

VARSAITY

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LITERATURE, UNIVERSITY THOUGHT AND EVENTS.

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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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Subscribers are requested to immediately notify the Treasurer, in writing of any irregularity in delivery.

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

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

Topics of the Hour.

OUR readers will doubtless be pleased with the change in form which the VARSITY assumes in this number. The new form is more convenient for handling and more suitable for binding. Our sheet is now of the same size as that of the old *White and Blue*, the first paper issued from Toronto University. In the other particulars of the "make-up" of the paper we have followed the lead of several of the best English and American literary journals.

WE are pleased to announce that we have received the promise of contributions during the current year from the following well known University men—William Houston, T. Arnold Haultain, Charles Whetham, Robert Balmer, F. H. Sykes, Arch. MacMechan, E. J. McIntyre, H. L. Dunn and W. H. Huston. Many of the undergraduates will also contribute, but in deference to their characteristic modesty we omit their names at present.

THE old editors congratulate themselves on the additions that have been made to the editorial staff. Mr. Irwin's vigorous pen contributed several articles to our columns last year. Mr. Miller is the author of the University prize essay on Matthew Arnold which was recently published in the *Educational Weekly* and favourably referred to in the *Boston Literary World*. Mr. Stewart is a University prize poet, and his productions have appeared in the *Chicago Current*. Such poems as "The Death of the Year," and "An Ancient Rondeau," which appeared in the VARSITY last year, speak of themselves for Mr. Healy, who is also a contributor to the *Current*.

OUR fellow-students need to be constantly reminded that education is not rank in the class-lists, nor scholarships nor medals. It is development and cultivation, and this—not simply in one direction, but in many. Hence it is a vain delusion for a student to confine all his energies and time to his books with the idea that he is thereby receiving the highest education. Far better would it be for him to become an active member of at least two or three of our various clubs and societies, physical and intellectual, and so acquire that breadth of culture and knowledge that always mark the highly educated man.

Since our last regular issue about seven hundred volumes have been added to the Library. Among them are many works of interest to the general reader. In poetry we notice Wm. Morris, Gray, Lowell, Holmes, Swinburne, Browning, and others. In Biography some of the new works are Hake's, Gordon, Leslie Stephen's Dictionary of National Biography, Vols. I. and II., and Max Muller's Biographical Essays. There are several volumes of Freeman's Historical Essays, and two of Milman's works. Not least is a complete edition of Ruskin, illustrated. A list of the more important volumes appears in our columns.

THE first meeting of the Modern Language Club this year marks an epoch in its history. Then for the first time in the history of the students' associations of University College were women admitted to membership. It will be remembered that last year the Club invited the lady undergraduates to attend their meetings. This request was gratefully acknowledged, and it was decided to act upon it at the beginning of the new academical year. A hearty welcome was given them on their first appearance, and there is every indication that this infusion of new life into the club will make that institution even more successful in the future than it has been in the past as a centre of intellectual activity and progress.

A REMARK made by Mr. Vandersmissen the other day at the meeting of the Modern Language Club is deserving of the serious attention of all students. Referring to Wordsworth's poems the speaker said that the best advice he could give his hearers was that if they wished to appreciate Wordsworth or any other author they could do so only by reading his works. Too many people are satisfied with reading the opinions of critics and annotators, and do not trouble themselves very much with the authors themselves. But such second-hand knowledge is a delusion. It serves no end whatever. The acquisition of it is merely a memory exercise. For the rest, the process is mechanical and deadening, and the result is flat and most unsatisfactory. There is the supposition of culture without the culture. Let us study literature and not opinions about literature. It is of more real value to the student that he be self-

saturated with the work of one good original writer than that he should know the views of twenty critics on as many authors.

THE literary project which was undertaken recently by the 'Varsity Company is without a parallel in the history of University journalism. We refer of course to the publication of a volume of high class literature, the production in the main of the undergraduates of Toronto University. In the highest sense the enterprise has been an undoubted success. The book has received the warm eulogium of the press and of its readers. Through this means an interest has been excited in our native literature among university men which will not soon subside. The columns of the 'VARSITY for the year now opening will show in no uncertain way the beneficial result of the new stimulus. It is, however, somewhat to be regretted that so far the financial outcome of the project has not been very satisfactory. The publication of the book was purely a literary enterprise, and in no sense was it a commercial speculation. It is fitting, then, that in the case of a project so creditable to the University and all who are connected with it, the committee should not be allowed to suffer any financial loss. If the men of the first year give their assistance, this result will be averted.

THE President's Convocation address is worthy of careful perusal by all who have taken an interest in the discussion on University federation. Dr. Wilson reviewed the situation in a dignified and dispassionate way that must commend itself to all. He said very truly that the splitting up of the already small teaching body of University College would be a narrow and unstatesmanlike policy. But the main argument of his speech was an able and exhaustive statement of the secularizing tendencies of the age, in the matter of education. Principal Grant's address, which appeared next day, is in curious contrast to this, when he lays stress on the fact that Oxford and Edinburgh are denominational Universities. The learned Principal of Queen's seems to miss that clear perception of the spirit of the times he emphasizes so strongly, if he does not see, as his address would warrant us in concluding, that all the larger Universities of Great Britain are, in spirit, secular now, and are fast becoming so in reality. The strength of Dr. Wilson's argument is that he does see this; and he enforces it emphatically though temperately. That University College has little to gain by the proposed affiliation is amply evidenced by the unusually large Freshman class of this year.

Leading Articles.

THE 'VARSITY.

THE 'VARSITY enters upon its sixth year with a prosperous outlook. All its old friends have been retained and new ones are being constantly added. It is the hope of the present management that during the current year the 'VARSITY may attain the very first position in the ranks of college journalism. An end so desirable can only be reached by the vigorous co-operation with the editorial staff of all who have at heart the best interests of Toronto University and its affiliated institutions.

The 'VARSITY is not the organ of any college, or any set or party. It is conducted entirely in the interests of the graduates, undergraduates and friends of our university. It is maintained simply as an organ for the free expression of opinion on all intellectual matters by any of these persons who choose to write for it. Apart from the restraints of space limitation the only conditions of entrance to our columns are that the writer have something to say and that he say it in a fairly readable manner.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that the editorials are at all times open to challenge. They, no less than the contributions, are merely the views of individuals, and must go for what they are worth. We make no pretension to oracular deliverance. We invite criticism and discussion of all topics touched on by the editors, as well as on the articles of contributors or correspondents. Our duty will not have been performed if such results do not follow our management. Earnest and vigorous dissent means life, energy, progress. Civilization has advanced, and only can advance, when men do something that others do not do, think something that others do not think, say something that others do not say.

If only one tenth of our friends could be induced to tell us what of genuine original thought they themselves have developed or could develop on various matters, entirely apart from what any other or all others may think, the 'VARSITY would become one of the most successful papers in existence. It would be a delight and a wonder—the organ of a perpetual Renaissance.

