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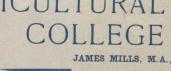
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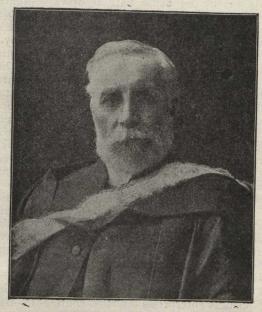
THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thoughts and Events.

VOL. XX.

University of Toronto, November 13, 1900.

No. 6.



CHANCELLOR BURWASH, S.T.D., LL.D.

METHODS OF STUDY FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

BY CHANCELLOR BURWASH, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

One of the first difficulties which meets a young student as he passes out of the High School into the University is the entire change made in his method of work. Heretofore he has been accustomed to have the fundamental elements of knowledge furnished in orderly and well-defined form, either through a text book or by oral lecture. In addition to this his teacher has taken pains by means of school exercises to see that he thoroughly understands each part of the subject as he proceeds with his daily work, and finally to test his memory of the whole by means of review examinations. It is very evident that such an elementary process of instruction must not be extended indefinitely, and that at some point the student must be thrown more fully upon his own resources, and taught greater independence in his methods of work. Such a transition comes in very appropriately as he passes from the High School into the University. Every man who enters the University is supposed to do so with an earnest and practical purpose. He does not come there to have a good time, get a taste of city life, form pleasant associations, take part in college sports and societies, and pass a sufficient number of examinations to secure his B.A. degree. All these are accompaniments of college life which may very easily become impedimenta, detrimental baggage. The true object to be attained is the acquisition of that wide and accurate scientific knowledge, and that power of higher intellectual work which will make him a really educated

man. To reach this result he must learn to acquire knowledge for himself. He must know in what direction and by what means it is to be sought; and when found he must know how to use it in correlation with all other related truth. It is this furnishing of knowledge and this power of discovery and use of knowledge which makes the University man truly efficient in the higher work of life. Such knowledge is not acquired as the result of "cram," or even of careful drill and review, nor can it be tested by the results of an examination based upon suchprocesses. Still less can either of these processes produce the power of higher intellectual life, or an examination paper be its test. If these processes are carried into the University or dominate its work, they ensure the failure of its purpose in higher education. A man who is a most efficient tutor or master in a secondary school may utterly fail to reach the highest ideal as a University professor. The true University professor must be the guide of the earnest student-pointing out the way by which he may climb for himself rather than carrying or lifting him up the steep places of science and philosophy.

The student, therefore, on coming to the University

The student, therefore, on coming to the University has not come merely to the place where he is to be taught certain branches to knowledge, but to a place where he is to pursue his studies with unremitting industry and arduous labors. In plain homely Saxon he comes to work, otherwise his college course cannot be aught but a failure.

But with even the best of intentions a student may fail through not understanding the character and requirements of his work. He comes to the University not to prepare and write so many lessons as a school boy, nor even to be taught and to master so many subjects as a High School pupil. The attainment of wider and more perfect knowledge is certainly an important object which he has in view. But the power of independent study, I will not say of investigation, for that denotes a still higher field of original work, but of accurate judgment in the estimation of opinions, and of careful collection of truth from the best sources of information. All this is the result of true University work, and points out the method in which that work should be pursued.

The ideal University offers the very best advantages for the practice and successful pursuit of such work. These advantages lie:

1st. In laboratories, museums, collections of material,

apparatus for work and libraries.

2nd. In the curricula, guiding the student in the most important lines of study, to one of which he may devote his energies during the four years of his University life.

3rd. In the faculty, or more properly speaking, faculties who are to act as guides of the student in his work.

It would be a tempting theme to describe the ideal University in each of these aspects of its equipment. At present we must content ourselves with a hint or two to the student as to the use he is to make of these facilities for work, and especially as to the best use of the lectures of his professors.

1. A good lecture is not a mere epitome of the subject treated, nor is a course of lectures a condensed compend of the same. A compend can be purchased for a couple of dollars, an epitome every student should construct for himself. The work of a student is thus not the making of short hand reports or second hand copies of a professor's lectures.

2. A good lecture is a living example by a living master of the work of the student, i.e., the investigation or opening up of some field of truth. It is the work of the guide going before and showing the way and the best

method of pursuing it.

3. The work of the student then, after the lecture, is to travel the same path for himself. As soon as possible he should sit down and write out the thesis for himself, i.e., put into his own words and form of thought the whole subject as by the aid of the lecture he has mastered it for himself.

4. In order to this he will need preparation. Before the lecture he should from the best standard text book make himself acquainted with the ground to be covered. He will thus listen to the lecture more intelligently. During the lecture, with the professor's permission, he may occasionally ask a question. Few professors will be other than pleased by pertinent questions. In any case he should take notes, not merely of the outline of thought, the memory should be and may be trained to retain that almost perfectly, but more especially of points requiring further elucidation, and of references for more extended reading. After the lecture this investigation and reading should be completed with the assistance of the library. The student is then in a position to sit down and reproduce the theme for himself. He has virtually made it his own, and can reproduce it with a very slight review at any future time. Two lectures a day mastered in this way will give most students quite enough to do, and will be of far more permanent value than twice the amount of superficial work.

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCILS.

The Councils of the University and University College have appointed the following Committees, with whom the officers of all the Societies and Associations named are requested to communicate directly in connection with any question which involves the sanction or approval of either of the Councils:—

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Mathematical and Physical Society.—The President and Prof. Baker.

Natural Science Association.—The President and Professors Wright and Lang.

Philosophical Society.—The President and Prof. Hume.
Political Science Club.—The President, Professors Mayor
and Wrong.

Glee Clubs, etc.—The President and Professor Wright.

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.—The President and Professors McCurdy and Hume.

Classical Association.—The President, Professors Hutton and Fletcher.

Modern Languages Club.—The President, Professors Alexander, Squair and VanderSmissen.

Literary and Scientific Society and Women's Literary Society.—The President, Professors Alexander and Fletcher.

JOINT COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCILS.

Social Functions.—The President, Professors Wright, Hutton, Reeve, Alexander and Fletcher.

JOURNALISM IN NEW YORK.

