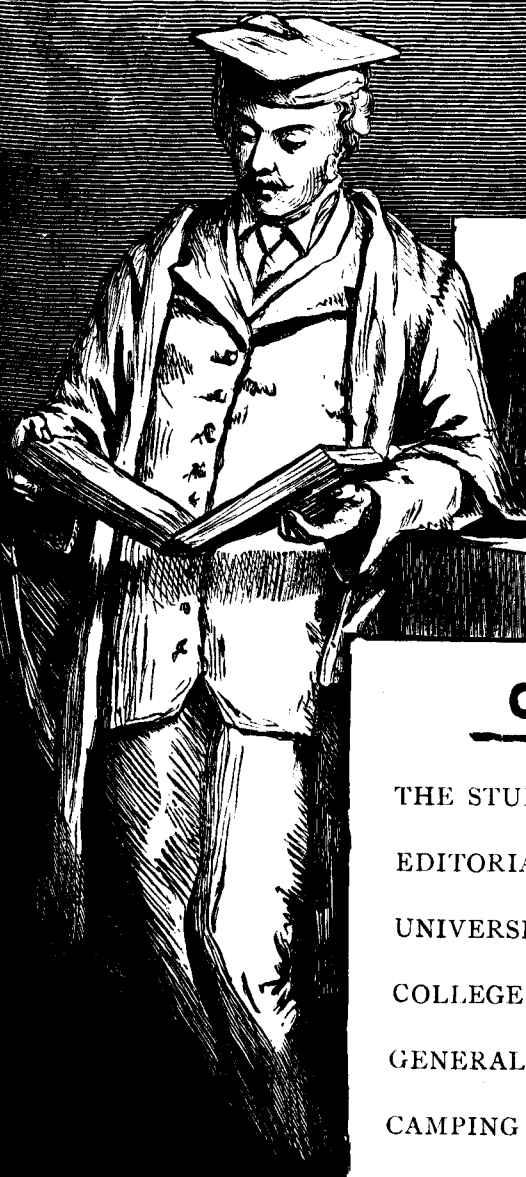
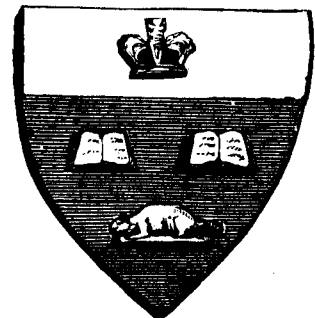


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# THE WARSTOCKY



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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, NOVEMBER 17, 1883.

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# THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

VOL. IV. No. 7.

Nov. 17, 1883.

Price 10 cents.

## THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS.

In the good old days it was almost universally thought that the only education befitting a gentleman was one based entirely upon the study of the Greek and Latin Classics. This opinion of our ancestors meets now-a-days with but a very limited support. By most it is regarded as a fossil view, marking a period of civilization long gone by. This tendency to belittle the Classics, as an antiquated and useless method of education is remarkably strong throughout the United States at the present day. The wonderful advance made in all branches of science has made this a severely practical age. When a man is choosing what to learn, he asks himself, not what will be the best mental discipline, but what knowledge will be of the most use to him in the world. Now we trust the time is past when any one could be found to say that a good education is to be obtained only by the study of the Classics. At the same time we believe the revulsion of feeling has gone altogether too far in favor of more practical subjects, and this especially in the United States. It was formerly the rule to have as much of the Classics and as little of everything else as possible. Now it is as little Classics as possible and as much of everything else. There are, as it appears to us, some cogent reasons why Classics should retain a very high position among our educators. Let us begin by stating what we think to be the three main requisites for such a medium of education as will give a thorough mental discipline.

First, it must train a man to think; second, it must train him to express his thoughts in clear and forcible language; and, third, it must be such as can be begun at an early age and continued year by year, gradually increasing in difficulty as the mind progresses towards maturity. We think it is obvious that these three are primary necessities. The efficiency therefore of any medium of education will depend upon its possessing in greater or less degree these three requisites. Bearing this in mind let us ask ourselves from what classes of subjects a choice must be made. Roughly speaking, these are three, mathematics, science, both physical and metaphysical, and languages.

Now, let us see to what extent each of these classes possesses the requisites above spoken of. Mathematics certainly teaches a man to think; it can also be begun at an early age and continued according to a graduated scale of difficulty, as the mind becomes prepared for each onward step; but it certainly falls short of the requirements of this triple standard in that it wholly fails to teach the art of expression. A mathematician may be an acute reasoner, he may be able to think out the most abstruse problems of his science; but let him get on his feet and try to make a speech, and what assistance is given him by his mathematical training? Great thoughts and most exact reasoning burn within him, but, alas! he cannot bring them forth, for lack of practice in language and the art of expression. If he be a fluent speaker, it is not by reason of the mode of cultivation he has pursued, but through natural aptitude.

How is it with the sciences? With the exception of the most elementary parts of some of the natural sciences, these cannot be taught at all until the mind is to a great extent matured. They certainly teach a man to think according to exact and systematic methods, but we confess ourselves unable to see in what way they tend to the acquirement of power of

expression. Thus the sciences, while fulfilling one of our conditions, fail partially in another, and wholly in the third.

With regard to languages, we believe that in the study of these are contained to a large extent, all of the three necessary elements. By the mental labor required to master the principles of a foreign tongue, and to discover accurately the meaning conveyed by foreign words, the mind is trained to think, while through the constant necessity of expressing in English the meaning when discovered, power of expression is acquired in the best possible way. Of course it is well known that the elements of any language may be taught while the pupil is still but a child, and that as he grows in knowledge and strengthens his intellectual grasp the language taught may easily be made to increase in difficulty. This being so, it would seem that an intellectual education based on the study of language will more nearly approach completeness than any other. But the languages of the earth are numerous, their name is legion. The question remains, what language or languages will it be best to study? We are inclined to think that the study of Classics is a better discipline than any other for the reason that they are dead, and as such are essentially different from English and other modern languages. This makes them harder both to understand and translate than any modern foreign language. Hence more severe mental labor is necessary, and the greater difficulty of translation gives an increased power of expression. The conclusion to which this brings us is that the study of Greek and Latin contains more of the elements of a successful mental discipline than any other. But, on the other hand, we think a great mistake is made, when the Classics are regarded as the whole of education. They should only form the solid foundation of mental training upon which the edifice of education is to rest. As the mind develops and becomes more and more matured it should not be limited to that which has been the means of its development, but the aim should be to prepare it by this training, for a range of subjects of more practical use and importance. These languages will almost inevitably pass out of our memory, but the training imparted by their study will remain and fit us for our future work. We believe that the objects of classical study are very little understood. It is asked, what possible good can it do you to read these antiquated writings? Do you obtain from them any knowledge which will be of practical use to you? The defenders of Classics must at once confess that very little such knowledge is gained. But then, they answer, it is not our object in reading the Classics to obtain such knowledge. This knowledge, necessary we admit for success in life, we propose to obtain from other sources. What we expect from classical study, and what we get, is such a mental training as will enable us to obtain this practical knowledge in the most effective way. The mistake that most students make is this,—they get their training by means of Classics, and then they stop and fail to apply it to the attainment of further knowledge. This is in effect to lay the foundation and then not build the house. What is the remedy? We believe that many beneficial results would follow if, instead of devoting his whole time to Greek and Latin, the student would be content with a more limited reading in these languages, and would devote some of his time to other studies. He could choose sciences suited to his own individual taste, and in this way a broad general knowledge and culture would be added to a solid mental training.

