# THE VARSITY

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#### S'IL AVAIT SU

#### (From the French of Madame Valmore.)

If he had known the soul he has wounded, If he had seen yon tears of the heart!

If he had known my heart's voice was silent In loving too well, ah! not now apart

Estranged would we walk, my glad life days over. He surely had yielded to Love's gentle art,

And cherished the hope, he deceived in all cunning, If he had known !

If he had known what depths of true feeling A glowing child-soul, awakened above, Deep buries; his soul knew not mine in its passion;

As he inspired it, he might have known Love My eyelids, low drooping, concealed all my longing;

Ah! sweet sweeping lashes, read he that Love strove With your pride? A secret all worth his divining,

If he had known !

If I had known how I into bondage

Was sold, when I looked into tenderest eyes,

As free as the air, the soft breeze of summer;

My days I'd have borne under other fair skies.

Alas! now too late to live my life over.

A sweet hope deceived, a prayer, then one dies. Will he say in pity, my life sorrow guessing:

"If I had known!"

GRETA.

#### "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."

Toronto theatre-goers had an opportunity last week of witnessing the acting of Mr. Mansfield in his dual role of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The play is an adaptation of the well-known book of Mr. Robert Stephenson, with a love after play is an adaptation of the stephenson of the step love affair, some stage business, and a considerable amount of hast. That Mr. of hackneyed, if not bad sentiment thrown in. Mansfield is an actor of unusual power is too well known to react the blanched. That Mr. to require comment, but to judge at least from the blanched, uneasy and horror-struck faces around one at the close of the next the performance, it seemed that he had chosen an uncanny subject subject. The book has been very generally read. To many the mere tale, an exciting one and so attractively told, has been very generally read. bour's enjoyment, but by told, has been the source of an hour's enjoyment, but by the majority of readers the moral underlying it has been as old as man. He shall not yield to his baser nature with than the act—it weakens the better side of man as well, until, to carry the touch to a fearful conclusion, the evil until, to carry the truth to a fearful conclusion, the evil nature completely dominates the good dies. That is hature completely dominates the good dies. what the book suggests—we knew it before, but not with the same appreciation. It is an old text, but an eloquent and Hyde is an allegory. The truth is exaggerated to in-angel and Hyde are both in us, but we know also that they combine and produce a state of consciousness dictated they combine and produce a state of consciousness dictated entirely by point the other, just as a black entirely by neither the one nor the other, just as a black and a white produce a gray. As long as a man is capable of doing one good act, Hyde is not master of him—there

is a potential Hyde only. Such a subject, treated in the delicate manner of Stephenson, is well enough and healthy, but to be turned into a sort of melo drama—to have the sacred relationship of lovers analyzed by dividing what is pure in man from that which is impure, and casting the latter loose in a separate body, is a contemplation too horrible for most people. It is an appeal directly to the senses. The spell takes one by force; criticism is out of the question; we forget the allegory and the exaggera. tion in the hideous reality before us. A vague dread, quickened by the surroundings, that we, the best of us, are Hydes, and the mask of Dr. Jekyll is worn only for expedience, creeps into the heart and sickens it. This may be weakness, but it must be very unhealthy, and we are not all strong. One scene-an added one-is, for both hideousness of suggestion and of reality, the most remarkable. Dr. Jekyll is parting lovingly from the girl to whom he is engaged to be married. She accompanies him a few yards in the garden. She returns to the drawing-room and plays at the piano, lost, no doubt, in a love reverie. A moment afterwards Hyde enters, and snatches at her with the brutality of the vilest libertine. To appreciate the full significance of this is no part of an education; to believe it would be to lose the sacredness of life. To suggest it is an evil thing. The play is full of ghastliness. Hyde's apartment covered with pictures and objects, the delight of an absolutely bad man, to say nothing of his own figure and countenance; the agonized shudderings of Jis own ngure and countenance; the agonized shudderings of Jekyll in the last scene, and the cry of a lost soul; the final trans-formation, hurried apparently by the thought and approach of the pure girl he loves; his death as Hyde—all these make up an experience of three hours, one feels he would he death as the set marged threads. This has been would gladly have not passed through. This is his last word. He does not attempt to ask why, but merely mutters: It is a bad, unwholesome excitement. He would say to a friend, "Read the book, but never see that play." G. F. B.

Toronto.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS

#### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

My first duty is to thank the members of the Literary and Scientific Society for the high honour they have conferred upon me in electing me their President for this year, and thus placing me in a position to preside over their meetings, and to take such a part in all their proceedings as my interest in their welfare can dictate. What the extent of that interest is, I will endeavor to illustrate by the remarks which I have to make about the past of the society, the valuable work which it has accomplished, the causes of its undoubted decline, in some respects, during the past few years, and the plans which might be suggested to bring about an assured continuance of activity and an increased vitality in the future.

I cannot but remember, at this time, the pride which I felt when, six years ago, I was elected Vice-President of this society. While I then felt that the honour given me was the highest which my fellow-students could bestow, I felt also that, if ever I should, as a graduate, be called upon,-as I had then little hope,-to preside over the Society's meetings in a higher capacity, the position in which I should be placed would be one at the same time of the highest privilege and the highest responsibility. But.

It has of late become so general a custom, in the delivery of inaugural addresses of all kinds, to carefully avoid even the most remote allusion to the occasions upon which the addresses are delivered, or to the circumstances which make them a necessity, that perhaps I ought to apolo-gize for presuming to speak of some things which might be of possible interest to us at this time. My bad taste in so doing may possibly be condoned if there is anything of value in what I may say.

I cannot better preface the remarks that I have to make than by expressing the conviction that the fact that the four years of an undergraduate's course may be either the most valuable or the most worthless of his life, is due to his knowledge or ignorance of the very object of his presence here, and to his appreciation or neglect of the many advantages which he possesses in connection with a good University and College such as ours. Between the slavery of the school and the dull routine of life there are what Max Müller calls "a few years of freedom." Those years of freedom may be used for good or evil. He who uses Those years them for good, develops that individuality which every mind possesses, and lays the foundation of a useful and successful life. He who uses them for evil, reaps where he sows, and is liable to be found in after years cursing an institution which he never faithfully served, and attributing to his University that failure which is the result of his own folly alone. When we see men about us, as we often do, bitterly affirming that their years at University were wasted time, we almost invariably find them to be men of whom it can be safely said that those years would have been waste time anywhere and under any circumstances. And when we see men thankful that University privileges were theirs, we find men who recognized the value of those privileges while they existed, and took advantage of them when it was in their power to do so.