Every graduating class of Toronto University must contain men and women who have a great desire to "go "and who have no very clear idea of how into journalism," and who have no very clear idea of how to go about it. In the majority of cases their friends are cynical, talking jeeringly of the joys of Grub street, of penny-a-lining in the company of long-haired poets, -of the cheap tinsel of Bohemianism, and what not besides. The aspirant to a literary career is shy and sensitive; he feels that if he is willing to do the very best that is in him he ought to be given a chance to do the work; he ought to be able to support himself; he ought to be able to make his way by the same natural upward progressions as would give him success in any other profession; the logic of hard work ought to obtain in this his chosen field as well as in those chosen by the many. But he is told not. And he will find that as far as Canada is concerned he has been told the truth. When he calls upon a Toronto or Montreal editor he will learn that sometimes there are openings in the reportorial staff,-at very infrequent intervals however, -but that as for journalism as a profession of "literature," there is no such thing. If the graduate feels that this is incredible he will begin to bombard his chosen newspaper or newspapers with manuscripts: "These will show the editor that he is worthy of better things than cub-reporting at something less than a dollar a day, and will give him a little money to cover his expenses while making the impression as well." Alas for his simplicity! If he has enclosed stamps he may get his manuscripts back if they are unavailable, -but that is doubtful. If they are available he hears nothing of their acceptance; and when they are published he hears as hollow a nothing of any monetary consideration. There are Canadian newspapers which, for the money invested in them, are among the bestpaying business enterprises on the continent,-but they don't do their paying to the casual contributor. He works for "our growing Canadian literature" and for his own immortal glory. There are certain annual short-story competitions, it is true, wherein the thrice-blessed two or three receive as "grand prizes" considerably less than their stories would have brought at the regular space rates of many American newspapers! The one magazine Canada can boast-and it too is on a remarkably good financial basis—pays less for its contributions than the meanest of the New York dailies! But it must be said, in justice to our Canadian publications, that they do, almost every month, give space to editorial articles encouraging and exhorting the Canadian youth to works that will show his country has no mean and mediocre genius, even if its population be as yet but small. Heaven reward your sincerity, my friends!

Robert Barr has been the first of the impious to assail the literary conditions obtaining in his native land. He avowed that they were worse than hopeless, and advised all youths hoping to gain a place in the noblest of professions to "get across the border as quickly as possible." He could have given no better and kinder counsel. When Canadian editors can no longer get work for nothing, and see themselves being displaced by American journals, they will pay, and not until then. The writer who is resolved to make his work support him will never better the conditions of himself and his art by working for nothing for the privilege of staying at home. If he goes no further than Buffalo or Detroit he will find that even in such, of necessity, limited literary markets he will be found worthy of his hire. His work will be given courteous and businesslike consideration. It will be either promptly returned "unavailable" or it will be accepted, and when published—which means no great delay—it will be as promptly paid for. The remuneration will not be princely, but the recipient will feel that it is fair, if not generous.

But it is to those who have ever hoped to go to New York—the great American journalistic and literary centre—that I wish to speak. There are many Canadians in the metropolis now, and with one voice they curse the conditions they broke away from, and thank their lucky stars they came away when they did. They may be doing well or ill in this city, they are at least doing better than they were at home. They feel that here they have the opportunity, and if they do not take advantage of it they have no one to blame but themselves. They have as good chances as any other-for pull, though exist it undoubtedly does, shows very weakly when matched against good manuscripts - the door is always open - for with a dozen great dailies, to say nothing of the weeklies and monthlies, the New York printing press is a maw which can never be filled-recognition is immediate almost, and promotion as rapid as the writer deserves. I have yet to meet the man who regretted the "hardness of conditions" in New York City.

Yet one constantly hears in Canada of the heartlessness of the metropolitan editor, and the cruel competition which wears the souls out of the young writers here. We shall see how much truth there is in such talk.

Let us take the thing from the beginning, making our example of the average young Canadian who believes he can write—has placed work in the Canadian papers (they are at least valuable to try work upon), and who feels that if he had the chance he would in time do something worth reading. He wants, if he has been thinking more highly of himself than he ought to think, to be at least once and for all made sure of it. How can he make the test? If he can get together \$100-\$50 even might suffice—he can give himself a pretty thorough trial in the very writers' Mecca. If he be chosen as one of the priests of the temple, well. If not, he can return to his own place, to live in more contentment than otherwise he could have ever have found there.

He will be wise to come to New York in the autumn, for then opens the newspaper season, and, to get quickly to details, he will be wise to arrive in the morning if he wishes to get settled immediately. It will be further more to his advantage to stay on Manhattan Island (New York city proper). If he wishes to live in a quarter which will give at once both the highest degree of respectability and the best assurance of cheapness he will look for rooms on the west side, between 60th and 125th streets. He will there find in one afternoon an unlimited number of rooms to let; he will be shown the "unfurnished" from \$1 up, the "furnished" from \$2 up, and rooms with board included from \$6 up. These and all following figures must be considered as the minimum, though two or three men together could, of course, live even more cheaply than one. Now, if a man wishes to "hold himself down to the last notch"—and it will be the part of wisdom to do so till he sees what is ahead of him-he had best take an unfurnished room and do his own cooking in it. He can bring down with him in an extra trunk all the bedding and dishes he needs, and \$5 or \$6 will buy him a cot, rug, chair and table. Heat and light will be extras; but the New York gas companies simplify that phase of the matter by offering to put in a combination range and heater for \$3. Thereafter gas bills accumulate, but they are not terrifyingly large. Altogether, a man can live for from \$3 to \$4 per week, including everything, except, perhaps, a typewriter, which can be rented for \$3 per month. (It, too, must be regarded as a necessity, however. This is half what it would cost him to live in any other way. The bother and time it takes to be one's own cook and house-maid really amount to little in the long run.

But if there is any young would-be writer in Canada who would be ashamed, would feel it ridiculous and beneath his dignity to live as I have roughly indicated, he had better stay where he is now planted. He will become a second-rate lawyer or a discontented business man; but New York will not have known the affliction of his presence. As it is, there are thousands of high-spirited young artists, musicians, writers and students of the drama, who live so in the metropolitan Bohemia, and who glory in their economy. They also have the highest of high jinks together.— but that is another story. At any rate, they know that they can afford to "go up against it" for a year or two to win what they could never obtain at home. They laugh together, help each other, and when they have attained success know how to enjoy it.

