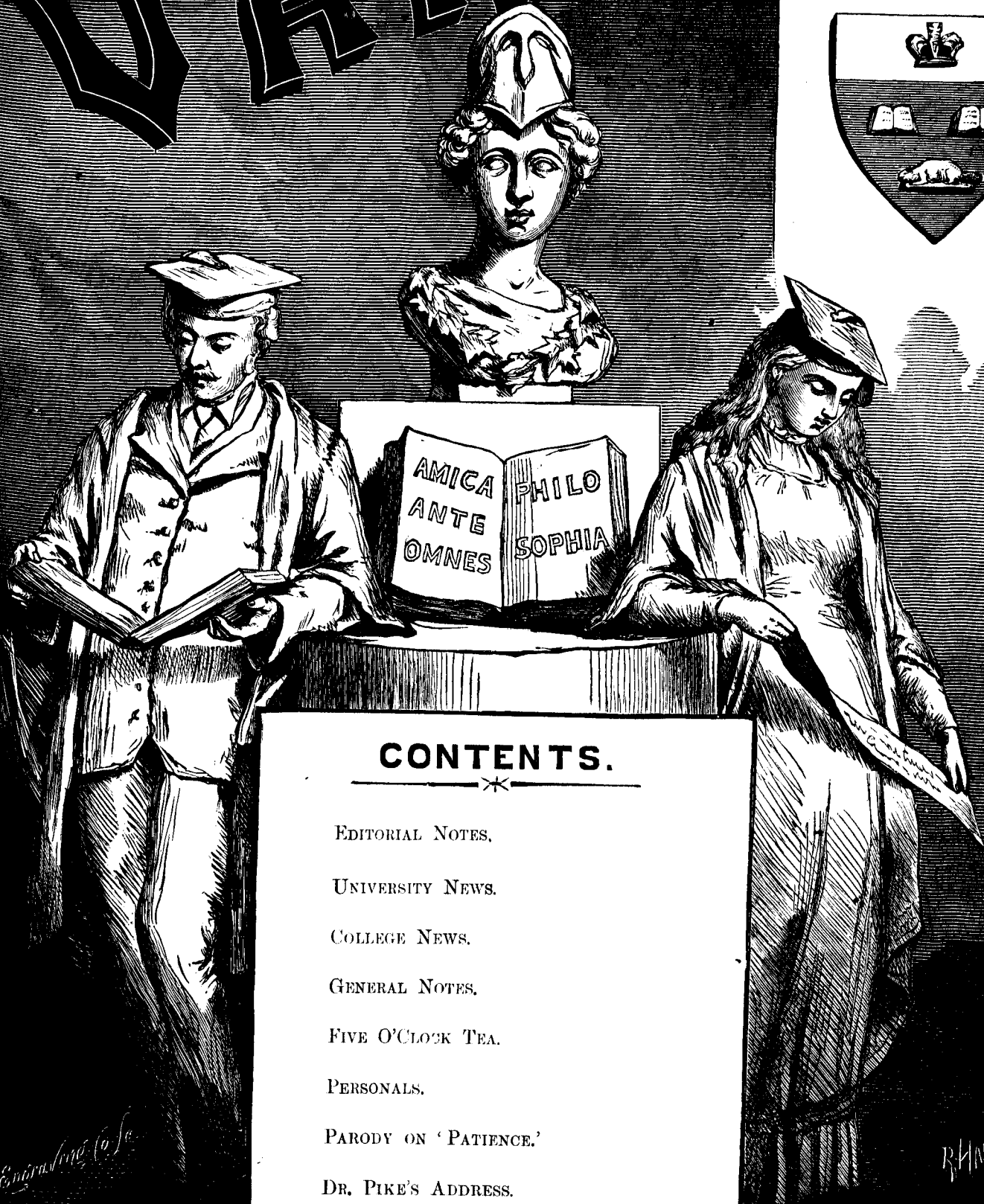


THE WARSTICY



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DR. PIKE'S ADDRESS.

Toronto, October 28, 1882.

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Vol. 3. No. 2.

October 28, 1882.

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UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

In our last number we quoted from DR. WILSON'S Convocation speech to prove the necessity for an effort to obtain an increased endowment for the University of Toronto and University College. We stated that in addition to being an explanation to the outside public, it was more in effect than in terms perhaps, a call upon the graduates of the University to bestir themselves. We now propose to give an outline of certain reforms which would, to our mind, make it easier to induce the graduates of the University to come forward, and which are desirable for that reason, if for that reason alone. In the first place, we would mention the demand for increased representation on the Senate. It is felt that the number of senators elected by graduates—three each year—is too few. Twice in Convocation it has been resolved that the number should be increased to six. The present term of office is also felt to be too long—five years is the length of the present tenure. It is not easy to keep track of the record of a representative for five years. It has been twice resolved in Convocation that it is desirable to reduce the term of office to three years. The scheme would thus be: Elect six graduates every year to hold office for three years. There would not be much difficulty in selecting men for re-election who proved themselves worthy of the honor. In the next place, some more satisfactory footing should be found for Convocation. At present, the proceeding for calling of meetings is cumbersome and unwieldy. The quorum is inconveniently large, and those who have struggled year after year with much patience to keep the poor body alive, have constantly been met with these difficulties. The Senate has an inconvenient power over the calling of meetings of Convocation, which has been, to say the least, injudiciously exercised; so much so as almost to have the appearance of having been wilfully so. This matter has also been pointed out, and a change asked for, hitherto without result. In the next place, a little more information about the sayings and doings of that august body, the Senate, would not be objected to. If it has a dislike to the vulgar columns of the daily press, we hereby offer to spare as much of our space as our other important matter will allow, for as full an account of its debates as would be advisable in the interests of the University. Hitherto there has been scarcely any recognition of the fact that the University Senate is representative beyond the admission of representatives from other colleges. In the next place, a more general feeling of confidence would result if the mass of graduates could learn that the meetings of the Senate were arranged on somewhat better business principles. It is not satisfactory to hear that the statutes on the most ordinary matters are not revised or put into shape. It is not satisfactory to hear that meetings are called for any odd time that may happen to suit some unknown person who is not responsible. It is not satisfactory to hear that members come down from the country, sometimes more than once, to a meeting in the expectation of having business done, and are obliged to go back finding that nothing is ready. It is not satisfactory to hear that many of the members never dream of going to a meeting unless there is some election contest in view. It is not satisfactory that the supreme offices should be held by strong political partisans of one stripe. All these points require a little plain speaking, and if the minds of graduates were more at ease upon these subjects, a more hearty support would be sure to follow any reasonable demand. With an increased endowment, could not regular dates in the year be fixed for the full meeting of Senate, and on such occasions country members have at all events some portion of their expenses paid? Could not an annual statement of the receipts and expenditures be mailed to every member of Convocation who had paid his fees? Would it not be as well if the Chairman of Convocation and the Chancellor of the University were to be the same person, and that person, if possible, a non-political man? Could not something be done, either to wipe out completely the present anomalous severance, which exists only as a matter of form, between the University of Toronto and University College—restoring University powers to the latter; or, if there is to be an Act recognizing the principle of affiliation, is it to remain virtually a dead letter? Should not the executive branch, which overlooks Uni-

versity affairs, have complete control of the income from the endowment? If the Bursar is to remain a government officer should not the government pay him? All these questions are worth discussing. We shall be glad to give full opportunity to all graduates who desire to let their brother graduates know their views to put that desire into shape. We would be glad to think that the result of our efforts was to awaken interest in the minds of University men on these and similar points; and we believe that we will best discharge our duty in the line we have undertaken by all parties saying exactly what they think would be best for the University and College. They are questions for the mature consideration of University men, and we think there should be some authoritative expression of opinion with regard to them by our graduates, so that we may know what we have to expect. When we are asked to put our hands to the plough, we have some right to know where the crop is going to which we all expect to come in time.

The practical way to have such questions discussed is, for such graduates as have any opinions on the matter to unite in asking for a special meeting of Convocation to discuss these points, and to receive the report of the Committee of Convocation, now supposed to be sitting, chosen to deal with the broad question of finance. Possibly some tangible result, in the shape of a platform, may be reached, and some sort of adherence to it decided upon. Is it worth while? What is the use of bothering about it? We leave the reply to our readers' young hopes, to their love of country, to their faith in its future, and to their determination that that future shall be honestly provided for by the present. They are the present; shall they neglect so vital an obligation?