These advantages I need scarcely enumerate. I need not speak at length of the value of a University training, in almost any line of study, as a means of developing the best qualities of the mind, and preparing for the active duties of life; nor need I here remind you of the great advantages which we have in our own University, and of the still greater we might have if only the people of this province, and their political representatives, could be awakened and educated to a just appreciation of the work that is being done here, and to some definite knowledge as to what is required to make an increasingly-successful continuance of that work possible. It would be of interest, I believe, to dwell at greater length upon the possibilities which lie before our University, in purely academic work, if it is given the necessary means to satisfactorily carry on the work entrusted to it by the country. And it would be interesting, also, to show how satisfactorily that work is now done, so far as the means at its disposal will allow, and that those to whom the use of those means is intrusted are working faithfully and well on behalf of those whose interests must dictate,-the undergraduate body of the University. But I wish now more particularly to emphasize those elements of undergraduate life which undergraduates themselves must labour to maintain and develop, but without which undergraduate life is not complete. There is education outside the class room, outside the curriculum. Social life at college is a world of its own. A life in a college residence, or a due attention to the duties and privileges of such a society as this Literary Society of ours, may be worth the best course on any curriculum. Nor is an enthusiastic devotion to, or pre-eminence in, those manly sports and exercises which youth and health render enjoyable, at all incompatible with scholastic success or general usefulness. Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano; and a healthy physical tone is the truest condition of mental acquirement and mental growth.

I know that there are those,—and we are not free from them here,-who think a college life but a continuation of school-life, and who imagine that a University can be suc cessfully conducted on a system of extended and enlarged kintergarten management; and who look upon the acquisition of book-lore, and success at periodical written examina-tions as the be-all and the erd-all of a University existence. With such views most of us, I think, have little sympathy and we can congratulate ourselves that these men are still decidedly in a minority, and likely to remain so.

There was a time in the history of our own University, -and it is not far distant, - when almost the only institution outside the regular college work, in which undergraduates took a general interest, was the Literary and Scientific Society. I myself can remember when there was scarcely a college man who did not look upon attendance at the Society's meetings as a privilege, take part in its work to the best of his ability, and look upon its honours as well worth the winning, and its training as one of the most valuable elements in his collegiate course. Men strove in the debates as if the Homeric motto, diev dpioreveiv rat-voreipoxov èµµevai d $\lambda$ how was ever before them. Does this state of opinion aviet to the state of state of opinion exist to so great an extent to day? If not, and I believe it does not, what is the cause of the decline in the interest in our proceedings? There is no doubt that it is largely, if not almost entirely, due to the growth, during the past few years, of multiplied Societies connected in their aims and many solutions. in their aims and proceedings rather with particular courses of study than with those general interests which are bound up with the social and literary life of undergraduates as a whole.

Men are still, and always will be, closely wedded to those subjects with which their class-list success is most intimately connected; and the more time and attention one gives up to an exclusive Society, the less he has to the devote or is willing to the devote, or is willing to devote, to one more general. The choice of course must be must be an in the second choice, of course, must be made by each individual for himself. But I cannot but think that those who give to these particular Societies time which is taken away from the general Literary Society of which they are all mem-bers, make a choice which is unwise in the area and bers, make a choice which is unwise in the extreme, and which they will not fail at which they will not fail at some time to deeply regret. And I cannot but think indefend cannot but think, judging from personal experience, and from the expressed opinions of scores of our best graduates, who now occupy borourchile and that who now occupy honourable positions in the country, that there is no institution there is no institution in connection with our College or University which is and it is a set of the set of th University which is capable of affording a more valuable training for the active has training for the active business of life than the Literary Society of which we now meet as members. It affords a training which can be no when training which can be no where else obtained; a training which L believe most of which, I believe, most of us only appreciate long after it is past; a training, the benefit of which is seen in the array of public men who lowed which is seen in the which of public men who largely owe the brilliancy to which they have attained in the they have attained in the arts which we attempt to culti-vate, to the first large vate, to the first lessons which they derived from the debating floor of our Section the derived from the debating floor of our Society. This Society is now in the thirty fourth and of the thirty fourth year of its existence; and it is only necessary to look at the list of to look at the list of graduates who have filled the chair to which you have all a to which you have called me this year, to see the class of men who have taken a dame this year, to see the class nromen who have taken a deep interest in the Society's pro-ceedings, benefited by its privileges, and thought themselves honoured by being asked to be the society. honoured by being asked to occupy its presidency. and this short list, of which I are a list in the list. this short list, of which I am glad to be thought last and least, I find the name of the glad to be thought last our least, I find the name of the late Hon. Adam Crooks as our first President in 185 first President, in 1854, a name which will long live in the political and educational appels of political and educational annals of our country; I find by name of a man whose legal eminence is only equalled by the attachment and enthusiasm which he has always shown in the welfare of his University of in the welfare of his University, the present Chancellor of Ontario; and I find the nearest, the present Chancellor of Ontario; and I find the names of five of the best-known educators of our University, the present Chancello, and I find the names of five of the best-known I know educators of our University, including one whom I know both undergraduates and graduate both undergraduates and graduates are glad to have recent-ly seen elevated to the choir of The interview of the newly ly seen elevated to the chair of Mathematics in the newly constituted University of Toronto. But apart from our roll of presidents. I find a long list of of presidents, I find a long list of names, as familiar to their country as to their University of the state witness country as to their University, of those who bear witness to the good which this Society has done them, and to the extent of its influence upon the success to which they have attained. What is, of course, most valuable in the proceedings of

this society which have given this so valued training, is that friendly rivalry which our debates afford. I cannot but feel that our debates too often receive less attention, in proportion to their importance, than anything else to which the undergraduate turns his mind. Too often the timid freshman is driven in his humility (if the seniors will allow allow me to call it by that name), to obliterate altogether his name from our posted programmes, and thereby, in all probability, provokes the existing committee into a dignified ignoring of his deep, but shrinking, genius for ever after; and too often the polymathic senior trusts to an inspiration that never comes, and takes the floor of our society with a confidence which nothing but an expectation of an instantaneous gift of many tongues can inspire, only to find that in one poor tongue he cannot find a word to express the d the deep thoughts which he knows he has within him. Let it not be forgotten that, while that reading which makes a full man can be elsewhere obtained, and while the correct man can be in no small degree developed in the essay-Writing department which we encourage, though not sufficiently, yet the ready man, whom Bacon places at the summit of his climax, and whom we want in active life, can only be prediced by that provide of public speaking to only be produced by that practice of public speaking to which we mainly devote our energies in this Society. And let not the let not the members of the society forget that their motto, "Omnium regina rerum oratio," ought to be a continual re-minder to the indication always governed the world, minder to them that eloquence always governed the world, and the Demosthenes and that its power is as great to-day as when Demosthenes and Cicero, by the silvery voice of oratory, swayed at their will the masses of Athens and of Rome.