We shall welcome to our columns not only the greatest variety of matter of a discursive or didactic nature, but also original poems and light sketches.

If this earnest request for co-operation and sympathy receives its proper consideration from our readers, we shall be able to lay before them a journal which will reflect credit not only on them, but also on the noble institution with which we are connected.

THE NEED OF A POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB.

We have in University College a very flourishing Mathematical and Physical Association and an equally flourishing Modern Language Club. That these two societies are doing a good work for their members we believe, and therefore we venture to advise the earnest students of political science to organize a similar society for their mutual improvement. They have the more need to do so inasmuch as there is no member of the College staff charged with the duty of teaching either Political Economy or Jurisprudence, both of which are on the present curriculum, and will undoubtedly be on the next.

One way of making up for the want of lectures in this important branch of university work is to meet frequently for the discussion of matters dealt with in the prescribed text-books. Especially is this practice calculated to be useful in Political Economy, in which there are many unsettled problems of great difficulty and of surpassing interest apart altogether from preparation for University examinations. What we recommend is essentially the German "Seminary," which has been transplanted to American soil, and flourishes there with all the vigor of an indigenous growth. The "seminary," as it exists in Johns Hopkins or Cornell, may be described as a free-and-easy meeting of the teacher with the members of his class, amongst whom he is for the time only *primus inter pares*. One of those present—sometimes the teacher, more frequently a student—reads a paper or delivers a prelection on some point connected with the course, and the freest possible discussion and criticism, alike of the views of the essayist of the evening and of all others who advance anything on the subject, are indulged in. No better substitute for College teaching could be devised, and no College lectures can be thoroughly effective unless they are supplemented by something of this kind.

Though Political Science has never received its fair share of prominence in the University curriculum, and has always been completely and unnecessarily ignored in the College teaching, it has always had a large number of devotees. This is not surprising in view of the nature of the science. It has man in his social relations for its subject matter, and it deals with the whole problem of human civilization, both analytically and historically. The origin and growth of institutions, the nature and sanction of public law, the relation between subject and sovereign, the various theories of the state and of the family, the laws which govern the production and distribution of wealth, the tenure and ownership of the land, the proper objects and best methods of taxation, the never-ending struggle between individualism and collectivism, the part played by religious systems in social progress, the theory and practice of representative government, the political and economical value of colonies, the possibility of substituting other arbiters for war in the settlement of international disputes, the relation between ethics and politics—these and scores of equally important matters, affecting the well-being of our own and every other people, must always attract thoughtful students whether their attention is called to them by formal lectures or not. That the College has neglected its duty in the premises is not to its credit, but there is all the more reason for the students taking steps to supply its defects.

REV. JOHN CARRY AND DR. WILSON.

The Rector of Port Perry has lifted up his voice like Jeremiah of old, and has uttered his lamentations. But unlike the prophet of sacred history, the reverend doctor does not divine unerringly nor prophesy faithfully. Dr. Carry laments that Dr. Wilson should glorify the secular character of University College, and professes to see in it "awful and most blasphemous atheism." But Dr. Carry lets his pen run away with him. He does not appreciate the true meaning of the word 'secular.' To his ecclesiastical ears it is most objectionable. There is, however, a great difference between 'secular' and 'atheistic' education. By using the word 'secular' Dr. Wilson meant—and so any candid reader would credit him with meaning—that the instruction in University College is confined to those branches of learning and to those modes of teaching which, though they are entirely apart from, are not therefore antagonistic to theology, religion and morals. In fact such a system of instruction is the only one which is practicable in a college which

calls itself 'national.' For, where the constituency to which University College appeals, is composed of adherents of widely different, and at times conflicting faiths, it would be utterly impossible to introduce a religious element of sufficient strength and consistency to satisfy every one and at the same time be true to its name as religion. Better no religious element than an emasculated and hybrid compound of theology, which by reason of the trimmings and parings necessary to bring it into a seeming conformity both with evangelical and sacerdotal beliefs, would be little less than a name; and which, instead of being a rallying ground, would degenerate into a battle field upon which would be fought theological battles, worse than useless, and most certainly harmful in their results.

Dr. Carry seems to take it for granted that because University College is secular, therefore its president and professoriate take delight in aiding the onward march of theism, and hastening the coming of the kingdom of the Prince of Darkness. In fact, one would imagine from Dr. Carry's remarks that the staff of University College felt it their duty to do this. Those who have taken the trouble to satisfy themselves as to the illusory character of such implied charges, are best able and none the less willing to testify this to their incorrectness.

Dr. Carry takes occasion to charge Dr. Wilson with disingenuousness in regard to this question of secular *versus* religious education. But when it is remembered that Dr. Carry is a high churchman, and Dr. Wilson a low churchman, the meaning and force of this charge is as apparent as it is unworthy. We would conclude by reminding Dr. Carry that it is the duty of the Church and of the Home to do that which Education can not and should not be called upon to do. Let the church and society be faithful to their divinely commissioned charge, and there need not be any fear of 'secular' education landing us in 'dreary agnosticism.'

THE ENGLISH CURRICULUM.

We publish to-day the first instalment of a draft curriculum in English, prepared by William Houston, M.A., for submission to the Senate. The portion published, it will be seen, covers only the pass course; the portion covering the honor course will appear in the next number of the 'Varsity.'

That some improvement of the English curriculum is greatly needed has long been felt by all thoughtful students of the subject, and the shape taken by the French and German sub-departments in the new curriculum, makes the immediate consideration of the question imperatively necessary. So much any one can see at a glance, but it is not so easy to see just what form the revised course should take. We have no doubt Mr. Houston has given the matter a sufficient amount of attention to warrant him in laying his proposals before the Senate with some hope of seeing them accepted. But it would facilitate the comprehension of his scheme, and perhaps elicit suggestions for its improvement, if he would publish a statement of the precise objects he seeks to accomplish by the different changes he proposes to make.

The new curriculum looks formidable, and it certainly is both comprehensive and thorough, but some explanation is needed. A good English course is a means to an end; what end does Mr. Houston aim at, and is this particular curriculum the best way to reach it?

WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Five years ago Miss Charlotte Agnes Scott, the daughter of an English clergyman, was examined in the mathematical tripos at Cambridge in the final year, and stood eighth in the list of Wranglers, or would have taken that position had a woman been allowed to take a degree. At that time Miss Scott was only eighteen, and she accomplished the above intellectual feat not merely without injuring her health, but without the aid afforded by attendance at college. After the completion of her Cambridge course she held the position of mathematical lecturer at Girton, until her recent arrival in America to fill the chair of mathematics in Bryn Mawr College, a rising institution near Philadelphia. Before leaving England she took the degree of D. Sc. in London University, taking for her subject pure mathematics. In this department she has but one fellow-graduate belonging to her own sex, and that one has taken only an arts course. Miss Scott has the honor of being the second woman who has taken the London D. Sc. degree, her precursor by a few months being Mrs. Bryant, one of the staff of the North London Collegiate School for Girls. The students at Girton testified to Miss Scott's popularity there by making her a presentation of the academical robes which a London D. Sc. is required to wear.

