor of the College and University press throughout the country, they should receive prompt and general denunciation.

## 'VARSITY MEN YOU KNOW.

## I. THE EX-PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(Concluded.)

DR. McCAUL'S tenure of the Principalship of Upper Canada College was comparatively brief, but it left an impress which his "old boys," many of whom have filled high positions in the country, have never since forgotten. In one of the best told tales of English public school life, it is said that, amongst the boys at Rugby, there was no greater man in the world than their head master, DR. ARNOLD. His greatness, in their minds, was not an attribute of his authority and their subjection. It was the natural and just homage paid to qualities of head and heart that truly deserved it. The good influence of "The Doctor" was permanent and life-long. It inspired "TOM BROWN at Oxford," in his darkest days of undergraduateship, with new hope and fresh endeavor. Many a year after, manly TOM HUGHES, in Tennessee, planting a colony of Englishmen, instils into his fellow countrymen those principles of truth and justice and that spirit of self-reliance and faith in one another, which he himself had early imbibed from his old Rugby preceptor. There is, indeed, much more to be learnt at college than Latin and Greek; there are lessons which are indelible in life's fresh springtime—which form character, and develop the best that is to be found in young manhood. The ruling spirit at Upper Canada in 1838-42 was of that healthful old Rugby type. There was good scholarship as well as good discipline at the head of the college, and discipline of the boyish heart and disposition, as well as of the mind and daily conduct. The testimony of the "old boys" at Upper Canada to "The Doctor," there, is one of the best tributes that could be paid him. "He was," says one of them, "a high-minded, devoted and impartial instructor, who made stubborn tasks a delightful pastime, and imbued us all with much of his own enthusiasm in the discharge of duty. He taught us to have noble purposes and lofty aims, manliness of feeling as well as of action, and the instincts of gentlemen. He was felt to be the personal friend of every boy in every form." DR. McCAUL'S resignation of the Principalship of the college was made the ready occasion of showing the estimation in which he was held by those most competent to judge of his services. He was presented with a handsome service of plate by the college boys generally, and to this was added a similar token of their grateful appreciation of his kindness, by the pupils of the seventh form, which was more immediately under the Principal's care. From the Masters of the college he was the recipient of a valedictory address couched in terms of the highest admiration and respect. On leaving the building, he was received by the boys in a lengthened line reaching to his residence in the grounds, and opening to the right and left on either hand, and, as he advanced, each head was involuntarily uncovered, and many were the wishes audibly expressed for his future welfare and happiness. His words of farewell to his youthful charge were a finished illustration of unstudied eloquence. They marked "the old man eloquent" of future years when, whether on platform, dais, or at the festive academic board, surrounded by those who were keeping alive the memories of Convocation Day, he never failed, by the chaste elegance of his language, the apt and just sentiments which it conveyed, and the graceful and happy manner in which it was uttered, to crown the oratorical efforts of the occasion.

In 1842, DR. McCAUL left Upper Canada College for a sphere of

duty in which he achieved his most enduring success. In that year he was appointed Vice-President of King's College, and Professor, there, of classics, logic, rhetoric and Belles Lettres. The Vice-Presidency he held until 1848; the Professorship till the present year, which has closed his long record of splendid services in the cause of higher education. King's College was then a sectarian institution under the control of the Church of England, and, had it remained so, its general usefulness would certainly have been gone. The tests which were exacted from its students made it inaccessible to the young men of other religious bodies, and the agitation which sprung up in consequence of this was, for a time, acrimonious in the extreme. But while the University was in denominational thralldom, the press, happily, was free. It made its power and influence felt, and that not for the first time, in quarters where hitherto these had been despised. The newspapers and pamphlets of those days could unfold many a curious tale, but the net result of the fierce controversy was a complete revolution of public opinion on the subject. Parliament responded to the popular demand outside. The Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, the then Attorney-General, an enlightened and liberal statesman who was in accord with the movement, introduced and carried in the Legislature, in 1849, a measure which altered the constitution of King's by, among other things, abolishing the theological chair, and placed it upon the foundation of recognizing no religious distinctions whatever. At the same time that the secularization of the University was thus accomplished, its name was changed to that of the University of Toronto—a change which followed time-honored precedents in other countries in which ancient and distinguished Universities are called after the cities in which they have their seats. The change was one with which, we may at least hope, "Utopian reformers" will not seriously tamper. In 1848 DR. McCAUL had been appointed President of King's, but it was the year in which the University was thus launched forth on her new career of progress that he first assumed the familiar and best-known title of President of University College. He was in the same year, or the year after, elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. It was in all these several capacities, and through all these long years which have since passed away, that DR. McCAUL was, indeed, one of the "Varsity men you know"—*facile princeps* in the galaxy of those who hold an honored place in University annals, and whose services to *Alma Mater* have given them a lasting claim upon the gratitude of her sons.

