VOL. XIX.

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NO. 18

Aniversity of Toronto.

TORONTO, MARCH 7th, 1900

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PRICE FIVE CENTS



THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

Vol. XIX.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MARCH 7, 1900.

2

"WHAT WILL THEY SEE THERE?"

"The eyes of the world will be turned upon Canada. "What will they see there?" Truly this is the great question that faces our people as a whole and demands particular consideration from those who leave the leading Canadian University to enter into the national life.

Everything seems to justify the view that Canada is upon the eve of a most decided advancement. She is standing forth as the leading colony in the Empire; she displays unlimited natural resources to a world that is ever seeking new fields for its enterprise and capital; to the stranger from every land she offers perfect liberty. Heretofore her growth has been gradual, at times almost imperceptible; the quiet, steady rearing of a foundation based, let us trust, upon the solid rock, not upon the shifting sands. But now the prominence which the war is giving us promises an influx of foreign capital which may result in a wonderful expansion. In such an expansion any evils that have perchance developed in our system of gov. ernment and in our whole social organization will be brought more clearly to the light. So that a momentary glance at some dangers which seem now to threaten cannot but repay us who have sooner or later to take our places in the world of action and grapple with such dangers.

It instantly occurs to us to turn to the American Republic, to note any evils that have there developed, and to look for traces of such in our own nation. Time has revealed many flaws in the working of the American constitution; gradually the powers of the purely Representative Chamber have come to be less actively exercised; control has been concentrating in the hands of the Senate Throughout the country poliand the Executive Head. tics have been degraded to an alarming degree; morals have been removed from the political field, leaving corruption and the most unscrupulous methods. To many even this does not give so much alarm as the development of the gigantic trusts and corporations, and confronting them the discontented, mutinous spirit of the laboring classes. Attending the advance of capital has grown up an aristocracy of wealth, and the gulf between rich and poor has widened. The "equality of condition" of De Tocqueville no longer obtains. Great danger threatens from the monied classes, in that through the Senate they threaten to secure control of the government, and govern-ment by an aristocracy of wealth which will be converted into one of birth means the ruination of the State.

Do any of these dangers seem imminent among us? Some of them certainly do. True it is that in the matter of government we are more fortunate than our neighbours, since we have renewed the system which centuries have evolved in Great Britain, the system by which full control is placed in the hands of a representative Parliament. The United States are governed by a permanent constitution, which is very similar to the one convened by Cromwell, and places supreme power with a single person, an Executive Head, and a representative parliament. But though our system in its essential features has proved satisfactory for this vast confederation, yet we cannot fail to observe in our midst the tendency to separate morals and politics, and the prevalence of the most corrupt practices, in the election of representatives. And moreover our better-educated classes are inclined to withdraw themselves from active interest in political life, leaving room for the unscrupulous professional politician. We too have the ambitious beginnings of trusts and corporations, which are perhaps a natural evolution, but must be attended by evils. Aside from the accumulation of capital in a few hands, is the bad influence upon the character of the individual citizen who has to transact business with the great machine-like corporation. Quietly too there is developing a monied class, and though it may be long before any ill results appear, yet the beginning of an aristocracy of wealth, and the separation of the few from the multitude of the labouring many is in itself serious.

Such evils as these, and doubtless many more apparent to the skilled observer, confront the young Canadian to day, and have to be bravely met if our action is to stand strong and free before the world. The University is held to represent the best of our people; so much greater is the responsibility resting upon the University undergraduate to make fitting preparation for his duties in after life. How is that fitting preparation to be made? Following "whither the wind blows us" we have come to the all-important question which is receiving so much attention in our midst to-day: The question as to the proper character of our University education. We seem all to agree in theory-however most of us fall away in practice-that we need a broader culture than we generally obtain; that a rigid specialization system is too narrow for the complex facts of life, however it rouse the energy of the specialist-that the isolation of the "plug" far from being "splendid," is exceedingly harmful. Around us throng hundreds of our fellows, exhibiting every kind of human character, and yet how few of us study them and form our friendships, how few learn from the lives of others to correct their own faults, how few seek to rub down the roughened edges of their own natures, by social contact. The devoted student draws away from the bright and active life among his fellows into the world of books and theories. He never loses his own prejudices, and only clings more firmly to his beloved theories, however much they conflict with human thought and feeling. He enters into the world, but it is all strange to him; he is dazzled as the moth by the candle-light, and shrinking from contact with his fellows, retires into the narrow field of his own thought, exerting no such influence as his higher education would lead us to expect. Very different from that should be the training and character of the wiser University man. In his scholastic work he should head away from the extreme specialization which our system seems to compel, both by outside reading and lectures, and by mingling with those engaged in other branches. His own opinions will be broadened by comparison with others, his theories made practicable by being exposed to the criticism of his fellows. He may love the zeal of the specialist, but the widening of his view will give him an inestimable advantage. In the broader life of the University he must play a full part. There he will gain a knowledge of human nature and a rounding of his own character, which will fit him for his later duties as a citizen.

