

# THE WHITE AND BLUE.

VOLUME I.]

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### The White and Blue

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### LE QUARTIER LATIN.

There are two main streets running through the Latin Quarter, the boulevard St. Germain, parallel with the Seine, and the boulevard St. Michel, at right angles to it. These are arteries of the city itself, and on them a great deal of business is done, and a large traffic accommodated. But, with this exception, the streets of the Quarter are comparatively quiet, and free from business other than what is merely local. Take fifty steps from the boulevards and you find yourself in little narrow quiet rues, inhabited principally by the students.

And now to say something of the way in which the Paris student lives. His first care is to find a room. There is no such thing as a private house, at least not one in which a stranger is likely to be admitted as a member of the family. All the dwellings are built on the apartment system: that is, large houses rented out in rooms or flats, and a *concierge* or janitor quartered near the door to keep an eye on those who enter, receive letters from the postman, and the like. All the houses in the Quarter are of this kind, and furnished rooms in them, including attendance, are let at from six to ten dollars a month. The furniture always includes a range of book-shelves and a clock. A student considers himself fortunate if he is no higher than the fifth story. Once installed he comes in at any hour he chooses, goes out at any hour he chooses and receives whoever and whenever he likes.

A restaurant is next to be found, and one that is convenient to a particular school or college is selected. The Quarter is full of student restaurants, and perhaps a good idea of them may be conveyed by a description of one of the best patronized, *Mongeon*, in the rue St. Jacques, within two hundred yards of Notre Dame. Four or five hundred students dine here every day. They begin to come in about eleven o'clock for breakfast, and about six for dinner. No one takes more than two meals a day. The bill of fare is pretty much the same for both breakfast and dinner, and consists of roasted and boiled meats, fish, steak, vegetables, bread, cheese and fruit. The price of everything is marked on the card, and one only pays for what he gets. Each one orders a half bottle of wine, most of the students being satisfied with *vin ordinaire* at four cents for the  *demi-bouteille*, while the few whose purses are longer indulge in *Maron* at ten cents, or *Sauterne*, at fifteen cents for the same quantity. The prices are reasonable, considering that everything which enters the city for consumption pays a tax before it can be marketed. The quality is also fair, though the student is well aware that the Swiss

cheese he orders for dessert has never seen a milk-pail, and that in the matter of meat the probability is that what he called for as beef is only horse-flesh—But on this point he is at ease: why should not horse be as good as bullock? He drinks neither tea nor coffee at the restaurant, and never uses butter on his bread. He knows how to make a salad, and this is one of his favorite dishes. At Mongeon's such a breakfast or dinner as I have described costs from twenty to thirty cents, not counting two sous which every guest places on the table for the *garçon*. Instead of the proprietor paying the waiters the waiters pay the proprietor for the privilege of serving.

The French are said to lead the rest of the world in table etiquette, but certainly one sees nothing to bear this out among the students. You never hear those fine phrases with which the average French-English grammar toems, such as *avec la bonte de me passer le fromage*; but *garçon un pain et depechez-vous*. At Mongeon's you hear several languages spoken. There were always eight or ten of what we called the Anglo-American crowd, and, with the exception of myself and another, they spoke German and French as fluently as English. They talked in whichever tongue happened to suit the occasion or the company. Opposite us there was a table of Americans and Greeks who spoke their own tongue among themselves, but they were also well up in French, and two of them, educated in the Roberts' College at Constantinople, were fair English scholars as well. Then there were young fellows from Geneva who spoke French, Italian and German, the three languages of Switzerland. Besides these you might hear Spanish, Italian, Japanese, and several other languages during the progress of a meal. It is the ability of a great many students to speak at least two languages that strikes the Englishman or American when he visits the continental universities.

If he is not extremely hard up, the Paris student has also a *café* whither he resorts after meals. Here he drinks a glass of coffee, always with sugar, but not often with cream, reads the papers, writes his letters, and meets his friends. Some of the best *cafés* in Paris are in the Quarter, and they are always filled with students. Coffee is the common drink, though of late *absinthe*, a dangerous mixture, and *vermouth*, have become popular. Nearly everyone smokes cigarettes. With the *fourboire* to the *garçon*, a glass of good coffee costs nine or ten cents. Unless the students are on the most intimate terms, each man pays his own reckoning; there is no such thing as treating recognized.

