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THE WHITE AND BLUE.

VOLUME I.]

TORONTO, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

P86-0235(07)
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[NUMBER 7

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Scientific Society.

Annual subscription, \$1; single copies, five cents.

Address communications to the Editor, advertisements
and subscriptions to

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THE GRADUATE'S LOVE SONG.

As a graduate of a few years standing, I still take
a great interest in the affairs of my *Alma Mater*, and
can enter as heartily as ten years ago into the woes
and grievances of the stu-'ent's of to-day, of which
you pleasant—and I think improving little sheet
is such an able exponent. Judge of my surprise in
finding in your issue a few verses I wrote, when, as
you correctly surmised—a freshman very badly
smitten by a young lady, who was to me a perfect
goddess, and who, by the bye, is at the present
moment the delighted mother of as fine a pair of
twins as one could wish to see anywhere; one of
them being my god-child and called Callimachus
Catullus, after his talented and poetical god-papa.
Since I wrote those lines several years have passed.
If you can find space for the accompanying verses
you will enable me to show how differently things
appear after a few years.

I see you have put a motto to my former attempt.
As a piece of advice to freshmen might I propose
for the enclosed '*stultus docet experientia*,' '*da
locum melioribus*.'

GRADUATE.

THE GRADUATE'S LOVE SONG.

When the night is cold and cheerless, and the rain slow
trickles down my back
Where no gas lamp fitfully glitters on the mud-pools flooding
the track.
When hushed are the tender love songs of the cats on the
wet roof above,
My thoughts, like the mule for its stable, turn ever to thee,
my love.

When wearily over the portage we're staggering under our
loads,
And the playful black-fly and skeeters half madden with
vicious goods,
Or when, perchance, on the billow, all medicines useless
prove,
My thoughts, like my food to the fishes, turn ever to thee
my love.

If wealth were poured upon me in showers like the 'Doctor's'
snuff,
Not a cuss would I care about it, since you've got enough
for both,
And if poor in this world's riches 'twere my lot on earth to
be,
The funds in the bank to your credit would soon bring me
back to thee.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The foundation stone of the new University of
Adelaide was laid a few weeks ago by Sir W. F.
Jervois, Governor of South Australia. The building
will cost £24,000, and will be principally of
Sydney white stone. The design is in the modern
Gothic style.

The University of Halifax has five Affiliated
Colleges. Heretofore the examination papers have
not been printed, but papyrographed. However
owing to the indistinctness of these papers, another
process—probably the electric pen—is to be em-
ployed, whereby the same secrecy can be preserved,
and greater legibility secured.

The Governor-General has presented two medals,
gold and silver, to the University of McGill College.
The gold medal will be offered for proficiency in
modern languages—the competition to be open to
students of all faculties—and the silver medal will
be awarded to the student taking first place in the
senior year in applied science.

It was at 8.50 A. M., and he braced up and
warbled:

"And when the bell doth ring,
I naturally go below to sing,
And listen to the voice of the tuneful profs. ;
And so do the seniors and the juniors and the sophs. ;"
and then six strong men laid hold of him, carried
him gently and softly to the fourth-story window,
and dropped him down upon the cold, hard pavement
beneath.—*Student Life*.

NEARLY seventy-five per cent. of the students of
New England colleges are in the full classical
course—that is, are studying for the degree of A. B.
In the Western States the sciences and modern
languages are pursued, to the exclusion of Greek,
less than forty-three per cent. of the students being
in the classical course.

FRIDAY NIGHT DEBATE.