THE STUDY OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

Anyone sufficiently interested in the progress of education in Canada to look at the work read at High Schools, and at the University, will be struck by the fact that great stress is laid upon the study of English and foreign history, but that very little attention indeed is given to Canadian history. Now, the question as to whether history is an important study or not has been settled most emphatically long ago. Nation after nation has long ago expressed its decided opinion that the study of history is one of the most important of studies; that the knowledge of what is, is only adequately deduced from a knowledge of what has been; that in order to make preparation for the future we must take warning from the past. Nearly all the great educators in every country have been men who have given the subject of history a large amount of study. Nearly all the greatest writers (perhaps all, as far as England is concerned) have been writers of history and students of history—Macaulay, Greene, Froude, Carlyle, Goldwin Smith, the most polished writers, and the greatest historians of the age. We would not then for one moment raise our voice against the amount of time which is given to history, nor the stress which teachers lay upon it. But we do most emphatically assert that far too little attention is devoted to the study of Canadian history. The objection that has frequently been made to an extensive study of Canadian history amounts to this: that Canada is a young country and has no history of her own. If they who say this mean to say that no complete or satisfactory history of Canada has ever been written, they are quite right. Indeed, it is rather a singular fact that the nearest approach to a complete history of Canada has been made by one who we would suppose would have found other subjects more interesting—by an American. Francis Parkman, one of America's most distinguished historians, has written some delightful books on epochs in Canadian history—quite enough to prove that we have a history to be written, and it remains for a Canadian to write one. We have in the history of our country, romance, chivalry and heroism. Indeed, we question whether in the whole range of history anything more

heroic has been described than the deeds of the early Jesuit missionaries, who worked long and faithfully among the Indians, enduring hunger, and cold and torture without a murmur. To them our country owes its first glimpses of civilization. And our Canadian historian, after describing these things, would go on to describe the founding of Montreal, the taking of Quebec, the battle of Queenston Heights. Then, coming down to modern times, he would find many an event of interest to us:—The rebellion (or revolution) of 1837, the Family Compact, the events of Lord Elgin's Government, the construction of railways in Canada, our educational institutes, and above all, the Confederation of the Provinces, when Canada became a united Dominion—one people and one government. There would remain much of interest to the politician, much of interest to the student of history. But even touching briefly upon the main facts of our young country's history, there would be enough to prove that Canadians have a history to be written. However perfect our educational system may be, we think that till more attention is paid to the study of Canadian history, one very important part of that system is wanting. In the collegiate institutes of the country little attention is paid to the study of Canadian history; in the Upper Canada College none at all; in our own University it is studied to a very slight extent indeed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE learn with much regret of the death, during last vacation, of Mr. T. T. Fotheringham, late of the Third Year class in Civil Engineering. He had accepted a position as second in charge of an important Government survey in the North-West, and intended being two years absent in the Rocky Mountains and Peace River District. On arriving at Winnipeg, his party was detained by the unusually serious floods of last spring, and during the interval of waiting there he contracted a severe cold and inflammation. After a gallant resistance of more than two months to a painful disease, greatly aggravated during the first part of its course by execrable attendance, he gave way before a severe relapse, and on August 2nd was buried in the Winnipeg cemetery. His course at the School of Practical Science, thus untimely cut short, was an unusually successful one, for he was only eighteen years of age, and the career opening up before him most promising.

THE deputation who waited upon MR. MOWAT with reference to the introduction of the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools, and for religious instruction, are treading on delicate ground. As the regulations stand now, 'Forms of Prayer' for the opening and closing of schools have been drawn up, and their use is officially recommended. The School Act provides that pupils are not to be obliged to join any religious exercises objected to by their parents or guardians, but that they shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians desire, according to regulations to be prescribed. The only regulation on the point so far is permissive, and it allows the clergymen of the various denominations to give religious instruction one hour per week after school hours. The clerics object to the insufficiency of this allowance. They say the children will not wait after hours; little can be done in an hour per week, and in rural districts one clergyman would have to visit perhaps a dozen or twenty schools; moreover, as it is, they are overworked and underpaid. They decline, accordingly, to undertake more work while receiving no more pay. There seems to be a desire to have two distinct matters carried out: (1) The compulsory reading of the Bible; (2) Compulsory religious instruction. There is less objection to the first demand than to the second. There does not seem to be much reason why a course of lessons for the day should not be mapped out by the Education Department to be adhered to by all teachers, and which should be read every morning and every evening strictly without comment. In many cases the reading would be coldly and perfunctorily done, but in some it would be otherwise, and in all cases some good seed would be sown. With regard to the second proposition there is much greater difficulty; and we think that MR. MOWAT might fairly have said to the deputation, 'Gentlemen, all you say is very true, but if we are going to have religious instruction, what text-book shall we adopt? Shall it be the Church of England

Catechism, the Thirty-Nine Articles, the Westminster Confession, The Methodist Church Rules of Discipline and Faith, or any other single book of creeds or formularies. If you say that you are willing to accept any one of these books as the authorized *vade mecum* for imparting religious instruction, we shall be glad to meet you instantly. But if you think that this Government, or any Government, is going to draw up a hand-book of religious teaching and force it on the community, you are mistaken.' The deputation should have come provided with a consent text-book embodying what all sects agree upon, and accepted by the various synods and sessions as satisfactory, and then the Government could be in a far clearer position, and better able to judge how far the public sentiment demands so radical a change.

IN the 'Marmion' discussion it has struck us as curious that no one has referred to Byron's lines on that poem in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. We suppose that those who found Sir Walter Scott so objectionable will *a fortiori* be totally unacquainted with Lord Byron. As we are not so squeamish—'our withers are unwrung'—we avow our acquaintance with both. We therefore reproduce these lines:

'Next view in state, proud prancing on his roan,
The golden-crested, haughty Marmion;
Now forging scrolls, now foremost in the fight,
Not quite a felon, yet but half a knight;
The gibbet or the field prepared to grace,
A mighty mixture of the great and base.
And think'st thou, Scott! by vain conceit perchance,
On public taste to foist thy tale romance,
Tho' Murray with his Miller may combine
To yield thy muse just half-a-crown per line?
No! When the sons of song descend to trade,
Their bays are sear, their former laurels fade—
Let such forego the poet's sacred name,
Who rack their brains for lucre, not for fame:
Low may they sink to merited contempt,
And scorn remunerate the mean attempt!
Such be their meed, such still the just reward
Of prostituted muse, and hireling bard.
For this we spurn Apollo's venal son,
And bid a long "Good night to Marmion."'

* 'Good night to Marmion,' the pathetic and also prophetic exclamation of Henry Blount, Esquire, on the death of honest Marmion.

THERE seems to be a false idea abroad as to what is expected from the chairman in a public debate. The gentleman occupying this position generally thinks his duty is done when he has said that he has listened with pleasure to the powerful arguments adduced on both sides, but that in his opinion the affirmative or negative view of the question—as the case may be—is the true one. Now the opinion of the chairman upon the matter in debate is always valuable, and we should be very glad if, after giving his decision upon the debate, he would give his own opinion upon the subject. The subject of a public debate, and indeed of any debate, is generally one upon which great difference of opinion exists, there being many strong arguments that may be used on either side. The speakers on the affirmative bring forward with as much force as possible the arguments on one side, while the speakers on the negative bring forward the opposing arguments. What, then, is the duty of the chairman? Surely not merely to state his own view of the question, which perhaps he has held unchanged for twenty years. On the contrary, he is expected to cast aside entirely his own opinion, and from an impartial standpoint to sum up the debate, to weigh the arguments against one another, and then simply to say on which side the scale descends. Very possibly he may be able to bring forward other arguments, which, if used by the speakers, would have changed the decision. But they were not used by the speakers, and the chairman is expected to give his decision only upon the arguments brought before him. After this has been done, it would be both pleasant and profitable to hear from him what view he himself takes of the question, and for what reasons. But this should be secondary to a careful summing up of the debate, and a decision based on the arguments actually brought forward. We hope to see this course pursued in the future.