Now we have our man in New York resolved to make his money hold out as long as he possibly can. (How bitter to be forced to go home at the end of three months when he feels that another month might mean the turning of fortune! He will not regret hoarding his resources in the beginning). He will first make a thorough study of the character of the Saturday or Sunday Supplements of the various dailies; for in them he should find his first market. They all buy, and they pay from \$4 per column to three and four times as much. For verse and very short work they pay much more—that is, on the line basis. Now having studied the style of work the individual taste of the editors calls for, he should try to give them "copy" as nearly after that style as is in him possible. Don't try to begin with originality. Once you have your grip you can do any sort of work you like, but you are now introducing yourself. Try several papers at once if you have manuscript enough on hand. Typewrite your work always, and enclose a stamped and addressed "return" envelope. You will be informed of the fact generally if your "stuff" has been accepted, though in some cases there is no formal notification; a non-rejection within two or three weeks may safely be interpreted as an acceptance. Similarly, while the majority of newspapers do not wait to be billed, some of them will not send your cheque till you have mailed them a memorandum of your work as published by them. Do not call to see an editor until he has accepted a lot of your writing, not then even unless you know what you want to say to him. You can depend upon courtesy if you have a definite purpose ahead of you: but he is a very busy man, and can give no time to polite conversation. You will find it best to stick to the mails wherever possible. You may be sure, too, that in New York you are receiving the best consideration your work warrants. You are submitting it to men of scholarship and capacity to appreciate the best that is in it. Harvard, Yale and the other great American universities supply the metropolis with its editors. If your "copy" does not find favor depend upon it the fault is in yourself.

Yet a rejection may not imply bad work. It may mean only that you have sent it to the wrong paper. It is the old question of availability. Sometimes an editor will write and tell wherein you are wandering from his requirements, but that is not a common thing; his time will not permit it even though he should wish to give you such friendly tips. You must learn those things for yourself. Stick to subjects of general interest as much as you can, and write of what you know most, and you have reason to believe the public knows least. This sounds very large and vague, but it simply means to study your city, and investigate every little alleyway which may lead to something novel and curious. Such a city as New York can never be exhausted. Every week you will read of some phase of its wonderfully complex life which has been then brought up to the light for the first time perhaps. And if you cannot find new things, do the old ones in the best way you can. I have said nothing of fiction, poetry, "nonsense writing," etc. for all of which there is a constant market, and none of which demands a knowledge of the city, You will not be lost for subjects. Bring a lot of work with you, if possible. Canadian stories are now at a premium.

Above all, do not give up the fight before you are beaten. An artist who is now turning away more work than he accepts—(he is a book illustrator)—waited five months for his first acceptance; his friend, a writer of short stories, sold his work almost from the beginning. In the main, however, it will be at first a mixture of kicks and half-pence. If you worry over the former, and do not hold fast to the latter, you are in all probability doomed. But if you come prepared to play a waiting game, to live on bread and water, or on mush and milk, if need be,—if by so doing you may fight the longer;—if you are prepared to be beaten five times to every once you win; if you have, in short, a little common sense and talent, and a great deal of courage and patience, you will never rue having tried your literary fortune in New York city.

ARTHUR E. McFarlane, '98. New York, Nov., '00.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

We learn a truth some of us have realized of late. By permission of the Seniors the Freshmen carried canes in the procession on November 5th. Most of the young gentlemen behaved admirably, but we are sorry to say there were exceptions. The privilege was abused by one or two. One especially lost his equilibrium completely, and shouted frantically, "Can you tell me where I am?" Efforts were made for his restraint, and someone dinged in his hat with a stick, evidently endeavoring to get at the seat of the trouble, but without effect. On King street our attention was arrested by a voice from the spectators crying, "Hello, Wilf.!" We turned in the direction of the voice, and a prudent Senior had just time to rescue the unfortunate junior from a female embrace and restore him to the ranks as the line moved on. Two things should be learned from the above. First, keep the Juniors in the centre of the line in processions, and second, grant no privileges.

The man who thought to get ahead of the returning officer on election day by slipping his ballot into the box with the counterfoil still attached learned by experience a lesson that may serve him to good effect four years hence.

We have this week to record sad news concerning two of our students, Mr. W. E. Taylor, 'or, learned on visiting Dr. Reeve that his eyes were seriously affected, having lost their power of focusing. His studies for the present are suspended, and it is feared an operation will have to be undergone. The other case is that of Mr. W. E. Gilbert, 'o3, who is now in the Western Hospital, slowly recovering from a painful operation in his nose. We all sympathize deeply with both sufferers.

On Tuesday evening we welcomed back to the College our Dean, Rev. G. A. Rix, who returned with his bride from a two weeks' honeymoon in the States.

At the recent Rugby game between Harvard and Pennsylvania there were 20,000 spectators (Harvard winning); at that between Columbia and Cornell, 35,000 pectators (Columbia winning).



J. CAMPBELL WHITE, M.A., REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CANADIAN COLLEGES MISSION IN CALCUTTA.

INDIAN STUDENT LIFE.

BY J. CAMPBELL WHITE, M.A., CALCUTTA.

There are said to be about 2,500 students in the higher educational institutions of Toronto. In Calcutta-twelve hours ahead of us in time of day, but very far behind in most other respects-there are over 10,000 students. It is the only university centre in Bengal, and this province alone has a population equal to that of the whole United States. It is not easy for us to realize that of the 290 millions of people in India, over 270 millions are absolutely illiterate. Of the less than twenty millions who can read and write, fully one million know our English language. This entire body of educated men are so far above the general level of the ignorant masses that they are much more closely related to the actual students than is the case in this country. In addition to the 10,000 present students in Calcutta, not less than 30,000 have been students and belong to the English-speaking native community. They are rightly reckoned as a part of the student class. The student field in Calcutta alone, therefore, comprises a community of fully 40,000 educated English speaking men, the vast majority of them Hindoos, though a few are Mahomedans, and there is an increasing number of native Christians.

This large student body—the largest in the Orient—is much like student communities of the west in three respects. (1) They use the same language. (2) Their college course is practically the same as ours, except in the matter of languages; they study Sanscrit and English instead of Latin and Greek. (3) They are in the inquiring attitude of mind characteristic of real students in all countries.

In several respects they differ widely from us. The very poorest students in this country spend enough to enable an Indian student to live in a princely fashion. The average cost of tuition, room, board, clothes, books, etc., in Calcutta is probably not over seven or eight dollars a month, and many of them manage on five dollars. When it is remembered that college graduates are generally glad to accept positions at from ten to fifteen

dollars per month, it becomes evident that even after finishing their student life they have to grapple with financial difficulties.

Another contrast between ourselves and Indian students is in their boarding-house arrangements. religious exclusiveness and caste prejudice make it necessary for those of one caste to band together and rent a house for the college year, and manage their own cooking arrangements. There are not less than one hundred of these "student hostels," as they are called there, with from twelve to thirty students in each.