In arguing a question the debater should first of
all run a base line, and then arrange his arguments
as lines running at right angles to that line. The
debate on Friday night seemed to me to be faulty
because a wrong governing line had been adopted by
the speakers who took part in it. The question
whether Civilization has a tendency to cause
Poetry to decline can be set'd satisfactorily only
by an appeal to the facts of history, and by an en-
deavor to define the nature and relative value of
the poetry written at different periods of the world's
civilization. (n the whole it may be said that the
world has steadily advanced in civilization from
the beginning, and if the elements of civilization
have wrought any effects on the poetic art among
men these effects will be seen in such productions
as the poets from time to time have given birth to.
Civilization has been at work since the beginning
of history, and has produced certain results.
What are the results it has produced in reference
to poetry? How has it affected that branch of
human affairs? This appeal to history, this com-
parison of the poetry of civilized with uncivilized
times, appears to me to be the base line by which
the debaters should have been guided. They, however,
or the majority of them, looked at the question on
its theoretical or speculative side. They resolved
poetry into its component parts, and shewed how
the elements of civilization must effect those parts;
not how it has practically affected them in the
past, but how, in their opinion, it must affect them
when the one is brought to bear on the other.
For instance it was said that imagination was a
commanding element in poetry, and that the end
of civilization was to render men more matter-
of-fact and more reflective on what they saw
about them, and consequently less imaginative;
and hence it was argued that civilization,
causing the imaginative faculty to be less
vigorous, caused a corresponding decline in
poetry. If this argument be true, its validity
will not be so readily manifest by asserting that
things point to its being so, as by showing from
history that in fact it is so. This, of course, pre-
sumes that in whatever poets have been affected
by the progressing civilization of the world, in the
same way it will be seen in their poetical works.

C. E.

OCCUPATIONS FOR GRADUATES.

The annually increasing number of students who come up to the University for examination is, beyond question, a just cause of gratification to all of us. But, at the same time, it is a fact involving some serious problems, whose solution should not be allowed to pass by unapproached. Canada has yet barely passed the boundary which distinguishes a primitive country from an old and settled one. Her population may be said to be chiefly composed of pioneers; their work is one of construction rather than ornamentation; and therefore the classes whom we most require are those who are ready to put their hand to the hammer or the plough; who can till a field, build a house, or keep a shop.

Now, will this growing native taste for higher education have the effect of developing the learned classes in Canada to an abnormal extent? Will it create a sort of learned "snobocracy," which despises manual labor or mercantile pursuits? Will it tend to swell the so-called learned professions, and to crowd the centres of population? Will it render the supply of educated men so abundant as to reduce the compensation which their services ought to command, and thus bring the advantages of higher education into disrepute? Whatever the answer to these questions may be, they will have to be answered in one way or another before long as some of the evils to which they point are already beginning to appear.

All who know anything of the students attending this college must have perceived among them the almost universal idea that the only doors open to them, on their leaving college, are those of the three so-called "learned" professions: law, medicine, or the church. Some, it is true, after graduating, follow teaching, but usually only in the hope of making it a stepping-stone. It is now the rule but, like every rule it has its exceptions that young men who have chosen the medical profession enter a medical school, and proceed at once with their technical education, without taking a course in arts. We consequently find that of those attending University College, and aspiring to a degree in arts, while a considerable number are preparing for the ministry, the majority are destined for that *refugium peccatorum*—the law. There is a third and pretty large class of students, who start out with no definite purpose, but ultimately drop, somewhat willy-nilly, into the law as their last and only resort.

The result of this influx into one channel is already, to a considerable extent, apparent. The legal profession is overcrowded. Many a lawyer in the city of Toronto makes more money than an ordinarily well-paid clerk. In fact, it is at once a saddening and an amusing sight to see the armies of ambitious youths who every spring and fall swarm the corridors of Osgoode Hall to pass the examinations of the Law Society. What becomes of them all it is impossible to conceive. One thing is certain, that though Canadians—to their discredit be it said—are about as litigious as other people, these youths do not all find bread-and-butter-supplying work in law. The money-making opportunities in the profession are confined to a comparatively few firms in each locality. The rest of the fraternity are driven either to seek other avocations altogether, or to combine with their legal business that of speculating in stocks or real

estate, acting as financial or insurance agents, or something of the kind. I shudder to contemplate the condition of things which must ensue if this tendency law ward continue for many years longer.