## Editorial Notes.

The change in time, caused by the establishment of local time-meridians, is the work mainly of Mr. Sanford Fleming, who has made this matter the study of years. Like all radical changes, this will no doubt, cause a great deal of difficulty at the beginning, both to conservatism and to ignorance. But the advantages and conveniences to be gained are too apparent to leave any doubt of the silence of opposition, on whatever grounds.

The calls made upon the graduates of the Province by the Executive Committee of Convocation are being heartily responded to. A graduate in every county has now been called upon to take steps for the formation of an Association, and not a few have already answered. The first regular meeting has been called for the 6th of December, at 7:30 p.m., in Moss Hall, when it is expected that a fuller representation of county members will be shown than is usually seen even at the general meetings of Convocation. That meeting, from the subjects to be discussed, and from its representative character, ought to be the most important meeting of our graduates ever held for University purposes.

We commend the letter signed 'Middlesex' to the perusal of those interested in the formation of a University Club. It contains some useful suggestions as to the best manner of setting about the enterprise, and is another and substantial proof of the wide-spread approbation with which the scheme is regarded by graduates throughout the Province. We agree with the opinion of the writer that graduates of all Universities should be admitted within its walls, and believe that such a liberal basis would secure at once a large membership. Let not the enthusiasm now manifested be allowed to dissipate. The time has without doubt come when a successful club can be founded. There is wanting only immediate and concerted action.

The obvious purport of the letters of our correspondent 'Misericordia' is to illustrate the need there is in University College for a special training in Political Economy. This need has long been felt, and the Senate has come to an appreciation of the reasonableness of the demand made by so many University men, that this branch of study should have some attention paid to it. Mr. Houston's proposed new graduating department, including Political Economy, seems to meet with almost universal approval. Practical difficulties may stand in the way of its immediate establishment. When these have been removed, we believe no strong opposition will be met with from any whose opposition is likely to carry great weight.

The college element in the life of our city has now come to be recognised as an important one. Toronto may soon be appropriately called 'The City of Colleges.' Our educational institutions are ceasing to be looked upon as little worlds of their own, with no sympathy or interest in the doings of the *profanum vulgus*, and deserving no sympathy or interest in return. The educated public wish to know, and are finding out, all about the seats of learning established among them, whose influence they see continually on the increase. Our Press, too, shows signs of the leaning in this direction. The *Toronto Mail* is indefatigable in its attention to University and College matters; The *World* is not far behind it; and the *Globe* is about making a specialty of news of the same character. They all recognize the importance of University work to the country at large; particularly at the present time, when the whole Province is di-

rectly interested in the full equipment of its own University, and its establishment on a firm and sure basis, financially and otherwise.

The promoters of the Forum are to be congratulated on what must now be termed the permanent success of this undertaking. It is not a little creditable to them and to the intellectual activity of the undergraduates, that such a scheme has been successfully carried on entirely without aid or even lodging from the College authorities. So long as the College Council refuses to allow Canadian politics to be discussed in the Literary Society, there will always be a sufficient cause for the Forum's existence, and one which cannot fail to keep it popular and vigorous. The desire of its members to be thoroughly conversant with the great political questions of the day, and thus render themselves more fully equipped for a life other than that at College, is most commendable. No class of members is more needed in our legislatures than thoroughly educated men, if they should only secure by their presence and influence intelligent legislation on education matters. The reason is far to find why the Literary Society is allowed to discuss *ad lib.* the politics of countries other than their own, but are forbidden to ask after Canada's weal, or mention its political necessities. The undergraduates should be sent as colonists to France or some other country with whose political wants they can become familiar, or the College Council should commission them to find some Utopian political seclusion similar to University College. We might, however, at least expect consistency from such a body as the College Council, by excluding from the College Reading-Room Canadian newspapers, of which it is full, where the students are sure to find party politics in their worst form. We would respectfully suggest replacing them by '*Le Monde*,' '*The Peru Daily Telegraph*,' and '*The Salvation Army War Cry*.' It is a well-known fact that in such Societies at Oxford and Cambridge, some of the greatest English statesmen of modern times have early become familiar and thoroughly versed in the living questions of the day. We therefore think that any restraint that tends to handicap our graduates in their race for distinction is greatly to be deplored.

The Sectarian Colleges have at last found a common platform, which they seem to have taken to as a ground of defence. Principal Grant, with almost amusing inconsistency, writes and talks against a State grant to the Provincial University, with a plausible eloquence difficult to withstand, except to those a few hundred miles away, as we are. We remember Mr. Grant's eloquent speech at our Convocation dinner of 1882, and his masterly attack then upon the Ontario Government for the niggardly hand with which it gave its University what Mr. Crooks was on the same occasion pleased to call a 'magnificent endowment of sixty thousand dollars.' We now see him opposing the grant of that needed aid, from a denominational standpoint; when that position becomes untenable, abandoning it for the broad principle of the advantages of local Universities; then returning to the denominational platform when necessary in teaching his theological students the grounds of the faith, that is in them; and still positively averring, through the press, that it is not from sectarian reasons that he has taken up arms against a public spoliation. Victoria follows suit with a similar cry, though weaker. And now the Chancellor of Trinity records his veto against any grant from the public treasury 'to an already richly-endowed college,' to the disadvantage of 'other institutions of higher learning,'—Trinity, &c. Chancellor Allan is not the first who has tried to make capital out of the non-sectarianism (or godlessness) of Toronto University; his polite attack will have no more effect than many a ruder one before. Our graduates have taken a strong position, and a consistent one. The letters by some of them in the public Press cannot be answered. Among them, we would call attention to Mr. Biggar's communication in the *Mail* of Tuesday last, which, we take it, shows in all the points referred to, the weakness of Principal Grant's position, and the strength of our own.

## University News.

## ASSOCIATION FOOT BALL.

On Friday, Nov. 9th, the 'Varsity Association Foot Ball Team visited Cobourg to compete for a silver cup, open to teams belonging to Central Association. On Thursday Whitby played Cobourg, and Bowmanville Queen's College, the college teams in each instance being successful. By previous arrangement, 'Varsity was to play the winners in No. 2. Bowmanville and Queen's, on Friday, and the winners then to play the ties of Cobourg, the final match for the cup. Play was called between Queen's and 'Varsity at 12.30, play to continue one hour and in case neither team gained any advantage during the hour, to continue 30 minutes longer. 'Varsity won the toss and chose to kick with the wind. From the start off until half time, the game was a series of assaults on the Queen's goal. No goals were secured, however, owing to the bad condition of the grounds, and the skilful play of Queen's backs. During the second half time, Queen's now having the wind in her favor, the game was more evenly contested. At the end of the hour, a heavy rainstorm continued until 3.30, rendering further play impossible. Play was not called again until 4.15. The 'Varsities now settled down to real earnest work, and soon began to make it hot for their opponents of the East. A foul was claimed off Queen's near their goal, and Mustard taking advantage of it sent the ball through the goal. The 'Varsity boys claimed a foul on the ground that it had touched one of their men before going through. This was not allowed, however. The ball was again kicked off, and for a short time it travelled promiscuously up and down the field until the 'Varsities by a well combined effort sent the ball flying between the flags. It was found convenient to disallow this as Queen's had claimed a touch just before going through. Time was called in a few minutes, leaving the score 0 to 0. Further competition for the cup has been postponed indefinitely.