The secularism of the Indian college life is also in striking contrast with the religious tone of all our educational institutions. Even the Government feels more or less alarm at the possible results of an entirely secular education. The Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, in his report for 1898, makes the following striking observation: "The more one thinks of the present situation, the more one feels impressed with the truth of the conclusion that the policy of religious neutrality has been carried too far; that the present system of godless training has been more destructive than constructive in its effects; that while bare materialism and free-thinking of the West have dispelled a mass of superstition and ignorance, they have at the same time created a feeling of scepticism and spirit of irreverence which is sapping the very foundations of the moral side of a student's character."

I will only point out one more striking contrast. It is in the difference between India and Christian countries in the religious effect produced in the student by his education. In Christian lands, education tends to settle and deepen one's faith in the Christian revelation. A larger proportion of students and educated men are earnest Christians than exists in any other class of men in the country.

But the education that strengthens one's faith in Christ and His religion generally shakes or shatters faith in Hinduism. It is not a system that can safely invite scientific investigation. If Western education is not making Christians out of Hindoos, it is at least making real faith in Hinduism impossible to multitudes of them. Yet they are by nature more religious than we, and cannot rest content without some rational religious faith and life. It is not only the privilege, but the obligation of Christian students to present to them the only complete scheme of religious truth in the world, the only system that can both satisfy and save.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

The men who heard Dr. H. G. Barrie's splendid address on Thursday found that the war had taken none of the rugged strength and directness from him. It was a great treat and a delight for many old friends to meet him

The University sermon next Sunday by Chancellor Wallace promises to be a strong and straightforward talk with University men and women. The meeting is at 3.30 p.m., and there will be special singing.

The Central Y.M.C.A. are advertising a series of Bible Study meetings to be conducted by Professor W. W. White, M.A., Ph.D., D.D. at 4.15 and 8 p.m. each evening from November 19-23.

Do not forget the regular Thursday meeting this week when Rev. D. McTavish will speak to us.

COLLEGE GIRL.

Superintending Editor, Miss F. M. Wicher, 'or.

What an eventful week this has been! It was well begun by the demonstration of last Monday-that alone would have kept the blood stirring; but that was not left

to be the only exciting influence.

At the Classical Association on Tuesday, for the first time, many of us met Miss Barrows. There is a mystery about Miss Barrows. What it is I have not yet fathomed; but certain it is that she sent us all away devoutly wishing we had classic noses and forms "divinely tall." This mysterious influence, I believe, is to extend still farther, and from now till the middle of December there will float through Varsity's old halls strange forms, treading on light fantastic toe, instead of on solid, earth-subduing heel. I am told that there will be even manly temples adorned with unshorn locks. But all this, and much more, would we undergo, if for but three short days we might be goddesses and queens, kings and charming sirens.

As thus far this account has followed calendar order it is but fair that Wednesday should now have its turn. Wednesday—wasn't it a day? and wasn't it a night? I know all about the night, because I couldn't sleep for the wonder of how it would turn out, Had I been a man I should straightway have donned my hat -- a man always does put on his hat—and gone down town to find out all about it; but as it was I just waited till Thursday morning. My slumbers have been very peaceful since Thursday. Long may they continue so!

I wonder how many of the girls haven't yet visited the dining hall? The room where the girls lunch is bright and cheerful, though somewhat small. It is very charming to lunch with six or eight bright, happy girls, who are all interested in College happenings, and each of whom contributes freely to the general vivacity. This share in the good fortune of the men is a boon indeed to the girls, and now since it has been arranged that the steward's house, where the girls' lunch room is, can be reached with very little outdoor walking, it is to be hoped that each stormy day will gather a gay bevy.

This evening (Saturday) the Women's Literary Society of University College held its regular meeting. Miss MacDonald made a last appeal to the girls in behalf of "Sesame." It is too bad that so much persuasion is needed on this subject. Pride, if nothing else, should prevent our having to be urged in this matter. "Sesame" is our paper; if it succeeds the success will be ours; if it fails the failure also will belong to us, not to the editors or

managers of the paper.

The President next spoke of Miss Barrows and her work. Following the President's address was a short discussion concerning a reception that it was proposed should be given Miss Barrows.

The first number on the program was an enjoyable piano solo by Miss Mamie Dickson. This was followed by a vocal duet, given by the Misses Seldon. This first part of the program ended in a fencing contest between Miss Conlin and Miss Watt. Miss Watt proved victorous.

The feature of the evening most looked forward to was the debate, "Resolved that ambition has been more of a bane than a blessing to the world." The affirmative was supported by two Victoria girls, Miss Dingwell and Miss Will; the negative was upheld by Miss Gundry and Miss May, two of Varsity's daughters. Victoria had the choice of subject, and was most unfortunate in fixing upon one that lent itself to the essayist rather than to the debater. As each side chose its own basis and argued, or

rather spoke, from that, the result was rather confusing. Neither side faced squarely the arguments of its opponents, each stuck to its own line of action, and the consequence was that each passed and repassed the other without once coming honestly in contact. All four girls erred in point of making a speech, rather than in debating. The judges chosen were Miss Powell, of Victoria, Miss Francis, of Varsity, and Miss Huchison, the president. After a lengthy disputation the victory was declared to rest with the affirmative.

It has occurred to more than one of the girls that it would be an excellent thing to appoint a critic for each meeting. Our gathering then might be of greater benefit to us than it is at present.

With to-night this week of weeks comes to an end. It has been more prolific of fun than of work, I fear. But such is the story of many weeks. I think the following couplet, copied by the *Globe* from the Chicago *Record*, will express the sentiment of the majority of us with regard to our ability to do those things which we ought to do:

"'Twixt good days and bad days and proneness to shirk, 'Tis marvellous queer how we do any work."

Y.W.C.A. NOTES.

Last Wednesday the second missionary meeting of the term was conducted by Miss Darling. A paper was given by Miss Bell on "His Motives," a second by Miss Glass on "His Methods," and a final by Miss Allan on "His Commands." All three papers were thoughtfully prepared.

Next Wednesday the meeting is to be one for prayer, in harmony with the Y.W.C.A. week of prayer throughout the world.

F. E. B.

THE CALENDAR.

Friday, November 16th.-

Association, S:P.S. II. vs. Dental II.—Campus—4 p.m.

'02's Reception—East Hall—4 p.m.

Saturday, November 17th.—

Association, Varsity II. vs. Normal—Campus—10

Rugby, Varsity I. vs. McGill I.—Athletic Field—2.45

Sunday, November 18th.—

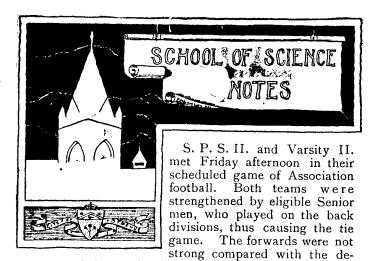
Rev. Chancellor Wallace—Vision of the Invisible— Students' Union—3.30 p.m.