Now, how is this craze after the learned professions, especially after law, to be removed? Of course, as the evil grows—and it must grow—it will become more manifest, and thus, to a certain extent, cure itself. Still, much can be done by attempting to remove the causes of the evil. These I apprehend to be chiefly two.

In the first place, there is a notion among students that education should entirely subserve utility—in other words, that a university education should possess a money value in the markets of the world. Though undoubtedly, judged by the simple standard of dollars and cents, a man with a degree is worth more than one without it, yet anyone who expects its full value to be recognized in the hurly-burly of business life is doomed to disappointment. The world values a man simply according to his ability to fulfil the functions of his particular sphere or calling. Let it not be imagined, however, that I am underrating an arts course; I am only trying to show that it is not considered necessary to the making of a good lawyer or a good doctor. But, after all, are there not nobler uses for education than that of making money? Should we not expect that the worshippers at the shrine of learning to be imbued with a loftier aim than that of selling their acquirements to the highest bidder? Learning, like goodness, must be courted for its own sake; and the man who so courts it will not fail to discover and appreciate its true utility, in rendering him more capable, other things being equal, to fill any station in life than the uneducated man; in expanding and ennobling his own nature; in causing him to hold a humbler estimate of himself, and to regard in a more generous and sympathetic spirit the faults and failings of others; in inspiring him with such a breadth of interest that he can say with the ancient poet, "I am a man, and nothing that concerns humanity do I deem a matter of indifference to me"; in providing him, in short, with a spring of genuine happiness, whose depth is infinite and whose duration is eternal.

The second cause of the evil to which I have referred, is the false value that is commonly attached to the learned professions. Certainly no occupations that I am acquainted with offer more opportunities for the exercise of practical benevolence than those of the pulpit and medicine, especially the latter. But this is a consideration which, I am sorry to say, does not often enter the minds of those who have chosen the learned professions, unless in the case of the ministry. It is generally thought that they are more "respectable," that they indicate a higher standard of intellect, and that they open more doors for ambition, than other occupations. But not one of these notions is strictly true.

Nearly every occupation in active life, to a great extent, is mechanical; but, on the other hand, there is none in which intelligence and education do not confer an advantage. We want in Canada many more educated merchants, mechanics, bankers, and farmers, and there is no reason why a university graduate should not enter any one of these pursuits—not to be a menial, but to acquire such a station of distinction as his superior abilities entitle him to. In any one of these spheres there are ample rewards for legitimate ambition. I shall not stop to point to the many eminent merchants, agriculturists, and mechanics whom the world's history has enshrined. They can easily be recalled; we have them in our own Canada, occupying high positions in the state or in society.

Of course every young man should ask himself for what occupation his natural and acquired abilities most fit him, and to which his inclination most disposes him, and by all means follow that. But by no means let him so restrict his choice as to confine himself to two or three, for none of which, perhaps, has he any aptitude whatever.

THE CONVERSAZIONE OF 1880.

All the students will agree with me in saying that the failure of the conversazione last year was a great blank in our college life. There is no doubt many advantages centre round such a social gathering, which gives the members of the society and the students—not to mention the professors and others—an opportunity of entertaining their friends so agreeably with an evening's amusement. It has ever been admitted, by those not connected directly with, as well as by those having a direct interest in, the college and her students, that the conversazione of the Literary and Scientific Society of University College is the most enjoyable entertainment of the season—second to none, but rather first of all. Yet this very excellence tended in a certain way to be an injury. The reunion became so popular that all who could gain admission did not fail to be present, and so the crowd became greater than the accommodation. On looking back it will be seen that the attendance was too large for the accommodation, and that the College Council was justified in taking some steps to restrain the numbers present within due bounds. One thing is certain, this body had no intention of abolishing the most prominent entertainment of the Society, but rather to keep it within the limits of comfort. Now that the College has become so far-famed as a seat of learning, and so many are attracted to her halls, it would be quite impossible to give each student five tickets as heretofore. The day once was when there were but few students, and it was quite in keeping that each should have the right of admitting five. This is no longer possible and I feel confident that, to further a good cause, none will object to taking a less number of tickets. With this, as with all gatherings, the number of those who are invited must be limited, and the best criterion for this limit is the size of the hall set apart for their reception, and not the number of friends of those who extend the invitations; for were such the case no public building in the city would suffice. If I may be permitted to make a few suggestions as to how this object can be attained, I would remark (1) that only three tickets be given each student, being himself admitted by cap and gown. There are upwards of three hundred in regular attendance, and out of this number probably not more than two hundred would secure tickets, making between eight hundred and one thousand who would be present through students; and (2) to issue no complimentary tickets except to such as the Society may think entitled thereto from their close connection with the college; so that the number thus admitted would not exceed two hundred. By following this course there would not be over twelve hundred present, a number quite in keeping with the hall and the wishes of the College Council, whose pleasure in this matter ought to be considered.