No. 18

MRE VARSINY

The influence of the University graduate with his higher mental training, experience in dealing with men, and a due conception of his duties and responsibilities, is needed in our young national life. When the eyes of the world are turned upon Canada, they should find each and every citizen in his separate sphere anxious for the country's welfare, seeking to repair the deficiencies in our system of government, to remedy any evils that there are in our social and political life. If our citizens are thus at once watchful and willing to discharge their duties the expansion which promises to come will find us strong, and will raise us to a prominent place among the nations.

E. J. Kylie.

VARSITY'S GRADUATE WORK—A COMPARISON.

It is worthy of note that scarcely any of the other universities of the continent grant the degree of M.A., or A.M. as our American brethren have it, along the same lines as the University of Toronto. A comparison between our system and that in vogue in the United States cannot but result in the disparagement of the former, and the exaltation of their method. Where the curriculum of our own institution shows therein honor baccalaureate courses far in advance of ninety-five per cent. of her sisters over the border, and even superior in most respects, particularly in the amount and scope of the work prescribed, to Harvard, Yale, Michigan, and their confreres, one can scarcely understand why the general effect on our neighbors is permitted to be spoiled by the giving a graduate the title of M.A. for work done entirely in absentia, and on the submitting of a thesis which he can construct in from one to three months, without even having done any original research worthy of mention if he be inclined to shirk it. Even the minor institutions of learning in the States, such as the University of Alabama and of South Carolina, as well as colleges yet beneath these in academic grade, such as for example, Hendrix College, Ark.; Baylor University, Tex.; Drake University, Ia.; Washington University, Mo.; De Pauw University, etc. None of these grant the degree in question without one year's resident work. And if any of them allow a part of the prescribed course to be taken in absentia, they restrict the privilege to their own graduates, and require an additional year's I will venture to say after careful research that of study. the 950 odd universities and colleges on the other side, not a dozen grant the A.M. degree on such conditions as does Canada's leading institution; in fact the only one I am acquainted with is in Nashville, Fish University for Negroes. When our Alma Mater confers on us a baccalaureate title superior to most of the master's degrees of the continent, why can she not grant us an M.A. that will be superior in equal ratio? True, the present system is far superior to that of giving the higher honor on the result of a certain stand at the final examination, as is done not a thousand miles away, but Varsity must set her standard by reference to Johns Hopkins, Nebraska, or Cornell, not a minor provincial university. Now instead of aspiring to grant a doctor's degree in Philosophy which in the present condition of finances and general equipment cannot be up to the level of that given by her sisters to the south of us, why does not Varsity raise the standard of the master's degree by requiring at least one year's resident work, virtually equivalent to a year or more of Ph.D. research, thus advancing her already high reputation still higher, instead of imperilling it? Minnesota, Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas, Nebraska, California, and practically all the great State institutions of the Republic require three years for the doctor's degree, of which from one to two must be spent in residence. In these conditions they are

imitated by such of the lesser colleges in the respective States as are sufficiently advanced to take up this higher work. Toronto demands but two, and her course is limited at that to graduates of Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland. When we boast of our baccalaureate standard to men from other universities, they silence us by a single reference to our graduate studies. A great university is judged chiefly by its highest degree, that is in this country. It will not save Varsity's standing in the watchful eyes of foreign educationalists to have a series of unequalled specialist courses for the first sheepskin. They rate her by her advanced work, a consideration of which at present is bound to relegate her to the second grade in the estimation of the neighboring Republic. Then why not have a single great graduate course open to men from any recognized institution which will bring over the leading men from the American schools to take their A.M., instead of having our aspirants for higher honors betake themselves across the lakes to Chicago, Pennsylvania, or Princeton. We claim to follow in the steps of our great prototype in Oxfordshire, wherefore we hold our heads a trifle higher than our brethren in the south. Then why do we fall down in a rather poor attempt to imitate their doctor's title? We must not spread abroad the impression that we are modeled after the fashion of a Nevada Theological Seminary, or a college from the back counties of Arkansas.