In connection with the Foot Ball there were Association Foot Races of one mile,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, and 100 yards. The prizes awarded were: for the mile a neat silver ink stand, carried off by Bowmanville; for the  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile a fine alarm clock won by McKendrick, of the 'Varsity team, and for the 100 yds. a silver cup, won by Pratt, also of the 'Varsity. The presentation of prizes in Alumni Hall, by Miss Nelles, brought the tournament to a close.

## THE COMPANY.

The annual rifle match, held on Saturday, Nov. 3rd, at the Garrison Common ranges, was a great success. There was a large attendance of members, and although the strong wind that was blowing all the day militated in no small degree against good scoring, yet as can be seen from the appended lists the shooting on the whole was a credit to the company.

The following is a complete list of the competitions, the prize winners, their scores and the value of the prizes won by each:—

**NURSERY MATCH.**—Open to members of the company who have never won a prize in any company, battalion, Provincial, or Dominion match. Ranges—200, 400, and 500 yards.—1. Pte. Hamilton, 39 points, \$6; 2. Bugler Sutherland, 35 points, \$5; 3. Col. Sergeant McEachern, 34 points, \$4; 4. Lieut. Acheson, 31 points, \$3. Pte. Bleakeley stood first in this match with a score of 53, but owing to a regulation preventing any man holding more than two prizes together with the challenge trophy, he was debarred.

**GENERAL MATCH.**—Open to all members of the company. Ranges, 200, 400, and 500 yards.—1. Corp. McEachern, 54 points, \$12; 2. Pte. Bleakeley, 53 points, \$11; 3. Sergt. May, 44 points, \$10; 4. Sergt. Mickle, 43 points, \$9; 5. Pte. Mustard, J. W., 40 points, \$8; 6. Pte. Hamilton, 39 points, \$7; 7. Pte. Stern, 38 points, \$6; 8. Pte. Crooks, 36 points, \$5.

**AGGREGATE MATCH.**—For the highest scores made in any five practices, together with the match.—1. Sergt. Mickle, 308 points, \$14; 2. Sergt. May, 297 points, \$12; 3. Pte. Bleakeley, 276 points, \$10.

**COMPANY CHALLENGE TROPHY.**—Presented by Major Cherriman, late professor of Mathematics in University College, to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Ranges, 200, 400, 500, and 600 yards.—Pte. Bleakeley, 67 points.

**RANGE PRIZES.**—200 yards, Pte. Cameron Don, 20 points; 400 yards, Corp. McEachern, 19 points; 500 yards, Pte. Mustard, J. W., 13 points.—Bleakeley and Hamilton, with scores respectively of 20 and 17, stood first at 500 yards, but owing to the regulation preventing them from holding more than two prizes, the next score takes it.

**EX-MEMBERS' MATCH.**—Ranges, 200, 400, and 500 yards:—Capt. Delamere, adjutant Q.O.R., late Sergeant in 'K,' 47 points.

**CONSOLATION PRIZE.**—For the best score not taking a prize in matches I., II., III., and V:—Corp. Cronyn, 31 points.

It is not as yet quite settled as to when these prizes will be present-

ed, but in all probability it will be early next month; full notice of the time and place will be given in a future issue.

Church parade on Sunday, and company drill next day, worked wonders regarding 'K's' marching and general deportment, so that on Thanksgiving day it did remarkably well notwithstanding that the rear rank was in front for nearly half the time, in fact, it was stated by unprejudiced observers that in the march past in column, 'K' was only beaten by one company. By means of a very considerate arrangement 'K' was allowed, on the march home, to turn up Simcoe-street and march direct to the University instead of accompanying the battalion to the drill shed; this was indeed a noteworthy change from last year, and all credit is due to those with whom it originated.

A new and excellent idea is to be put into practice this winter; a recruit class will be held every Wednesday afternoon between four and five; it is intended more especially for those who had not the time or opportunity to attend the drills before inspection; the older members of the Company should endeavor to get as many as possible to join this class, so that we may start next spring with a full company of well drilled men. On the same afternoons a class for those wishing to obtain sergeant's certificates will be held; one similar to this was conducted last year, and the members who attended it regularly can testify to its great value; there will also be a course of lectures delivered on arms, accoutrements, etc.

A team from the Q. O. R. played a game of football under the old Rugby rules last Saturday, with the Montreal Garrison Artillery. As nine of the fifteen men on the team belonged to 'K' Company, it can with justice claim a goodly share of the glory of the victory (one goal and two tries to nothing) which the battalion gained.

## MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

Moss Hall.—The German meeting of this Club was held on Tuesday, Nov. 13. Mr. Robinette in the chair.

The following gentlemen gave readings from German authors: Mr. Kent, Der Erl-Konig; Mr. Macpherson, Friedrich's Aufruf; and Mr. Hamilton, Enfant Perdu. They were well received, but a little more force and life would have added to the effect. Mr. Whetham's subject was The Hohenstaufens and Hohenzollerns. The essay was clear and interesting, and indicated great familiarity with both the German language and the early times of German literature. Mr. Chamberlain read an essay on Socialism, which was well received. A discussion, conducted in German, then followed, in which the following gentlemen took part: Messrs. Smith, Sykes, Robinette, Chamberlain, Needler, Shearer, and others. The discussion was necessarily fragmental and elliptical, but all the more interesting and amusing. Mr. Squair acted as critic. The meeting then adjourned.

## MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above society was held at Toronto University on Tuesday evening, the attendance being large.

The President, Prof. Galbraith, occupied the chair. After election of members, J. W. Reid, B.A., Mathematical Fellow, read an extensive and interesting paper on 'Permutations and Combinations.' Mr. Reid handled his subject in an able manner, and gave some good solutions of problems. W. J. Loudon, B. A., Demonstrator of Physics, followed with a highly interesting paper on 'Simple and Compound Tones,' and, assisted by Mr. Mulvey, gave several experimental illustrations.

Messrs. Bowerman and Martin were nominated as representatives of the 2nd year, and Mr. Duff, representative of the 1st year.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the discussion of the problem paper had to be postponed till next meeting.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

There was only a fair attendance at the meeting last night. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. A. D. Passmore gave an interesting account of the life of the Mohawk Indian, Joseph Brant.

None of the readers appointed for the senior division putting in an appearance, Mr. Macmechan opened on the affirmative side the debate—'Resolved, That Tennyson is a greater poet than Longfellow.' He took two of the greatest poems—the 'Idylls of the King' and 'Hiawatha'—of these poets, and comparing them as to choice and treatment, decided that Tennyson was the superior. He also very exhaustively examined Tennyson's various poems, showing what a great and powerful teacher of morals the poet was.

Mr. Bowes, the leader of the negative, said that Longfellow had sometimes mockingly been called the poet of the middle classes. Now, the only construction that could be put on this name was, that it showed him to be truly sympathetic. He also claimed for him greater simplicity



and naturalness than for his rival, and defended him from some of the charges made against him.

Mr. A. D. Passmore brought up the point of superiority in metre of the former poet.

Mr. Broad ably criticized his opponent's arguments, and supported those of his leader. He considered that if they proved that Longfellow was as great a poet as Tennyson, they would have fully gained their point.

Mr. Aylesworth, on being called upon, criticized very coolly the arguments of one side and the other alternately. Although on the whole in favor of the negative, he unnecessarily compared both poets to Burns and Byron, whom he said he considered to be much greater.