This annual conversazione is of unquestionable social advantage to the students, as it brings them all together for once on a common platform where their feelings and interests are one. But this is not all. Oftimes have I heard the public express a far more lively interest in the students and the college they prize so highly, after one of these entertainments, which open up, it may be for the first time, the bright side of college life to many who have friends here seeking our much valued degrees. I cannot but regret to think that the conversazione is a thing of the past, and hope that active measures shall soon be taken to stir it to full life and vigor, and that it may bear better and brighter results for having lain dormant a year. How much should not every student prize the privilege of treating at least three of his best friends to an entertainment he can call all his own, and thus make some return for the many acts of kindness conferred upon himself.

Should this set others thinking about the matter, the writer's object will be attained, for it requires but little thought to start our conversazione once more into active life.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

A MEETING of undergraduates will be held in Prof. Young's lecture-room, on Thursday the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Glee Club, and taking steps to begin practice as soon as possible.

The roll-call of the Society this year has shown an average attendance of between ninety and one hundred members. The average attendance last year was sixty-five. The number of new members so far this year is sixty-four.

ONE of our men took home a last week's copy of this paper and showed it to his landlady. She looked it over, and on handing it back said "Why don't you call it THE RED WHITE AND BLUE?" He replied "it is THE RED WHITE AND BLUE." She saw the point, and swinging a broomstick round her head, shouted, "Quis crudus tibi lectum album et spiravit."

It is pretty well understood that the Ontario Government intend submitting to the Legislature at its approaching session a proposal to erect new parliament buildings. The site most talked of is in the Queen's park, near where the flagstaff now stands. The proximity of the legislative halls to our own debating society's building, will, no doubt have an elevating and refining influence on the discussions of our legislators.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The society met on Friday night in the old Medical school, the President in the chair. The motion of W. F. Maclean, that the House Committee be instructed to suggest a name for the society's building, was carried.

STEWART gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would move that the society offer a prize of five dollars to the successful writer of a college song, candidates to hand in their productions before the second meeting previous to the annual meeting.

J. M. Lydgate read an essay, entitled 'Yachting in the Southern Seas,' which was well received. Readings were given by W. Laidlaw and W. K. T. Smellie, the former's piece being entitled 'Red Jacket,' and the latter's being the address of Sergeant Burfoot to the jury, in the Pickwick Papers.

The debate was an open one and on the question, 'Does Poetry advance as Civilization advances?' A. C. Couric opened for the affirmative, and the other speakers on the same side were Mr. Jackson and Mr. Martin. Mr. Cayley, Mr. O'Meara and J. H. Brown spoke on the negative. The President summed up the arguments and decided for the negative.

Elections to offices following the Literary proceedings, and with the following results: Curator's Committee, Lydgate, Carveth, J. McDougall, and Smellie. College Paper, T. McKenzie and E. P. Davis. The election of the latter gentleman will probably be voided, as he did not obtain a majority of votes polled, although he had a majority of two votes over the next highest candidate. The mistake was not discovered till the meeting had adjourned. Roll call—97 members present.