The day is filled out something in this way: up about ten, unless you are a medical and have an early clinic or an early lecture; breakfast at from eleven to one o'clock; an hour at the *café*; lectures and study in the afternoon; dinner at six; another hour at the *café*, and the evening at your books or the theatre or the public balls, as it suits your taste, or the necessity of an approaching examination dictates.

All through the Quarter are book stalls and book stores, and at these reprints of modern English works, such as those of Spencer, Huxley, Darwin, of German scientific books, the classics, translations and the other college text books are to be had at one half of English or American prices. You can pick up almost any book second-hand. Paris is noted for its schools of medicine, and the *libraires* of the Quarter for their publications in this department.

If you happen to be well posted, you will often

(Continued on fourth page.)

*He went to Paris  
right after he  
graduated. W.T.*

## ESPRIT DE CORPS.

There is one phase of academical education in this province to which the advocates and supporters of the non-denominational system seem to attach far too little importance, and which, as it concerns the students of University College no less than the graduates of the University of Toronto, may properly be discussed in the WHITE AND BLUE.

Toronto University is the only non-denominational university in the province, and University College is the only non-denominational college, while there are no fewer than five denominational institutions included with collegiate as well as university functions. These latter, it must be borne in mind, are not in a state of mere passive existence. Those placed in charge of them are active and energetic in their appeals to the sympathy and liberality of their respective churches, and the people who own them and take a creditable pride in them have responded to these appeals with the most praiseworthy liberality. Large endowment funds are in process of collection for Victoria and Queens, and although Trinity, Albert, and the Western University are not yet in so satisfactory a position, there is little doubt that their hold upon their supporters is equally as strong.

I do not see, in all this denominational activity, any cause for regret from a non-sectarian university point of view. On the contrary, I rejoice at the success of all such appeals, hoping only that the time will yet come when some basis of co-operation between all our colleges will be found. But, under existing circumstances, there is no use of shutting our eyes to the fact that denominational aggressiveness is a source of danger to the University of Toronto and University College. As the result of each appeal to denominational liberality, the interest in the denominational system is strengthened, while, on the other hand, because nothing is done to popularize the Provincial institutions, or keep them before the public eye, and win for them a growing share of the public sympathy, they are liable to lose ground relatively in public favor.

I have no fear of an early attempt on the part of any of the denominations to secure a share of the endowment fund of the University of Toronto and University College, for the very excellent reason that that endowment is no longer sufficient for the wants of these institutions themselves. But when additional provision for non-sectarian higher education is wanted—as wanted it will be before long—where is it to come from? Is an appeal to the Legislature likely to prove successful when the Legislative Assembly is made up of representatives of a people the great majority of whom are active in their sympathy with and support of their own denominational college? And if no assistance is forthcoming, what will, in the not far-distant future, become of our boasted pre-eminence in point of educational standard? The day may even come when the majority of the people, seeing the work of higher education done in a way to suit them in institutions of their own, may be prepared to affirm that a State-endowed college is an expensive luxury.

Should that time come, where is the defence of the non-sectarian system to come from? Who is doing

anything just now to popularize either the University of the College. Both the University Senate and College Council jog along as if there were no rocks ahead to keep a look-out for, and no rough places to be made smooth for the educational machine. The graduates take so little interest in matters connected with their Alma Mater that meeting after meeting of Convocation fails for want of a quorum. The only activity manifested at all is displayed by the students of the College, and their energies seem to be so exhausted by their undergraduate course that they become hum-drum graduates like the rest of us. While the universities and colleges have successful alumni associations and academical gala days, we cannot get up a successful reunion at any time or for any purpose.

I do not wish to hold any person or class responsible for this state of affairs. I have simply referred briefly to some matters which all can see for themselves; which we all admit in conference with each other, and which we all deplore, but apparently never think of remedying. I do so not to discourage but to warn. I earnestly hope, but I certainly do not expect, that the institutions we are so justly proud of will not suffer from the deplorable apathy of their own alumni.

WM. HOUSTON.

## SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The increase in the number of undergraduates of the University of Toronto, must be a source of gratification to those immediately connected with it, and to the people of Ontario, whose institution it is. In 1869, the undergraduates in Arts numbered 268; in 1875, 310; in 1878, 460. Allowance, however, must be made for about 110 men who have either dropped their course, or gone to some other University to complete it; leaving about 350 undergraduates in 1878. After making a deduction of 40 for those who graduated in last June, and an addition of 146 for those who matriculated in June and September of this year, the total number of undergraduates now proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts will be found to be 456 or, in round numbers, four hundred and fifty. In the faculties of Law and Medicine, the figures are almost as satisfactory.