IN looking through the classified catalogue of the University Library, or on inspection of the books themselves, the truth comes

forcibly home, that the various departments are very unequally provided for. The classical shelves contain all, or nearly all, the authors that are ante-Christian, and many that are decidedly mediæval; the 'corpora Inscriptorum,' too, are in full force, thanks to the literary labors of the late President in that department. Commentaries and editions (modern at least), are, on the other hand, poorly represented; however, the Classics make the best show, and have no reason to complain. Mathematics also are fairly well off. The departments of general literature are the worst, and English literature especially. To be sure there is Shakespeare in various editions, with the Ireland forgeries and the Shakespeare Society's publications, but the result of the New Shakespeare Society's deliberations, and the valuable labors of Prof. Dowden, the poet Swinburne, and Ulrici, the great rival of Gervinus, towards illumining the pages of the 'immortal William' to earnest Shakespeare students, find no place within our learned walls. Robert Browning was, until two years ago, altogether unrepresented; Swinburne, Morris, Christina Rossetti, and other leaders of the modern school of poetry, are so still. The authorities have made due amends to Browning; may they speedily do so to these others. The library is evidently anti-Annexationist in the matter of literature; it contains Longfellow (presented perhaps) and Bret Harte (!), who is now said to affect the London swell, which may account for his presence; but all the rest of the great American writers, Emerson, Bryant, Poe, Whittier, Washington Irving (except in his histories) are ignored as completely as are Leigh Hunt, Hood, Moore, and other old friends of English birth. So much for modern times. But the mighty ancients are scarcely more fortunate: the Elizabethans are there in part, but that part is sadly mangled by popular editions. Enough about English, what of foreign literature? In French, we find Victor Hugo and De Balzac, but George Sand is conspicuous by her absence, and even among the numerous volumes of Victor Hugo we miss 'Les Misérables!' In the English department, to admit no novelist of a later date than Smollett is not unwise, but to have DeBalzac and Victor Hugo, yet exclude George Sand, is like putting the Iliad on the curriculum and not the Odyssey, or Schiller without Goethe, or Corneille and not Racine. These are a few inconsistencies; many others might be noted, but for the present these will suffice to show that not only inconsistencies but positive wants are apparent in our library.

At a meeting of Convocation, held in June last, a committee was moved for by Mr. Houston to investigate and report upon the best means for increasing the endowment and general efficiency of the University. The gentlemen selected to act on the committee were the Chancellor (Hon. E. Blake), Vice-Chancellor (W. Mulock, Esq., M.P.), the Chancellor of Ontario (Hon. J. A. Boyd), Jas. A. Morris, R. E. Kingford, T. W. Taylor, J. M. Buchan, and the mover. Mr. Mulock was named as Convener. We understand one meeting of the committee has been held, when Mr. W. F. Creelman, B.A., was added to the committee and appointed Secretary. There being only a small attendance, nothing further was done, as we understand, and the committee awaits the call of the convener, who is preparing certain financial statements to be submitted to it after approval by the Board of Audit.

It would be a national misfortune if the national University were to be dragged into politics. Under our system of Government can this be avoided? Are the minds of our politicians so warped by their political strife that they cannot deal with this question in a fair spirit? We would be glad to think that such is not the case. It does seem to be a curious state of things that when there is a surplus of \$5,000,000 or thereabouts, and when the Minister of Education, who is in, and the Leader of the Opposition, who is out, are both graduates of the University, that some agreement could not be come to whereby a further sufficient endowment be granted, and the cause of higher education in the Province could be so manifestly advanced. Are our prominent men, on the one hand, so afraid of responsibility as to hesitate about proposing such an expenditure; or, on the other, so anxious to make a point that they will sacrifice the efficiency of a University to do it? We hope not.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

FOOT-BALL.

RUGBY UNION.—We have no matches to report for this week, as that arranged with Hamilton for last Saturday was postponed at the request of the Torontos, who wanted several of the University team to go to Montreal to play for them against the Britannias. The club has however been hard at work, having had a practice every day. A great number of players have come out this year with the expectation of being on the McGill team, and the committee will have to exercise a good deal of caution before they make up their team, as there are a number who are making a hard push for the last places. The practices are generally unnecessarily rough, owing to the loose way in which the members play. This ought to be checked at once, as it will do the team harm in a match. The 'following up' to which we called attention in the last issue is still weak, although a little improved. The way in which the team lines out from touch is the most disorderly thing that we have seen for some time in a foot-ball field. It is a very simple and effective way for each player in a game to 'mark his man' and stick to him through thick and thin. The drop-kicking of the team is also very weak, only one of the backs, so far as we have seen, being at all sure of his kick. No better instance of the effectiveness of drop-kicking could be given than the late Toronto-Britannia match. In this game the Torontos could run faster, tackle better, and push their opponents in the mauls, and yet the Brits had the best of the game, simply because every one of their backs could drop fifty yards every time. The University Club have still a week before them, and if they only settle down to their work we have no doubt that they will be able to give a good account of themselves in the McGill match. We wish them every success.

'TOUCHES.'—At a committee meeting held on Thursday afternoon, it was determined to play Port Hope School on Friday, Nov. 3, McGill University, on Saturday, and Kingston Military College on Monday, Nov. 6. This arrangement was come to after due consideration, as it was thought that the team would be too much knocked up by playing three successive matches, McGill, the most important one, being last. It was also determined to try and raise more funds towards the expenses, the amount so far realized being rather meagre.

Of the fifteen men who represented Toronto in the recent championship match with the Britannias, fourteen were either graduates or undergraduates of Toronto University.

One of the fourteen was Mr. E. McKay, who, although he had not previously practised this year, played undoubtedly the best game on the field.

The Toronto University and Toronto Foot-ball Clubs have started an agitation to revise the present Rugby Union Rules, and are trying to get all the clubs in Canada to join with them in this much needed reform.

Our chances for winning the McGill match would be considerably improved if the fifteen, so far as possible, would play together every day this week, and take a good run after the game.

It would be well for the team, both forwards and backs, to recollect that to kick the ball when near either their own or their opponent's goal is about the worst play one can devise. In the former case they give their opponents a free kick at their goal, when they catch the ball, and in the latter they kick the ball over the goal line, thus giving their opponents a twenty-five yard kick, and losing their own chance for a try. This latter case is of course not meant to include those times where there is any chance for a drop at goal. The safe rule is,—never kick the ball off the ground when near your own goal, never kick it at all when near your opponent's, except to kick a goal.

The Hamilton F. C. are getting, to say the least of it, uppish. They say: The Torontos played a drawn game with the Britannias, the champions of Canada; we virtually beat the Torontos, *i. e.*, we gained a great 'moral victory' over them; *ergo*, we are champions of the Dominion!!! Q. E. D. Our mathematical readers will, we have no doubt, be able to disprove this proposition by the *reductio ad absurdum* process.

ASSOCIATION.—On Friday last the University Association put another team on the field to compete with the Knox Club, in the opening match for the Central Association Cup, and this time with greater success than in the match on Convocation Day. Then, it will be remembered, the game was a draw, as the home team had the honor of scoring the only goal taken. The season in this district has opened propitiously, and the Association has been successful in bringing two of its strongest clubs together, to inaugurate the first contest in the Toronto district, under the new Central Association rules.

We regret, however, to have to record an accident which compelled Mr. Creelman to discontinue playing. We hope it is not an omen of the results this year.

The teams were not what can be called equally matched, as the Knoxites seemed to surpass in both speed and weight, and although the playing of the University team is nothing to boast of, yet it is surprising how far a very little 'fossing' prevailed against Knox.

The Captain of Knox having won the toss, and electing to defend the southern goal, Sykes kicked off at 3.45. A sudden rush was made for the College territory, and Robertson dribbled the ball in close proximity to the goal, but it was immediately relieved by Donald. The University men then took charge of the ball, and conducted it down to the Knox goal, where a combined assault was made, and Irving had two 'shots,' but failed to score.

After the goal kick Knox ousted the ball up the field, Smith and Tibb specially distinguishing themselves by a very pretty piece of passing, but all their efforts seemed in vain, as the backs would just return it at every possible chance. Before the end of this half three more attacks were made on the Knox goal, but without success.