There were 349 graduates in Michigan University at the last commencement, and in every faculty the gentler sex was repre-

sented. In law there was only one woman, but she adequately represented her sex in the matter of attainments as well as popularity. The Dean of the Law Faculty in Michigan is ex-Chief Justice Cooley, one of the most eminent of living jurists, and he has been, from the time when the question was first raised in the University, a warm advocate of the admission of women to all its privileges. The first application was made in 1870. The applicant was advised by influential members of the university not to press her request, which could not legally be refused because Michigan University, like University College, is a State institution. She persisted, however, and in spite of discouragements purposely inflicted upon her, she took the entire course and a degree. It is worthy of note that the severest ordeal she had to pass through was the social ostracism decreed against her by the women of Ann Arbor, who seemed to think that she had in some way brought discredit on her sex. The male students took a different view, however, and public opinion has become so changed that the female students are now one of the institutions of Ann Arbor society.

Literature.

KEATS.

Immortal wand'rer from the Grecian shore!
Thou who did'st lay thine heart at Nature's shrine
Breathing a noble praise in song divine,
Making melodious rhymes that sweetly pour
Enchantment like the Lesbian Isle of yore
And dreams of Dryads, amber honey, wine,
And flow'ry wreaths the white-limbed nymphs did twine,
These sadly thou did'st leave and sing no more.

In crumbling Rome, beneath Italian skies
Where memories of Virgil haunt the spot,
Thou sleep'st alone, and Time's great ruin lies
About thy grave. Young dreamer who once sought
Parnassian heights and bore a precious prize,
Thy golden reed of promise lies forgot!

PHILLIPS STEWART.

FOOTBALL.

In *Basilicon Doron*, James I., after expressing his utter abhorrence of all "rough and violent exercises," condemns especially "that of the football," as being, in his royal opinion, "far meeter for the lameing than for the making able the users thereof;" and that the gentle Solomon of Whitehall was moved to speak thus by aught else than solicitude and concern for the well-being of his loyal subjects, and care to prevent needless bumps and abrasions of the cuticle, we have no cause for believing; as in one of the minor poets of that time, he that hath eyes may yet read a genial invitation:

"To play at loggets, ix holes or x pinnes,
To try it out at footballe, or by ye shyntes."

Though it appears, however, that James was content with merely damning and "counterblasting" football, using against it no other weapon than his quill, it is certain that more vigorous efforts to do away with the game were made by its earlier royal oppressors. We find Edward III. enacting that "the football chasers," like modern criminal lunatics, be "imprisoned during his majesty's pleasure." Football, it was thought, and other rough sports might be with advantage replaced by archery. The game, in those days, seems to have been very rude, there being neither goal nor side—simply an uproarious undisciplined rabble,

"With many a merry shout,
In riot, revelry and rout,
Pursued the football play,"

kicking before them a bladder partly filled with peas and horse beans; the play giving out when the crowd dwindled away from sheer exhaustion. Primitive, however, as it may appear to have been at that time, football then was, in fact, no new thing; being well advanced—although the attempts to suppress it greatly retarded its development—in its evolution from the game played by the Roman soldiery; for to their *harpastum*, or ball stuffed with flock, we may trace back the modern

"Thing of leather, heavy, round,
Wherein the wind is prisoner bound."

Is it not in the historic record—to say nothing of the not infre-

quent football seen in the rough carvings of times prehistoric—that after a hotly contested match, the Britons, in 217, defeated a Roman team, from the garrison at Little Chester? “And thereafter,” says the historian, “a yearly game was played in memory of that victory.”

It does not seem that the Briton who plays football nowadays has degenerated from his ancestors who defeated the soldiers from Rome; we doubt, indeed, that these struggled against the Romans as manfully as their descendants now struggle among themselves. In his last book Max O'Rell paints for us a highly colored picture—*more suo*—of the English youth athletic, in a football match; telling us in the end, how, battered and bleeding, when the day is won, after having shown hardiness and stubborn tenacity well-nigh sublime, he dies with a smile on his lips, in the arms of Victory. It would seem that in the great Republic, too, the carnage at some of the inter-collegiate battles of late years has been truly Homeric. And in council sage the college authorities are fain to think, with Waller, that

“When a sort of lusty players try
Their force at football, care of victory
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,
That their encounter seems too rude for jest.”

Thus—though Professor Sargent, of Harvard, said recently that it is too strong a game to be done away with by the faculty—football, at one time accounted a princely sport, is once more out of favor with the powers that be.

That the playing of this game was esteemed a princely sport, and a diversion not unbefitting the haughtiness and loftiness of mien of your man with a title and a pedigree, is made plain by the old author who tells us of a rare match played at Florence with all pomp and splendid circumstance, after the marriage feast of their Serenities Ferdinand Prince of Tuscany, and Violante Beatrice of Bavaria, in the year of grace 1688. After the bull-fight in the Piazza di' Santa Croce, the square having been cleaned and swept for the *giuoco del Calcio*, or “game of the kick,” a solemn procession bore to the centre of the Piazza a football not to be profaned that day by contact with a plebeian toe; for princes only and nobles might disport themselves before the long galleries from which dame and damsel, “beauties of every shade of brown and fair, in colors gayer than the morning mist,” glanced about the revels. Twenty-seven clad in yellow played against an equal number in red. The names of all are set down in the chronicle with a particular account of how they played. The yellows won the first goal, but the winners in the end were the noblemen in red; and at every fresh start was fired a salvo of artillery.

W. J. HEALY.

PAN REDIVIVUS.

The mere fact of having to start at our usual dinner-hour, and the prospect of having to travel on a Grand Trunk train confessedly slow would be enough, I humbly submit, to make angels cross. And we were not angels, but only a company of very ordinary mortals, whirled fortuitously together from the four winds into a rail-road car to journey there together for a brief fragment of time. Everybody seemed to have hurried to catch this train, been worried and vexed by the number of parcels or valises he had to carry, and then to have grown angrier and angrier as the minutes slipped by and we did not start. It seemed to be one of those trains that *have* no definite time for starting. There we stuck motionless as a painted ship, on a siding on the Esplanade, freight-cars, baggage-cars and coach, no engine in sight and no prospect of one, apparently. Added to this it was one of our hottest July days; the ugly boat-houses shut out the lake and any breeze that might be stirring; and sky, rails, buildings, seemed to raise, radiate and concentrate heat upon that musty oven of a car. The hush that pervades a public conveyance not in motion, when no one wishes to talk for the benefit of twenty critical unsympathetic strangers, reigned here and added to the horrors of the scene.