The prints of DR. McCAUL'S ripe scholarship and rare culture were not, however, wholly lavished within the college walls. His life there was a busy one, but, like some of his late colleagues, he found time, amidst its engrossing engagements, to devote to other congenial pursuits. In Archaeology and Archæological studies he found a scholar's delight, and his researches into these recondite subjects have resulted in contributions to the general stock of knowledge which have been invaluable, and have given him a very high reputation in the old world as well as the new. His work on Britanno-Roman Inscriptions, published in 1862, received flattering encomiums from *savans* in England and on the continent, where he has, for many years, been generally recognized as a very able epigraphist. It was followed, in 1868, by a kindred volume on Christian Epitaphs of the first six centuries, which was warmly welcomed by Biblical scholars everywhere, and enhanced, in no small degree, the author's fame. The matter of these two volumes first appeared, we believe, in a series of articles in the *Journal of the Canadian Institute*, of which DR. McCAUL was for some years President, and always an active and valued member, and which, in a quiet, unpretentious way, has done not a little to stimulate original thought and scientific research in Canada. The prosecution of these antiquarian enquiries was attended with peculiar difficulties. The Canadian Archæologist had at his command none of the rich storehouses of material which are so accessible to European scholars, and had often to grope in the dark through many devious ways. But although he labored under the disadvantage of being compelled to work from photographs and engravings when others had the originals before them, he has given, in many instances, satisfactory explanations of inscriptions which had baffled the most celebrated epigraphists of the age. In the field of general literature, DR. McCAUL'S pen has never been idle. He was editor of the *Maple Leaf*, one of the pioneer Canadian monthlies, and we may hope that many able and graceful contributions in the form of pamphlets, reviews, magazine articles, etc., which are too often regarded as of transient value, will yet be carefully culled from the *repertoires* of the past, and permanently preserved.

DR. McCAUL added to his many other accomplishments a thorough knowledge of music—a delightful relaxation for any student—in which his well-known trained experience has been found on many occasions eminently serviceable. In his college days, and for years after, he was possessed of a fine tenor voice, and was a skilful performer on several musical instruments. On the old rolls of membership of the "Anacreontic" and "Ancient Courts" Societies, in Dublin—if these are in existence—his name will still be found. He was a popular member, also, of the "Bruderschaft," a celebrated musical club in the gay Irish

capital, the test for membership of which was the ability to sing and play a song of the performer's own composition. In or about the year 1845, he organized the first Philharmonic Society in Toronto. He was elected its President, and so continued till its dissolution, some years after. When the Society was reorganized, in 1871-2, Dr. McCaul was again elected President, but, in 1873, failing health, unfortunately, compelled his retirement from active participation in its management. His musical works comprise several anthems of well-known repute, and a pathetic sacred song of rich melody, entitled "By the Waters of Babylon." He is also the author of a number of lighter compositions, of which the ballad "Merrie England," and "In the Springtime of the Year," were special favorites with Toronto audiences in years gone by.