But, turning from the recognized advantages which membership in our society affords, it behooves us to examine if there are not wants the supplying of which is necessary to  $\frac{1}{2}$ to the attaining of that measure of success which the Society deserves, I have spoken of our debates; let me add a word with regard to them. It is but a word of pro-test against the scope of our discustest against that restriction upon the scope of our discus-sions at once absurd sions which I cannot but characterize as at once absurd and unjust. I believe it to be little short of an insult to the intelligence and fair-mindedness of undergraduates to lay down down a prohibition against the discussion among themselves of subjects of a political or quasi-political tendency, or of any tendency whatever. If any harm could come from the removal of that prohibition. I am sure that it from the removal of that prohibition, I am sure that it would be less than is now done by the very existence of the removal of this bar to cur freedom, we would, in the the removal of this bar to our freedom, we would, in the field of this bar to our freedom, we would be of objects field of politics, have opened up to us a range of objects such as the discuss and understand, if such as we ought to be able to discuss and understand, if We are the ought to be able to discuss and understand, if we are to be useful, intelligent citizens of our country. On the nulti the public questions of the day, University men should assist in the questions of the day, University men should be public opinion. Assist in leading, not submit to being led by, public opinion. We read the spirit of the time when the spirit of We read in Tacitus that at the time when the spirit of the school patriotism had ceased to breathe at Rome, the school patriotism had ceased to be been the the schools of the Rhetoricians, which had once been the most value of the Rhetoricians which had so far demost valuable training of the Roman youth, had so far de-generated generated as to be ridiculous on account of the character of their teaching. The prime cause of this degeneracy was the channel of the cubicets of debate. "For," the change in the nature of the subjects of debate. "For," says Training and the nature of the subjects of debate. says Tacitus, "subjects remote from all reality are actu-ally used for and such subjects, ally used for declamation; . . . and such subjects, but never, or very rarely, those of public importance, are dwelt upon in lofty language." We are blessed with no chool: of thetoric ours we must make for ourselves. school; of rhetoric ours we must make for ourselves. Ought was not in the free in our efforts to make it of Ought we not, then, to be free in our efforts to make it of with its material." Let us be at liberty to use our own material, and our place would burn the brighter. If material, and our elequence would burn the brighter. If we had freeder of theirs in our subjects, that freedom We had freedom of choice in our subjects, that freedom Would not be abused. Those who rule us in this respect would act fairly and reasonably if they could come to look upon our restrict a rational deupon our wishes in this direction rather as a rational dehand than as a sort of standing annual joke directed against themselves.

But themselves. bors under one want greater than all which this society immediately labors under, which we ought to endeavor immediately to satisfy to satisfy, and with a brief reference to which-much briefer than it deserves—I will cease wearying you now. I shall have done some good if I can impress upon you the absolute the absolute necessity of procuring, with as little delay as possible, a building for this society which will be appropri-

ate to our importance as an institution, and to our present membership. I believe the time has now come when such a consummation is possible. We have heard much of late of the establishment of an undergraduate social club, of the procuring of a gymnasium which will not be a disgrace to our College, and of an extended provision for the demands of social life among our hundreds of students. Why should not these objects be combined ? And why should not the union of forces, which would thereby be obtained, be organized by this society, and made to work in the direction of providing a building which would answer all the needs to which I have referred, and which would at the same time give to this society all the accommodation it requires? Some steps have been taken towards the accomplishment of this end. To achieve success, there are necessary the combined energy and enthusiasm of the members of this society; but I think that is all that is necessary to its achievement. If the Senate of the University give us, as they have been asked to do, a suitable site, I believe the necessary funds can be found. The undergraduates must do much, but they will not be without assistance. The graduates of this University, and the past members of this Society, have not forgotten what they owe to both; and they can be trusted to do what is in their power to further a scheme which will recommend itself to them as heartily as if they were the undergraduate members benefiting by the improvements to be made. The suggestions involved in these remarks will be worked out by your committee more fully during the next few weeks; and on their behalf I ask your fullest co operation in making this worthy scheme a success. If we can during the present year set on foot a scheme whereby something in this direction can be accomplished, our year will have been a useful one. And if, at the end of my own term of office, I can see this work in active progress, I shall look back upon my presidency with the proud thought that it was mine in a year marking the beginning of a new era of this Society's usefulness.

But while I look thus hopefully to the future, I cannot ignore the present, in which lies my duty to you. I hope it is not superfluous or impertinent in me to ask the members of this society to take a more active interest in its proceedings even than they have done in the past; to ask them to bear in mind that their membership involves duties no less than privileges; to remind them individually that the society does not exist as an abstract entity apart from themselves; and to warn them that, as "the mill will never grind with the water that is past," so the opportunities which they now have, once neglected, can never be recalled.

#### Sapere aude, Incipe. Vivendi recte qui prorogat horam, Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis : at ille Labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

If the spirit which it may be inferred I desire to see among us, could this year be aroused and maintained, our members can confer mutual benefits upon one another to an incalculable degree. From the experience which we have alreray had, I believe that that spirit will be shown, and that those benefits will be enjoyed.

W. F. W. CREELMAN.

#### ASPIRATION.

Sayest thou thine heart aspires to something grand,

A glory past the thought of fellow men?

Yearns for divine ideal which nor pen

Can picture, nor thy soul quite understand ? Dost thou then agonize to stretch the hand,

And reach that peerless glory, and again,

Like as a little child of simple ken, Lay all thy powers down for her command ?