Then to this stuffy cage of broiling, suffering mortals, enter—Pan! For they speak false who say the old gods are dead. In outward semblance he was short, bandy-legged (the goat-thighs, doubtless) red-faced and—thus does the hard-hearted prosaic nineteenth century degrade the very gods—disguised in a flaming blue tie and an ordinary mechanic's second-best clothes. His advent was mysterious as fitting. This only I know; I saw it with my own eyes; with two attendant satyrs, he actually came in at the low door and seated himself on a dusty red plush seat as if he were even such a one as ourselves.

The next thing I was aware of was that somewhere, somehow, the oppressive hush of that heated car was gone. The coach was full of a hundred bird-voices, chirping, twittering, warbling, carolling in the gayest and clearest of trebles. Where had the song-flock flown from, in at the windows, in at the doors, bringing on

their wings the freshness of spring woods and early summer mornings, lapping gentle rains and light breeze-borne spray? I turned to look, there sat Pan, graved-faced as be seems a god, cheeks inflated and both hands spread before his lips, concealing a somewhat. A human music contrivance, wood and metal? Never! Pan and the pan-pipes, the loving, sorrowful, sweet-voiced nymph Syrinx, the breath of the wind bowing and rustling the tops of the reeds and the river-ripples whispering against their sides. The magic of the goat-foot god! Then he tuned his pipes to the joyousness of young life, such strains as set the fauns and dryads circling on the green lawns of Arcady.

Upon us the baking, the constrained, the uncomfortable, the effect was wonderful. Everybody began beating time to the music, chatting to his neighbour, and smiling in brotherhood and recognition of our common humanity. The Irishwoman (I knew she was Irish before she spoke; for she dressed in black and had a turned-up nose) turned round to speak to the dandy. “Shure I could dance to that!” said she. And the dandy unbent, smiled benevolently, forgetting to be formal. Three men, cleaning a parlour-car on the next track, ceased their work to listen. One, a poor human musician, produces an elaborate black and silver instrument, wishes Pan to try it. Goat-foot descends, examines it not incuriously, tries it, shakes his head. Then comes the humility, worship and despair of the mortal. “I am going to play this once more and then throw it in the Bay.” Poor human futility! Pan remained impassive, came back to us and went on playing, enjoying in a sedate way his own music, our wonder and his power over us. The train started, I believe, and he must have ceased and got out sometime, but I cannot tell when or where. He remains to this day, a mystery.

BOHEMIEN.

SONNET.

This year the whisper of the dying leaves
Comes with a sadder murmuring than last;
The wind has not, so soon, with bitter blast,
Hurried from tapering limb the tint that weaves

Bright glories with the grayness of the trunk.
But, lasting long, the leaves are paler than
If quickened to decay; and sad and wan
And sickly-hued the sight, and sorely shrunk.

Yet murmur not for beauties, forest leaves,
Which, to possess, is death and quick decay,
The barren glories of the fading year.

Our chiefest pleasure is that still the ray
Of stranger sunlight, shadowing you, deceives
Us to the hope that springtime lingers here.

PRO GREGE.

THE 'Varsity Book: PROSE AND POETRY.

It is to be hoped that every student will take note of the 'Varsity Book.

No matter how ambitious an undergraduate may be, he should have a time for quiet reading and meditation. The fear of examinations should not always be before his eyes. Indeed, it ought to be a high object in every man's ambition to read high-class literature continually, for the purpose of keeping his mind refreshed in human kindness and heroism. It widens his sympathies and enriches his life more than can be said.

Now, as a publication purely literary, this Book is one of the most select that has lately appeared. The best of the contributions to the 'Varsity since its beginning are collected into one volume. The collection has all the merit of excellence, variety, and of brevity in the pieces.

So much learning has lately been brought to bear on the question of permanent popularity in poetry that one does not like to approach it. But it can readily be seen why some people are more delighted than others with any given poem. Take a piece of poetry in the 'Varsity Book called “Indian Summer,” the last stanza of which runs—

Now by great marshes wrapt in mist,
Or past some river's mouth,
Throughout the long still autumn day
Wild birds are flying south.

There are many, I suppose, really good judges of poetry who might have no sympathy with this, farther than the melody of the words,

and phrases, and their own fancy might move them; but there are others in whom this would awake the liveliest feelings. It would recall to their mind vivid scenes. The crimson forest, the anxious call of the wild birds; the tame ones, too, moved strangely by impulses that came from heathen times; the hills and fields bare; the winter at hand; then—here comes the application of ideas to human life—old faces, old affections, old hopes and scenes come again and are fondly welcomed: all unpleasant things have been lost in the lapse of years, just as discordance becomes, at a distance, musical, and ugly details disappear from a beautiful landscape. To such, these words are highly poetical. But no two are alike in their opinions in matters concerning poetry, and it is well, perhaps, that they are not. For my own part (though I have no doubt such a statement will horrify many), I like a simple lyric of Heine's better than all the storm and stress and serenity even of Goethe.

The poetry of the 'VARSITY BOOK excels in merit the prose. I do not like to read pieces in prose that are purely sentimental. In actual life we shrink from intruding on heart-felt emotion, for we realize full well "the heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddeth not with its joy," and for our own part we take good care that our deepest and truest emotions are hidden away from the vulgar world. So that whenever we see a display of feeling we suspect affectation. It seems to me that this has a bearing on our dislikes in literature, that in what we read and in what we see in actual life, we are influenced much the same way. If a man makes a lugubrious confession to us with sighs and many "ah's," we turn away, but when in another case some little incident or a look in the eye reveals to us that the remembrance of sorrow, though dimmed by the lapse of time, is beautifying a human life, then our sympathy and our imagination are kindled, and in our minds such things linger. Now, I take it that the same thing holds in literature. No piece should have a purely sentimental purpose. The sentiment should be unobtrusive and reasonable.

There is another style that is far from good which, though the 'VARSITY BOOK is tolerably free from it, I may as well mention. Its causes are probably three:—Inexperience in writing, some little vanity, and Carlyle. These are the symptoms:—ideas naturally remote are brought together without sufficient explanation: epithets are formed by compressing metaphors into compound words; odd turns of expression and dislocated words continually exasperate you; quotation marks are freely used, and at last the writer indulges in all sorts of moods—irony, indignation, familiarity; and in the end perishes miserably.

Of course there are degrees of this, but it is a shame for any one to carry much of it beyond his first year. The subtlest, as well as the most powerful, thinkers have not departed widely from a good, plain, lucid, flexible style—beautifully unadorned. The essay on Forgetfulness—the best piece of prose in the book—is as good an example of English composition as will readily be found.