BOUQUET, '00.

WAR, JINGOISM AND PEACE.

The ways of wisdom, says the wise man, are pleasantness and all her paths are peace. Yet the lion and the lamb alike are spotted with the stain of war, and culture herself seems inclining before the "reeking tube."

But war in khaki and on horse has a petty significance compared with that displayed by culture mental and moral. True the dangers of jingoism and exaggerated militantism are extreme and threatening. But contemporary history is always menacing. So to deplore that the world has now arrived at the parting of the ways and must finally decide whether man is to be a producing or a destroying animal is only to forewarn the unheeding.

War has been and is in spite of its carnage and misery a noble school. Like the spade that man has used in his sweat it has done its part. And like the spade, in the face of newer and better implements it has now and then been used too long in the village of civilization. Yet who is there will assert that the time for both is altogether past? As to war 'tis said

"The God who made the earthquake and the storm Perchance made battles too."

But we are not huzzahing with the mob, nor urging that the schoolmen of blood and iron should take the reins of State. Far be it. This much, however, that in the flicker of patriotism and noble sentiments that such an armed effort as the present is beckoning forth, let us remember that all life is a battle demanding even still loftier conceptions of duty, and just as strenuous a code of honor. To force a neighbor's pocket, to grind our workman's weekly wage, to pander to a cheap and simple market, to forego one's duty to the State—these but sample the repast of "legal" possibilities in the warfare of the street. Is not the true culture sufficiently broad to embrace all the possibilities of life, and brand each for the elect with the stamp of infamy or repute ?

One of our recent lecturers defined a University as like Boston, not an institution, but a state of culture, yet among the students luxuriating in this spiritual state does one meet with these broad ideals? A friend of the writer's thinks "mostly nay." The writer is of a different opinion. What, however, do VARSITY readers say?

Coming back to cannon and dum-dums, we feel in spite of the noble chivalry and splendid training of many past struggles, that at the present moment we are entering a realm of disappointing necessity. Without weakening the sentiments expressed in the lines above let us ask if with true culture the stimulus need be so intense and the means so double-edged as an appeal to the bayonet?

We honor merry England after all, not for her noble navy, but for her Bible, her Shakespeare, her commerce, and her social comfort. We exalt Germany, not because of her grand army and her enormous parks of artillery, but because of her schools of philosophy and science, of her Goethe and Schiller, and her wonderful advance in industry. We love France, not for her Napoleons gilded or crowned, but for her place in European culture and her exquisite literature. We look in short, to the happiness attained by a people, to its public buildings and possessions, its fine cities, its low taxes and debts and mortality, and its healthy public life.

The late Peace Conference failed partly because of the ever-present consciousness of great problems still before the world involving even the existence of nations, but largely because it omitted to define and paint in sufficiently eloquent colors the real ideals of society. The people must have something to fight for and win. It is for the cultured minds to appreciate and proclaim these ideals. These ideals are not economic, nor mental, nor spiritual, for they are all three in one.

A PEDESTRIAN.

TRANSATLANTIC EPIGRAMS.

THE PHILOSOPHERS.

They say there is no space ; and this is wise— Four thousand miles I yet c in see thine eyes. They say there is no time ; but that is wrong For since thy lips met mine 'tis æons long.

TO A NEW M. A.

Master of Arts they've made thee—rather slow, For I remember thee six years ago, Freshette, with fresh-bound hair and young, sweet smile,— Mistress of every art worth woman's while.

THE FAILURE.

He used to cut his lectures, which was sad Because they were not altogether bad; And now he's cutting clover, which is worse Because he writes to tell us why, in verse.

Hastings, Sussex.

B. K. SANDWELL, '97.

JUSTIFICATION OF WAR.

The writer has time and again reflected upon the above title, has interrogated others regarding it, and believes that an answer to the question, "Is war right in any case?" depends upon the standpoint one takes. Repeatedly have well-meaning people said that war is always immoral, that civilized and Christian nations should on no account take sword and bullet as arbitrators in setling their differences, and that a time of war is a time of detering ion. It is a question involving the consideration of man's right relationships, a problem which lack of space and ability prevent us from dealing with philos parcially.

Notwithstanding the heretofore peaceful feeling throughout the world, wars have occurred continually, but it is the Hispano-American and Anglo-Boer wars—wars between nations priding themselves on their advanced state of Christianity—which naturally horrify most Christians. Taking a pessimistic standpoint we might readily reason with Rousseau that the world's progress is an illusion. When we hear of wounded Mohammedans being necessarily slain by the British after the close of a battle in 1898, of ill-armed natives being mowed down by American bullets and shells in 1899, and of the best blood in Britain being bowled over like nine-pins in 1900, we stand aghast and ask, "Is this civilization?"