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AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

Without lucidity the most learned and otherwise accurate article is practically valueless. For the sake of lucidity, will the M. A. who in a late number wrote the article on 'Another Graduating Department Wanted' explain what he means by the following sentence? 'The Blake scholarship is evidently doomed, under the present arrangement, to become a prize for competition among pass men, and thus the noble object of its founder is certain to be to a great extent defeated.' (italics mine).

I have examined this from every point of view, and can find no explanation of it except some that seem impossible or improbable, for surely M. A. cannot mean that it makes any difference whether he be a pass or an honor man, so long as he gets up the work sufficiently well to take the scholarship, nor can he think that talent is only to be found among honor men, or that the fact of being an honor man at college is any criterion of one's future position in life. The only way in which the above-mentioned mystic sentence can be elucidated is by M. A. coming forward and explaining.

LUCIUS.

THE COLOR QUESTION.

In reference to the question of the *Mail* as to the ownership of the white and blue colors, I would ask, why not leave the single, decided color, blue, for the University, and adopt some modification of it, as white and blue, for the college? Most large universities seem to prefer one distinctive color, and ours will be fortunate if it can secure for itself one such as dark blue. If, too, the day is coming when that rather shadowy body, the University, will stand out in clearer outline as the parent of a larger family of colleges, the use of a university color will be recognized.

Further, I would like to ask your opinion on a more delicate question. Is a red shield, and so much of it, an artistic contrast with dark blue? Surely a shield in white would be more according to rule. For the matter of that, too, dark blue and white was originally sanctioned by use only, not by authority, having been introduced by private members of the university, so that if yellow, or mauve, or any other color, would suit blue better, change might well be made. But on this point some of your aesthetic contributors may be willing to give an opinion.

SARTOR.

UNIVERSITY FOOT BALL CLUBS.

I noticed in No. 5 of THE WHITE AND BLUE an otherwise good article on football, which was marred by a regrettable omission. The list of clubs in connection with the Toronto University, according to the writer, embraces two in University College and one in the Toronto Medical School. He should have included also an excellent Association club in the Trinity Medical School, which is affiliated with Toronto University.

A. B.

MOSES KING, of Cambridge, Mass. has issued the prospectus of his *Harvard Register*, a monthly periodical of twelve pages quarto, whose general aim is to give every person interested in any manner whatsoever in the workings of Harvard University, as a whole or in any of its parts, the information desired on every current topic. This information is to be extended even to recording the marriages and deaths of graduates.

A CERTAIN Freshman always begins his excuses, 'Dear Faculty.' We are aware that the heart of the Fresh is affectionate and twining, as it were, but we sometimes doubt the expediency of the above method of address.—*W. S. Lyon Argus*

THE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

Despite the charm in the classic numbers of "Old Grimes" for our undergraduate, there seems to be a growing desire among us for better music. This has been evidenced in many ways of late: last year, the Literary Society offered a prize of five dollars for a College chorus, marked distinctly the wish to discard the old-time favourite; and the desire for improved musical culture was further evinced in the formation of a glee club. But these very things served only to shew our lack of musical education; for, of two compositions sent in to compete for the Society's prize, neither was adjudged worthy of it; and the quota of attendance at the meetings of the glee club was so small that nothing could really be accomplished. The columns of THE WHITE AND BLUE have already contained the means of music-lovers, showing that the wish for improvement survives among students this year. Now I wish here to advocate the formation of a glee club; and, if the instances mentioned are indications of a genuine desire, I see no reason why, if formed, it should not be successful. The spirit to sacrifice a little time in practice is the first requisite, and, when this is seen to prevail among a number of us, it is time to consider the circumstances in which the club will be situated.