It is not surprising that there are not many contributions of a humorous nature. Very few pieces intended to be humorous are, on a second or third reading, good enough to please; but those in the 'VARSITY BOOK are really good. "Ye Clyppe" is a neat, quaint conceit; "The Ancient Rondeau" and "On a Christmas Card" one remembers often with a smile; and "The Ancient University" is a piece of fine academic humour. In this last, however, you cannot help but think that the writer is once or twice too academically clever.

How rare a good sonnet is! Perhaps it is no wonder that the most difficult of poetic compositions should be rare. There are four in the book, all of high merit, the best being one "To M——."

I shall mention only two pieces more, or else I shall have to mention all. These two have been running in my mind ever since they appeared in the 'VARSITY. One is "Rosy-fingered Morn," the other is an adaptation from Heine—the sweetest little poem I have ever read.

Now I do not see why the 'VARSITY BOOK should not circulate widely, and exhaust several editions. There is not an inferior piece in it from beginning to end. To anyone interested in the University or in any of ourselves, a copy of this book would be a most suitable present. The type, the paper, the form, are all good and neat. The price may seem large but I believe it could not be helped, for the edition was small and the engravings were all of them special. Indeed, I am told that the members of the Committee are out of pocket in the matter.

E. J. MCINTYRE.

against law and order? Yes, to-day he can; but to-morrow he cannot; and in the nineteenth century to-morrows come quickly. Desperation is getting to be quite the fashion. There is no wrecking of property without somebody's property being wrecked; there is no breaking of heads without somebody's head being broken. It is time for capital to make concessions to labour.—*The University.*

University and College News.

PROPOSED ENGLISH CURRICULUM.

BY WILLIAM HOUSTON, M.A.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION—PASS COURSE.

1887. THOMPSON, The Seasons (Winter and Hymn); Castle of Indolence (Canto I.); Britannia; Rule Britannia; Happiness; The Happy Man; Hymn on Solitude.
1888. COWPER, The Task (Book III.); On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture; John Gilpin; Verses supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk; The needless Alarm; Yardley Oak; Sonnet to Mrs. Unwin; The Castaway.
1889. SCOTT, Lay of the Last Minstrel; Cadyow Castle; Helvellyn.
1890. BYRON, Childe Harold's Pilgrimage (Stanza 73 of Canto II. to Stanza 51 of Canto III. inclusive); Prisoner of Chillon; The Isles of Greece; Darkness; Saul; Song of Saul before his Last Battle; Destruction of Sennacherib.
1891. LONGFELLOW, Evangeline; Hiawatha: Paul Revere's Ride; King Robert of Sicily; Psalm of Life; Resignation; The Builders; The Village Blacksmith; Ladder of St. Augustine; The Day is Done.

Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, Prosody.

Composition:—The Examiner will allow a choice of subjects, the themes for composition being based on the following selections, with the substance with which the candidate will be expected to have a general acquaintance:—

1887. SOUTHEY, Life of Nelson (last three chapters).
1888. COLERIDGE, Life of Sir Alexander Ball (last four Essays in "The Friend.")
1889. GOLDSMITH, Essays (Citizen of the World, Preface and Nos. 13, 14, 23, *25, 26, 30, 36, 37, 49, 50, 55, 60).
1890. ADDISON, Essays (Spectator, Nos. 21, 23, 26, 47, 50, 69, 93, 115, 159, 162, 169, 195, 225, 381, 387; 458, 483, 574, 583, 598.)
1891. JOHNSON, Rasselas, and Letter to Lord Chesterfield.

For Reference:—The following works are not intended to be used as text-books:—

- ABBOTT, Shakesperian Grammar.
HODGSON, Errors in the use of English.
WILLIAMS, Composition and Practical English.
ABBOTT AND SEELEY, English Lesons for English People
MINTO, Manual of English Prose Literature.

FIRST YEAR.

1887. SHAKESPEARE, Timon of Athens.
1888. " Julius Cæsar.
1889. " As You Like It.
1890. " Coriolanus.
1891. " Hamlet.

Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, Prosody.

Composition:—The Examiner will allow a choice of subjects, the themes for composition being based on the following selections, with the substance of which the candidate will be expected to have a general acquaintance:—

1887. DE QUINCY, Recollections of the Lakes and the Lake Poets.
1888. JOHNSON, Lives of the Poets (Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope).
1889. IRVING, Oliver Goldsmith.
1890. OLIPHANT, Sheridan (English Men of Letters.)
1891. MACAULAY, Essays (Bacon, Milton.)

For Reference:—The following works are not intended to be used as text-books:—

- ABBOTT, Shakesperian Grammar.
ABBOTT AND SEELEY, English Lessons for English People.
MINTO, Manual of English Prose Literature.
BAIN, English Composition and Rhetoric.

The destruction of half a hundred street cars in St. Louis, the breaking of half a dozen heads in a general melee between striking street car men and half-hearted policemen—a reign of terror resulting in the general interruption of business till a citizens' committee step in and compel a compromise between company and men—these things are indeed of little account. Has not the governor troops at hand, and can he not stamp out such turbulent rebellions

SECOND YEAR.

1887. MILTON, Paradise Lost (Books II. and III.); Il Penseroso ; L'Allegro.
 1888. " Paradise Lost (Books IV. and V.); Lycidas ; Hymn on the Nativity.
 1889. " Paradise Lost (Books VI. and VII.); Sonnets ; Epitaph on Shakespeare.
 1890. " Paradise Lost (Books VIII. and X.); Comus ; Arcades.
 1891. " Paradise Lost (Books XI. and XII.) ; Samson Agonistes.

Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, Prosody.

Composition :—The Examiners will allow a choice of subjects, the themes for composition being based on the following selections, with the substance of which the candidate will be expected to have a general acquaintance :—

1887. MILL, On Liberty.
 1888. MORLEY, On Compromise.
 1889. SMITH, Letters on the Subject of the Catholics.
 1890. JUNIUS, The letters over this signature in the "Public Advertiser."
 1891. { BURKE, Reflections on the French Revolution.
 { MACKINTOSH, Vindiciæ Gallicæ.

History of English Literature from the French Revolution to the present time, inclusive.

For Reference :—The following works are not intended to be used as text-books :—

- ABBOTT, Shakespearian Grammar.
 LOUNSBURY, History of the English Language.
 MINTO, Manual of English Prose Literature.
 BAIN, English Composition and Rhetoric.
 CRAIK, History of Literature and Learning in England.
 WARD, The English Poets.
 CHAMBERS, Cyclopaedia of English Literature.
 "English Men of Letters" Series.

THIRD YEAR.