The world is not a friend to such as thou : For demon disappointment lurks anear To fright thy dream and void thy purpose high. To meaner ends must thine ambition bow ; Not reconciled ? 'Iis left, with bitter tear Or mocking laugh, to curse the Fates and die.

J. J. FERGUSON.

#### THE VARSITY.

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

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Contributions when not accepted will be returned if accompanied with a stamp for that purpose.

#### A BEQUEST TO CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES.

A testamentary disposition of the fortune of an old Canadian Scot has just been made, in which The University of Toronto has some prospective interest; and we are glad to be able to announce it to the readers of THE VARSITY.

Robert Bruce, market gardener, a hard-working, industrious old Scotsman, who carried on his garden operations on the St. Foy Road at Quebec, died a few weeks since at the age of ninety, leaving a fortune of \$120,000. His three daughters, all above middle age, have no children ; only one of them, indeed, is married. To them he leaves the interest of his money during their lives ; but on their death, without issue, the fund is to be vested in a trust consisting of the Principals, or Presidents, ex officio, of Morin College, Quebec; Dalhousie College, Halifax; Bishop's College, Lennoxvilie; McGill University, Montreal; Queen's University, Kingston; Toronto University, and Manitoba College, Manitoba, to establish bursaries and scholarships, of the annual value respectively of \$25 and \$100 each, to be called "The Robert Bruce Bursaries and Scholarships." The holders must be matriculated students of one or other of the Universities named, actually pursuing a regular course of study in Arts or Science. The scholarships are to be divided into two classes, one for candidates at matriculation, and the other for third year's men. Some discretion is left to the trustees as to the arrangement of the details.

The fruits of this bequest will not be realized by the Universities for some time to come ; but it is pleasant to see that wealthy men in Canada are beginning to follow the example of those in the United States, and recognizing the needs of our Universities and Colleges.

#### THE SONG BOOK.

In the late history of our university there have been some epochmarking periods representative of worthy ambition and meritorious achievement. Among the most prominent of these may be mentioned the year 1880, when THE VARSITY was established; 1882, when Antigone was produced; 1885, when the Varsity Book of Prose and Poetry was published ; and the present year of grace, 1887, notable for the appearance of two year books-Fasti and University Year Book, and last but by no means least, the University of Toronto Song Book.

These enterprises, set on foot, carried out, and supported, it is true, by but a comparative few of the whole body of students, have shown that even in what some are prone to call "these degenerate days" there is a spark of esprit left, and that we have amongst us some genuine college spirit, some real and disinterested ambition.

We have received from the publishers, Messsrs. I. Suckling & Sons, of this city, the prospectus and advance sheets of the new Song Book. This being an undertaking of more than usual magnitude and importance we shall devote a little space to an account of its origin, development, and successful completion.

In January last a meeting was held under the auspices of the Glee Club. It was then and there decided that it was expedient to publish a song book; a committee was appointed to take the

thing in hand and carry out the wishes of the meeting in the matter. An active canvass was at once commenced and a large number of subscribers' names obtained, the proposal meeting with very general acceptance.

Work on the proposed book was left somewhat in abeyance until after the "sturm and drang" of examinations was overpast. Immediately afterwards, that is, after the examinations in May, the committee got down to work, and collected material in abundance, pressing everyone into the service who had musical or literary ability, or who showed an interest in the undertaking. The committee toiled long and patiently during the spring and summer, and passed under review over three thousand songs, collected from every imaginable source. The result of the joint labours of the committee and the publisher is now about to be given to the world in the shape of a handsomely bound volume of 173 pages of music, containing 143 songs and choruses.

The object which the compilers of the Song Book had in view and which we congratulate them upon having most successfully accomplished, was to furnish students and the public generally with a book which would meet the special requirements of the former, and at the same time be an acceptable addition to the repertoire of the drawing-room or the camp-fire. With a view of bringing all songs within the compass of ordinary male voices, each song was carefully examined, and where necessary, transposed into a lower key. This is of itself a most important matter, and will be, we are convinced, a great factor in the success of the book. In the next place every song was critically gone over by the Musical Editor, Mr. Theodore Martens, whose work through out has been most satisfactory to the committee. He has arranged several songs as quartettes for male voices and has reharmonized a majority of the choruses. Original compositions and new settings of old favourites have been furnished by Mr. Arthur E. Fisher and Mr. J. D. Kertison, of this city. The former has set Mr. W. W. Campbell's poem, "Old Voices," originally published in THE VARSITY, to music, and Mr. Kerrison is represented by the original nal quartette, "Stars of the Summer Night," never before published. There are also other musical compositions by Mr. F. H. Torrington and others which h and others, which have never appeared in any collection of songs before.

Original versions of many old favourites have been contributed by members of the committee and their friends—notably "Litoria, "Vive la Compagnie," "Sailing, Sailing, Sailing," etc. New songs have been written by President Wilson, Dr. Ellis, Rev. Professor Campbell F F Source and Wilson, Dr. Ellis, Rev. Professor Campbell, F. E. Seymour, W. W. Campbell, and many others Translations of French and V. Translations of French and German national, folk, and student songs are appended to it. songs are appended to the originals. These are among the most important special for the originals. important special features of the book, though, if space permitted, we might mantice we might mention many more. The publisher has also secured the right to re-print course the right to re-print several standard compositions, which will add materially to the success of the materially to the success of the book in the drawing-rooms of this city and province city and province.

It only remains to be said that the publisher has done his part of the contract in the most satisfact. the contract in the most satisfactory manner, and has produced a book which, for good printing book which, for good printing, paper, designing and binding, is unique, and artistically a most article unique, and artistically a most emphatic success. As the prospectus says : "The whole work has here a success." says : "The whole work has been done on Canadian soil, by Cana-dian heads and hands being the being of an dian heads and hands, being probably the first instance of an enterprize of such importance enterprize of such importance being undertaken and carried out wholly within our own borders."

We have only the most unqualified praise to give to the Song pok, and earnestly hope that it. Book, and earnestly hope that it will receive that meed of success which its intrinsic and earlier which its intrinsic and artistic merits so richly deserve.