The statistics of University College exhibit the same favourable progress. The freshmen presented at Convocation during the past eight years numbered:

1871, 41.	1874, 36.	1877, 71.
1872, 29.	1875, 47.	1878, 78.
1873, 28.	1876, 46.	

and yesterday 102 were presented for 1879. This shows that of the 146 who matriculated at the University examination in Arts this year, 102 have already registered at the College, and there is a prospect of at least fifteen or twenty more doing so. So far the total number of matriculated students registered for this year is 286, and it is not overstating the case to say, that at least a number sufficient to increase this to 350 have neglected to hand in their names, or have not yet arrived. Besides there must be at least 40 non-matriculated students attending lectures.

To sum up, these figures show that there are 450 *bona fide* undergraduates now proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Toronto; that there are 350 of these 450 attending lectures at University College, and that this number of 350 is increased to about 400 when the non-matriculated are added.

## GRADUATES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

At the general election in June for the Ontario Assembly the following graduates of the University of Toronto were returned:

Adam Crooks, B.A., '52, LL.D., '63 (Gold Medalist, Classics, Silver, Metaphysics), Minister of Education, Member of the Senate of the University of Toronto—Oxford, South.

W. R. Meredith, LL.B., '72—London.  
Col. J. M. Gibson, B.A., '63, LL.B., '69 (Silver Medalist, Classics and Modern Languages and Prince's Prizeman, Gold Medalist in Law), Member of the Senate of the University of Toronto—Hamilton.

Richard Harcourt, B.A., '70 (Silver Medalist Metaphysics)—Monck.

H. M. Deroche, B.A., '68, (Silver Medalist Modern Languages)—Addington.

W. H. Scott, B.A., '60—Peterboro', West.

John Carscaden, M.B., '63—Elgin, West.

R. H. Robinson, M.B., '73—Cardwell.

H. Robertson, M. B., '70—Halton.

There should be a full attendance at the meeting of the Society next Friday evening, when the question of finances will be up. To do the work of the Society, and to put its building in order, more money is required, and the General Committee see only one way to raise it, an increase in the membership fee. Most of the students admit that the increase is necessary; there is some difference as to its amount.

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## THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

There is a proposition now before the Baptist denomination of this province to remove their theological department from the institution controlled by them at Woodstock to Toronto. A prominent member of that church is willing to contribute \$75,000 toward the project, and others are prepared to imitate his example. The scheme includes a policy like that so satisfactorily pursued by the Presbyterians in the matter of Knox College: sending their men to University College for an Arts education, and building a divinity hall near by where all the energies of the professors are directed to theology proper.

This system is also being followed with regard to the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in this city. Several of the students there are either graduates or undergraduates of the University of Toronto, and the professors are thereby enabled to confine themselves to the real objects of the institution, the preparation of young men for the ministry. It is understood that a site has been secured convenient to the college, and that a theological hall will soon be erected on it.

The position occupied by University College in relation to theology was well brought out by Vice-Chancellor Moss in his address at Convocation yesterday. He said:

Although this is a non-sectarian college, and although you do not touch the dogmas of any form of Christian belief, yet in your course are subjects of study which are of the highest value, and of the utmost importance to those who propose devoting themselves to the task of preparing their fellows for that future into which we must all enter. I do not hesitate to say that I believe this college may well make it a special object to show to the world that while it is unconcerned with any special denomination of Christianity, it is able to impart to its young men who attend its courses, and listen to the teachings of its lecturers and professors, the great truths that form the essence of all real religion.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The Artsgraduating class of '80 is made up thus: Classics, 7; in Mathematics, 4; Moderns, 5; Naturals, 5; Methaphysics, 14; Pass, 22; a total of 57.

The fourth-year honor-men in Natural Science take their lectures and laboratory work in the School of Practical Science; so that their well known forms are now seldom seen around University College. Prof. Wherry still lectures on the pass subjects to students of the other years in his old lecture-room; but Prof. Croft and Prof. Chapman have moved entirely to the new building.