CITY GOVERNMENT IN TORONTO.

At the first meeting of the Political Science Club Dr. Wickett delivered a very interesting address on the above subject, in which he criticized severely the system of government now followed in Toronto.

At the conclusion of Dr. Wickett's address, the meeting listened with great interest to short expressions of opinions of Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. T. A. Russell and Prof. Mavor. At the next meeting there will be a debate, the subject being: Resolved, "That farming on a large scale is advisable and feasible in Ontario." Messrs. Amos and Craick will support the affirmative and Messrs. Chapman and Soule the negative.

There are a number of copies of last year's Torontonensis left, which are for sale at the janitor's office. This may be said to be the best memento of college life ever issued at Varsity, and every student should have one.



fence, and their combination was easily broken up. Everybody was pleased to see "Baldy" Campbell back in the game. He demonstrated that he had not forgotton the fine points.

The line-up was, Varsity:—Goal, Soule; Backs, McHugh, McPherson; Halfbacks, Gilchrist, McKinnon, Gowland; Forwards, McIntosh, O'Flynn, DeLury, Allan, Gladney. S.P.S.:—Goal, McCausland; Backs, Campbell, Latornell; Halfbacks, Whelihan, Barrett, Williams; Forwards, Zahn, Steele, Mills, Ratz, Rutherford.

Once again Baldy Campbell is in our midst. He has

just returned from a survey in the north.

J. L. R. Parsons, 'oi, returned to School on Wednesday last after spending the summer in geological work in North Ontario.

D. L. H. Forbes has so much improved in health that he has returned to his home in Toronto. We expect shortly to see him in the classes.

Lectures were poorly attended on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The men of the School were making use of their franchise.

THE SCHOOL AND THE PROCESSION.

That the School of Science totally eclipsed everything else in the procession on the 5th has been admitted on every hand. President Thorold, of the Engineering Society, and his energetic committee were determined to make the affair a success, and they must feel gratified to know that they had the enthusiastic support of the four years, and that the result of their efforts was the centre of attraction along the route.

The gun from the Armories would have made a capital addition to School's turnout, and of course to return it was in the opinion of some to make a humilating sacrifice. Yet better judgments prevailed, and we think the men did a wise thing in submitting gracefully.

The caging of Kruger and the placing of the lion were certainly original, if not bold ideas, while the "sixteen stalwart cops" as a body guard were a necessary adjunct to the combination. Johnston made a splendid Oom Paul, notwithstanding his general lack of resemblance to his famous prototype, and the work of Piper and Dickson as mounted marshals left, as the critics say, nothing to be desired. The affair was a huge success.

When queried by a classmate of the first year regarding his liking for a certain very difficult subject, Zos is reported to have said something like this: "____! ___! Not being versed in the language of modern Gaul, we apologize for not translating.

The hearty thanks of the School of Science students are due the officers and men of the city police force who generously loaned the costumes for the procession. This courtesy is the more to be appreciated, coming, as it does, from a body of men who sometimes suffer little annoyances, harmless though they be, at the hands of the students.

As a bevy of pretty girls from one of the city ladies' colleges passed the School on Friday afternoon, some of the members of the first and second years were minded in a moment of weakness to gather at the windows and indulge in what they supposed was an innocent flirtation. Standards of propriety, as they soon learned, are different here from what they supposed, and though their penitence has not reached the sackcloth and ashes stage, they believe they mustn't sin again. *Nons verrons*.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

Owing to the counter-attraction at Victoria and the departure of the teams for Kingston, the attendance at the Lit. on Friday night was below the average. Only about sixty members were present when Vice-President McPherson took the chair with Dan Keefe occupying Secretary Burton's position on his right hand.

Theonly important business transacted was the appointment of the Dinner Committee, which this year is composed of the following gentlemen:—'o1, Kylie, (chairman), Coyne, Little, Chapman, McPherson, Shenstone, Lucas; 02, Cunningham, Hodgson, Borden, Chipman, McFarland, Wilson; '03, Chadsey, Younie, Brown, Hoyles; '04, McTaggart, Dickson, and the selection of the date for the Dinner, which the Society decided should be December 11th.

Mr. Burton's resignation from the Committee re the memorial window was accepted and Mr. Ross, '03, was elected to the vacant position.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by several brief speeches from members, on various topics. Owing to the lack of a musical program, this became rather monotonous, especially as the latter speakers orated on prepared speeches of rather heavy character, whereas the earlier speeches were impromptu.

Mr. MacLaren was the first victim to don the toga, which was to cause so much amusement as it dangled in devious manners from the various speakers. Mr. MacLaren was required to show why his course was the best, which he attempted to do in a very able manner.

Mr. Cassidy was in his element when he dilated on the benefits of the Dinner, urging everybody to be on hand.

Mr. Coleman struck an appropriate subject when he was asked his opinion on Monday's parade. He ended by urging the Society to have a special Varsity banner for such occasions, so that there would be no mistaking us for either Victoria or the Veterinary College.

Mr. McPhedran ably discussed the question why men go to College.

Mr. Cunningham, '02, struck a bonanza, when he drew, "Should dancing be allowed at Class Receptions." Mr. Cunningham supported the idea strongly, and considered it as a "burning" question, which "thrilled" him considerably.

Mr. Ingram, '02, opened his remarks very felicitiously by noting that in this swift age there were even persons who were dying to ride in automobile hearses. This speaker discussed the question, "Are graduates as loyal as they should be?"

Mr. McDiarmid, '02, prophesied three victories for Varsity at Queens, stating his reasons for this belief.

Messrs. Broadfoot, Ödell, and Letts, of the second year, handled their subjects very ably, and demonstrated that the Sophomores are not lacking in good debating material.

The meeting closed with "God Save the Queen." Next Friday the Fourth and Third Years debate, and it is hoped the members of both classes will turn out in large numbers to encourage their champions.

W. A. C.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Classical Association met last Tuesday and elected S. J. Lloyd as first year representative on their executive. Professor Hutton then gave a lecture on "The Strength and Weakness of Classical Learning." He pointed out the wide influence of the literatures of Greece and Rome as the fountain-head of the Renascence movement. The study of Greek and Latin had an educative value distinct from that of modern languages because the older tongues differed more from our own in form and thought. Their complexity and their capacity for nice expression trained the mind to as keen and delicate observation as did the natural sciences. Moreover, in the ancient literatures we could study the masterpieces of which a large part of the best modern works were but imitations. To derive the greatest benefits from the study of the classics, however, it was necessary to approach them in the spirit of the old humanists, not as pedants or mere grammarians, to seek an insight into human nature, which was a nobler subject for contemplation than was to be found even in the natural sciences. In conclusion, the lecturer maintained that, despite the accidents of history, the classics were ever allied with moderns, the natural sciences and other departments of study in opposition to the spirit of materialism.