During the second half the ball seemed to travel promiscuously over the field, assaults being made on both goals by the opposing teams. The University forwards now seemed to rush things, bringing the ball up to the Knox goal time and again, only to find the backs too sharp for them; however, after a beautiful piece of play by Hughes, Haig, Irving and Campbell, a 'shot' at goal was made, and the ball passing behind off one of Knox backs, a 'corner' was obtained. Hughes took the kick, and landed the ball fair in front of the Knox goal, when the College forwards, by a determined rush, drove the ball through, scoring the only advantage of the day.

With less than five minutes to play, the Knox men braced themselves up to score a victory, or at any rate to avert defeat, but all to no purpose, and thus the match ended in the defeat of the Knox Club by one goal to nothing.

On Saturday the Association competed against the Victorias, and recorded another victory in the archives, by a score of two goals to nothing.

The teams were as follows:

UNIVERSITY—Goal, Morrin. Backs, Broadfoot and Donald. Half-Backs, Glassford and Hogarth. Forwards, Irving, Sykes, Campbell, C. J., Jarvis, Haig and Hughes, Captain.

KNOX.—Goal, Meldrum. Backs, Davidson and Mustard. Half-Backs, Ramsey and Jaffray. Forwards, Tibb, Rowand, Smith (Capt.) Haddow, Henderson and Robertson.

Umpires—University, E. S. Wigle. Knox, J. S. McKay.

Referee.—H. O. E. Pratt.

RESIDENCE NOTES.

When that pulpy, weather-beaten valise, with a ragged hole in one corner, from which protruded a liberal supply of linen, was seen, they all knew that he of the little red hat had arrived.

THE Second House has a new craze, viz., hammocks. By the way they are patronized, they are likely to become as residential as carpet slippers and bad waiters.

THE corridor men will be happy when the comet leaves, 'nor yet will Thompson weep.'

THE croak of the Ravens is no longer heard in our midst. The P. E. D. S. has robbed us of our most enthusiastic fledgling.

BUT the Owls still live and thrive—so the uninitiated judge from the hampers taken up to the nest. True to their name, they never leave any for anybody else.

THE Residence returned the oft-repeated compliment of a serenade from the 'birds of wisdom' the other evening. The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

THE first meeting for the year of the Modern Language Club was held on Saturday, the 14th inst., in Moss Hall. The attendance was not large, but all present seemed resolved to do their best to make the club a success. Mr. Squair was re-elected President, and read an address, in which he pointed out several changes which he thought would benefit the club. After arranging the programme for the next meeting, the members dispersed. It is hoped that all undergraduates taking a Modern Language course will join the club, which is essentially practical in its nature.

THE COMPANY.

The University Company turned up in good strength at both the church parade and the usual Wednesday night parade.

In the march up Yonge Street last Sunday 'K' did splendidly, but owing to some pole or other in the way made a very poor wheel at the corner of Bloor.

The Residence squad had a long tramp of it that day, over eight miles—one more proof of their church-going proclivities.

At the Wednesday turn-out the battalion went up Jarvis to Carleton, thence across to Yonge and along Adelaide, where the 'march past' was practised.

'K' distinguished itself in the 'march past' at the shoulder, and did very well at the trail.

Inspection takes place on Thanksgiving Day, and let us hope that 'K' will sustain its previous good record.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The second ordinary meeting of the Literary Society was held on Friday evening. The attendance was very good indeed. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair in one division was taken by the second Vice-President, in the other by the third Vice-President. The proceedings of the senior division were opened by a reading by Mr. Hamilton, from the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Mr. Hamilton read with spirit, though it would have been enlivened by a trifle more gesture. A debate on the subject of the evening,—*Resolved*, 'That Popular Theatre-going is Injurious to the Community,'—followed. Mr. Gordon, leader of the affirmative, opened the debate. Unfortunately he spent too much time in preliminaries, and his time was taken up before he had said all that he meant. Mr. Riddell attempted to show the positive and negative good arising from theatre-going, but spent too much time in describing how he had amused himself during the week. Mr. McLeod, who followed, spoke in a most able manner, though perhaps his excessive enthusiasm detracted from perfect clearness. Mr. Willoughby brought forward no very striking arguments, but his style was easy and agreeable. Mr. Standish and Mr. Weir followed in neat speeches. The Chairman summed up concisely and clearly, giving his decision in favor of the affirmative. In the junior division, for some unaccountable reason, neither essayist nor reader appeared. It is to be hoped that such will not be the case again. The debate was opened by Mr. Roswell, who spoke to the point, and brought forward some strong arguments. Mr. Wigle, leader of the negative, refuted his opponent's arguments very well, but was rather wanting in arguments of his own. Mr. Co-grove followed, and made a very neat speech, in which he not only answered his opponent fully, but adduced strong reasons for his side of the question. Some of his ideas, however, appeared to be rather extravagant, if we may use so strong a term. It would be unfair to criticise the speeches of Mr. Edgar and Mr. MacLaine, since they made their first appearance on this occasion. We hope that they may develop into really good speakers. The Chairman gave his decision for the negative, at the same time expressing his unwillingness to give a decision where the arguments were so evenly balanced.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society for the present year was held on Tuesday evening last, in Lecture Room No. 8—the President in the chair. After the proposal of several new members, Mr. Ross occupied the chair while the President performed a series of experiments illustrating the origin of sound in various ways, and the different modes of vibration of rods, plates and cords. The phenomena of nodes and beats was nicely illustrated, and the application of the theory of vibrating strings to musical instruments was pointed out. By the aid of a lime light the projections of simple and compound velocity curves corresponding to different vibrations were shown, and formed an interesting feature of the meeting.

Mr. Ross followed with a paper on, 'The Motion of Two Points in a Plane Treated Geometrically,' in which he gave an excellent discussion of the rectilinear motion of two particles by elementary methods. The programme was closed by the solution of the problems proposed at the last meeting by Messrs. Ross, Mulvey and Haight in different ways.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Y. M. C. A.

Moss Hall was well filled on Wednesday evening last at five o'clock with students in attendance at the weekly meeting of this Association. The meeting was addressed by John Macdonald, Esq., the subject selected by him being 'Y. M. C. A. Work in relation to University Life.' The speaker had apparently given the subject careful consideration, and throughout his exhaustive address was listened to with great attention.

He pointed out the marked differences that exist between the College and the general work of the Y. M. C. A. In college work the men are nearly all of about the same age and station in life, their minds are just being molded into the forms which they will probably retain through life, and therefore the influences they are brought under will have a most important bearing on their future career. He im-

pressed upon the members of the Association the importance of earnest work, while so many men were gathered together at University College. and referred to the lives of William Tyndall, the two Wesleys, and David Livingstone, as striking instances of what influence in this world an individual life could become if consecrated to God. Space does not permit a longer review of the address, but the Association is greatly indebted to Mr. Macdonald for the interest he takes in its welfare. We hope, ere long, to be favored with another address from him.

The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. will in future be at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and, to accommodate those having tea at six o'clock, will close at 5.45 promptly.

The next meeting will be addressed by J. Mackay. Subject: 'The Law an indispensable Element of Salvation.'

THE OWLS.

The Owls met in solemn conclave in a room in the Residence, on the 9th of October. The meeting was the first of the year, and was called in order that officers for the year might be elected. After the election, a lively discussion took place as to the subjects which should be taken up during the year. Hitherto the 'Owls' have been exclusively philosophical—we might almost say metaphysical. This year they are pursuing a more liberal course, and the subjects selected for discussion included History—principally Canadian—Philosophy, and Scientific Subjects. Of course one great advantage to be derived from this change is obvious. Making a society exclusively metaphysical, or even philosophical, is virtually shutting out a great number who have never taken up the subject of mental science at all, and who are therefore excluded from the intellectual banquets provided for owls.

The Owls decided to hold their next meeting on the 23rd, when the Grand Owl was appointed to read a paper on 'Circumpolar Exploration.' On the night appointed a full meeting gathered, and a most interesting paper was read. As the writer pointed out, the objects of circumpolar research have been in all cases to advance the causes of science and commerce. Men went out on these explorations less animated by a desire for fame than by the hope of discovering facts as yet unknown to scientists, remains of strange animals, or adequate explanations for some of the phenomena of nature. A discussion in which all took part closed the literary part of the proceedings. The next paper to be read is upon the subject of the 'Early Distribution of Indians in Canada.'