The Knox College glee club has been started again this session under favorable auspices. There is a membership of seventeen, all of whom are good musicians, and under the training of Mr. H. G. Collins. The club as in years past, will continue to sing one or two glee at each public meeting of the Metaphysical and Literary Society. The members meet for practice every Monday and Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock.

The General Committee of the U. L. and S. Society have appointed three of their members, the President, Mr. Tyrrell, and Mr. H. G. Collins, a sub-committee to canvass graduates for subscriptions toward fitting up the new quarters of the Society.

An undergraduate of the first year says that cardinal red was the prevalent color worn by the ladies at the games and convocation yesterday.

The General Committee of the Society will recommend to the College Council the name of Mr. Durance, the janitor, for the position of assistant curator, vacated by the resignation of Mr. McKim. There were four applicants for the position.

## THE COLLEGE CONVOCATION.

There was a concurrence of happy circumstances that rendered the convocation of yesterday the most successful one in the history of University College. The weather was fine, the attendance large, the ladies being especially numerous, the number of new students presented unprecedented, and last but not least the presence of Dr. McCaul in the chair, apparently enjoying the best of health, and certainly in the best of spirits. On his right sat the Minister of Education, the Hon. Mr. Crooks and on the left the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Chief Justice Moss, and Prof. Goldwin Smith. All the professors were present, and seated on the platform.

The new men were first presented; 4 ad eundem status, 98 matriculated students—1 in the 4th year, 4 in the 3rd year, 29 in 2nd year, 64 in 1st year—102 in all.

The prize-winners at the college examinations of last session were then called up by the several professors, and the books presented by Dr. McCaul. Addresses by Professor Smith and Chief Justice Moss closed the convocation.

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

There was a fair attendance of members at the first meeting of the session, held last night in the old chemistry lecture room. The President, Mr. Vandermisssen, was in the Chair.

The following new members were proposed: By J. Mutch—C. W. Mulloy, E. R. Burkholder, D. Francis, 82; R. Kerr, R. C. Tibb, G. I. Biddell, '83. By J. Ballantyne: W. F. Seymour, J. T. Fotheringham, Wm. Farquharson, Duncan McColl, J. L. Campbell, '83; W. A. Duncan, '82. By A. C. Courtice: W. J. Greig, '82. By A. H. McDougall: W. Elliott, W. O. Galloway, '82. By W. T. Herridge: —Glass, '83.

Communications were received: from G. Acheson, tendering his resignation on the college paper committee; from A. Scrimger, resigning his position as Councillor; from the Science Association of Victoria College, Cobourg, asking that four Society unite with that body. The consideration of these communications was deferred till next meeting.

The report of the General Committee, recommending that the first public meeting of this term be held on Friday, Nov. 14th, was adopted. The following members were elected to take part: Debaters: W. Johnston, M. A., M. McGregor, B. A., W. T. Herridge, W. A. Shortt; Reader: G. Acheson.

W. J. London gave notice of motion that at next meeting he would move, seconded by W. T. Herridge, that the constitution be amended so as to increase the annual subscription from \$1.00 to \$1.50. The President had previously announced that the General Committee had appointed next meeting to discuss the constitution.

## PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Below will be found a report of the speech of Professor Goldwin Smith, at Convocation on Friday:

At the conclusion of the distribution of the prizes Mr. Goldwin Smith was called upon. It was, he said, of course very interesting to one who was himself once engaged in similar university competitions to be present on an occasion of this kind. It recalled to his mind the days when he stood in trembling expectation at the doors of the examination rooms at Oxford, and saw the examiners come forth with the honor lists in their hands. A good deal had been said of late against this system of competitive examinations and prizes, and a good deal had been said with truth. It had been said that the system was defective as a test. No doubt