We understand that some dissatisfaction exists amongst our city bscribers owing to the fact the transformer and the trans pany has employed a canvasser to collect subscriptions from those in arrears. We have just a family for the subscription of th in arrears. We have just a few facts and figures to present to those of our subscribers who feel are of our subscribers who feel aggrieved at our action. We are wisdom that after reading our explanation that after reading our explanation they will acquiesce in the wisdom of the course which the Company of the course which the Company has been compelled to adopt, and

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will not resent a proceeding which circumstances have forced us to pursue.

In the first place, we may say that it has not been without reluctance that we have felt it our duty to act as we have done. No one likes to be "dunned," and we appreciate to the full the feelings which some of our friends entertain regarding the method of procedure we have taken in this matter. But at the same time a subscription to a paper is a voluntary contract entered into between the subscriber and the proprietors of a paper. It is an obligation which is entered into knowingly and wittingly, and is as much a debt of honour as any other financial engagement between purchasers and vendors. But once entered into, the agreement should be kept faithfully on both sides. We have done our part to the best of our ability, and we look, naturally and reasonably, to our subscribers to do theirs as promptly and readily.

In the next place THE VARSITY Company has tried every legitimate method of collecting its outstanding accounts as expeditiously and with as little trouble and annoyance to its patrons as it is possible to do. The Business department has been careful to conduct its affairs as correctly as possible, and has sent out written requests to subscribers in arrears by the hundred. The responses to these have been entirely unsatisfactory to the Company, and have conclusively proved the inefficiency and uselessness of the system hitherto employed. Where mistakes have occurred we can only offer our apologies to those of our subscribers whom we have unwittingly offended. Mistakes will occur in the best regulated Companies, and we use our best endeavours to keep our financial books correctly and properly.

In the third place we beg to submit the following figures for the careful consideration of those of our readers who object to the method we have now employed for the collection of unpaid subscriptions. It is now eight years since THE VARSITY was established. During the seven completed years of its history the amount of unpaid subscriptions for that period-leaving out of account one year for which we have not the figures-totals up to Up to  $\$_{1,426}$ . That of unpaid advertising accounts is  $\$_{261}$ . This makes a grand total of \$1,687. These figures are taken from the balance sheets published each year by the treasurer. By writing off 50% of the above amount as having been repaid, there is left still a balance of \$843, really due to the Company by subscribers who have failed to pay their dues, and whose names have had Shally to be stricken off our mailing list as incorrigible dead-heads. This is surely provocation enough for the Company to put in force the the new rule which it has this year-that of employing a collect collector to look after delinquent subscribers and advertisers.

In the last place, we contend that it is not fair to expect that the Editors and Business Managers of THE VARSITY should give up their time to the management of the paper, and work week in and week Out for its success—literary and financial—and be met each year with With an unsatisfactory balance sheet, owing to the neglect of subscribers to do their duty. The Editors and Business Managers of  $T_{HP}$  v.  $T_{HE}$  VARSITY do their work at the expense of much time and lab. labour, and considerable personal sacrifice. They do it cheerfully and and gratuitously, and reasonably expect that they shall receive the sum support and countenance of their subscribers and patrons. Surely this : this is not too much to expect? THE VARSITY cannot be conducted for nothing, and the present management look for something more substantial than mere approval and sympathy from  $th_{ose}$  who have voluntarily subscribed for the paper. V<sub>ARSITY</sub> is a trifle advanced beyond the stage of a mere school-boy effort Тне effort, and should receive the cordial and practical support of the grad. graduates, undergraduates, and friends of the university in the efforts of its management to make it a worthy exponent of their views. Views. We do not force the paper upon anyone, we do not wish Nor do we do not force the paper upon anyone, we want to do so, have expect anyone to take it who does not really want to do so, but when subscribers voluntarily agree to take the paper they should be a subscriber voluntarily agree to take the paper they should remember that they are in duty bound to pay for it. The method method we have adopted is the one which has commended itself itself to the Company as the most satisfactory,—and we have tried most satisfactory.—and we have tried many systems, —we therefore look to our patrons to aid us in our and the shall do in our endeavours to make THE VARSITY a success. We shall do Our Part to the best of our ability, and we certainly expect our fubscrip. Pubscribers to do theirs,

#### COMMUNICATION.

The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents. No notice will be taken of unsigned contributions.

#### THE GYMNASIUM QUESTION.

#### To the Editors of THE VARSITY.

SIRS,—To the sentiments of your editorial of last week headed "Union is Strength," let me express a hearty Amen. Could the members of all cliques and parties about the College be brought to view the question you there discuss in the same frank and independent spirit much good would accrue both to themselves and to an undertaking which all favour, but in regard to which all cannot as yet bring themselves to act together.

As to the desirability-nay, the pressing necessity, of a new, gymnasium and students' rendezvous there can hardly be two opinions. It is a notorious fact that, to a great majority of the undergraduates, the present gymnasium is absolutely useless. The room dark, dusty, unattractive ; the apparatus scanty and ill-suited to the needs of the student, offer him no inducement to spend an hour or more each day in the proper cultivation of his physical powers. Thus by many who, like the present writer, are neither Rugby adepts nor professors of the Association game, little is done in the way of muscular development, save where a walk daily supplies a poor substitute for more active exercise. For other uses, Moss Hall is equally unsuitable. Our societies find that they cannot with comfort hold their meetings within its walls, and hence are scattered about among the other College buildings. Committees, for want of a better, still make this their cheerless meeting place, and the venerable Literary Society itself is yet obliged to suffer weekly the 'discomforts alternately of chills and fever.

As you well remark, the question is becoming hourly more pressing. We are urged by Chancellor and Faculty to fraternize with our medical fellow-undergrads. But how? and where? We meet them too seldom and for too short a time at lectures, in the corridors and on the lawn for any true feeling of brotherhood to exist. There is but one answer to the question. Are we to have a real bond of union between students of the two faculties? Then we must have a common meeting place. And such a meeting place no building now standing does or can supply.

Of course ways and means must be considered. There must be no blind undertaking of chimerical enterprises. We must be determined but cautious. As an encouragement, your note on the proposed buildings of two Princeton societies is most timely. Surely, if so much can be attempted singly by these two student organizations, we need not fear, reckoning (as we surely may) on the united support of graduates and undergraduates, the aid of the trustees, Senate and Council, and the concrete favour of the Faculty.