COLLEGE NEWS.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The attendance at both Toronto and Trinity Schools of Medicine is very large this session, the number at Trinity being in the neighborhood of one hundred and seventy-five.

Mr. R. R. WALLACE, graduate of Trinity College, Gold-Medallist in Medicine, and Star Gold-Medallist of Toronto University, has been in Europe all summer. He obtained the degree of L. R. C. S. from Edinburgh.

Messrs. J. CAMPBELL AND P. WALMSLEY, former students of Toronto School, are practising medicine in Michigan.

An event of interest in the annual history of the Schools is the dinner held by each, usually in the month of November. The offices of chairman, vice-chairman, etc., are much coveted, and the election to them is generally the occasion of considerable excitement. The Trinity School dinner is, we understand, to be held this year on the 7th of November, and that of Toronto School on the 14th November. At the former, Mr. W. F. Dickson will act as Chairman, Mr. W. E. Spragge, 1st Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Lynch, 2nd do. Mr. J. L. Davidson will represent the School at the dinner of the Toronto School. At the latter, Mr. A. S. Clerke is to preside, and Mr. S. Stewart, B.A., will officiate as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Bourke represents the Toronto School at the Trinity dinner.

OSGOODE LITERARY AND LEGAL SOCIETY.

The annual election of this society took place at Osgoode Hall on Saturday night last. In this, as in all societies of the kind, party lines were drawn, and the contest was carried on with a good deal of energy on both sides. The most important and effective cry raised was 'The University,' which resulted in the formation of the two parties which might be called 'University' and 'Non-University.' The graduates being few in number, and not supported by all who should have turned out on such an occasion, naturally suffered defeat through the greater part of their ticket. The Hall, however, presented a lively scene, and cabs were to be seen coming to and fro at rapid rates bringing in those who had not sufficient *esprit de corps* to turn out and assist

their fellow-students. Long past midnight the result was made known amid the cheers of the assembled students. The officers-elect for the coming year are as follows: President, Jos. E. McDougall; First Vice-President, C. Mahoney; 2nd Vice-President, W. Haight; Secretary, C. Macdonald; Treasurer, W. J. Wallace; Critic, Mr. Riddell. Committee of Management, W. C. Widdiefield, W. A. Stratton, and T. E. Williams.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

The formal opening of Wycliffe College took place on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. Over six hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, chiefly friends of the College, and representatives of other colleges in the city.

Wycliffe College, which has been built during the past year, is now finished, and has eighteen students in residence, and about ten non-resident students, and makes the fourth, but not least, in the list of theological schools in connection with Toronto University.

During the evening speeches were delivered by the chairman, Mr. S. H. Blake; the President, Rev. Dr. Sheraton; Hon. Edward Blake; President Wilson; Mr. T. C. Benson, Q.C., Port Hope, and others.

The President's address was full of true Christian spirit and zeal, and was earnest of our beloved Principal.

The St. James' Church choir, conducted by Mr. Doward, furnished a choice selection of music, and notable among them was the vigorous voice of our fellow student, Mr. French, who will prove the backbone of our glee club.

The students did their best to make their friends enjoy themselves, and if we may judge by the many trays of coffee and tea and other refreshments that mysteriously disappeared, we may hope they succeeded.

A large chapel and library, which will cost \$18,000, the gift of four generous friends, will be commenced in December, and finished early in the year, and so we will hope to give our friends a more ample welcome next year.

Our Professors are Rev. G. P. Sheraton, D.D., Principal; Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A.; Rev. Canon Body. The Professorship in Ecclesiastical History and Apologetics is vacant at present, owing to the departure of the Rev. Mr. Stone, B.D., late of St. Philip's, and now of St. Martin's, Montreal. Last, but not least in our estimation, is our Dean, the Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A., curate of St. James' Cathedral, whose generous character and noble example of life will, we hope, stimulate us to higher things.

Wycliffe College Literary Society held its weekly meeting on Thursday night—Mr. Armitage, Vice-President, in the chair. Messrs. Hobson and Daniels gave readings, and Mr. Campbell read an original poem. Great amusement was afforded by the novel method of delivering short speeches, of five minutes' duration, the subjects being given on slips of paper. As his turn came, one gentleman got for his subject 'Dogs;' evidently this gentleman has a respectable awe of canines, for all he did was to stand silently as if paying a tribute of reverence to some departed bull terrier. The evening passed off pleasantly.

The Literary Society held its regular meeting Friday night last. The subject of debate—'Whether Compulsory Education was Right'—was ably led by Mr. Armitage for the affirmative, with Mr. Myles for the negative.

This afternoon (Friday) the Bishop of Saskatchewan delivered an able and eloquent address to the students of Wycliffe College, giving them a general synopsis of mission work amid the red men of the Far West. At the conclusion he stated that it was his earnest wish that one of the students of the College would prepare himself for a station in his diocese. His address was heartily applauded by the students, many of whom remembered his eloquent address of last year. Mr. S. H. Blake, who accompanied the Bishop, was also heartily received by the students.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

This flourishing institution, under the care of the Basilian Fathers, reopened for the scholastic year of 1882-3 about the middle of last September, with an attendance of considerably over one hundred boarders, there being also many students in attendance who live in the city. There are two literary societies in the College, one composed of the seniors and the other of the juniors, and both working satisfactorily. There is a base-ball club made up of the students, which is second to none in the city; also a lacrosse club, which is well known among the junior clubs of the city.

The foot-ball club takes regular practice every afternoon; evidently physical exercise is not neglected.

The students have organized a glee club, which is under the able and efficient instruction of Rev. Father Murray, who has a wide reputation for his musical abilities.

The library is large, and contains many valuable works, particularly on theology and the classics.

GENERAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The list recently published of candidates who obtained honors at the last examination of the University of London makes it possible to estimate the progress made by women since the means of higher education in the arts and sciences, as well as languages, were thrown open to them. From this list it appears that no woman took honors in anatomy, materia medica, chemistry, or physiology. Two women took honors in the English language. In Latin, one woman's name heads the second class, and two others are in the third. In French and German the women more than hold their own, one being first in the first division, and five others appearing in the third class. A woman also heads the list in German; and women took honors in inorganic chemistry, experimental physics, and botany. We attach no importance to the conclusion that has been drawn from these figures with regard to women's inability to succeed in science. The fact probably is that they succeeded best in those subjects in which they had best facilities for thorough instruction.

Dr. McCosh speaks out boldly in a letter to the *New York Times* on the duty of colleges, through their students and professors, throwing their influence on the side of civil service reforms in American politics.

We are requested to publish the following: 'The hour of practice for the Glee Club and for the Second Year German being the same, many of the Second Year men are in consequence unable to join the Glee Club who are wishful to do so. Would it not be to the benefit of the Glee Club to have their practices at an hour when there are no lectures? This should be attended to without a moment's delay.'

Spain has 28,117 elementary schools, and instructs 1,410,476 pupils.

One hundred guineas for the best Essay in English on the following subject, viz.: 'The Heathen World; Its Need of the Gospel, and the Church's Obligation to Supply It.' The Essay should contain not less than 200 pages of 300 words on a page, and not more than 250 pages of 300 words. The competition for the prize shall be open to any person residing in the Dominion of Canada, or Island of Newfoundland. The time for receiving such Essays shall expire at noon on the 15th of July, 1883. For further particulars apply to Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., Toronto.

The University of Vienna has 4,823 students.

Another conclusive evidence of the fact that wherever U. C. C. boys find themselves they invariably reach the high-water mark, is afforded by doings and sayings at the recent convocation of University College. Messrs. Creelman, Davis, Bowes, Young, and several other old College boys distinguished themselves. *Mr. E. P. Davis was especially singled out by Prof. Wilson, who characterized him, in the highest laudatory terms, as a prodigy.*—*College Times.* The italics are ours. No public acknowledgment has been made of Mr. Davis' powers; far from it. We are sorry for it; Mr. Davis accomplished in the class-lists here what was never accomplished before, and probably never will be again. At the same time he was public-spirited beyond all others, and by his energy and organizing powers, instituted clubs and societies that are now yielding good fruit in many directions. He was the most popular man in the University. *The Times* is out too in claiming W. F. W. Creelman as a U. C. College boy.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

'Through the daisy petals
Runneth a gay French song;
Daisies in the grasses
Sing it the summer long;
Through thy life, my darling,
Runneth its secret true,
Learn it from the daisies
"Il m'aime, il m'aime beaucoup."