it was. All tests were more or less defective. But he did not think examination or prize tests, if well used, were more defective than tests in general. In his own experience, at least, the results of examinations generally corresponded with the previous reputations of the students. It was also said that men were overstrained by these competitions. Sometimes, no doubt, they were. He did not think they were more often strained by competitions in examinations than by athletic competitions. Far more than health was endangered by vicissitudes which wait on idleness. He did not think any man who had a tolerable constitution need injure himself by competitive examinations, if he would only manage himself well, and abstain from habits which, under any circumstances, would be injurious to his health. If a professor found one of his pupils breaking down, he would do well to enquire whether he was reading too much; but he would also do well to enquire whether he smoked too many cigars or read too late at night. (Applause and laughter.) Reading late at night, he was convinced, had been the occasion of many a physical collapse, while, on the contrary, a great deal more work might be done without injury to the health by reading early in the morning. He remembered once meeting the late Lord Westbury, who was then Sir Richard Bethel. He was at the time the Attorney-General of England, with a tremendous amount of professional work during the day, and obliged to attend in Parliament at night. Sir Richard, nevertheless, looked perfectly fresh and healthy, and he (Mr. Smith) complimented him on his appearance. "Yes," said Sir Richard, "and I owe it to this, that I have always worked early in the morning and not late at night." He added, with a sort of complacency, "I set out in life with many dear friends who have worked late at night, and I have buried them all." (Laughter.) Far be it from him to say that reading for examination or prizes is the highest motive for reading. Love of study and a sense of duty were higher motives for competition, and the more they could dispense with the latter, and substitute the former, the better. But they could not do that always. He was glad to see the list of matriculated students increasing from year to year. He was one of those who believed Canada would see that in the end it was better to have one great university than a number of small ones—(loud applause)—that we should learn that instead of scattering our resources, we should concentrate them, and concentrate them here. (Renewed applause.) He hoped also that the time was not far distant when the University would become the real centre of our whole educational system. Among the questions agitated in England when he was last there, was the one to which he had alluded—the question between the strengthening of the old centres of learning and the multiplication of universities; and although Owen College had been established successfully, he thought the multiplication of universities was likely to stop there. He found also the disposition to place the educational administration beyond the sphere of politics. He had great respect for our educational administrators, and the excellent Minister of Education we had in particular, but he believed the interests of our national education should above all be kept entirely clear of politics, and it appeared to him that public thought was tending in the direction of centralizing our university system there. (Applause.)

*Domestic*

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Continued from first page.

come across the leading men of the country in the cafes of the Quarter, and sometimes even in the students' restaurants. The best artist of one of the first comic papers of Paris was often at Mongeon's, not because he could not afford to live across the river, but he preferred the free and easy manners of his old quarters. Nine-tenths of the prominent men of France have passed through the Quarter, and they return every now and then to the scene of their youth. Gambetta's freaks and life as a student of the Quarter are now beginning to leak out, and they show him to have been pretty much like the average French student, rather an easy going chap.

Nobody attempts to interfere with a student's freedom while in the Quarter. He may shout or sing as much as he likes in the streets, and the police never check him. Half a dozen of them may hire a cab for a jaunt in the evening, and no one is surprised to see one sitting with the driver, and another on the horse's back with his face toward the rear, laughing at his friends in the carriage, trying to sing the popular air of the day, whatever it may be. And then as to clothes: he can wear the most glaring colors, or the oddest shaped garments ever invented and nobody notices them. The only point in dress on which the Parisian students agree is that of hats: eleven out of every twelve wear fashionable plugs. What would the people of Toronto say if our men all took to tall hats?

As to the expense of the French student: his books cost him much less than ours, and he has little or no fees to pay. But his living is a rather important item. The room costs him, say, at least seven dollars a month, and his meals and coffee other twenty dollars. A good many do live cheaper than this but they have to economise in every possible way. When pocket money, washing bill, and cloths are added, it will be seen that very little is left out of an allowance of forty or fifty dollars a month. All the Anglo-American students have at least one hundred and twenty five francs—twenty five dollars a fortnight. Several of these same men had studied at Heidelberg and Leipzig on thirty dollars a month. But to show what can be done in the way of economy: a friend of mine had overdrawn his allowance, and he was forced to cut down expenses so as to get on his feet again. Accordingly he organized a commissariat, of which he was chief and body, purchased and cooked the supplies himself, kept away from restaurants and cafes, and got through the month, rent and all on eighteen dollars.

The idea of pleasure enters into French students' conception of 'going to College' to a much greater degree than with the Anglo-Saxon or German. True, he intends becoming a doctor, or an advocate, or an engineer, but while on the way he is not going to kill himself with study, or deny himself a full share of the pleasures of the gay capital. As a matter of fact, his pursuit of enjoyment is often to his permanent injury. The theatres that he attends may and probably have good actors, but the pieces themselves are dangerous; the public balls may be attractive, but the society he encounters there is the very worst a young man can fall in with; the books or papers that he reads for recreation are written for anything but to point a moral; and the women whom he knows are not of the highest type. It is not a much wonder, then, that the French student has little or no religion; scarcely troubles himself about the moral side of anything; has rather light ideas on questions which are always respected by English and German-speaking students and regards the purity of women as a fiction of the dramatist and novelist. M.