The leader of the affirmative then spoke for a few minutes, chiefly confining himself to showing that Tennyson was very far from being an artificial poet, but was, in fact, just as natural and simple in his poems as Longfellow.

The President, in summing up, stated that as from the arguments given he was unable himself to make a decision he would leave it to the meeting, which decided in favor of the affirmative, by a small majority.

In the junior division, Mr. Robinette presided. In the absence of Mr. Logan, Mr. Chisholm read 'The Educationer.' This gentleman would do better if he would put a little more force into his reading. He was followed by Mr. J. J. Elliot, who read a comic selection from 'The Widow Bedott,' which was very well received.

The debate was on the same subject as in the senior division. Mr. J. G. Holmes led on behalf of the affirmative. He was supported by Messrs. Edgar and Bradford. The negative was led by Mr. Keyles, followed by Messrs. MacMurchy and Scott. The Vice-President summed up in a very clear manner, giving some valuable hints. The decision being left to the meeting, was decided in the affirmative.

After the debate, the Secretary of the General Committee announced that they had chosen the following gentlemen to arrange about the holding of public lectures in Convocation Hall:—Prof. Ramsay Wright, Messrs. Cane, G. W. Holmes, McGillivray and Bowes.

The President announced that the Hon. Edward Blake had consented to take the chair at the next Public Debate. The elections for that occasion were then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—For essayist—Mr. W. H. Smith; reader—Mr. J. J. Elliott; debaters—Messrs. McLeod, J. McG. Young, Cane, and L. P. Duff.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the League held on Friday, Nov. 9th, the committee appointed to draft a constitution brought in its report, which was accepted. It is unnecessary to give all the details of the constitution, which has been posted in a conspicuous place by the secretary. Its leading features are these—there are two pledges—one of total abstinence, the other debarring members from treating, as well as from drinking in public places. In having a double pledge the League differs from Harvard, but after consideration it was thought better that there should be two pledges. The constitution otherwise is modelled upon that of the Literary Society. After the adoption of the constitution the selection of officers took place, with the following result:—President, A. C. Miles; Vice-President, H. J. Hamilton; Sec.-Treas., J. M. Baldwin. Representatives from the years—J. H. Bowes, J. C. Tolmie, A. H. Young, C. J. Hardie. These officers compose the Executive Committee, besides which there is a canvassing committee, which includes the Executive Committee with these additional—Messrs. May, Smith, McMechan, Preston, Macleod, Haviland, Cronyn, Needlar, Cameron, Kent, Mahood, Aikens and Fleury.

So far the League has met with sympathy and encouragement from graduates and undergraduates. The number of members is far larger than its promoters expected, and several prominent men, friends of the cause, among whom we may mention Hon. S. H. Blake, Rev. D. J. Macdonell, Dr. Aikens, etc., have kindly consented to speak upon the subject of Temperance at a public meeting, of which due notice will be given.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

##### THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

This series of meetings was opened on Sunday last, by a short prayer meeting held in Moss Hall, and conducted by the President of the College.

The meeting on Monday in connection with the Luther celebration was well attended. The addresses by Mr. Vandersmissen and Professors Roth and Kemmerer have been so fully reported already that we do not think it necessary to do so again, and would merely advert to one prominent thought in Professor Roth's address, namely, that students should not neglect any particular branch of study because it is distasteful, for how do they know but that thereby God is preparing them

for some great work in after life. In illustration of this he pointed out how Luther's study of poetry and music when at college fitted him for the composition of those grand hymns which have been the voice of Christian life ever since.

Though there was a falling off in the attendance on Tuesday's meeting, Dr. Sheraton's earnest address on 'Life from Christ,' was listened to by a very appreciative and attentive audience. The main thought throughout was that Christ is all in all to the Christian. He is the source of our life and that life does not consist in the doing of moral deeds or in reformation of character, but in living in Him. The Alpha and Omega of Christian culture is Christ; as we begin with Him so we must go on in Him, 'cleave unto the Lord with full purpose of heart.' Another thought that was made prominent was that in our surroundings, our daily studies, petty trials and unpleasant duties lie elements of our growth, as the colors and beauty of the flower lie in the dark and noisome mould from which it springs.

The half-hour meeting on Wednesday at five o'clock was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Castle. The attendance was much better than on the previous afternoon, and much interest was manifested. Dr. Castle spoke from Acts 8, 26-40, and his theme was 'Opportunity.' He used the gospel narrative of Phillip and the eunuch as an illustration of two great classes, Christians and those who, though thoughtful and serious, had not yet given themselves to Christ. He emphasized Phillip's prompt obedience as a lesson for us, and urged both classes to take advantage of their opportunities.

The regular weekly meeting of the Association was held on Thursday. Mr. G. W. Holmes addressed the meeting on the 'secret of success,' taking Joshua 1, 8, as the basis of his remarks. He spoke of the many books written on success in life and the different views entertained on this subject; these books usually fail from leaving a false ideal of success; the question then comes up, what is success in life? the answer is in the words of the text: 'This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth but thou shalt meditate . . . that thou mayest observe to do all that is written therein.'

Then in order to meditate we must have by heart the words of the law: meditating on these makes us perform what is written therein, for it is a metaphysical truth, thought tends to work itself out in action. Other reasons are that thinking on God's Word teaches us what true success is, and gives us great and high motives for living.

#### QUICQUID AGUNT.

When are the double windows going up in Residence?

The first instalment of the Scholarships, won last May, were paid last Thursday.

Several new lockers have been placed in the Gymnasium, all of which have been speedily taken up.

From all appearances there will be a large turn-out of 'Varsity students at the performances at the Grand next week.

Arrangements are being made for a Rugby match with Guelph Agricultural College, for next Saturday, weather permitting.

The match which had been arranged between our second fifteen and that of Upper Canada, for last Wednesday, was declared off.

The challenges from London and Queen's for a match to take place to-day could not be accepted on account of the lateness of the season.

Two tickets of invitation were issued to each member of the Ass. F. B. C., for the championship match to-day between the University and Knox College.

The moderate temperance pledge forms a very convenient excuse for the recipients of scholarships, when asked to 'come down town and treat the crowd.'

Several of the committee of the Literary and Scientific Society were entertained at dinner last night by Prof. R. Ramsay Wright, President of the Society.

Apropos of the arrival of the snow, we would wish to recall to the minds of our readers the project which was set on foot last year, of forming a tobogganing club in the University, and of erecting a slide up on the edge of the lawn. We think that if a few energetic persons were to take hold of this scheme it might be easily carried into effect.