**

Apropos of higher education for women: Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages; to which he replied: 'No, sir; one tongue is sufficient for a woman.'

**

IS IT A SEQUITUR? 'Mary says you can't come to see her any more,' said a boy to his sister's admirer. 'Why not?' 'Because you come to see her every evening now, and how could you come any more?'

**

'YE BLOOMING FRESHMEN': A Freshman wants to know if he can contribute to his support by teaching in the University.

Quoted for our poets:

'Here is a sketch,' said the poet
Unto the editor gay,
'That I tossed me off in an idle hour,
To pass the time away.'
'Here is a club,' was the answer,
In a bland and smiling way,
'With which I frequently toss me off
Six poets in a day.'

Apropos of the departure of 'our fleet,' the *Charybdis*: Mark Twain remarks that all we need to possess the finest navy in the world is ships—for we have plenty of water.

How too!! Æsthetic young lady: 'By the way, Mr. Gosoftly, have you read Bascom's "Science of Mind?"' 'N-n-a-w. I'm not reading much nowadays. I pass my time in original thought.' Æsthetic young lady (with sympathy): 'How very dreary, to be sure.'

ARBOREAL.

When Gladstone seeks relief from cares of state,
Some monarch of the forest meets his fate,
The Premier loves to show a woodman's skill,
Tall oaks succumb according to his will,
Whereby an ancient proverb comes to mind,
'Just as that Whig is bent the tree's inclined.'
(Five minutes for reflection.)

EXPLANATION.

The joke is on 'that Whig'—the twig—you see,
You ought to tumble quicker than a tree.

OUR POLITICIAN.

We stood at the bars as the sun went down
Behind the hills on a summer day;
Her eyes were tender and big and brown,
Her breath as sweet as the new-mown hay.

Far from the west the faint sunshine
Glanced sparkling off her golden hair.
Those calm, deep eyes were turned towards mine,
And a look of contentment rested there.

I see her bathed in the sunlight flood,
I see her standing peacefully now;
Peacefully standing and chewing her cud,
As I rubbed her ears—that Jersey cow.

Some ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Library recently. Turning over the leaves of a massive tome blazoned with pictures of birds, they came across a beautifully colored plate representing the 'Hemlock Warbler.' Huron was so inopportune as to remark that the only hemlock warbler he had met in the forests was a cross-cut saw.

'PHILOSOPHICAL DEFINITIONS, BY HERR BIERZLINGER.

A Optimisdt vas a veller dot haf blenty money to set oop der beer.

A Bessimisdt vas von ash don't got vive cents, und vas yust so dursty like der tuyvel.

A Sdoic vas a man vot don't gare auf he dook some beer or not.

A Epigurean vash bound to haf blendy beer, py gracious, all der vile; und auf he don't got der change, yust but him on der shlate.

A Cynig ish von of dem demberance vellers ash said beer don't been healdy, und got der gramps mit drinking colt vater, heh?

A Socialisdt vas a veller as dinks dot beer had ought to pe only dree cents a glass, und a zaloon-geeper mightdt vork for nix. Dot vos voolishness.

A Gommunist is a tam schoundrel vot says der beeples has a rightdt to all der lager dot dey could trink midout baying a cent. Potztandendmitdonneründblitzen! Br—r—r—r!!

OUR PHILOSOPHER.

Several distinguished members of the Bench and Bar were engaged in a 10 o'clock political discussion on their way to Toronto, per morning train. The changes had been rung on the Boundary Award, Streams Bill, and other local issues exhaustively. A lull had ensued when, it is said, an old Scotch parson from the remoter districts bent over from a back seat, and asked: 'And what is all this fussle about Crooks and Mary Anne?'

The steward jauntily joined in a game of foot-ball on the lawn recently. His memory should be jogged if he does not know the proper place for the *Mace*—not on the table—Heaven forbid!—but in its vicinity. Terrific presumption.

PERSONAL.

G. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, B.A., '82, is, we believe, studying law in Cornwall. Does he consume caramels because Ariosto did so? Does he still sleep on the floor because 'Noaks, or Stokes, or Byles,' used to? Is the mattress still led out from the closet let into the wall?

COLIN G. CAMPBELL is still laid up from injuries received lately in Rugby foot-ball. His knee seems to have been injured in a melee. It is to be hoped that he will soon recover.

W. F. W. CREEFMAN is still in bed from an ankle sprain received in the same way. He will be around again in a few days.

J. F. BROWN defeated Donald Dinnie and the other 'Dougasses,' in the Caledonian and other games this year. Are we being over educated? Does study dwarf our physical powers?

MR. J. HAMILTON, Second Year, leaves Knox College on Tuesday, to take charge of a school in Wellington County. He has wisely arranged to have the 'Varsity' follow him.

MR. R. U. MCPHERSON, Fourth year, who is at the hospital with typhoid fever, is, we are glad to say, in a hopeful condition and improving rapidly.

The Principalship of Pickering College, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. S. P. Davis, M.A., has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. H. Huston, M.A. Mr. Huston will be remembered as the gentleman about whom considerable discussion took place last year with reference to the Gilchrist Scholarship, which he won, but was deprived of through some mistake of the authorities. He has filled the position of House Master in the College for some time past with remarkable success, and we predict for him a like success as Principal. He has proved himself a thoroughly efficient teacher, and has the confidence of the students and public generally.

MR. A. G. DAVIS, B.A., in the recent law examinations at Winnipeg, stood first as Attorney and first as Barrister.

W. J. GREGG, medicine, Toronto School.
E. F. GUNTHER, business in the city; final destination, law.

J. C. CULHAM, B.A., made a short visit to the Residence lately, his old home.

LIEUT. ACHESON recently passed a brilliant examination before the conclave of brigade officers for District No. 2. The examination was for a second class certificate necessary to retaining his rank in the battalion, and out of a possible 210 marks Lieut. A. received 208. We doubt not that this year Lieut. Acheson will sustain his reputation as an efficient officer.

PROGRAMME OF FIRST CONCERT OF MR. W. WAUGH LAUDER,

To be given in Convocation Hall on Saturday, November 4th, 1882.

- PART I.
1. { a. Overture.....
b. Etude Op. 27, No. 4..... } Beethoven-Henselt.
Chopin.
 2. { a. Moment Musical.....
b. The Rill.....
c. Flower Piece.....
d. Si oiseau j'étais—Etude..... } Moschkowski.
Hans von Bronsart.
Schumann.
Henselt.
 3. SONGS. { a. 'Spring's Dream,'.....
b. 'Whither,'.....
c. To be Sung on the Water..... } Schubert.
 4. { a. Nocturne.....
b. Spanish Dance..... } Chopin.
- MISS LAMPMAN.
MISS ADELAIDE TAYLOR.
Violin—GEORGE FOX. Piano—W. WAUGH LAUDER.

5. { Nocturne—for Piano.....
Two Polish Dances..... } Field.
MISS RUTHVEN.
Scharwenka.
 6. SONGS. { a. 'Dedication,'.....
b. 'His Coming,'..... } Robert Franz.
MISS MARIA BLACKWELL.
 7. Preludium et Toccata.....
Lachner.
H. M. FIELD.
- PART II.
1. { a. Norwegian Scenes on the Mountains.....
Wedding Procession..... } Edward Grieg.
b. Rigaudon.....
c. Invitation à la Danse..... } Raff.
Weber.
With Arabesques..... Tausig.
W. WAUGH LAUDER.
 2. SONGS. { a. 'Love's Message,'.....
b. 'Spring Faith,'..... } Schubert.
MISS ADELAIDE TAYLOR.
 3. RHAPSODY, No. VI.....
Liszt.
MISS McCUTCHEON.
 4. LEGENDE, for Piano and Violin.....
Wieniawski.
MR. LAUDER AND GEORGE FOX.
 5. a. Prelude { Lament in Cathedral of Cracow. Melody of Sorrow, } Chopin.
the Organ
b. Sonata Melancholique..... Moscheles.
MISS FIELD.
 6. CONCERTO—for two pianos.....
With Cadenzas by..... Mozart.
Reinecke.
MISS MCCAUSLAND AND MR. FIELD.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Prof. Wright; Prof. Loudon; Mons. Pernet; W. H. Vandersmissen, Esq., M.A.; Alfred Baker, Esq. M.A.; George Acheson, Esq., B.A., President University College L. & S. Society; H. H. Langton, Esq., President University College Glee Club. Fourth Year—Messrs. A. DeGuerre and A. H. Campbell. Third Year—Messrs. T. C. Boville and J. McG. Young. Second Year—Mr. W. D. Standish. First Year—Mr. R. Baldwin.