The Literary Society last year practically evinced its interest in the club by granting it a sum of money to rent a piano. This money was not used, and could be applied to the purposes intended this year; a small fee would be required of members to meet the expenses of a teacher. So much for monetary considerations. No more fitting acknowledgment of the kindness of the Society could be made, than working for it. It should be the aim of the club to practice with diligence sufficient to prepare some piece of a standard and collegiate nature for the conversation. This would relieve the Society of some part of the expense of the concert. It might too give selections at the public meetings of the Society; and no doubt the Convocation Hall would soon be required to contain all the spectators and melody. Such, with the promotion of social intercourse, and the refining influence of music, would be the aim of the club. That we have good voices among us, no one, who has heard our latest oratorio 'We'll hang, etc.'—pronounced *divine* on all hands—can doubt. In fact there is nothing to prevent, there is everything to encourage the formation of a glee club in our College, if the students have but the will. We have good voices, definite aims, and comfortable finances—let every lover of music see to it, that the Club has his assistance in some way, and it will be a success. It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance at the meeting elsewhere announced.

THE NEW PROFESSOR.

After the Christmas vacation the chair of Chemistry in University College will be filled by Dr. William H. Pike, who has accepted the Professorship on the retirement of Dr. Croft. The selection of Dr. Pike for this important chair is likely to prove most satisfactory. His reputation is thoroughly established in the University of Oxford, where he is at present engaged as assistant to Professor Odling, both in the lecture-room and the laboratory. Dr. Pike has been selected from among a considerable number of candidates, several of whom also possessed very high qualifications. Dr. Pike, although an Englishman, received his special scientific training in Germany, and is thoroughly conversant with the methods of research adopted in the best Continental laboratories. Although still young in years, he has been well tested by experience, and we are assured that he will prove to be not only a worthy successor of the accomplished chemist who is about to enjoy well deserved repose, but a notable addition to the scientific strength of the Province.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

FOOTBALL—KNOX COLLEGE AND OUR ASSOCIATION TEAM.

For the third time these teams met yesterday, and the issue was unfortunate for our college. A week before, a game was played between them to practice Knox for their match with the Carletons, and our own team for the Medical match. In this game no goal was scored; and the evenness of the play was such that none could tell which was the better team. On Monday then, when it was announced that one of the ties in the second series for the cup was University vs. Knox, the knowing ones foretold a close contest. How well founded these prophecies were was shown in the games of Thursday and yesterday.

On Thursday the ground was in very fair condition, and the finest exhibition of football this city has seen was given to the large crowd of spectators. The team that played for Knox was almost the same as that which won the cup last year, and the prestige they acquired thereby gave their sympathisers hope that they would easily conquer the University team. In our team some changes had been made since the match with the Medicals, Balderson playing back in place of Carruthers, and Macallum replacing McEachern among the forwards. When the men took their places at the goal of play, none could fail to notice that the Knox men would weigh on the average a half more than ours, but the swiftness of our players made up for this disadvantage. Thursday was a fearful day for football, the mercury being near zero, and a very strong wind blowing. The flags had been placed so that neither side should have an unfair advantage, but in such weather it was only by the most careful playing that the ball could endanger the goal. The teams recognized this, and played a most spirited game; charge followed charge at either end, and Richardson frequently gave the Knox goal-keeper all he wished to do. Hepburn, Macdonald and Robertson assaulted the College fortress. Once a splendid kick by Hepburn almost lowered the College colors, but the adroitness of Lee, in goal, saved them, by his knocking the ball over the tape. So narrow was the escape that the shout of victory was raised by the Knox men, but it was soon hushed; and the University pressing hard upon their opponents' goal forced them to kick behind their line. The kick from the corner was unsuccessful however, and the ball passed up field to give the Knox men a similar kick. This attack was alike unsuccessful, and so with repulses and attacks half the time was taken up.

On resuming play, both sides showed renewed purpose, but the University seemed to be getting the better of their opponents. The ball was continually in the neighborhood of the Knox goal, which Lee and Macallum repeatedly endangered. The Knox men again passed behind their goal line, but the kick from corner was met by Hepburn in a splendid manner, and the Knox forwards breaking away carried the ball down field, where a kick was made on the Varsity goal for the first time after resuming play. It was, however, unsuccessful. The setting in of a severe snow storm soon put an end to play, and it was agreed to continue the game next day.