To meet all requirements, it is computed that at least 10,000 or 15,000 is necessary. Of course it cannot be expected that the students of to-day will alone shoulder so heavy a burden. But a great effort must assuredly be made, in which all must assist, if success is to be achieved at all. If the work is to be undertaken by the Literary Society, an arrangement might be mide by which the numerous smaller organizations might assist either by an apportionment of the initial expense or by the payment of an annual rental for rooms in the proposed building. The medical students are already interested, and their goodwill and active aid could, no doubt, be easily secured.

However, it is hardly in order as yet to discuss the financial aspect of the question, inasmuch as the action of the trustees forms an important factor in the calculation. I believe they have the matter at present *sub judice*, and we must await with patience the result of their deliberations. Meanwhile, I for one will rejoice if old differences can be forgotten and the matter discussed in a friendly and impartial manner, and with a view to the best interests of the University.

.

ROUND THE TABLE.

Our exchange, the Presbyterian College Journal, of Montreal, supplies this interesting literary note, perhaps unknown to a majority of our readers :-

" It is not generally known that the hymn, ' Work for the Night is Coming,' was written by a Canadian author. The following lines are by the same poet, Annie L. Walker :

#### " A PRAYER.

" No more at eve Thy form is with us on the dusty road; The dead sleep on, though loving hearts may grieve; The suffering bear their load.

"Yet Thou art near ; Master ! forgive our weak and failing sight ; Forgive, and make our darkness noonday clear With Thy celestial light."

> \* \*

In the Texas Siftings, A. Miner Griswold, known as "The Fat Contributor," makes an appeal for a new college chair :

"The scope of college instruction has been greatly widened and enlarged within the last twenty years, and there is talk of adding still other features that are considered of more or less utility to the student. Time was when a young man was sent forth into the busy world by his Alma Mater, armed only with some Greek and Latin roots and a few rounds of calculus, and expected to fight for his living. Now they teach him gymnastics, journalism, rowing, bicycling, rowing, practical farming, base-ball, boxing, croquet, and various other sciences calculated to add to his usefulness as a citizen, and enable him to secure an immediate and regular salary.

"But there is one branch of instruction that has been singularly overlooked, and it deserves to be added to the college curriculum. They should prepare our young men to act as jurymen. There is a constant and increasing demand all over this broad land for men to sit on juries, and the supply is often inadequate. True, we have professional jurors, but they rarely give satisfaction because of the want of early and scientific training. Educated in this, a young graduate would be able to obtain immediate employment, that would at least sustain him until he could secure a situation as waiter at a mountain resort or street car driver."

Mr. Griswold is what is termed a professional humorist, but there is more truth than poetry, or humour, in his plea. It must also be remembered that in the United States the qualifications, or rather, it should be said, the disqualifications, of a juror are much more numerous and stringent than they are with us. The slightest knowledge of or acquaintance with the details of a suit-especially is this true of criminal cases—is often enough to disqualify a juror. Consequently, the greatest difficulty is often experienced in selecting a duly-qualified and impartial panel such as the law requires. · Possibly, if Mr. Griswold's not inopportune suggestion were to be adopted, the law might, after a while, be modified, and the course

of justice accelerated.

In one of our best exchanges, the Hamilton Literary Monthly, Mr. J. F. Mann has a short article on "A Forgotten Factor." He refers to the undue haste which has characterized the growth of many American institutions, and questions the ultimate stability of some of them. Mr. Mann says :

"The word American stands as a synonym for perpetual progress. No other people can claim the first place among nations in all things. The present is for us distinctively an age of action. We see it in the marked advance of educational institutions. We see it in the manner in which inventions and discoveries are immediately appropriated by us and made a part of our every-day lite. We see it in the disturbances of our times, involving the whole

social fabric, rebuilding, we believe, a surer footing for all society in the future. . . . . Is there no cause for alarm in this wild, ever restless, onward movement ? The 'backward streaming hair and eyes of haste,' truly representing the characteristics of the present American civilization, bring with them their own penalty. In the attainment of our ends despatch figures quite as prominently as thoroughness. For general adaptability of workmen we yield to none; but when it devolves upon us to found great centres of national manufacture, when the era of great cities and permanent buildings has come, we find we have lost the patient earnestness, the long-continued and conscientious labour that built the palaces and cathedrals of the past. We, in our ceaseless activity, can scarcely afford to build for ages. Truly with us 'time is money. We But in this mad march for progress we are neglecting much. do not stop to consider. We fancy we have learned our lesson from history if we avoid such evils as ignorance, intemperance and in tolerance. And not even from these do we take time to free our selves. Our legislatures are still fighting against ignorance and intemperance as the giant evils of the age, and intolerance is still perpetually manifested in the opinions and acts of men."

Mr. Mann epigrammatically sums up the lesson to be derived from these considerations by saying, "Time is ours, and there is much of it,"

\*

\* The following is unique. It is an example of the paring-down system which literary triflers of the present age are somewhat given to. The writer of the "sonnet" is Comte Paul de Resses nier :

FILLE.

EPITAPHE	d'une	JEUNE
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	* *	*

We had been talking of the Anarchists of Chicago, and of the probable chances of such agitators succeeding in a country like the United States, and of the hopes of their reprieve or a commu-tation of the death many in the interview of the death many interview of the tation of the death penalty. "Well," said the Moralizer, "life is a game of chance and the moralizer and the moral same of chance and the moral sam game of chance anyway; now you're in luck, now it is dead against you : the only way to any you; the only way to succeed is to stack the cards!" "At any rate." replied the Leave rate," replied the Ingenious Man, "the Anarchists will find it a game of Seven-Up on the 11th."

Three very annoying misprints occurred in Mr. Stewart's poem, "Hermitage," in our issue of last week. In justice to our The butor, we reprint the verses as they should have appeared. The fourth verse should read

- " The desolate paths of life that meet
  - And part and never meet again,
  - Where fall the fret of feverish feet.
  - Complainings of neglected men."

The eighth verse should be :

- " If we should miss the narrow way
- Of love, of beauty, and of truth,
- Into the barren reaches stray

And harvest no large thoughts for youth."

And the ninth ;

" The many seek a dimmer flame.

- Love let us unto nature turn,
- And follow no brief creed or fame, How low the lights of nature burn [ "

#### UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

All reports from focieties must reach us by noon on Thursday to secure insertion.