Åfter Professor Hutton had ended Miss Barrows spoke about the Greek play which is to be presented on December 13th, 14th and 15th. Twenty-five or thirty men are required, and as many women. There are twenty-one principals, thirteen men and eight women, all with short parts. The other persons-they are too important to be called mere supernumeraries-consist of dancers, athletes, elders, suitors, etc. No knowledge of Greek or of dancing is required for these parts, and it is hoped that candidates will offer themselves freely for the sake both of the University and the Women's Residence. The numerous choral dances, athletic contests and tableaux will combine with the picturesque Greek costumes to make the drama most interesting even to those wholly unacquainted with the Greek language, especially as the libretto is very short notwithstanding the number of acts.

THE LEIPZIC VOCAL QUARTETTE.

Next Saturday evening, November 17th, at 8 p.m., a concert will be given in Association Hall by the Leipzic Vocal Quartette, under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutant-Governor and Miss Mowat and the Consul of the German Empire and Mrs. Nordheimer. This will certainly be an exceptional musical treat, and we think it well to bring it before the attention of the students. The quartette is making a tour throughout America on behalf of the German church. The prices for admission are 75c., 50c. and 25c., and tickets may be procured from Dr. Kirschmann.

The *Harsity*

Published weekly by the students of the University of Toronto. Annual subscription, One Dollar, payable strictly in advance. For advertising rates apply to the Business Manager. Address all communications for publication to the Editor-in-Chief, University College.

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TORONTO, November 13th, 1900.

AN UNDERGRADUATE CLUB.

The establishment of the Dining Hall has thrown new light on the Residence Problem. Last year the solution of that problem was regarded by most of us as practically hopeless; in fact, any discussion of it was received with something like impatience; for it was thought, and naturally so, that no solution was possible so long as the University remained in its present financial stringency. This year, however, the feeling is altogether different. A great step has already been taken in the solution of the problem by establishing the Dining Hall; and with that step the problem itself has assumed an entirely new and much more favorable aspect.

One is reminded of the old fable in which the father points out to his sons the strength of a number of sticks when bound together, and their weakness when separated. Of course, here we must reverse the moral intended in the fable, but having done so it would seem to be applicable to the subject in hand. What we thought of last year in connection with a residence was a large, fully equipped. new building, which would require a great deal of money to erect and keep in running order; and that being our ideal its attainment seemed sufficiently hopeless. year, however, we are approaching our problem with a different method, viz., that of the father with the bundle of sticks. Instead of attacking it as a united whole we are splitting it up into several parts and attacking each part separately, in that way it is seen to be yielding much more readily to solution.

On analysis the essential parts of a complete residence are found to be, first, a dining hall; second, dormitories; and third, an undergraduate club. In an ideal residence each of these is a distinct institution, occupying a separate building instead of being included under one roof with the others, for in that way greater circulation of the students is secured and "hiving" is prevented. The residence problem accordingly resolves itself into three distinct problems instead of one, viz., the dining hall, the dormitories, and the undergraduate club. The first of these problems has already been solved, as we know, by the authorities with the expenditure

of a comparatively small amount of money. The other two await solution, but the ready way in which the first has been disposed of is a hint that perhaps these may also be disposed of in the same fashion.

One step, however, is enough at a time, and it would seem that the next to be taken in the natural order of things would be the formation of an undergraduate club. Before discussing it, it may be remarked in passing that the establishment of dormitories would not be nearly so difficult a problem as might perhaps be supposed. All that would be necessary to do would be to point out to business men interested in the University the chance of a safe and profitable investment for their money in the erection of small dormitory houses on University property, with a supervisory control by the University authorities. The question of an undergraduate club, however, is more immediate than that of dormitories. The solution of that problem is ready just as soon as we as students are willing to take it in hand. Moreover, just now, when the graduates are forming a University Club is a fitting time for us to form an Undergraduate Club.

That such a club would be a good thing there can be no doubt. In this University, where the need of a residence is so strongly felt-though less strongly, perhaps, since the establishment of the dining hall-its advantages are apparent enough to everyone. Such a club would be the center of all undergraduate social life and organization. In it would be found reading-rooms, writing-rooms, sittingrooms, etc., with all the appliances and furniture necessary for a comfortable and pleasant club house. Here men would become acquainted with each other and discussions would take place on questions of the day and questions affecting the interests of the students and the University. Here also the various student executives might meet, and in this center the students themselves would be much more closely bound together and united than they now are. It is unnecessary now to go into further details of advantages to be derived from an Undergraduate Club. Suffice it to say that such clubs are in existence in many other universities, where they have proved very successful, and in Cambridge, for example, the club is considered the most popular institution in the university.

The question which confronts us more particularly now is the practical one, Is the formation of such a club feasible at Varsity? If it is so, it must be on condition that we as students are willing to undertake it ourselves; for the University is totally unable to supply the funds, and anyway, as such a club would be an entirely undergraduate organization, undergraduates only should own it, control it and pay for it. But assuming that we are willing, are we able to undertake the task and carry it to a successful conclusion? To erect a new building for the purpose would require the expenditure of several thousands of dollars, which of course is out of the question at present. Happily, however, owing to peculiar conditions, this expenditure is neither necessary nor advisable. which render the project feasible consist in the fact that the third house of the old residence, which contains twelve rooms, and is most conveniently situated to the lecture rooms, is vacant, and though now in a somewhat dilapidated condition, could be easily repaired and converted into a well-arranged and furnished club house. The main items of repair would be flooring, painting and papering, some alterations in the arrangement of the rooms, the supplying of steam radiators, and electric lighting. Added to these would be the cost of furnishings. The total expense would be comparatively moderate, and funds might easily be raised from sources which are available to us.

No scheme of this kind, however, should be carried forward without thorough discussion and formation of opinion by the students. And in considering the matter the most important thing, perhaps, is to count the cost. To facilitate that, it might be well to appoint a committee to find out exactly what is needed in the way of repairs, and then get an estimate of the cost from the University architect.

We invite discussion of the matter from all its standpoints in The Varsity.

SPORTS.

Editor, Frank McFarland, '02.

FOOTBALL.