1887. DRYDEN, MacFlecknoe ; St. Cecilia's Day ; Alexander's Feast.
 POPE, Dunicad.
 COWPER, Task (Book I. and II.) ; Yardley Oak ; Sonnet to Mrs. Unwin.
 1888. DRYDEN, Hind and Panther ; Religio Laici.
 POPE, Moral Essays.
 COWPER, Task (Book III.) ; Tirocinium.
 1889. DRYDEN, Absalom and Achitophel ; The Medal.
 POPE, Essay on Man.
 COWPER, Task (Book IV.) ; Conversation.
 1890. DRYDEN, Death of Cromwell ; Astræa Redux ; Threnodia Augustalis ; Britannia Rediviva.
 POPE, Essay on Criticism ; Rape of Lock.
 COWPER, Task (Book V.) ; Friendship ; On My Mother's Picture ; The Castaway.
 1891. DRYDEN, Annus Mirabilis ; Epistles to John Dryden, Sir Robert Howard, and Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 POPE, Eloisa to Abelard ; Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.
 COWPER, Task Book VI. ; Table Talk.

Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, Prosody.

Composition :—The Examiner will allow a choice of subjects, the themes for composition being based on the following selections, with the substance of which the candidate will be expected to have a general acquaintance :—

1887. BURKE, Speeches on the American Revolution (April 19, 1774 ; March 22, 1775 ; Nov. 16, 1775 ; Nov. 6, 1776 ; Feb. 6, 1778 ; Dec. 14, 1778).
 1888. GRATTAN, Speeches on the Parliamentary Independence of Ireland (April 19, 1780 ; Feb. 22, 1782 ; April 16, 1782 ; Feb. 1, 1790 ; Feb. 26, 1790 ; Feb. 8, 1791 ; Jan. 15, 1800 ; Feb. 5, 1800 ; March 19, 1800 ; May 26, 1800).
 1889. PEEL, Speeches on Canadian affairs (March 9, 1835 ; May 16, 1836 ; April 14, 1837 ; April 21, 1837 ; Jan. 16, 1838 ; Jan. 17, 1838 ; Jan. 23, 1838 ; Jan. 25, 1838 ; Jan. 26, 1838 ; March 7, 1838 ; April 3, 1838 ; July 11, 1839).
 1890. DISRAELI, Speeches on the Corn Laws and Agricultural Distress (April 25, 1843 ; March 17, 1845 ; Jan. 22, 1846 ; Feb. 20, 1846 ; May 15, 1846 ; March 8, 1849 ; July 2, 1849 ; Feb. 19, 1850 ; Feb. 11, 1851 ; March 28, 1879 ; April 29, 1879).
 1881. COBDEN, Speeches on England's Foreign Policy (June 12, 1849 ; Oct. 8, 1849 ; Jan. 18, 1850 ; June 28, 1850 ; June 6, 1861 ; August 1, 1862 ; Oct. 25, 1862 ; Oct. 29, 1862 ; Nov. 23, 1864).

History of English Literature from the Commonwealth to the French Revolution, inclusive.

For Reference :—The following works are not intended to be used as text-books :—

- ABBOTT, Shakespearian Grammar.
 MORRIS, Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
 MINTO, Manual of English Prose Literature.
 BAIN, English Composition and Rhetoric.
 CRAIK, History of Literature and Learning in England.
 WARD, The English Poets.
 CHAMBERS, Cyclopaedia of English Literature.
 GREEN, History of the English People.
 HALLAM, Literature of Europe.
 "English Men of Letters" Series.

FOURTH YEAR.

1887. SPENSER, Faerie Queene, Book I., (Cantos I. and II.) ; Shepherd's Calender (Januarie, March, June, December) ; Epithalamion ; Prothalamion.
 1888. SPENSER, Faerie Queene, Book I., (Cantos III. and VI.) ; Sonnets.
 1889. SPENSER, Faerie Queene, Book I., (Cantos IV. and V.) ; Astrophel ; Colin Clout's Come Home Again.
 1890. SPENSER, Faerie Queene, Book I., (Cantos VII. and VIII.) ; Hymne in Honour of Love ; Hymne in Honour of Beautie ; Hymne of Heavenly Love ; Hymne of Heavenly Beautie.
 1891. SPENSER, Faerie Queene, Book I., (Cantos X. and XI.) ; Ruines of Time ; Teares of the Muses.

Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, Prosody.

Composition :—The Examiner will allow a choice of subjects, the themes for composition being based on the following selections, with the substance of which the candidate will be expected to have a general acquaintance :—

1888. MORE, Utopia (Arber's Reprint).
 1888. BACON, Essays.
 1889. CARLYLE, Sartor Resartus.
 1890. RUSKIN, Seven Lamps of Architecture.
 1891. THACKERAY, The Four Georges.

History of English Literature Prior to the Commonwealth.

For Reference :—The following works are not intended to be used as text-books.

- ABBOTT, Shakespearian Grammar.
 MARSH, Lectures on the English Language and Literature.
 EARLE, Philology of the English Tongue.
 MINTO, Manual of English Prose Literature.
 BAIN, English Composition and Rhetoric.
 CRAIK, History of Literature and Learning in England.
 WARD, The English Poets.
 CHAMBERS, Cyclopaedia of English Literature.
 GREEN, History of the English People.
 HALLAM, Literature of Europe.
 "English Men of Letters," Series.

(To be continued.)

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The opening meeting of this society was held in Moss Hall on Monday afternoon, Oct. 12th, the President, Mr. Thos. A. Rowan, in the chair. A large number of undergraduates, among whom were several ladies, were proposed for membership. Mr. J. Squair, B.A., the honorary president, delivered his inaugural address, briefly referring to the history of the society from its foundation till the present, when, after the general society, it was recognized as the largest and, in fact, as the only purely literary society of the College. Exceptionally well prepared essays on the works of Wordsworth were read by Mr. Burkholder, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Shearer and Mr. A. F. Chamberlain. These essays all showed marks of careful preparation during the summer, and gave evidence of independent thought. If essayists would endeavour to give a little more attention to the reading of their productions, the pleasure of listeners would be greatly increased. A large number of graduates were present and participated in the general discussion of the Life, Works, and Influence of Wordsworth upon this country. The following gave short addresses : D. R. Keys, B.A., Wm. Houston, M.A., W. H. Vandersmissen, M.A., A. Stevenson, B.A., and J. H. Cameron, B.A. One of the greatest improvements noticed in the management of the club, after the preparation of essays during vacation, is the introduction of nearly all the popular French and German airs and national songs, which will be sung at subsequent meetings in French and German. Mr. J. E. Jones has been appointed conductor of the Glee Club and great interest is being taken in the songs, by all the members.