A British Lancer was recently eulogized for killing two Boers at one stroke; a beardless youth was lauded because he shot three Boers in one engagement. Englishmen and Americans have left home and country for the battlefield, with frivolous songs on their lips. We have ringing in our ears "Avenge the Maine" and "Majuba Avenged." Warriors of a subordinate state, with a Bible in one hand, have been repeatedly guilty of the gross treachery of raising in the other a white flag as a decoy. In a few months thousands of immortal souls have been sent prematurely to the bourne whence no traveller returns to account for the deeds done in the body. These are some of the incongruities of combined Christianity and civilization which we are puzzled at times to understand and still have faith in the divine order of things.

That famous American general truly said "War is Hell," and yet, with all its attendant and inevitable miseries are there not some extenuating circumstances? We must guard against allowing our emotions to carry us away in dealing with such questions. We must not allow the details to cover up the broad principles. When one rises after viewing the horrible scenes as depicted in the illustrated weeklies it is difficult to restrain oneself from denouncing all wars in the most violent terms.

But upon the calm reflection which every such question should receive we see another view. Man is not such a terrible being as we are tempted at times to regard him. Wars now are less frequent, are conducted more humanely and are different in nature to what they were. Courts of law have been substituted for the mediæval predatory warfare, and the Truce of God is but a matter of historical interest. The war of "Jenkins' ears" could never re-occur. Humanitarian and not Machiavelian motives are the causes of war between the most Christian nations of to-day. War now is for the maintenance of liberty, justice, equality and the defence of the weak, and the sentiment of the age looks down upon selfishness. If this is true, as we believe it is, a certain London author has gained notoriety lately by shouting "Peace, peace," when there is no peace.

To be sure, in pure theory, we might readily prove that war is on no account justifiable, but men are still imperfect practical beings and we must take them as they are. They have their failings, and when they cannot see eye to eye there must be some resort to settle their difficulties. In the national life a remedy has been found in the law courts, with the result that private warfare is now unknown. But a similar remedy for the relations of nations to each other has not yet been established, and they must be prepared to defend their rights and existence. In such a case it is not immoral. Of two enemies one will have the more righteous cause, and God-fearing men, such as Cromwell, Gordon, Jackson and Lincoln have used right though severe means to procure ends beneficial to humanity. We must admit that many soldiers use war as a means of satisfying their . worldly ambition, but in our readiness to pick out the faults of men, we too frequently fail to see their virtues,

We believe the expression "a righteous war" is not a contradiction of terms, and that the right will come out victorious. If Britain could not be justified in entering the present war we might well tremble for the Empire, even though the odds are greatly on our side. Victory is not always with the great battalions, as a great European military despot found to his cost. The right will always prevail, even though some useful defeats seem to bespeak the con-War, then, we think is not an unmixed evil, and trary. has played an important and useful part in the evolution of man.

R. A. CASSIDY.

SOPHOMORE ENGLISH.

A very successful meeting of the Modern Language Club was held on Monday, 26th inst., about one hundred being present. Mr. D. R. Keys, M.A., honorary president of the club, was the lecturer for the afternoon and the subject a very novel and interesting one, "Sophomore English; a Study in Words."

As this was the closing literary meeting of the club for 1899-1900, Mr. Keys, by way of introduction, made a few remarks upon its history, showing the immense value of such an institution before special instruction in the languages were secured by the University. Passing on to his subject, the lecturer spoke of the origin of language and of the old "Bow-wow" and "Pooh-pooh" theories regarding it. These, he stated, fell before Müller, who followed Hegel in considering the world as a great organ, each note of which has its own peculiar sound. A bell, when struck, produces one sort of sound ; a desk, another ; and a man, a third and different kind. Following in these lines Müller established his theory, which in its turn, received a not very complimentary nickname, being called by Whitney, of Yale, the "Ding-dong" theory.

The study of philology proper, the lecturer stated, began with Grimm, who founded the historical school of study. The influence of this school was not confined to the study of words, but extended into the sphere of natural sciences, and formed the germ from which sprang the

whole evolutionary theory as we know it. After these general remarks, Mr. Keys spoke of vocabularies, making the following statements : The number of English words in use in Shakespeare's day is estimated to have been 30,000, half of which Shakespeare himself uses. Milton's poetic vocabulary comprises 8,000 different words. To show the rapid growth of the English language-the new Oxford dictionary, it is said, will con-We are told that the English tain about 300,000 words. " club gentleman " has a vocabulary of only 5,000, and the English peasant only 600; the lecturer, however, doubted the truth of these two last statements.