Yesterday, accordingly, the teams met again Richardson of the College team having been disabled on Thursday, Mackay took his place. The Knox team had two new men. The game was but a repetition of Thursday's, the only difference being that the ground was in such a slippery condition no accuracy in play could be made. Both goals were continually in danger, and the result of the game proves the foolishness of playing on such slippery ground. Robertson received the ball from one of the Knox men, and carried it down toward goal, Broadfoot, never known to lose a ball on good ground, missed his kick and Robertson took the chance to put the ball through by a well-directed kick. The University gathered themselves up, and on kicking off again the ball was carried to the Knox fortress, where a most unusual chance to kick a goal was missed. For the remaining time the ball was kept about the Knox goal, but the constant kicking into touch so ran away with the few minutes to spare that when 'time' was called no further goal was scored. Our team, as a whole, played well, and though unfortunately they lost the match, and are thus excluded from further competition for the cup, too great praise cannot be given them for the excellent account they gave of themselves. An effort will be made to have the trophy, which was to become the property of the winning team at the Cobourg tournament, contested for here, when it is to be hoped the two clubs may meet again.

There are some features of the play of their team which, however, ours can profitably imitate. The 'break-away' and 'charge' of their forwards is superior, and if our men would kick and not dribble so much near goal they would do better. The ball in these matches was at their goal more than half the time, but no goal was scored, and it was noticed that the only balls the goal-keeper needed to put his hands to were those kicked from some distance out in the field.

THE COLLEGE GYMNASIUM.

The committee appointed to obtain subscribers to the proposed gymnasium have made substantial progress; but as they wish to get the largest possible number, they announce the terms upon which they ask subscriptions. It is expected the College Council will assist the students, and the measure of their assistance, will no doubt, be directly determined by the interest the undergraduates take in the proposal. The only means of judging of this interest, which the Council can have, will be the petition to it signed by those who subscribe. Hence it is important, that every undergraduate, who would give a dollar to see the gymnasium in good running order on his return to lectures after Christmas, should give his name to a member of the Committee named in last issue. Names to be handed in next week at the latest.

At King's College, Nova Scotia, a graduate is expected to plant a tree in the college grounds in commemoration of taking his degree. The Record, says that several of these 'degree trees' have grown to stately elms. If we wanted to observe that custom here, it would first be necessary to petition the Government to give us a township and then move it down to the rear of the college.

TO BILL.

Brave Bill was a boy of wonderful skill
And remarkable fun-making power;
Of anecdotes fine a great stock had he
To wile away many an hour.

After the regular Easter exams,
When all nature rejoiced in her glory,
And the trees and the flowers, budding softly unseen,
Seem'd longing to hear a good story.

Our talk, of course, tended to sundry exams,
And answers returned by wise pupils;
Whose wit might be measured, indeed, by the yard,
But whose brains were balanced by scruples.

Tom Jones, festive youth, had an ambitious mind,
And longed for a learned profession,
But the utmost efforts of a stout pedagogue
Could not make the slightest impression.

How'er, Tom went up for his Medic. exam.
For entrance to Her Majesty's navy,—
His knowledge on physiological facts
Was what might be termed somewhat hazy.

Tom trembled to face the examiner stern,
And indeed he had very good reason,
His ideas, like pemican, made without salt,
Required a good deal of season.

'Now tell me what's the first thing you would do,
If a man were blown up through the deck?'
Tom, thought for a time, 'Why, the first thing I'd do
Would be wait until he'd come back.'

The examiner passed him with honors, and now
His geography had to be tested, (youth,—
'Where's a Toulon?' was the first question asked of the
His attention some time it invested.

Tom answered all right, but (spelt it Toulonn,
And of course it offended the master,
'There's only one 'ben' in Toulon, my fine youth,
By the head of the wise Zoroaster.

'Tom peered at the cockney with innocent look,
Who wondered at being gazed on,
'By Jove,' says Tom, 'Jones, with twinkling eye,
'How dear eggs must be in Toulon!'

'PAGO TO WAWAHU'NETEKUWEEWIS.'

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