The second meeting of the Club was held on Monday afternoon, Oct. 19th, the President in the chair. The business and programme were conducted in French. Essays on "*La Vie et Les Oeuvres de Victor Hugo*," were read by Messrs. Ferguson, Kent, and Jeffrey, and readings from "*Les Feuilles d'Automne*" were given by Miss Eliza Balmer and Mr. Jones. The songs of the evening were "*Vive la Canadienne*" and "*A la Claire Fontaine*." The election of officers from among the Freshmen then took place, the complete staff now being:—

Honorary President, J. Squair, B.A.
 President—Thos. A. Rowan.
 Vice-President—T. Logie.
 Recording Secretary—J. E. Jones.
 Corresponding Secretary—C. J. Hardie.
 Treasurer—G. C. Biggar.
 Councillors—Fourth Year, F. F. McPherson, A. F. Chamberlain;
 Third Year, J. A. Garvin, N. Kent; Second Year, W. Hodges, J. N. Dales; First Year, H. J. Cody, T. C. Des Barres.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The first regular meeting of the University College Natural Science Association was held on Tuesday evening, the 13th Oct., in the School of Practical Science. Prof. Wright addressed the Society on the Development of Amphioxus, a most interesting subject, from the position in which this form stands in regard to the other vertebrata. A series of models recently received from Germany was used to illustrate the various stages, and the great service they rendered makes one regret that the Department is not better equipped in this respect. Mr. Brent then exhibited a number of preserved specimens of the fauna of Trinidad, giving an interesting account of the habits of each. Owing to the new plan of working the Society, the meetings are expected to be alike profitable to students of all the years, and a large attendance is hoped for at the next meeting.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting last night a large number of Freshmen were received into the membership of the Society.

The report from the Curator, called for by Mr. Hunter's motion, led to a reconsideration of the order for reading-room supplies made by the Society last spring. The result was not altogether creditable to the intelligence of the Society. The "Proge" was preferred by the majority of members present to "Forest and Stream."

Mr. F. J. Roche read an essay on "Public Speaking." This was the first read before Society this term. It is to be hoped that this part of the Society's work will not be so much neglected this year as it has been hitherto.

The debate on the resolution that Copyright and Patent Right laws should be abolished was carried on by Messrs. Bradford, Sparling, Jones and Fenton on the affirmative, and by Messrs. Cameron, Maclean, McWilliam and Rogers. Messrs. Fenton and Rogers are new speakers to the Society. Their performances last night shewed that these gentlemen bring a considerable contribution to the speaking talent of the Society. Mr. Ross occupied the chair, and showed himself the right man for his important position.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The Senate met last night, the members present being Vice-Chancellor Mulock, chairman, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Sheraton, Mr. O'Sullivan, Rev. Father Vincent, Prof. Chapman, Mr. Foster, Dr. Macfarlane, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Caven, Prof. Galbraith and Mr. Houston.

A communication was received from F. W. Merchant, Secretary of the High School section of the Ontario Teachers' Association, relative to local examinations, to English in the arts curriculum and Natural Science at the junior matriculation examination.

An application was received from Knox College, asking for the affiliation of that institution. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of the vice-chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Prof. Loudon, Col. Gzowski and Rev. Father Vincent.

The degree of M. A. was conferred on L. H. Alexander, and that of B. A. on H. J. Haviland, G. E. Morphy, W. M. Walker and J. A. Creasor.

On motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Dr. Caven, a resolution was passed expressing profound regret at the death of John Milne Buchan, M. A., late principal of Upper Canada College and a member of the senate, testifying to the appreciation with which his educational abilities and personal character were regarded, and

conveying assurances of sympathy to the bereaved widow and children.

The Vice-chancellor gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the moneys hitherto appropriated for scholarships at the senior matriculation examination be devoted to establishing additional scholarships at the junior matriculation; also that he would introduce a statute providing for the abolition of the first year classical scholarship and for the establishment of the Moss classical scholarship.

Dr. Wilson gave notice that he would move that honor men in the class lists be arranged in three divisions instead of in two as at present, and that a successor to the late Mr. Buchan be appointed on the board of arts studies.

Prof. Loudon gave notice that he would move that a new prescription of subjects be made for the Blake scholarship and that the Senate appoint special examiners on those subjects; that at the May examinations, 1886, the examinations in second year pass physics be conducted according to the new curriculum, and the examinations in third and fourth year pass physics according to the curriculum of 1880; that in the opinion of the senate it was inadvisable to prescribe a complete course of political science until instructors in that department had been appointed in University College.

Mr. Houston gave notice that he would introduce a statute making certain changes in the English curriculum; that he would move a resolution recommending the establishment of a lectureship on political economy, and that he would move that it is inexpedient to spend university funds for prizes, scholarships or medals.

Mr. Kingsford gave notice that he would introduce a statute relative to the degree of LL.D.

Dr. Macfarlane gave notice that he would move to allow fourth year medical students who entered under the old curriculum to take their degrees under the same.

The senate adjourned till Friday, Oct. 30.

KNOX COLLEGE.

All the available rooms in the college are again taken up.

The theological students number upwards of fifty, sixteen of these being in the junior class.

The graduating class of '85 is already widely scattered.

Rev. J. A. Jaffray, B.A., is in charge of a mission field at Sault Ste. Marie.

J. C. Smith, B.A., is stationed at Newmarket.

Rev. W. L. H. Rowand, B.A., is in the North-west.

James Hamilton, B.A., is on his way to Scotland to complete his theological studies.

Rev. W. A. Duncan, M.A., has been inducted as pastor of the congregation at Innisfil.

We are pleased to note that J. McKay, B.A., has again joined his class, which will graduate next spring. Mr. McKay was obliged to leave his mission field last summer owing to ill-health. A trip to Europe has been attended with most beneficial results.

The football club sustains a loss in the absence of Mr. J. Robertson, who will not return to college this session.

Mr. Andrew Beattie, B.A., '84, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

During the past vacation many alterations and additions have been made to the School. A new wing has been added, containing in the lower flat a large laboratory for microscopic work and a museum. The new dissecting-room, which occupies the whole of the upper flat, is probably the airiest, best lighted, best ventilated, and most thoroughly equipped in the province. The old building has been re-modelled in such a way as to give a new lecture room, chemical laboratory, library, and reading room. The action of the Faculty in providing separate apartments for the library and reading room cannot be too highly praised.

On the evening of Thursday, Oct. 1st, the new buildings were opened with a most successful conversation. The programme consisted of an opening address by Dr. W. W. Ogden, followed by a concert under the able direction of Mr. Theo Martens. A number of the ablest artists of the city performed.

On the following Monday lectures were resumed. The freshman class is the largest in the history of the school, and includes many graduates and undergraduates in arts in Toronto University.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The customary Association game on Convocation Day, Friday, Oct. 16, was in no respect less interesting or exciting than usual.