#### COLLEGE SOCIETY DIRECTORY, 1887-8.

	<u> </u>		
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L L Scully
Meetings : In Moss Hall at the call of the Executive Committee.
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W. Malcolm.
F. H. Moss. L. Campbell
L. Campbell. J. H. A. Proctor.
Headquarters : The Gymnasium, Moss Hall.
**************************************

A general meeting of undergraduates to consider the question of having an annual dinner was held in Moss Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 8th. A communication from the medicals, expressing their willingness to join in a Union Dinner was received. The following committee was thereupon appointed to represent the undergraduates in Arts: --Vice-President—T. B. P. Stewart. 4th Year—F.McLeay, F. B. Hodgins. 3rd Year—G. C. Biggar, H. J. Cody. 2nd Year— L. Boyd, R. W. Merkeley. 1st Year—C. A. Stuart, H. M. Wood, School of Science—C, G. Marani, F. H. Moss,

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY held its regular meeting on Tues-y in the School of Science. The meeting was mainly of a busiday in the School of Science. The meeting was mainly of a busi-ness character, on account of the committee on amendments to the constitution presenting their report. The reading of Mr. Marani's paper on the "History of Sanitary Drainage" had, in conse-quence, to be postponed till the next meeting. A short informal discurring table of the communication of the communication of the communication. duchce, to be postponed thit the next meeting. A short informal discussion took place, however, upon the outlook for young engi-neers in the various branches of the profession. The conclusion arrived at was, that railroad work gives a more general grounding than any other branch of the profession, but that young engineer-receive the most useful and most extended knowledge of engineering by engaging in the actual work of as many of the different branches as may be possible. An invitation is extended to all un-dergraduates who may feel interested in the work of the society, to attend its meetings, which are held in the School of Science, at 3 o'clock on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

LITERARY SOCIETY .--- The 138th public debate of the Literary LITERARY SOCIETY.—The 138th public debate of the Literary and Scientific Society was held on Friday evening, the 4th of November. Professor Hutton occupied the chair. The following was the programme of the evening: "The Rose of Worthersee," rendered by the Glee Club; next the Inaugural of President W. F. W. Creelman, B.A., LL.B. In his address Mr. Creelman referred to the work, utility, and past history of the society, urging every student to identify himself with it more or less intimately, and not to allow an interest in the minor societies to detract from that displayed in the welfare and success of the parent society. Mr. Creelman also alluded briefly, but in strong terms, to the limitation imposed upon the Society by the refusal of the authorities to allow imposed upon the Society by the refusal of the authorities to allow imposed upon the Society by the relusal of the authorities to allow questions of a political character to be discussed by the members. The address was concluded by a reference to the proposed Students' Club, which the speaker hoped would become an accom-plished fact before long. After the singing by the Glee Club of "The Undergraduate's Lament"—the words of which, by the way, were written by President Wilson—and a reading, "Rubinstein's Plano," by Mr. F. B. Hodgins, the debate of the evening was commenced. The subject was "Resolved : That every Univer-sity should make the study of Classics compulsory." The speakers were : Affirmative, Messre, I. A. Sparling and H. I. Cody. were: Affirmative, Messre. J. A. Sparling and H. J. Cody; negative, Messrs. F. J. Steen and T. M. Higgins. The plea put forward by the affirmative was that the study of Classics was indispensable to a symmetrical mental culture; the importance of Classics in developing the reflective, imaginative, and emotional faculties was emphasized. The leader of the negative adopted a sort of ad hominem argument, appealing to the supporters of the Modern Languages, and asserted that nothing could be claimed for Classics which the Modern Languages did not possess; it was also argued by the negative that Classics should be an optional, and that no compulsion should be exercised over the student in the selection of i his course of studies. The chairman very wisely allowed the question to remain an open one, and closed the meeting with a few criticisms of the speeches made.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of intercol-legiate debates between the literary societies of Wycliffe, McMas-ter, Osgoode, Trinity, 'Varsity and Knox. The first debate, Knox vs. Wycliffe, will take place in Convocation Hall, Knox College, on November 18th. The object is to bring the colleges more closely together. Apart from the debate the programme will be similar to that of ordinary public debates.

Y.M.C.A .- Next Sunday the week of prayer for young men will Y.M.C.A.—Next Sunday the week of prayer for young men will begin. On Sunday, 9.30 a.m., there will be a praise meeting for active members. Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m., Rev. Dr. Kellogg will give a Bible reading on "Responsibility to the heathen." Wednesday, at 5 p.m., Dr. Wilson will speak on the "Christian's armour." Thursday—Report from delegate to the Inter-Seminary Alliance. Friday—Address by Hon. S. H. Blake, Q C.

FREDERICK WYLD PRIZE, 1888.—The subjects for the Wyld prize (\$95 in books) are as follows :—(1) The intellectual, moral and social influences of the French revolution. (2) Julius Cæsar : and social influences of the French revolution. (2) Julius Cæsar : soldier, statesman, author, builder. (3) Influence of Spenser on the literature of the nineteenth century. (a) The competition is open to students of the 3rd and 4th Years, in actual attendance at the University. (b) The examiners are Dr. Wilson, D. R. Keys, B.A., and Rev. G. M. Wrong, B.A. (c) Essays must be sent in before the 1st of May, 1888.

THE VARSITY notes with pleasure the name of Mr. W. H. Hunter, '87, heading the list of those who have passed the First Intermediate Examination of the Law Society.

#### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The seventh annual football contest between McGill and Toronto Universities was played on Saturday afternoon on the 'Varsity lawn, and resulted in the defeat of the visitors by a score of 27 to 7. About 800 people were present, and liberally applauded every hit of good play on either side. The game itself was a very fast one, and the playing on both sides was of the highest order.

Although the visitors were defeated they played a thoroughly good game from start to finish. It is only fair to state that they were unable to present their full strength, owing to five of the regular team being unable to get away, and it is greatly to their credit that they made such a remarkably good fight under the circumstances. The 'Varsity, perbaps, never played better. Their kicking and tackling was beyond praise, and they must be congratulated upon their victory. With the exception of a couple of trifling accidents nothing occurred to mar the afternoon's sport. The record up to date is :--McGill, matches won, 4; 'Varsity, 3, which gives the Montreal men the advantage of one game. Lieut. Lawless, of the Infantry School, acted as referee. and Dr.