The limits of the present article forbid any estimate of Dr. McCaul's many-sided character and versatile abilities. The hundreds of graduates who have sat under him, many of whom have won their way to positions of honor and influence in his adopted country, will cherish his name and labors with a loving care; the verdict of posterity will not dim the lustre which his career, as one of our foremost national teachers, has shed over the scene of his early training. To the discharge of official duties, oftentimes of an exceedingly difficult and delicate nature, he brought administrative abilities of the highest order. He was an excellent man of business, and his great experience in University law and practice, and the intricacies of college custom, was invaluable. He had an intuitive knowledge of human nature, and displayed consummate tact in the control and management of students. The fact of his talents being exercised in a field so wide and diversified, proves that he could be "all things to all men" in the very best sense of the maxim. He was destined to be a collegian, but he might have achieved just as high distinction in the subtle realm of diplomacy, or the stirring arena of parliamentary public life. The occult, magnetic force of his personal influence which he infused into all he did, was visible in the lecture room as much as anywhere else. Students, and especially his honor men, could appreciate his academical antecedents; they felt that he combined the highly refined culture of other days with the special wisdom of our own, and they responded with alacrity to the calls which he made upon them for intellectual exertion, for enthusiasm in their work, for the desire of knowledge for their own sakes, as well as its inherent preciousness. Dr. McCaul's winning qualities in all the relations of academic and private life, require no eulogy. The recent oration which he received, from one of the largest assemblages that ever crowded Conversation Hall, was a triumph for the man as well as the scholar and honored public servant. The portrait which was then unveiled will ere long be assigned a fitting place on the walls of the University, where, as the closing words of the graduates' presentation address, it will serve "as a slight tribute to eminent services, as affectionate regard, as a memorial which, in the coming years, shall portray for our descendants who kneel at this shrine of learning and truth, the priest who first kindled its sacred fire"

J. KING.

#### OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

In the Post Office last week I observed a heap of letters lying at a suspiciously remote distance from the mail bags. The addresses were in hand-writing I had seen before somewhere. The clerk opined they were invitations to the University College games, and explained that their isolated position was the prelude to their condemnation to the postal morgue at Ottawa. Those intended for Toronto were likewise of overweight, but the law allows local delivery. On reaching my office, I found that the boy had just been mulcted in two cents through the negligence of the committee on invitations. Are the games worth two cents to others than the prize winners?

THE presence of the 'Jubilee Singers' among us this week, should help to develop that feeling of *esprit de corps* which is hardly overflowing in the undergraduate of Toronto University. Fisk University was founded at Nashville Tennessee, at the close of the Civil War, by the Northern friends of the emancipated slaves. It would, however, have succumbed to financial difficulties, but for Mr. White, who conceived the idea of singing the Fisk school out of debt. With eleven college vocalists he made a tour of the United States, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, part of Austria and France. In this way they raised \$150,000. A want of further funds has induced them to set out again with the hope of securing an additional \$60,000. This certainly seems an odd way of keeping a University alive; still, striking originality in the employment of energy and ambition, frequently produces great results and, it is well to remember, great men.

THE entrance of Mrs. Scott-Siddons into the dramatic world is preceded by the best wishes of old and young. The *furor* which a late lamented actress excited among the susceptible portion of the students in the Medical Schools and University College may be repeated next

week with more justification. Judging from her readings, there is to be expected in this instance that superiority which proceeds from a higher range of conception.

\* \*

THOUGH my voice was only once mistaken for the nightingale's, I should be the last to say the Glee Club is not deserving of encouragement. Besides driving dull care away, it has the merit, and the statement is by no means far-fetched, of vivifying friendly feelings. Many college songs have beauties peculiarly their own, and in sympathy-exciting power are far above the sentimental purling of drawing room warblers. Therefore, let the University men keep up their Glee Club by attendance at practice meetings as well as by membership. I would suggest a series of concerts for the coming winter, the proceeds of which might be devoted to the gymnasium fund, or any other object worthy of support. The Theological students domiciled at Knox College have a singing association of some description. The *repertoire* may not be extensive or various, yet it is said they make the corridors ring every evening after leaving the dining hall.