Saturday certainly was a cold day for Varsity. Two teams defeated, and the third playing a draw, is anything but a good record, but of course there were extenuating circumstances. Both Rugby teams were seriously handicapped by the absence of players on whom a lot depended. Baldwin and Boyd were missing from the first team, while the second were minus the services of Stratton and Mc-Kittrick. Fortunately there is no kick coming on the score of unfair officials or anything of that nature. The Queens teams won simply because they were stronger teams and played better football. The games were clean and gentlemanly throughout, and were good examples of C.I.R.F.U. football. By defeating Varsity II. Queens has won the intermediate championship, as they more than made up the lead of three points which Varsity obtained in the first game. The result of the senior game puts Queens in the lead for the championship, and if Varsity wins next Saturday against McGill the bun goes to the Presbyterians. McGill can win the championship by defeating Varsity.

The big game was played on the K.A.A.A. grounds before about 800 spectators, and although rather one-sided, was a good game to watch, chiefly on account of the fact that the play was comparatively open. The teams

Varsity—Back, Beal; halves, Hendry, Brown (capt.), Aylesworth; quarter, Biggs; scrimmage, Burnham, Douglas, Rutter; wings, Hunt, Gibson, Meredith, McLennhan, Harrison, Armstrong, McCollum.

Queens—Back, Simpson; halves, Clark, Weatherhead, Walker; quarter, Richardson; scrimmage, Paul, Carr-Harris, Sheriff; wings, Hill, Devitt, Britton, Young, Etherington, McDonald, Williams; referee, J. L. Todd, (McGill); umpire, Mr. Cowan (McGill).

FIRST HALF.

Queens started with a rush, and worked the ball down to the Varsity line, their scrimmage proving stronger than

Varsity's. They scored a try, which Weatherhead failed to convert. After the kick-off the ball soon returned to Varsity territory and was kicked over the line. Beal fumbled and was forced to rouge. Soon after play was resumed Sheriff followed up a punt of Weatherhead's, and went over for their second try. Weatherhead converted, and the score was 11—0. Varsity braced up for a while, and good runs by Armstrong and Aylesworth raised the drooping spirits of the gallant little band of rooters, but the superior Queens scrimmage began to get in some of their fine work, and the ball soon found its way to the Varsity line again. Here some tall shoving was done by both sides, but Queens went over again, and the score stood 15-o, Weatherhead having failed to convert. After several free kicks the ball bobbed up serenely again ten yards from the Varsity line and only the splendid work of Biggs kept Queens from scoring. Clark did get over eventually, but he was called back. Then occurred the star play of the day. Gibson ploughed through the line, and dribbled the ball up the field into touch for a gain of 60 yards. After the throw in Queens were given a free kick, Beal returned and the half ended with the ball in Queens territory.

SECOND HALF.

Varsity braced up considerably in the second half, and played like Trojans. Brown kicked off, and Williams by a run brought the ball back to half way. Britton and Douglas was given a rest for scrapping. The ball was shortly afterwards worked into Varsity territory, and Hendry relieved. Then Weatherhead got away to a good start, and for a time it looked as if he would repeat his star play of two weeks ago. However, Harrison, by a splendid tackle, persuaded him to stay his steps. Free kicks were much in evidence for the next few minutes, and then Varsity commenced to gain ground. From a scrimmage near the line "Gussie" Armstrong got away, but was tackled just before he reached the line. Then Beal kicked over and Simpson fumbled and rouged. There were only a few minutes left, but they were fast and furious. Clark got in a star run, but the beautiful combination play of the Varsity halves relieved the tension. Then the Queens halves got the ball over the Varsity line, but were called back for an off-side. McCollum also scored a try, but it also was called back for the same reason. Varsity scored two more rouges, and the game was called with the score standing 15-2.

QUEEN'S II. 8-VARSITY, II. 0.

The teams lined up at 2.15 on the Queens campus as follows:

Varsity II.—Back, Little; half-backs, Madden, Wallace, Lang; quarter, Ballard; scrimmage, Callan, Dickson, Harvey; wings, Snively, Bonnel, Martin, Magee, Bryce, Thorne, Hoyles (capt).

Queen's II.—Back, Strachan; half-backs, Nimmo, Carruthers (capt.), Gett; quarter, Pannel; scrimmage, Malloch, Grant, Connell; wings, Reid, Ellis, J. Ferguson, Mahood, Malone, E. A. Ferguson.

Referee-Mr. McDowall. Umpire-Mr. Branscombe.

FIRST HALF.

From the kick-off Queen's shoved the ball steadily down until they were inside the Varsity 25-yard line. There they were awarded a free kick, which resulted in a Varsity scrimmage right on the line, and Queen's shoved it over for a rouge. After the kick-off the ball was kept in Varsity territory, the Queens wings breaking through repeatedly, until finally Queens were awarded a free kick, and Carruthers punted over the dead-ball line for one point. Shortly after play was resumed Varsity were given a free kick which was fumbled, and our wings dribbled for

a gain of 25 yards. However, Queens were given two free kicks in succession, and Little was forced to rouge. A lot of scrimmaging inside Varsity's 25-yard line followed until Varsity was awarded a free kick which transferred the play to half-way. Nimmo secured the ball from a a Queens scrim, and made a run, but was tackled and laid out for three minutes. Soon after play began again Queens pushed the ball over for a try which Strachan failed to convert, and half time was called with the score standing 7—0 in favor of Queens.

SECOND HALF.

After play recommenced the ball stayed around half way for some time, but then Queens gradually worked it up to Varsity's 25-yard line where they were awarded a free kick. Lang relieved by a run, and the ball was kicked back to half way. It was worked gradually back again towards the Varsity line, and on a free kick Queens scored a touch in goal. Callan's ankle, which had been twisted in the beginning of the game, gave out, and he retired. The ball see-sawed between half way and Varsity's 25 until time was called with the score 8—0 in favor of the home team, Queens thus winning the championship by 5 points.

VARSITY 1-QUEENS 1.

It was not an ideal day for Association football, because of the high wind but the game was close enough to be very interesting. The teams were:

be very interesting. The teams were:

Varsity—Goal, Soule; backs, G. A. McPherson,
McHugh; halves, Cranston, Jackson, J. L. McPherson;
forwards, Burton, Broder, DeLury, Fisher, Gilchrist.

Queens—Goal, McInnis; backs, Burroughs, Henderson; halves, Miller, Corkill, Baker; forwards, Gaudier. McDonald, Edmison, Matheson, Gilchrist.

Referee—Mr. O'Flynn.