#### College News.

##### OSGOODE LITERARY AND LEGAL SOCIETY.

Like other e-theory-al bodies whether of a greater or of a smaller magnitude, the Osgoode Legal and Literary Society continues to revolve on its *weakly* axis. But the first meridian line of its distinction

was crossed last Saturday evening. About eight o'clock the Vice-President took the chair, and seeing a number of the Freshmen in the room, ordered the time-honored goat to be brought forth, at which juncture your reporter entered and took his seat, amid a good round of applause. Suffice to say that he has since fully realized why at that particular moment he was so cheerfully welcomed. Some 25 or 30 answered the roll call, a healthy increase from the previous meeting. Under the order of business the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, for the last session, were adopted. Notice of motion was given to amend the constitution, and a committee appointed to investigate an alleged remarkable discovery that the law students who did not avail themselves of the privileges of the Society were shutting out the effulgent light of practice so necessary to healthy vegetation, and thereby will enter on their future legal career, an oratorical plant withered in propagation. An interesting report may be expected. The question as to the respective abilities of the Jurists of the 18th and 19th centuries was not discussed, as those who were set down for the question were absent. However, some maudlin sentimentalist resolved that women exerted a greater influence over society than men. The debate was very interesting, if the subject was somewhat prosy. In summing up, the V. P. said that he thought the question was well contested, but would have to give his decision in favor of the negative. It may have been from the fact that he is a married man, or it may be that some men can only see with an egotistical *Z*. The remarks of the critic, Mr. George Macdonald, were terse and brilliant, and there is not a doubt but that he is highly qualified to perform the duties of a critic in a society where there are less flagrant breaches of the simplest rules of debate, etiquette, and grammar, than were exhibited by various speakers of the evening. However, with the *fairly* efficient staff of officers, and the attendance, as at present, of many ardent admirers of the existing state of affairs, there is no reason why this society should not in time rise to a level peculiarly its own. To conclude, the meeting of Saturday evening was decidedly a success, in fact the best of the year, attributable no doubt to the awakening interest taken by the students in the Society's affairs; a success which will be still more enhanced if the critic will only be indefatigable in the application of the lash to a few of those incorrigibles whose *ardent spirits* will never permit them to spare the feelings of the Society. We trust to see the present animated feeling continued amongst our members, and the result will be, we feel safe to predict, larger meetings and a more prosperous society.

#### KNOX COLLEGE.

One of our 'irrepressibles' who seems to be convinced that in the parody of the poet,

'The heights by great men reached and kept,  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept  
Were prowling through the halls at night.'

received a firm reminder a few evenings ago that his greatness will never come as the result of nightly perambulations. He was made the recipient of a 'superb candy,' accompanied with an elaborate address and a gentle hint that it might be the means of amusing him for one evening, at least. Results: the halls *that night* reigning in silence and the mathematical powers of the whole body of irrepressibles, as they sat in solemn conclave, strained mightily in so dividing the magnificent donation that each should receive a share according to his respective labor in securing such a trophy.

The Public Debate of our Literary Society met last Friday evening with its usual success, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The General Committee has decided to make the next meeting one of exceptional interest, as it will be the fiftieth since the inception of the Society. The first President, Rev. R. M. Croll, of Simcoe, is expected to give an address.

Rev. Jno. Knox Wright, of London, recently ordained missionary to Trinidad, paid us a short visit this week and gave us a parting word. He numbers the third of the College's recent graduates who this year have devoted themselves to the foreign field, Rev. Jno. Jamieson to China, and Rev. Jos. Builder, B.A., to India, are the other two.

The Foot Ball Team is hopeful, but not confident in view of Saturday's match. They feel sure, however, that the struggle will not be marred with ungentlemanly bickerings, as they play the 'Varsity.

#### TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

A stranger passing Trinity Medical School last Saturday evening would have noticed the brilliant illumination of the building and have heard the happy voices of many students taking part in our College songs; should he have entered the lecture theatre, he would have been pleased and surprised at the large audience, and enthusiasm prevailing; should he have enquired what this all meant, he would

have been informed that it was the first public meeting of the Trinity Medical School Literary and Scientific Society, and there sitting in the chair with becoming grace he would have seen our worthy President, Dr. Sheard.

It was gratifying to see quite a number of the fair sex amongst us, and we hope that on future occasions many more will honor us with their presence.

The proceedings opened with a song from the students, "Litoria," exceedingly well rendered, and judging from the liberal applause which followed it, it gave pleasure to every one. Mr. McCullough then introduced Dr. Sheard, as President of the Society, who on rising, said, it was his first opportunity of meeting the students since the Constitution had been completed, and he was glad to do so, being convinced that students had hearts and feelings as other beings, and for this reason he was always willing to mix with and help them to his utmost.

Mr. J. F. Brown was then called on, and rendered 'Nelson's Song' in a masterly manner. Mr. Brown is possessed of a powerful bass voice, and his selection was a treat to the large and appreciative audience, as was evinced by the hearty *encore* which greeted him, in response to which he consented to sing the 'Medley,' which if possible was even more acceptable than his first piece, and kept the audience in roars of laughter. Dr. Sheard then gave his Inaugural Address, the subject being, 'The Advancement of Medical Science.' He compared the ancient practice of medicine, when people rushed to seek the aid of the god of health, and the modern, clearly illustrating the tremendous strides medical science has made and is still making. Where we had to compare the sensations of last week with this week to note the change in temperature, we now have the Temperature Chart. The Balance and Thermometer have been discovered and used at the bedside and in the laboratory. The oldest hospitals of Æsculapius compiled the data on which the modern hospitals and medicines have been founded. It took many years for men to find out the difference between measles and scarlet fever, and many more to distinguish between typhus and typhoid fever; but this is now accomplished. Over two thousand years have passed to bring medical science to what it is. Greece gave us Hippocrates, Rome gave us Galen, who first wrote on Anatomy; England gave us John Hunter. The speaker concluded by comparing the soldier and the scientist, both had hard battles to fight, the soldier with men, and the scientist with even a worse enemy,—public opinion and self denial.

A song by the students, 'The Faculty,' followed this, productive of a great deal of mirth, especially to those to whom it personally referred.

Dr. Graham, President of Toronto M. S. Literary Society, then addressed the meeting. After congratulating us on the establishment of our Society, he said he was glad to see such a good feeling existing between the students and the Faculties of both schools; he was sure that in a short time, if not already, Toronto would be one of the greatest medical centres on this Continent.

Dr. Burns, as representative of the Medical Council, said he thought it was very desirable that a building should be set apart for the students of both schools, for meetings of this kind, and the students could greatly help such a movement by encouraging societies like this.

Dr. O'Reilly, the students' old friend, said it was a great pleasure to him to state that a short time ago eminent men from England and the United States, when visiting our Hospital had stated that they thought our clinics were up to if not ahead of the clinics in the hospitals of their respective countries.

The meeting broke up after singing the National Anthem, many students seeing their fair friends home, much to the envy of other poor fellows who had to go home, 'all by their lone.'

That music has a great attraction for us all is evident by the fact that when opportunity offers, we always avail ourselves of it. On Tuesday we had an Italian harper and violinist in the lecture room, who discoursed 'sweet music' to us.

#### TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Enthusiasm weakly expresses the exuberance of feeling displayed by our students at the present time. It has been said that the best way to please a man, and more particularly an Englishman, is to hold out the prospect of a sumptuous dinner. This is well exemplified in the present state of things at the school. Our dinner is to-night, the 13th. Already the representatives of the Royal and McGill Colleges have arrived. They were met at the depot by a large concourse of fellow students, and received that hearty reception which medicals know how to extend.

The arrangements have all been most satisfactorily completed, and ere this appears in your Saturday edition what promises to be one of the most successful banquets in the history of this or any other medical college will be ranked among *the events* of the past.

While we are speaking of the dinner we cannot refrain from plac-

ing on record the courteous treatment which the students have received at the hands of Mrs. Adam Wright and Mrs. Cameron in taking upon themselves the responsibility of catering to the wants of our fellow-students from the sister institutions of Kingston and Montreal. This is not the first occasion on which the students have been the recipients of the bounty of the above mentioned ladies and there will always remain a feeling of kindly remembrance towards those ladies who have done so much to relieve the monotony of student life, and caused them to think that, though misrepresented and libelled as they are by some people, there are those who understand their feelings and know that everything medical is not bad.