\* \*

I HAD a long talk with a Residence undergraduate the other day which definitely confirmed what I have always surmised about its dearth of management on civilized principles. The language in which he expressed himself was somewhat forcible, and only the gentle bleating of remonstrance is allowed to prevail in the following summary:—"In the first number of the *'Varsity* there appeared a quotation from Prof. Goldwin Smith's 'Tract on Oxford University Reorganization.' Without going so far as he does in suggesting the admission of the undergraduates, or a committee of them, to a share in the management of this boarding, we think, however, that the adoption of the rest of his plans would prove far more satisfactory than the present arrangement. The manner in which the steward's department of the College Residence is now conducted is both comfortless and costly. Costly, not in the sense of the fees being too high, no one would make that complaint, but in the sense of giving far too little return for the money. In an institution of this kind, if properly managed, students should be able to obtain board and lodging at cost price. The intention should be, not to make money, but to supply a temporary home for those students who do not live in town. If it be a place in which profits can be made, the first object of the institution is at once frustrated. Of course the only way to avoid this is by putting the steward on a fixed salary. Contrast with this the present system. The steward, (whose appointment, by the way, does not rest with the Dean, as it manifestly should,) so far from being on a fixed salary, receives from every student in residence a stated amount, from which he is at liberty to make what profit he can. The defects of such a system are obvious. Everything is conducted on a principle which secures the maximum of profits to the steward, and, consequently, the minimum of comfort to the student. The remedy we suggest is not a new one. It is that which has proved so satisfactory at Upper Canada College and elsewhere. A good house steward should be engaged on a fixed salary, and the entire expense of his department defrayed from the deposits of the students after the bills have all been submitted to the Dean. In this way the surplus funds, instead of finding their way into the pockets of the steward, would be devoted to an improvement in the maintenance. Better attendance would be secured, and greater vigor imparted to the internal management generally. One only wonders how so wretched a system as the present has been tolerated so long. Surely the confusion which occurred at the end of the Michaelmas term of '79, was enough to convince the authorities that there was "something rotten in the state of Denmark," and that the only way of removing the difficulty was to make a thorough overhauling of the whole institution, and to start it again on a new basis."

\* \*

THERE was a time—alas now so distant!—when I was never passed over in the 'invites' to pleasant evenings like last Wednesday's at R——n House. But neglect is one of the penalties of advanced age, and all the old Patriarch pleads for is the pity towards grey hairs and its sorrows, which winsome damsels have it in their power to bestow so gracefully. *L'esprit d'une femme est de vif argent et son coeur est de cire*—at least out of *tableaux vivants*.

\* \*

In the lovely month of September, the last halting-place between the gladsome summer of holiday-making and camping-out and the sober work-a-day autumn, the groves and halls of Academe teem with a dejected crowd—the melancholy spirits of those whom the pitiless examiners slaughtered—not in the *Champs de Mars*, but in the battlefield of May. This year the victims of the merciless Marling and the horrid Hayter, (more *hated* than *hater*,) were more numerous than ever, and numbered here and there a hero, a first-class man, slain in the fight. Thicker than "leaves in Vallambrosa" they haunted the hall, in throngs such as erstwhile great Ulysses or pious Aeneas met,—*les reven-*

ants, as the French call them,—ghosts seeking a return to the land of the living for a restoration so affectionately looked forward to by numberless well-wishers.