SELECTIONS FROM PATIENCE; OR, THE IMPATIENT STARVELINGS.

I.—Chorus of Famished Students:

Twenty grub-struck students we,
Grub-struck all against our will,
And for nine months we shall be
Twenty grub-struck students still.

[Enter Grubstruck, a Famished Poet.]

All—O, Mr. Grubstruck, read us one of your own poems.

Grub—I will! I will! 'Tis a wild, weird, filthy thing; yet very tender, very yearning, very precious. It is called, 'Oh, hash, HASH, HASH!' It is the wail of the poet's heart in discovering that all is HASH. To understand it cling passionately to a Bologna sausage, and imagine the aroma of loud Limburger.

SONG.

If you want a receipt for that popular mystery
Known to the world as boarding-house hash,
Take all the ingredients in natural history,
Mix them together without any splash.
The remnants of day before yesterday's dinner,
Débris of turkey, or mutton, or ham,
Cold water in plenty (to make the stuff thinner),
Head of a bullock or horns of a ram;
Then carrots and turnips (the dirt still adhering),
Pepper to season and give it a spice;
Potatoes (that food to the Irish endearing);
Plenty of onions, and cabbage and rice;
Okra, tomatoes, and dried Lima beans,
And what was left over from yesterday's greens,
Bread crumbs, and other tit-bits from the table,
Salt, mustard and vinegar (if you are able),
Flavor with any ingredient you choose,
And add enough catsup to give one the blues;
Take of these elements all that is fusible,
Melt them all down in pipkin or crucible,
Set 'em to simmer and take off the scum,
And a Boarding-House Hash is the residuum,

Chorus of Famished Students.

Yes! yes! yes! yes!
A Boarding-House Hash is the residuum.

II.—*Song—Scientific Student.*

If you're eager for to pass in the mathematic class as a man of genius rare,
 You must conquer all your hate, and learn to integrate, no matter how or where ;
 You must lie upon your bed with a towel round your head, and devour your calculus,
 And frantically try to understand the dry and boring syllabus.
 And every one will say,
 As you walk your studious way,
 'If this young man expresses himself in formulæ to me,
 Why, what a very formidably formulated youth this formulated youth must be !'

Be eloquent in praise of the very dull old ways by which we differentiate.
 And convince 'em, if you can, that a Big Math. man has neither peer nor mate ;
 Of course you will pooh-pooh whatever's fresh and new, and declare it nonsense all ;
 For Math. stopped short in the little orchard court where Newton saw the apple fall.

 And every one will say,
 As you walk your lofty way,

'If that's not math. enough for him which is math. enough for me,
 Why, what a mathematical kind of youth this kind of youth must be.'

Be a high cockalorum on the Pons Asinorum and Bernouillé's Lemniscate ;
 Have a fancy rare and rich for the fascinating witch, and take your algebraic pate.
 Though linguistic men may jostle you will rank as an apostle in the scientific band,
 If you stalk up the Lawn with a Brachistochrone in your vast Newtonian hand.

 And every one will say,
 As you walk your Sturmian way,

'If he's content to be a tracer of curves which would certainly not suit me,
 Why, what a very singularly sinuous youth this sinuous youth must be.'

III.—*Enter Patience (disguised as a boarding-house keeper.)* In the centre of the stage stands an allegorical representation of a plum pudding.

Patience (sings)—

I know not what this hunger can be
 That cometh to students but not to me.
 It cannot be kind, as profs imply,
 Or, why do these students sigh ?
 It cannot be joy and rapture deep,
 Or, why do these manly students weep ?
 Alas ! what can this hunger be ?
 Ah, miserie !

*Enter Grubstruck—(gazes at the plum pudding—Recit.)—*Ah ! Plum Pudding, I am pleased with thee. The empty-stomached one, who finds all else dyspeptic, is pleased with thee. For you are not dyspeptic, are you ? Alas ! She answers not. (To *Patience*)—O, boarding-house keeper, do you know what it is to be Boss-hungry ? Do you know what it is to yearn daily for unlimited Plum Pudding and to be brought face to face semi-weekly with infinitesimal Prune-Pie ? Do you know what it is to seek Champagne and find Deep-Rock ? To long for a swallow-tail and have to put up with a dressing wrapper ? That's my case. Oh, I am a cursed thing !

*Patience—*You are an impudent rascal. Not a bit of plum pudding shall you have. Off with you.

*Grubstruck—*I go, heart-crushed, I go.

(*Recites*)—Oh ! to be wafted away
 From this black Acelanda of sorrow
 When the scraps of a hashy to-day
 Are the hash of a scrappy to-morrow.

'Tis a little thing of my own. I call it 'Anti-Dyspeptic Drops.' I shall not publish it. Farewell.

IV.—*Chorus of Students.*

It is clear that Spartan fortitude alone retains its zest ;
 To accommodate our stomachs we have done our little best.
 We're not quite sure if all we do dosen't make the matter worse ;
 In addition to our hunger we have got the keeper's curse.
 You hold your paunch like this (*attitude*)
 You hold your paunch like that (*attitude*)
 By hook and crook you try to look both healthy, well and fat. (*Attitude.*)

We venture to expect
 That what we recollect
 Though but a bit of Spartan grit,
 Will have its due effect. (*Exeunt.*)

V.—*Recit. Famished Student.*

Clean done for by this boarding-house barbarity,
 By the advice of my solicitor (*introducing solicitor*)
 To pay my debts (a most deserving charity),
 I've put myself up to be raffled for.
 Come, walk up and purchase with avidity,
 Doctors, pritheee overcome your natural (?) timidity.
 Tickets for the raffle should be purchased with avidity ;
 Put in half a dollar a skeleton to gain—
 Such a perfect specimen of rare attenuation ;
 Such a splendid chance for anatomic demonstration ;
 Put in half a dollar all ye doctors of the nation,
 Such an opportunity may not occur again.

VI.—*Recitation.*

I.

Gentle John was a very good boy
 He was his professors' pride and joy ;
 He never cut lectures to idle and play,
 And came out all right on the exam. day ;
 He put his diplomas in a bran new case,
 And went home to his pa with a smiling face.

II.

Terrible Tom was a very bad boy
 Who gave his professors much annoy ;
 He never attended a lecture at all,
 But played at pool—called fifteen-ball ;
 He drank mean whisky and ran up big bills,
 And when last heard from was in the Black Hills.

VII.—*Song—Beardless Student.*

A student sat in a barber's shop
 And all around was a loving crop
 Of scissors and bottles and combs and brushes,
 Eyeing his curly locks with blushes.
 But for these the student felt no whim
 Though his locks charmed them, they charmed not him,
 His fancy was coy and nothing could please her
 For he'd set his love on a bran new razor.

*All—*A bran new razor !

*Student—*A bran new razor !

 His most æsthetic,
 Peripatetic
 Fancy took this phase, ah !
 " My locks bring blushes
 To combs and brushes,
 Why not to a bran new razor ?"

And combs and brushes expressed surprise,
 And bottles expanded their necks likewise.
 The scissors declared themselves 'cut out,'
 And the rest of the instruments 'gan to pout :
 They flew at the youth in a frightful rage
 And his head was soon bare as a virgin page,
 And heavens ! the mischief they might have done
 Had not the barber caught every one.

*All—*Caught every one !

*Student—*Caught every one,

 While this presumptuous
 Very scrumptious
 Liver he lived to learn
 That a beardless youth
 Can never in truth
 Cause a razor with love to burn.

VIII.—*Duet—Fast and Studious Student.*

*Fast Student—*When I go out of door
 Of creditor's a score
 (All rushing and running
 And dragging and dunning)
 Will follow me as before ;
 I shall, with frantic haste,
 Around the town be chased,
 And never a drop
 Of beer or pop,
 Without the cash I'll taste.
 A busted-up young man,
 A clean-dead-broke young man,

A once quite respectable, now indelectible,
Kicked-out-of-college young man.