A students' guild, after the kind of similar institutions in Germany, has been formed at Cornell University, and includes most of the students there. Each student pays seventy-five cents a year, and the proceeds are used to defray the expenses of poor and struggling students when they get sick.

## COLLEGE SPORTS.

### THE ANNUAL GAMES.

A large number of spectators, chiefly ladies, witnessed the major College Athletic Sports, on the afternoon of Friday. The conduct of the games reflects credit on the managing committee, the grounds being in perfect order, and the prizes elegant. No grumbling has been heard among the competitors, either regarding the conduct of the games or the appropriateness of the prizes. The first event was the half-mile race, for which there were six entries, and which was won by A. McMunchy in 2:22½; A. H. Watson, second. H. K. Woodruff took the residence prize.

The second event was the one hundred-yard race, for which there were ten entries. It was easily won by A. V. Lee, who led by two or three yards; H. O. E. Pratt, second, followed at about four yards by five or six in a bunch. Mr. Lee's time was 1:04 seconds.

The graduate's race, 220 yards, was a very close contest. J. A. Cutham, B.A., winning by one or two feet; T. A. Haultain, B.A., second. No official time.

The mile race, for which there were four entries, was won without much difficulty by G. G. S. Lindsey in 5:29; Morris a good second; Woodruff the residence prize.

The Hurdle race (220 yards, 6 hurdles) was won easily by T. Nelson in 3:14 seconds; J. A. McLean second.

The strangers' race, for which three entered, was won by Mr. Arthur, his splendid stride covered a not very long quarter of a mile in 54½ seconds. Mr. Bonnell took second place.

There were only two entries for the three-legged race, which was won by Messrs. F. Nelson and T. C. Milligan in the very good time of 1:24 seconds. Messrs. J. B. Smith and A. Haig were beaten by three or four yards.

The half-mile race, open to undergraduates of Canadian universities, was won by G. A. Strickland, of University College, in 2:10½; A. F. Campbell, of Trinity, being second.

For the championship race, quarter mile, there were only two entries, Mr. Lee's reputation preventing many from opposing him; it was won, as everyone expected, by A. V. Lee, time 57½ seconds; O. E. Pratt second.

The consolation race, 220 yards, for which there were three entries, was very close throughout; Boulbee won in 2:24 seconds; F. H. Keefer, second.

The minor events were contested on the Saturday previous, and won as follows:

### SATURDAY, OCT. 11TH—(MINOR GAMES).

Throwing cricket ball—Nelson, 102 yards 1 foot  
Running high jump—Lee, 4 feet 8 inches; Pratt 4 feet 5 inches.

Running long jump—Pratt 17 feet 4 inches; Davis, second; Davison, residence prize.

Putting the stone (15 lbs.)—Lee 29 feet 4 inches.  
Hop, step, and jump—Lee, 37 feet 4 inches; Pratt, second.

Walking race—Morris, 9 minutes; McAndrew, second.

Steeplechase, ¼ mile—Lee, 5 minutes 9 seconds; Lindsey, second.

Kicking the football—Campbell, C. G., 128 feet.  
Race in heavy marching order—220 yards; Haig; McEachern, second.

Servants' race—Walker; Bullen, second.

The prizes were presented in the Convocation Hall by Miss Macdonald, who accompanied each prize by appropriate and encouraging remarks.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Association football team to represent the College next week at the Cobourg tournament will be chosen on Monday.

The rifle match of the College Company will be held within a couple of weeks. Several of the men are at the ranges to-day.

There is some prospect of University College having a gymnasium. A place has already been set apart for one in the Society's building, and it is understood that the College Council will furnish half of the cost of furniture and appliances, provided that the students take the initiative, and make good the other half. Last winter, when the question was first mooted, ninety students were willing to subscribe. A meeting of students to consider the question will be held on the 30th.

At the games of the Queen's Own on Saturday, several prizes were taken by members of the University Company: 220 yards race, heavy marching order, Pte. Haig, 1st time 3:32 seconds; half-mile race, Pte. Lindsey, 1st; one mile race, Pte. Lindsey, 2nd. Co. K also came out best in the tug of war, but a protest was entered, and decision has been reserved.

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