#### SOME SEX-AMETERS.

*Softly the sunbeams were gilding the sky-kissing spires of Toronto,  
But dimly that sunlight illumined the nook of a boarding-school class-room,—  
A place where young ladies are taught the mysteries deep of the "ologies,"  
Instructed by Madame De Smythe and a competent staff of professors.  
There, manners and music are taught, the secret of entering a ball-room,  
French verbs and the "use of the globes," piano, jews-harp, and the banjo;  
As well as the art of employing a fan in the lightsome flirtation.  
Madame De Smythe of all others is skilled in the art of instructing  
Her pupils to tilt, *comme il faut*, the brim of their Thomas O'Shanters,  
And the use of the dark belladonna, and other enchanting cosmetics.  
Deep in the darkest nook of the dusty and little-used schoolroom  
A bevy of damosels sat, and eagerly read from a paper.  
Lovely of aspect were they, arrayed in their powder and war-paint,  
And dressed with elaborate care in jaunty and jubilant jerseys.  
Beautiful Bertha Van Horn (old Isaac Van Horn's a distiller),  
Read from the paper aloud in accents as sweet as molasses:—  
"This subject at present engages, not only the minds of the learned,  
Who've studied at Colleges great, but also the minds of the stupid.  
What shall we do when the doors, which of old were closed in their faces,  
Shall open with magical speed for the feet of omnipotent women?  
What, let us ask, shall be done for the co-education of sexes?  
Men from the earliest ages have grasped, with a tenure exclusive,  
The avenues leading to lore, and the higher departments of learning.  
Shall all academical halls in future be barred to the woman?  
Would not the sound of the sibilant kiss and the giggling laugh of flirtation  
Roll through the time-honored halls of the reverend fountains of learning?  
(Objections like this will be made by none but by insolent numskulls).  
Would not the song and the dance resound through the corridors nightly?  
(We don't object to the same in decent and proper proportions).  
Would not the sleep of the student, and eke of the prosy professors,  
Nightly be broken in twain by the note of the bold seranader?  
(We're sorry, of course, we admit, for such very unfortunate sluggards)  
"Live and let live," is a motto, a novel, methodical maxim;  
"Learn and let learn," is another, let's try it,—the sooner the better."  
Thus was she reading aloud from one of the 'Varsity's pages,  
And all of the damosels sat in wrapt and becoming attention.  
Beautiful Bertha Van Horn, then pausing—for thus she had ended—  
Settled her collar, and said, "Darlings, what are your opinions?"  
Murmurs of modest delight broke from the elegant listeners,  
Ripples of ecstasy rolled from their jaunty and jubilant jerseys;  
Eyes that were sparkling with joy beamed 'neath the Thomas O'Shanters.  
Pretty Miss Sweetie Delisle remarked in the stageyist whisper—  
"Darlingest Bertha Van Horn! That would be too awfully jolly!"  
Smirking Maria Fitzsham observed, as she toyed with her earring,  
"Dear little Sweetie Delisle, it would be most awfully charming!"  
"No," said Miss Julia Green, "charming is not the expression,  
'T would be quite a foretaste of heaven, too sweet for anything, really."  
"Heavenly! yes, it would be," sighed little Miss Delia Spriggins.  
Beautiful Bertha Van Horn remarked with unusual feeling:—  
"Strange that you've echoed so well my private and earnest opinions.  
"Isn't it just like the men? So mean, and so base, and so selfish!  
"Keeping us out of doors and apart from Collegiate training?  
"But open they must, and they shall, and "don't" for a minute "forget it."*

ASMODEUS.

#### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

With a large surplus in the Treasurer's hands, with the greater part of a large coal bill off their minds, and with seats for a second assembly-room provided by a fortunate accident, without extra expense, the new House-Committee, when once properly constituted, may be able to carry out some improvements in the somewhat dilapidated building, still nameless, of which they are tenants. The halls and rooms want painting badly, as well as the shutters; and the former reading-room requires a new floor as well as paint. These are necessary improvements. It was hoped, however, that the possession of a building of their own would make the Society, to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case, an institution for the promotion of social intercourse among the students. Not even the resident students have the privilege of a large common room in which they can meet for such a purpose, and sociability is a virtue, I fear, but little practised among our undergraduates.

The building, in its present state, is anything but attractive from this point of view; but, at a slight cost, a very comfortable parlor might be made, where friends could meet for a quiet chat—and perhaps the authorities might even wink at a smoking-room. Laval University has a bagatelle-table in its recreation-room, and some game, innocent of evil association, might be permitted and provided for.

I am satisfied that, by an appeal of the right sort to the ex-president and graduates, a great deal might be done towards making the home of the Society more attractive than it is. Some might contribute portraits of themselves, or of other less distinguished individuals; others might be induced to contribute busts or statuettes in "parian" of Shakspeare, Milton and other men distinguished in literature, science or art. Surely gifts of this sort, which would remain in one fixed abode, would seem less unprofitable to the donors than prizes for games, etc., which are carried out of sight, and are, I suspect, soon out of mind as well.

One more suggestion, and I have done. The Society has no official critic, and the advisability of electing one is questionable. But it seems

to me that a column of judicious criticism on the debates, carefully kept free from all personalities, from the hand of some competent member of the VARSITY staff, would form a not uninteresting or useless addition to that paper.