Matches had been arranged with both the Trinity and Toronto Medical Foot-ball Clubs, and close games were expected. The Toronto Meds and 'Varsity faced shortly after 3 p.m., 'Varsity being represented by Garrett, Jackson, Wright, Malcolm, Owen, Palmer, Elliott, Crystal, Thomson, Lampert, and McCollough. The 'Varsity boys were too much for the Meds, winning by 3 goals to 0. Trinity's turn came next, but fared little better, being beaten by 2 goals to 0. Both games were conducted with the utmost good feeling, and were enjoyed by both players and spectators. The prospects of the Association Club in the College were never better than at present. Four matches have already been played and all won, resulting in 18 goals won and 1 lost, so that the boys have every reason to be satisfied with themselves.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

On Convocation day the 'Varsity played its first game in the series for the championship with the Agricultural College Club. The 'Varsity was represented by Mustard, Marani, Senkler H., Senkler E., Ferguson, Cronyn, Nesbitt, Richardson, Elliott, Mill, Bayly, Scott, Smith, Robertson, and MacLean (capt.): the Agricultural College by Madge, Parker, Paget, H. Donaldson, Calvert, Brown, Geoffrey, Walsler, March, Poe, Fee, Sturge, Hirsch, and Donaldson (capt.). Smith of the 'Varsity distinguished himself by dropping two goals from the field, and the 'Varsity ultimately won by 67 points to 0. The Agricultural College boys were very much out of condition; in fact, we believe it was the first time they played together, which robs the 'Varsity victory of some of its significance.

The second match in the series for the College championship was played on the University lawn yesterday afternoon. Mr. M. Denistoun was chosen referee and gave satisfaction to both sides. In the first half the game was pretty equal and at the end of it the score stood 8 points to 0 in favor of "The Varsity," resulting from a try obtained by Elliot. In the second half, want of condition told on Trinity and "The Varsity" had the game pretty much its own way, gaining 13 points more, consisting of 2 goals dropped from the field by Marani and Senkler H. respectively, and a rouge which made a score of 21 points to 0. Nesbitt, Senkler E. C. and Elliot played a splendid game for "The Varsity." On the opposite side the best playing was done by Cayley, Jones and Morris. "The Varsity" was represented by Mustard, Marani, Senkler, H., Senkler, E. C., Ferguson, Nesbitt, Bruce, Richardson, Elliott, Mill, Robertson, Bayley, Smith, Scott and Maclean (Capt.). On the 31st the "Varsity" team will go to Ottawa to play Ottawa College and it is to be hoped a liberal response will be made to the appeals of the committee for funds, as the "Varsity" never had a better chance of winning the championship.

BASEBALL.

College sports have for years been confined within the narrow limits of football and cricket. The former game has indeed found able exponents among our undergraduates, and the cricket team has met with fair success. But it was always painfully evident that these two games did not count as sympathisers one-half the number of our athletic students. Many of those who had trained at the oar, on the baseball diamond, the cinder path, or the lacrosse field, did not choose to go into training to play games with the laws of which they were perfectly unfamiliar. A move in the right direction was made a few weeks ago by the formation, in connection with the college, of a baseball club. The chief credit for this innovation is due to Mr. Schultz and Mr. Wood, both of whom have been unremitting in their efforts not only to organize the club but to put it on a creditable footing. Before the players had had sufficient practice really to warrant their engaging with any club of old standing, a match was arranged with St. Michael's College. The game was played last Saturday on the St. Michael's College grounds, and contrary, it must be said, to general expectation, resulted in a victory for the 'Varsity boys by 8 runs to 7.

St. Michael's College have long been considered one of the finest amateur baseball teams in the province, so that our boys cannot be complimented too highly on their success.

The return match was played on the lawn on Wednesday afternoon. Upwards of 500 spectators witnessed the game.

The weather was rather chilly for really good baseball, but notwithstanding, a good game was played. Owing to the superior fielding of St. Michael's College and the comparatively poor batting of 'Varsity, the former won by 10 runs to 8.

A word as to our players. Wood, the pitcher, has lately completed a successful engagement with the Buffalos. He has been obliged, in the two matches played, to pitch slowly, owing to the comparative weakness of his support, but the manner in which he

has captained the team has been admirable. Galloway, behind the bat, has done well. Somers, at first base, has been a host in himself, as also has Schultz at second. A specialty of Edgar's play on third is his fine throwing. Garrett, as shortstop, and Senkler, Chisholm and Gourlay in the field have played uniformly well. With a little more practice all round, both at the bat and on the field, our players will certainly give a good account of themselves.

The reputation of the St. Michael's College team is too firmly established to require much comment. It is to be hoped the friendly relations already established between the two teams may be continued.

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO LIBRARY SINCE APRIL 10TH.

- Elementary Treatise on Physics, by A. Garrot.
- Creation of Manitoba or Red River Troubles, by A. Begg.
- Water Analysis, by E. Frankland.
- Aristotle Politics, trans., Weldon.
- Thucydides, trans., Crawley.
- Cicero, Select Orations, ed. King.
- Cicero, Philosophical Writings, Lectures On, by J. W. Levin.
- Pliny, Letters, Bk. III., ed. Mayor, with Life.
- Aeschylus, ed. Sidgwick.
- Homer, Iliad I.-XII., ed. Monro.
- Lucretius, I.-III., ed. Lee.
- Lucretius, Atomic Theory of, by Jno. Masson.
- Manual of Mythology, 2nd ed., by A. S. Murray.
- Chronological Tables of Greek History, by Carl Peter.
- Manual of Geology, by Jno. Phillips.
- Elements of Histology, by E. Klein.
- Text Book of Zoology, Mollusca to Man, by C. Claus.
- History of England Under Henry IV., Vol. I., by J. H. Wylie.
- Do. Do. Vols. IX. & X., by S. R. Gardiner.
- Life of Samuel Wilberforce, by A. R. Ashwell.
- Anne Boleyn, by P. Friedmann.
- The Reign of Henry VIII., by J. S. Brewer.
- Story of Chinese Gordon, by A. E. Hake.
- Life of E. H. Palmer, by W. Besant.
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PERSONALS.

- J. A. Collins is in a law office at Brantford.
- H. J. Hamilton, Gordon Hunter, R. O. McCulloch, and W. W. Vickers, are all in Mr. McCarthy's office in this city.
- A. Weir and Miss M. B. Bald are teaching at Essex Centre.
- H. E. Irwin is in Mr. Mulock's office.
- S. J. Barton is teaching at Seaforth; J. Blackstock at U. C. College.
- F. H. Sykes and F. R. Riddell are at the Training Institute at Kingston.
- R. Balmer is Modern Language master in Kingston C. I.
- J. Short is teaching at Chatham.
- R. R. Cochran is headmaster at Port Arthur.
- D. C. Little is at Ridgeway.
- A. R. Barron, A. J. McLeod, J. C. Tolmie, J. J. Elliott, and C. A. Webster are pursuing divinity studies at Knox.
- "Dan" McKay is headmaster at Elora H. S.
- J. A. V. Preston, R. P. Dougan, J. A. Creasor, and A. B. Thomp-son graduated with honors at Cut Knife.
- Miss. E. Gardiner is teaching modern languages in Albert College.

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
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