Varsity lost the toss and had the wind to kick against. A few minutes after the game started the Varsity forwards rushed the ball down to the Queens goal. Broder shot, McInnis fumbled, and the score stood I—o in Varsity's favor. Shortly afterwards Gilchrist of Queens shot on the Varsity goal, but Soule was at his place and it was "all off." For the remainder of the first half the ball traveled from end to end, but no scoring was done. At the commencement of the second half Queens brought the ball down and shot. McPherson tried to reach it but failed, and the ball rolled towards the goal. It looked easy for Soule, and there is no doubt that if he had not slipped and fallen he would have reached it. However, he missed it, and the score stood I—I. After this, although the Queens forwards kept the ball around the Varsity goal a good deal, neither side scored, and the game ended a draw.

PUNTS.

The standing in the C.I.R.F.U. now is:—

TEAM.	won.	LOST.	DRAWN.	POINTS.
Queens	2	I	I	5
McGill	2	I	0	4
Varsity	0	2	I	1

"Punk" makes a splendid mascot. He can eat more than "Alfy."

Professor McCurdy accompanied the teams down to Kingston.

.The game did not occupy Norman Beal's thoughts during the day to the exclusion of everything (or everybody) else.

Principal Grant was an interested spectator at both games.

The Rough Riders again won the O.R.F.U. championship by defeating the Argonauts at Rosedale last Saturday.

ROTUNDA.

Superintending Editor, F. H. Wood, 'o1.

The Junior reception is fixed for Friday afternoon next. C. A. McRae, '02, has come back to old Varsity bringing his broad smile with him.

A pensive sadness has been noticed on certain brows, ever since Miss Barrows advised aspirants for roles in the Greek play to cultivate aquaintance with a razor. They consider Miss Barrows' taste lamentably peculiar for one of her sex.

A. T. Thompson, B.A., '90, LL.B., '91, defeated Hon. Mr. Montague, who is also a Toronto graduate, in the recent election.

W. Dixon Craig, '97, has obtained a position as chemical analyst in the iron works at Midland.

W. C. Good, 'oo, is seen once more around Varsity halls. He expects to spend the winter in Toronto, carrying on certain research work in our laboratories, which he commenced last year.

It is about time some of last summer's notices were removed from the bulletin board.

On the day of the monster procession you could not see T. J. Robinson, '02, for his hat. He had just arrived from Alberta, where he was preaching all summer, and still clung to the habits of the west.

Many possessors of gowns seem to wear them as little instead of as much as possible. They look as well in gowns in the halls, the library and the departmental Society meetings as at lectures.

With that rough rider's hat on W. A. Amos rivals the original "Teddy" himself. He fairly mesmerized the girls along the line of march on the memorable fifth.

J. W. Simpson, '02, has at last put in an appearance at Varsity. By his bronzed and bearded countenance he must have enjoyed his outing in Manitoba, which he declares is a great country.

We regret to learn that W. E. Taylor, 'or, has been temporarily forced to discontinue his studies, owing to failure of his eyesight. It is hoped that with a rest he will soon be able to commence work again.

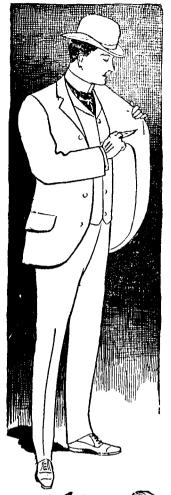
Walter Campbell, 'or S.P.S., formerly of 'or Arts, has returned from the regions of North Ontario. Unfortunately "Baldy" did not return in time to help win the cup for the School.

Rumor states that since Hallowe'en Alex. Snively, '04, has joined the ranks of Nihilism, and shouts with them "Down with harsh laws and all tyrants."

We have been informed by those who should know, that "Pete" Scott, '04, is hard at work on a volume entitled, "What I know of chorus girls, or what the Princess said."

Two seniors from Harbord street took a fancy to some of the decorations on the Parliament Buildings on Monday night. Unfortunately when they were on the point of capturing them they were surprised by three minions of the law. One senior showed surprising speed for a small man, and reached home in safety. His comrade turned up an hour later, having baffled his pursuers by hiding down a window of the Technical School, although he was unlucky enough to lose his hat.

An S.P.S. freshman had quite an experience during the march last Monday. As the procession proceeded down Yonge street a fair damsel emerged from the crowd and embraced him warmly, evidently mistaking him for some fond one returned from the war. "Rubber" quickly grasped the situation and nobly upheld his part of the performance.



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It is useless for anyone to try to elude the vigilance of our Bedel. Certain seniors took advantage of the "glorious fifth" to annex certain decorations hung out at the main entrance, but next day the worthy Bedel swooped down on the delinquents like a bald-headed eagle on a spring chicken, and now they are looking for "Monsoon and "Sapolio" signs to decorate their rooms.

F. P. Potvin, '01, paid a flying visit to Orillia last We understand on good authority that it was not merely to put in his vote. Some say it was through stress of financial difficulties, but it is generally acknowledged that "Freddie" could not wait till Christmas to pay his respects.

The second regular meeting of the Modern Language Club, postponed from Monday the 5th till Tuesday, had to be put off indefinitely. The president had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of Monday's celebration to take charge at the appointed hour.

W. P. Hedley, 'o1, is applying for the position of outside wing on the "Bloodhound" aggregation. Mr. Hedley is a swift man, and a good tackler, having gained much experience in this respect on the evening of Monday, Nov. 5th. Those who saw him on that occasion, are satisfied that he will overcome all opposition.

D. J. Campbell, 'or, has just returned home from an extended tour through Europe. After visiting Great Britain and Ireland he took in the Paris exposition, and travelled through Germany and Italy. But according to his letters no country can produce maidens equal to the fair "Hieland lassies." It is not known if he returned alone or not.

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The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

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The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

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The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information, application should be made as soon as possible, to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

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December 1.

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.

December 11.

2. County Model Schools Examinations begin.

December 14.

3. County Model Schools close.

December 19.

4. Written Examinations Provincial Normal Schools begin.

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W. E. James, B.A. '94, has been appointed registrar of Manitoba College, Winnipeg.

A dinner was given in the dining hall on Thursday evening in honor of Private Jordan, one of Varsity's men who has just returned from the war.

The dean of the dining hall has received a letter from the Toronto Street Railway Company, complaining that University dining hall tickets are being passed off on them as street car tickets. Even the Street Railway Company cannot keep up to the Fresh-

C. V. Dyment, 'oo, is setting out to seek his fortune in Montana.

We regret to learn that our champion athlete, J. W. Gray, has been ordered to California for his health, and will likely leave Toronto in about two weeks. "Immie" will be greatly missed on the field and in the gymnasium.

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