X. P.

#### VARSITY SPORT.

—As night closed in on Thursday with heavy rain and a particularly ominous-looking sky, the spirits of those who were to take an active interest in the sports must have fallen to zero; but with the next dawn all anxiety on the score of the weather was dispelled. A better dawn could not have been made for the purpose; it was warm enough to be comfortable for both spectators and participants. The beautiful green was crowded with spectators, some on foot, and some in "chariots of state," but all in a good humor and anticipating good sport. The fair sex certainly were in the majority, but then what more cheering to the heart of an undergraduate than to dare and do before the eyes of his "heart's delight?" Seldom has such an attendance been seen at our Annual Field Day. There were present all classes of society, even down to the inevitable small boy, ever on the *qui vive* to gather up the spoils in the shape of the little flags, with which the energetic committee of ways and means had decorated the course. Everything passed off smoothly with the exception of the tug-of-war. A slight hitch occurred here, one of the teams not being at the scratch when wanted. The races, as a whole, were well contested; but there was certainly not enough competition for Residence prizes. There should surely be some regulation in future years, as to the number of residents who must compete before a Residence prize will be given, or else Residence prizes should be abolished, as at present they fall to the grasp of men who have "cheek" enough to trot around about two laps in the rear of all other competitors. It is not only ludicrous to see one man so trotting around the course, "to rope in" a Residence prize, but it is also a lasting reproach on the proverbial industry and energy of Residence men, to allow their prizes, which, by the way, are generally the best, to be won with such pronounced languor. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. and the Misses Robinson, graced the grounds with their presence, and Mrs. Robinson, at the conclusion of the day, presented the prizes, in Convocation Hall. Professor Pike, Professor Hutton, Mr. Baker and Mr. McCaul acted as judges; Mr. Vines, Mr. Pernet and Mr. McDougall were the starters; and Mr. McMurrich kept the time. Thanks are due to these gentlemen for the entirely satisfactory way in which they performed their duties. By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Otter the band of the Queen's Own Rifles played during the afternoon. The following is the list of the races and the winners:—1. Mile Race, 1st, T. L. Morris; 2nd, G. G. S. Lindsey; Residence prize, F. A. G. Lawrence. Time 5 min. 10 sec. 2. Flat Race, (100 yards,) 1st, A. V. Lee; 2nd, D. C. Little; Residence Prize, E. Mackay. Time, 10 3/4 sec. 3. Graduates' Race, (220 yards,) 1st, F. W. A. G. Haultain, B. A.; 2nd, D. Hague, B. A. Time, 25 sec. 4. Half Mile Race, 1st, W. George; 2nd, G. Gordon; Residence Prize, J. A. McAndrew. Time, 2.23. 5. Hurdle Race, (220 yards,) 1st, A. V. Lee; 2nd, D. C. Little. Time, 22 sec. 6. Stranger's Race, (Quarter Mile,) 1st W. Bennett; 2nd, W. Gerry. Time, 57 sec. 7. Tug-of-War, (final tie) 4th year, Messrs. Armour, Blake, McAndrew and Stewart. 8. Half mile race, (open to undergraduates of Canadian Universities,) 1st, T. L. Morris; (Toronto) 2nd, W. George, (Toronto.) Time, 2.27. 9. Quarter mile race, champion cup presented by Mrs. Robinson, 1st, A. V. Lee; 2nd, E. McKay. Time, 56 sec. 10. Consolation race, (220 yards,) 1st, D. O. Cameron; 2nd, H. B. Wright, (Residence Prize Cake.)

—Harvard has sent a liberal invitation to the Rugby Club of University College. The success of last year's venture with the University of Michigan prompted the wish to test further the ability of other Foot-ball Clubs of the United States. This laudable design took the form of the challenge to Harvard, and an answer of acceptance comes, bringing with it a promise of \$200 as a contribution towards the expenses of a trip to Boston. The offer is handsome, and the prospect is delightful; but the team should allow neither of these reasons to betray them into a match with so famous a team unless there is reasonable hope of success. The condition of the players is at present deplorable, and their knowledge of the rules of the open formation is very limited. One of the stipulations is that the match shall be played on or before the 30th of the present month. As the interval is so short, the least violent of the severe methods of training should be resorted to. One or two hare and hounds would go far to strengthen the limbs and expand the lungs of the players.

—The batallion rifle matches of the Queen's Own were concluded on Saturday last. The University Company was fairly represented in the prize list, Private Tyrrell being 13th, with 55 points; (highest possible 75) Sergeant Ruttan, 20th, with 55, and Private Hagarty, 24th, with 53. In the non-prizeman's competition, Color Sergeant McDougall was 7th, with 20 points, and Private Hagarty, 9th, with the same score. Sergeant Ruttan wins the Barber medal for judging distance.

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ALEX. MARLING, Secretary.

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Toronto, 5th October, 1880.

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