Both.—A busted-up young man, &c.

Studious Student—Conceive me, if you can,
A cram-night-and-day young man,
A dyspeptical type
Of learning o'er-ripe—

You could knock me down with a fan ;
Who thinks professor's whims

As sacred as solemn hymns ;

Who loves not his dinner

But ever gets thinner,

Both in his body and limbs.

—Virginia University Magazine.

DR. PIKE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In selecting a subject for my address to-night I have experienced a very great difficulty. If I were asked to address a body of my fellow-workers in chemistry, I should select those portions of the science which I have been engaged in investigating myself. And so large is the science that I should feel sure I was directing the attention of many of my audience to new thoughts and fields for research, and sure, moreover, of receiving from the discussion afterwards many new ideas and facts to guide me in prosecuting my own research.

To-night, however, I am in a different position. Our society is composed of a body of fellow-students at various stages of their study, who meet to discuss their difficulties. We call ourselves a scientific society ; and I have thought it will not be an inappropriate object for to-night to suggest to you the inquiry, What is science ? How is it related to other branches of thought ? How should its study be pursued, and what is to be the effect on the mind ?

We all think of science as knowledge differing essentially from ordinary knowledge—and certainly, by a comparison of the results of scientific and unmethodic thought, the distinction is justified—yet if we try to find any distinction which may serve as a definition, I think we shall at once fail. We cannot define science as organized knowledge, since all our knowledge is organized in a greater or less degree ; 'the commonest actions of the household and the field presuppose facts compared, inferences drawn and results expected, and the general success of the action proves the data to have been correctly put together.'

Nor can we say that science is the prevision in what times, places or sequences phenomena of a specified nature will be found ; for such a definition would include as science all kinds of knowledge which do not belong to it ; as, for instance, our knowledge of whiskey, its taste, color. Moreover, to add the term exact to prevision does not get us any nearer to a definition ; the ordinary knowledge of all kinds supplies exact prevision ; that water will freeze when cooled, boil when heated, that a stone will fall, are cases of exact prevision. There is perfect agreement between the phenomena predicted and those observed, and scientific predictions are not more accurate. Thus, taking an example from chemistry : If I say that submitting certain organic compounds to a chemical process will give me a new compound not hitherto prepared, of certain properties, physical and chemical, it is in no sense a more exact prevision than those quoted.

The broad distinction between them lies only in the remoteness of the last from perception ; that is, in complexity of the making of the processes of making the prevision. So that we are driven to the conclusion that scientific knowledge is not separated by any barrier from common knowledge. Now, a great deal is said about the peculiarity of the scientific method in general, and of the different methods which are pursued in the different sciences. Mathematics is said to have one special method ; physics another ; biology a third, and so forth. For my own part, I must confess that I do not understand this phraseology. So far as I can arrive at any clear comprehension of the matter, science is not, as many would seem to suppose, a modification of the black art, suited to the tastes of the nineteenth century, and flourishing mainly in consequence of the decay of the Inquisition. Science is, I believe, nothing but *trained and organized common sense*, differing from the latter only as a veteran may differ from a raw recruit ; and its methods differ from those of common sense only so far as the guardsman's cut and thrust differ from the manner in which a savage wields his club. The primary power is the same in each case, and perhaps the untutored savage has the more brawny arm of the two. The real advantage lies in the point and polish of the swordsman's weapon ; in the trained eye, quick to spy out the weakness of the adversary ; in the ready hand, prompt to follow it on the instant ; but, after all, the sword exercise is only the hewing and poking of the clubman developed and perfected.

So, the vast results obtained by science are won by no mystical faculties, by no mental process, other than those which are practiced by

every one of us in the humblest and meanest affairs of life. A detective policeman discovers a burglar from the marks made by his shoe, by a mental process identical with that by which Cuvier restored the extinct animals of Montmartre from fragments of their bones. Nor does that process of induction and deduction by which a lady, finding a stain of a peculiar kind upon her dress, concludes that somebody has upset the inkstand thereon, differ in any way in kind from that by which Adams and Leverrier discovered a new planet.

The man of science, in fact, simply uses with scrupulous exactness the methods which we all, habitually and at every moment, use carelessly ; and the man of business must as much avail himself of the scientific method—must be truly a man of science—as the veriest bookworm of us all ; though I have no doubt that the man of business will find himself out to be a philosopher with as much surprise as M. Jourdain exhibited when he discovered that he had been all his life talking prose.

The word science is, after all, used only to signify each and all of the separate sciences, and of each it may be said that it is knowledge collected and co-ordinated to a set purpose, resulting in the power of prevision, at first qualitative, and alternately in the development of the science quantitative.

I have said that the distinction between the previsions and deductions of scientific knowledge and those of ordinary life lies in their remoteness from perception. What a distance, for example, lies between the perception of the mathematician who expresses by an equation all the possible tangents to a curve, or of the chemist who attributes the properties of compounds to the arrangement of these atoms, and is thus enabled to predict new compounds and even new elements, and the perception of the servant who knows a fire will boil water, or of the lumberer who uses his lever to turn logs.

It is indeed in this remoteness from perception that the first difficulties of the student arise. As an instance of this, I may quote the difficulty with which the most ordinary laws of arithmetic are opposed to chemistry. A student of science must remember that the whole of the knowledge he is acquiring must be arranged and ordered to the end in view. Let him never lose sight of the object of his science, and the difficulty of his study will soon disappear. Let him remember that the kind of knowledge he has to acquire is, above all, exact.

Not many years ago an attempt was made at Oxford to introduce a new degree in place of the B.A. and M.A. for those who graduated in science, and a great battle was fought on this proposal. The proposal was rejected by the scientific members of Convocation, and during the discussion it became clear that the greater number of the classical members of the University were of opinion that a graduate in science had not received as liberal an education as those who graduate in classics, and that the real motive of the proposal was that they did not consider the graduates in science entitled to the degree of B.A.

Now, this is a very serious consideration for us ; let us then examine what the effect of such learning is likely to be. It would be deeply distressing to us all, I am sure, to feel that our studies would leave us poorer men intellectually than if we had been writing Latin verse and prose during the same time.

I think the world values a man as educated in proportion to the width, exactness, and nobleness of his ideas ; and is not science wide enough, exact enough, noble enough, to help to give such ideas ? Let us see what one of our great thinkers says on this subject. Mill wrote that 'the processes by which truth is attained, reasoning and observation, have been carried to their greatest known perfection in the physical sciences ;' and again he speaks of 'the indispensable necessity of scientific instruction, for it is recommended by every consideration which pleads for any high order of intellectual education at all. No greater characteristic of a well educated man exists than his power of wisely and temperately judging of evidence and proof. And in the precautions which are taken against misinterpretation of the evidence of the senses, in the constant verification of theories, in tracing the thoughts backwards to the ground of belief, in the calm suspension of judgment where proof is wanting, the pursuit of science supplies the foundation of such an education.'

Great ideas may be acquired by any study, and no study leads of necessity to them. 'A botanist may be as foolish as a crest collector ; a geologist, and even an astronomer, may perhaps be a pedant not more ennobled by the sphere of his thoughts than a spider is affected by the majesty of his abode ; but I will venture to assert that the great thoughts and principles which are to be gained only by scientific knowledge are not only of a quality that increases the dignity of a man's mind, are not only intrinsically glorious and elevating, but are not inferior, whether we regard their effect on the intellect or on the imagination, to those which may be recalled by other studies.' A botanist may be as foolish as a stamp collector ; a man may have a wide and accurate knowledge of history, and yet know nothing of the love of freedom, of national justice, of the progress of the world. Moreover these classical

enthusiasts of Oxford forget that their own subjects are in reality only branches of science themselves.

What is the study of Latin but a part of philology; what is classical history but a branch of the palæontology of man. The presence of science side by side with literature is a rebuke, and a very strong one, against the narrowness which overvalues one branch of learning and despises others. Do not for a moment imagine that I wish to depreciate a literary training, but only that I urge that both literature and science must combine in any liberal education.

(To be concluded in next issue.)

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