Our foot-ball team played the Col. Inst., Brampton, Thanksgiving Day, with most gratifying success, notwithstanding the fact that three of our best men were unable to go. We would be glad to see a Rugby Club formed here. There is good material to form a first-class club.

We regret to learn of the death of a graduate of this institution, Dr. Rogers. His course through the college was marked by assiduity in matters pertaining to his work, and he left these halls carrying with him the respect of his fellows and professors. A letter of condolence has been sent to the bereaved family.

There is a subscription paper going the rounds, among those of the profession interested in this college, to raise funds for the extension of our library. It is a praiseworthy object, and we hope to see our bookshelves extended and filled with books till we shall have a library superior to any in Canada, and one that will compare favorably with any in the United States.

## General College Notes.

Madison University has now twenty-five professors.

Harvard has not won a game of football from Yale since 1875.

There are five papers published at Johns Hopkins University.—*Ex.*

One hundred and eighty students in the Freshman class at Ann Arbor.

Oberlin has established a chair in Political Economy and International Law.

The trustees of Cornell University have established a course in Electrical Engineering.

The University of Edinburgh is soon to celebrate the 300th anniversary of its establishment.

The young lady students of the Hallowell, Me., classical seminary, have formed a base-ball nine.

The faculty at Wellesly College will not permit the students to publish a paper.

The number of cadets at Alabama University is so great that an addition to the barracks has been built for them.

The students of the College of Technology have erected a new Y. M. C. A. building, with a complete gymnasium.

A Choctaw Indian, who graduates this year at Roanoke College, will give his graduating oration in his native tongue.

A celebration, commemorating the 300th anniversary of the University of Edinburgh, will soon be held. An expenditure of \$30,000 will be made on the medical school.

Harvard was founded in 1639, Yale in 1701, Columbia in 1739, Princeton in 1746, University of Pennsylvania in 1749, Brown in 1666, and Dartmouth in 1769.

Charles L. Colby has given a round \$1,000,000 to establish a new University in Wisconsin. It was his father, Gardner Colby, who endowed Colby College, at Waterville, Maine.

'Why,' asked Pat, one day, 'why was Balaam a first-class astronomer?' The other man gave it up, of course. 'Shure,' said Pat, 'twas because he had no trouble in finding an *ass to roid*.'

The post-graduate department of Yale College will take up this year a novel course of study, namely, that of railroads and their growth, shipping and international trade, stocks, and the effect of speculation on the money market.

Middlebury College has become co-educational during last year, and already a large number of ladies have entered. The students have given this change their hearty support. At the same college co-operation upon a small scale has been started.

President Seelye, of Amherst, says that a student should not pursue a scientific course until well-grounded in the classics. Professor Huxley is of the same opinion, and is giving his son a thorough classical education, preparatory to a course in the sciences.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, is to be assisted in his duties, as President, by Dr. J. O. Murray, who, as Dean of the Faculty, is to have charge of the order and discipline of the College. Dr. McCosh will continue as head of the College, as well as President of the School of Philosophy, where he will teach Psychology and the History of Philosophy.

## CAMPING IN MUSKOKA.

One morning in the early part of August last, there might have been seen at the Northern Station, Toronto, a number of eager youths, running hither and thither over the platform, pestering the baggagemen, abusing the hackmen and then gathering in knots round some admiring and sorrowful friends until the toot-toot of the iron-horse forced them to bid the last adieu and drove them helter-skelter into the coaches.

'Who are they?' 'Where are they going?' Well, to come to the point we confess that we are a camping-party destined for the lakes of Muskoka, and mean to cast all care aside for the next fortnight or three weeks. But such is our conceit that we flatter ourselves that we are a superior camping-party. At all events, we differ, in one point at least, from ordinary parties, in that we are composed entirely of University men. Our party numbers nine, and every grade of college life is represented. There is 'ye blooming freshman' who, open-mouthed, stares with amazement at the courage which his seniors show in divesting themselves of linen collars and other fetters of civilization. Then come three sophomores, who have but lately been weaned at the breast of Alma Mater and now are learning to what dignity they have fallen heirs. Crowning all, five grads. destined to be limbs of the law or disciples of Æsculapius add weight and muscle to the whole.

After a pleasant run to Gravenhurst, made interesting by the frantic efforts of a wayward senior to secure the approving smiles of a bright demoiselle, we took the steamer Wenonah, and after a delightful sail of two hours through scenery unrivalled in the picturesqueness of its primitive appearance, arrive at Port Carling, a village uninteresting in itself, but of much importance during the summer months, owing to its position between Lakes Rosseau and Muskoka. Here we disembark, see that our baggage is safe, and then proceed to look after the boats which we had ordered beforehand. Like other denizens of the primeval region, our boatman has somewhat vague notions of time, and after preaching him a homily on the duty of observing to-day as to-day, and not as to-morrow, we content ourselves with the only boat then at hand, (the rest having been let out for the day) and paddle ourselves and equipments across to the opposite shore of the Indian River and select a spot for encampment for the night. After pitching our tents, we employ ourselves variously. While some unpack stores, others collect underbrush and start a roaring fire, with the help of which we prepare our first meal.

But we are eager to get out upon the water. Leaving our plates and cups uncleared—at which, no doubt, our lady-friends will smile—we embark, armed with song books, a violin, which an Irish Orpheus wielded with much power, and a picelot, with which our talented freshman charmed the rocks around. Our attack is directed upon a large camping-party of ladies and gentlemen, down the river some half-a-mile. So successful were we in our manœuvres that, literally *αὐτοβοοει* (as Thucydides would say) we laid the whole camp prostrate at our feet. And now we hasten back to our tents and court the sweets of Morpheus. But alas!—'Infandum regina, jubes renovare dolorem.' We unfortunates had, owing to the lateness of the hour, been compelled to pitch our camp on the edge of a wood, the result being such as old campers can really anticipate. Even now, I hear the moans of the poor freshman, as the bloodthirsty mosquitoes again and again came to the attack. In vain, do we hope that presently, when we have each made some sacrifice to these ruthless demons, we will find peace. In vain. In the small hours of morning, we arise and attempt to console ourselves with the comforts of whist and euchre. Dawn at last brings us release. As soon as possible, we strike our tents, and having, in a few hours, procured our proper boats, set out in search of a more suitable camping ground.

The glories of that day we will not soon forget. A cloudless sky, above; the river around, a mirror of glass; the banks clothed with the beautiful verdure of a prolific vegetation, more beautiful still when reflected in the peaceful waters; all combined to make a scene which no artist's brush could ever reproduce. Out of the tortuous river we glide into the great lake beyond, and then crossing a broad sheet of water, make for islands in which we hope to find a clear spot for our camp. Nor were we disappointed. Before long we were encamped on the corner of an island of some thirty acres, with a smooth sandy beach, and other advantages. Our work was all but completed when we heard a shout from the water. Two of our party, with the intention of making a short tour, had taken out the smallest boat. From some unac-



countable reason the skiff overturned and its occupants were precipitated into the water. The ridiculous appearance of a short-sighted sophomore, whose hatless head was rising slowly from the water, his glasses still on his nose, and upon his face a look of utter unconcern, would at any other time have convulsed us with laughter, but we remembered that his companion, a worthy grad., who was floundering about in great distress, was ignorant of the swimming art. Both of them, however, were soon upon dry land, laughing themselves over the first upset.