Lieut. Lawless, of the Infantry School, acted as referee, and Dr.

W. Nesbitt and Mr. Charles Swaby as umpires. Shortly after three o'clock the teams were ordered out, the Mc-Gill men defending the southern and the 'Varsity the northern goal. The positions were as follows :

*Varsity*—Back, Garratt; half backs, J. H. Senkler, L Boyd; quarter-backs, E. C. Senkler (capt.) and G. B. McClean; wing<sup>5</sup>, Thomson, I. Senkler; forwards, Cross, Rykert, McLaren, G. Boyd, J. H. Moss, Downes, G. McKay and Watt. *McGill*—Backs, Blanchard and Hamilton; half-backs, McLean and Luces; quarter back Duples + wing McDaratt (capt.) Mulli-

and Lucas; quarter-back, Dunlop; wings, McDonald (capt.) Mulli-gan, Springle, Richards; forwards, Drummond, McNutt, Hender-son, Nasmith, Brown and Jameson. For the winners the three Senklers, Thomson and McClean played well, and for the losers, Lucas, Blanchard, Dunlop and Mc-Donald did good work.

Donald did good work.

In the evening the visitors were entertained at a banquet at the Rossin by the Varsity fifteen. The chair was occupied by Mr. G.

Boyd, and a pleasant evening was spent. All 'Varsity men disclaim the statement made in The World in his reference to Mr. Macdonell, the Captain of the McGill team; his play, like that of his fellow-players, was gentlemanly and fair all the way through.

The match on Saturday, the 12th, will be : 'Varsity v. Toronto, for the Kerr Challenge Cup. 'Varsity has won it twice already, and if they win it this year it becomes the property of the club.

"K." COMPANY.—The Rifle Match of "K" Company, Q. O. R., took place on Saturday, October 22nd. The following is the prize list:

list:—
I. Nursery Match--I, Pte. Coleman, T.; 2, Col.-Sergt. LeVesconte; 3, Pte. Mortimer, E.; 4, Pte. Boyd, J. R. S.
II. General Match, open to all members of the Company-I, Pte. Elliott, A.; 2, Sergt. Mustard, W. P.; 3, Sergt. Crooks, A. D.;
4, Pte. Coleman, T.; 5, Col.-Sergt. LeVesconte; 6, Pte. Mortimer, E.; 7, Lieut. Mercer, M. S.; 8, Pte. Boyd, J. R. S.
III. Range Prizes—200 yards, Pte. Elliott, A.; 400 yards, Sergt. Crooks; 500 yards, Sergt. Mustard.
IV. Company Challenge Tronby—Pte Elliott A

 IV. Company Challenge Trophy—Pte. Elliott, A.
 V. \*Aggregate Match—No prizes awarded.
 \* This match is decided on the results of five practices and the this decided on the results of five practices and the second seco anoual match is decided on the results of five practices and the anoual match. Owing to the closing of the ranges during this season in consequence of an accident, no practices were held, and consequently no prizes were awarded for best aggregate scores.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE VARSITY is conducted by undergraduates of the University of Toronto, and will appear every Saturday of the academic year. It aims at being the exponent of the views of the University public and will almost a provide the views of the University Public and will always seek the highest interests of our University. The Literary Department will, as heretofore, be a main feature. of all news columns are full as news columns are full and accurate, containing reports of all meetings of internet meetings of interest to its readers.

#### CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

S'Il Avait Su. GRETA. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. G. F. B. Inaugural Address. W. F. W. CREELMAN. Aspiration. J. J. FERGUSON.

Topics of the Hour. Bequests to Canadian Universities. To Those in Arrears. The Song Book.

> Communication. The Gymnasium Question. UBIQUE,

Round the Table. University and College News Di-Varsities.

#### THE VARSITY

Owing to the persistent attempt of numerous cigarette manufacturers to cope in part the Brand Name of the "Richmond Straight Cut." Now in the eleventh year of their popu-Cut." Now in the eleventh year of their popu-arity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to warn the public against base imitations and call their attention to the fact that the original Sraight Cut Brand is the Richmond Straight Cut No. Li introduced by us in 1875, and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the Genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

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"They're twenty cents a dozen, sir," The maid said smilingly, "But if you want them very much I'll let you have some free."

I'll let you have some free."

"I didn't mean that kind," he said— His cheek still redder grew—

"But if you want to throw them in I'll take some of them too."

-Yale Record

Mrs. Hayseed (whose son is at college)— George writes that he is taking fencin' lessons.

Mr. Hayseed—I'm glad o' that. I'll set him a diggin' post holes when he gets home. —New York Sun.

An exchange has the head-line. "Nigh time to Reform." Not much. Day time for reform and night-time for fun.

Prof. in Logic—"Give two distinctive meanings of the word door." Junior—"A door is either that which closes the opening or opens the closing." Junior sits down amid a silence that only the awe inspired by a giant intellect can produce.—*Oberlin Review*.

A. Bronson Alcott has kept a journal ever since he was a boy. Among the earliest entries are the following: "Went in swimmin' to-day. Read Plato while dryin' off and got offully sunburnt. "To-day began kritical study of the Greke, tragedise, but Raft Emerson come around and we conclooded to go after Chipmunks."

Base ingratitude. Featherly (to Dunlap who has given him a cigar)—"Somebody (puff)must have given you this cigar, Dunlap." Dunlap—"Yes; is it a bad one?" Featherly—"No; it's a (puff) good one."

"I say, Pat, what does President Cleveland wear red, white, and blue suspenders for?"—"It's red, white, and blue, is it? Well, sor, I can't tell yez. It's to show his patriotism?"—"No."—"Then it's to mak' up wid the soldiers for that vato o' the pinsions," —"No."—"Fhwat for is it thin?"—"Oh, just to keep his pants up."

Brown (soliloquizing at 2 o'clock a.m.) "I wish all wordsh in the English languish wusshpelt wish an—an 'sh.' Itshssshomuch eashier to shay.—*Tid-Bits.*"

"What I dislike about the large hotels," said Miss Culture, "is their gregariousness." "Well," responded the Chicago maiden, rather bewildered, "those fancy puddings never did never agree with me either."



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