But to narrate the events of each day, as recorded in our diaries, would take up a whole number of the 'VARSITY. Our programme of enjoyment was much the same on each day—varied, occasionally, by a few exciting incidents. Some ardent lovers of the line and rod would rise before dawn and, as a rule, bring back plenty of bass and pickerel for breakfast, though most of us, I confess, could not muster up enough courage for that. Shooting, swimming, rowing, fishing, novel-reading, such were the means of whiling away the time during the day, though occasionally we all left our camp to visit some noted spot, or to go on a voyage of discovery among the countless islands of the lake.

And what wonder is it, if, in those beautiful moonlight nights of August last, with not the faintest breeze to cause a ripple on the placid lake, with not a sound to disturb the stillness of the scene, save when a distant peal of merry laughter, from over the waters, made known the presence of the gentler sex,—what wonder if the most prosaic soul was stirred to music, and we launched our boats to serenade the fair ones. Nor let anyone despise our efforts. With our little orchestra and lusty voices, we were able to render college songs in a style which ought to have satisfied the most fastidious taste. We must have earned some reputation at any rate, for we were asked to join the choir on the following Sunday at the little church at the Port. It was on that day immediately after service, when all the tourists were at the landing place (for people row to church in Muskoka, not walk) that an irreverent graduate, perhaps desirous of affording some fund of amusement to the church-goers, kindly tipped up the boat which he was in, and fell clad as he was almost head first into the water. The sympathy of his lady friends brought him round again.

And now, after thus briefly hinting at the pleasures of a camping expedition in Muskoka, we would advise those who are in search of a few weeks' freedom from the restraints of civilized life, who are eager to find some place where they can forget their books and breathe the 'large air' again, and all for a trifling expense, to endeavor to form a camping-party for the islands of Muskoka. Easy of access, from almost every part of Ontario, with scenery unsurpassed in picturesqueness by any in Canada, with a pure, bracing atmosphere, with facilities for sport of every kind, Muskoka is destined to become the most popular pleasure resort in Canada—at least, so think nine University men, who were encamped last summer on islands in Lake Rosseau.

Ah! to burst all links of habit—there to wander far away,  
On from island unto island, at the gateways of the day.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

*Delivered by Prof. R. Ramsay Wright before the Literary Society.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—My first duty tonight is to thank the members of the University College Literary and Scientific Society for the opportunity they have afforded me of presiding at their meetings during the present session. I regard my election to this post as a very special compliment from the undergraduates, not only because the offer of the position is the highest compliment in their power, not only because in conferring it on me they have departed from the custom of selecting a graduate trained in this institution, but also because it appears to me to be an expression of good-will on the part of the students at large, the more marked in view of the fact that the nature of the subject which I teach brings me into direct contact with a comparatively small number of students. To these I am no doubt indebted for the favorable estimate which their fellow-students have formed of me, and which I shall endeavor to deserve by furthering as far as lies in my power, the welfare of this society. I have already been able to appreciate the valuable part which the weekly meetings of the Literary Society form in the educational work of this institution, and indeed I have been forced to regret that in my undergraduate days I did not take advantage of the many opportunities afforded by my own University in this direction. If I had in that way acquired the readiness in speech and debate which I observe is so common among the members of the Literary Society, I should have esteemed myself better fitted to occupy the presidential chair. Let me advise both the members of the Society, and those students who have not yet become members, to profit by my experience, and avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Society while they may.

On the occasions of the ordinary meetings of the Society our time

is so fully occupied that I shall rarely be able to address the members at any length, and I accordingly propose to turn somewhat selfishly the present to my own advantage, by discussing the position which the Science I represent now occupies in University Education, and also the directions in which we have to look to increase its usefulness.

The proposition that Biology ought to form a part of a liberal education has been defended within recent years by so many able educators that I shall not weary you with a repetition of the arguments that have been brought forward. Those of you who are anxious to learn what the scope of biological enquiry is, and its bearings on other branches of study, ought to read Herbert Spencer's suggestive essay on the Classification of the Sciences.

In the early days of the European Universities the Natural Sciences were taught as a part of Philosophy; we find, e.g., that Aristotle's works were used as text-books in the University of Paris in the 11th century, and I remember having seen an allegorical representation of the course of study in that University, in which the study of Biology had as honorable a place as is now accorded to it in University Education. Little advance, however, was made on Aristotle's science, and the original investigations of which his works were the outcome, gave place to speculations which soon brought science into disrepute. Its place was occupied in the English universities by increased attention to the Classics and Mathematics, and it is only within recent years that its revival has been encouraged by the University authorities. How the scientific spirit was repressed in England even as late as three centuries ago I may illustrate by reference to a certain Dr. Geynes, who had impugned the *infallibility* of Galen, and was obliged to sign a recantation of his views before re-admission to the College of Physicians. In spite of the want of encouragement from the universities, England can point to a long line of biological investigators from Harvey, through Ray and Grew to Darwin, most of whom approached their scientific studies through the only gateway that was then open—the profession of medicine. No doubt her position in the history of the development of the Sciences, would have been more conspicuous if the Universities had formed that conception of the 'Philosophical Faculty' which, till within recent years, was only realized in Germany. How complete the revolution of sentiment on this subject has been is indicated by the fact that now in the University of Cambridge, e.g., an intending graduate may confine himself in his final examination to *one of five separate branches of Biological study*. Changes of a similar character have been introduced in the other Universities, and the study of the Classics as a means of intellectual training is now depreciated by many educators, *en revanche*, as it were, for the over-prominent position which was once accorded to it.

At first sight the bearings of Biology on other branches of University Education may be obscure to many of you; but there are in reality few studies to which it does not bear some close relation. Philology, e.g., owes much to the physiological investigation of the functions of the vocal organs; and indeed the application to it of well-known biological doctrines by Schleicher, himself a biologist, marked a new era in the science. So Ethnology, and in part Archæology, to which our esteemed President has made so many valuable additions, are an outgrowth of Biological study in which the same methods of investigation are employed. Palæontology, which has taught us the history of the development of life on the earth, and has elucidated the geological changes which the earth has undergone, is a specialized branch of Biological enquiry. Biologists are now giving much attention to the facts of comparative Psychology, with the view of throwing light on our own mental processes, and even Political Economy is claimed by Comte and Spencer as belonging to the domain of Biology. *En parentheses*, I beg to disclaim any responsibility for instruction in this subject of our University Curriculum, and I would only refer those who wish to conduct their studies from this point of view, to examine Bagehot's *Physics and Politics* and Spencer's *Study of Sociology*.

In looking in the next place to Biological study as a preparation for after life, I need hardly say that the cultivation of the power of observation and instruction which the natural sciences are eminently calculated to secure, is valuable in any walk of life. There are, of course, certain occupations and professions in which the special value of Biology is now thoroughly recognised. In various manufactures, in everything connected with Forestry and Agriculture, Biological knowledge is of the greatest value, and the example set by Germany in the proper equipment, from a scientific aspect, of her Agricultural Colleges, is being followed by other countries, nowhere with greater success than in the United States. Our knowledge of the diseases of plants, of economic entomology, of certain aspects of stock-raising, have all been materially added to by the labors of Biologists attached to such institutions.

I need only make a passing reference to the admirable preparation which a University training in Biology offers to the physician: not only in the course of his studies are his labors in the steady pursuit of human anatomy and physiology lightened, but he has already learned the

methods of research and diagnosis necessary to his profession, and in his after experience he frequently meets with problems which his biological knowledge will help him to solve. The recent immense strides which have been made by Biologists and Physicians in the inquiries as to the causes and prevention of infectious diseases will render training in Biology a more essential preliminary than ever to Medical Education.

It is also most desirable that the theologian should be in a position to estimate the value of the truths which are now the irreclaimable property of science, and to detect the science falsely so-called of extremists on both sides of the discussions which are now-a-days so rife.

(To be concluded next week.)

## Our Wallet.

### A GRAVE-YARD IDYLL.

Towards the Northward, near to Rosedale  
Lies a city of the dead,  
Where the sighing breezes murmur  
In the branches overhead;  
Murmur'd softly as I rambled  
'Neath their pleasant, soothing shade,  
Thinking of those silent sleepers  
Who in death's cold arms are laid.  
For my friend had often told me,  
'When each blossom sweetly blooms  
Tis a goodly thing to wander,  
Meditating by the tombs.'  
Oft, he said, he loved to wander,  
Marking Death's destroying hand,  
And such walks had always drawn him  
Nearer to a Better Land.  
Thus, this pleasant morn I rambled  
Through that city of the dead,  
Where the sighing breezes murmur  
'Mongst the branches overhead.  
And I thought of yon fair country,  
On whose far-off golden shore  
Happy pilgrim forms aye wander,  
Free from travail evermore.  
Musing thus, the sound of footsteps  
Brought my fancies to an end,  
And, behold! I saw before me  
Him, mine own familiar friend:  
Yes, I saw that high-toned pilgrim,  
As I saw the witching head  
Of a strapping black-eyed nurse girl,  
In that city of the dead.  
But his thoughts were not of Heaven,  
Nor about the Better Land,  
For her lips were glued to 'his'n,'  
And his arm her waist enspanned.  
'Hum!' 'ahem!' I softly tittered,  
And I smiled to see his haste—  
And to see that look unconscious,  
As he dropped his dear one's waist.  
Ah! they looked two sickly pilgrims,  
And methinks I see them still,  
As they gather'd up their dry goods,  
As they 'legg'd' it down the hill.

—H. K. C.

\* \* \*

Undergraduates who have engagements for next Sunday evening to accompany young ladies to church, are reminded that it will be necessary to pass a given point 17', 34" earlier than formerly, as the Standard Time comes into operation at noon on that day. It is equally important, however, to remember that for the sake of old times they may leave the family residence after church at 17', 34" later than the apparent time on the parlor clock, which the thoughtful small brother will doubtless set on the new method.

### CORRIGENDA.

In 'Our Wallet' some printer's perversions afford our poet opportunity for profanity. He says:—

'Vex not thou the poet's mind  
With thy shallow wit:  
Mend not thou the poet's verse,  
Though thou cans't not fathom it.'

Nov. 3, page 57, Ode XVI., § II., line 6, should be—  
'Naught so the human heart,' etc.

Oct. 20, page 34, Ode IX., § I, line 5--  
'With slower flow.'

Oct. 27, page 46, Ode XI., § IV., line 1--  
'Be wise: quaff,' etc.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

DEAR SIR,—The letter of Mr. A. D. P., in your last issue, has at least called forth a few remarks from association players. Theoretically it is by no means impossible to play during the winter, but the players are yet to be found who will encounter the discomforts of a January day, when 'the wind blows cauld frae east to west,' to plow after the ball through snow drifts.

The few who at present do the work for the club might, without it adding much to their labors, see that 'the beautifully level field' is obtained for Mr. A. D. P. and his friends, and the sawdust sprinkling might be left to the President lest his office should be a sinecure. And all would go 'merry as a marriage-bell.'

Yours very truly,

ASSOCIATION.

### THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

To the Editor of the 'VARSITY.

DEAR SIR—I am greatly pleased to hear that a movement is now on foot for the establishment of a University Club. Such a proposal commends itself to all graduates who retain some interest in their Alma Mater, but more especially must it appeal strongly to that 'sacred few' who, during late years, have struggled to infuse some vitality into that moribund body, University Convocation, and have shewn to the world by their energy and activity that some vital spark still glows in the graduate body. I am satisfied that no difficulty will be met if the Club is established on a sufficiently broad and liberal basis. The doors should be thrown open to graduates of all Universities. Arts, Science, Medicine and Theology should be all represented on its membership roll. At the same time it should be distinctly a University Club, and a University degree should be a *sine qua non* to membership. If this cardinal feature is present it will give a tone to the institution, and a weight and influence to its opinions, which can scarcely be over-estimated.

There is no good reason why the Club should not in time prove the central point from which would emanate most of the rays of University life and activity.

In time we may hope to see as an outcome of this movement the establishment of a University Magazine, one that will represent the intellectual life of the Province. From a much smaller beginning, and under more inauspicious circumstances at the beginning of this century, arose an Edinburgh Review, which before many years moulded the opinions of a British people and influenced the destinies of a world.

If this seems fanciful and visionary, the scheme nevertheless has a very practical aspect. To the graduates residing in Toronto it will prove a convenient place to while away a leisure hour. To the county members it will be a rendezvous where kindred spirits are sure to be met, and where early friendship can be renewed and early scenes recalled.

More than this, meetings of Convocation can be held at the Club and a quorum of graduates always found. It should, and no doubt would, be the place of meeting of the Executive Committee of Convocation, and in time would come to be the recognized centre of University influence. I would advise that a circular should be addressed through the medium of the 'VARSITY' to all graduates of the University setting out the objects to be attained and means proposed for their accomplishment; the amount required to start the project, and the proposed method of expending it. A slip might be enclosed requesting the party addressed to fill in the amount he would feel disposed to contribute in case the idea can be carried into execution. In addition to this those throughout the Province who are interested in the scheme no doubt would take upon themselves to solicit subscriptions from graduates less deeply concerned in the matter. In this county we have quite a number of graduates, and as I propose sounding some of the more influential among them on this subject, I hope to let you know shortly what can be expected from

MIDDLEBURY.

THE first regular meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COVOCATION will be held in Moss Hall, on the 6th of DECEMBER NEXT, at 7.30 p.m. Delegates from County Associations are particularly requested to attend.

By order, W. F. W. CREELMAN, Secretary.

NOTICES.

Several copies of the issue of February 5th, 1881, are in demand. Any person having copies of this date to dispose of will find ready sale by communicating with MR. G. F. CANE, Business Manager, University College.

The 'VARSITY is published in the University of Toronto every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May, inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$2.00, payable before the end of January, and may be forwarded to THE TREASURER, J. F. EDGAR, University College, to whom applications respecting Advertisements should likewise be made.

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All communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto, and must be in on Thursday of each week.

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

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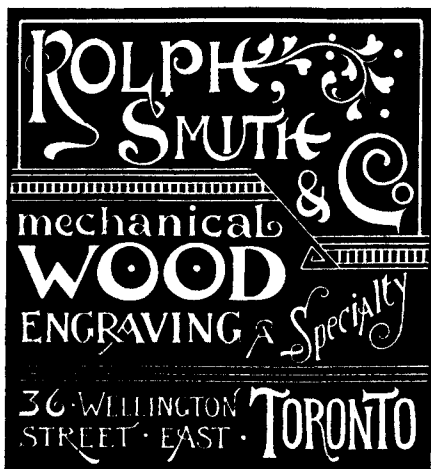
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