This general information preceded the special facts in regard to second year or Sophomore English, which formed the real subject of the lecture. By a careful investigation of the actual vocabularies used by the second year students of 1899, in a two hours' essay on Tennyson's "In Memoriam," it was discovered that the eighty-one students of the second year had employed no less than 3,531 words. A comparison was instituted between the men and the women, equal numbers of each showing a relative vocabulary of 1,533 and 1,853 words respectively. The largest individual vocabulary among the men was 446 words and among the women, 480. In the year 1900 owing to a variety of subjects the complete vocabulary was much more extensive, amounting to over 5,000 words.

In conclusion the lecturer expressed his hope that the great progress in English writing during the last ten years would be followed by a similar progress in English public speaking, a subject which, like essay writing, after a long period of neglect is now beginning to be cultivated.

[Lack of space necessitated the holding over of this report until this week.-ED.]

THE LIT.

Had a graduate of a few years ago who had been conversant in his day with the ins and outs of student affairs but had been of late years rusticating in some western town bothering his head with local politics-had such an one happened into the Lit. on Friday he certainly would not have surmised that the hurrying of cabs and students, the mysterious transfer of papers, the shouts as one sleepy student or another appeared on the scene only to file into the small room and reappear with the look of triumph and duty accomplished, the earnest and serious conversations on the side, the two-steps à la mode de Lucas or "Bob" Telford, or the cake-walks à la mode de Hanley or "Doc" Jackson-were all a part of the nominating board elections and not of the grand finale of the 16th March. As soon as the meeting was called to order every-As soon as the income and one seemed to get down to business, not much was said but much was done. Dr. Smale appointed said but much was done. Dr. Smale appointed Ross Gillespie and F. E. Brown scrutineers, and J. R. S. Scott and W. G. Harrison doorkeepers. When nominations were called for for the Nominating Board the following were nominated :- N. F. Coleman, A. C. Campbell, G. A. Cornish, G. Nasmith, W. G. Wilson, H. M. Sinclair, J. F. M. Stewart and P. A. Grieg, and then at At one o'clock the poll was 9 o'clock the voting began closed, nearly 270 votes had been cast. While the ballots were being counted an impromptu programme and dance were run off. It might have been called an election conversazione, but unfortunately it was of the stag kind. At half past one Dr. Smale announced the election of N. F. Coleman, G. A. Cornish, W. G. Wilson and J. F. M. Stewart, the entire 'old Lit' ticket, by an average majority of fifteen. Then the cheers that went up from each partysome of the men are hoarse yet.

The Nominating Board, consisting of D. E. Kilgour, F. E. Brown, A. H. R. Fairchild, N. F. Coleman, G. A. Cornish, W. G. Wilson and J. F. M. Stewart, met together Tuesday and decided to recommend to the Literary Society the following boards for the editing and management of THE VARSITY during 1900-01.

Editorial Board—Fourth year, E. J. Kylie, E. M. Wilcox, R. A. Cassidy, F. H. Wood. Third year, F. J. Young, A. E. Hamilton, G. F. McFarland. Second year, Gillies and Darling. Business Board—Fourth year, A. F. Aylesworth, E. Robertson. Third year, A. Martin. Second year, DeLury.

CATULLUS' ELEGY ON HIS BROTHER.

CARMEN CI.

Through many lands, o'er many seas far wandering, Brother, with death's sad rites I come to thee;

Vainly these gifts to lay by thy cold ashes That fail at last to speak and answer me

- O, Brother, 'twas the curse of bitter fortune Bore thee away whom I had held so dear : Leaving the stranger's shores I come to seek thee,
- Despairing, leave my love's last tokens here.
- Take them, a sacred rite our fathers offered. And all a brother's tears that on them fell.
- Beside is nothing left. And now, my Brother,
- Forever hail ! forever fare Thee well !

-A. H. ROLPH, '02.

THE VARSINY

DEATH OF MR. RUSKIN.

The announcement of the death (Jan. 20) of John Ruskin, the "High-Priest of the Beautiful," brought with it no acute sense of personal loss, owing to the fact that the work of the great art critic and brilliant writer of English prose had many years ago ended, and that not many, comparatively speaking, of the present generation had felt the magic of his incomparable literary style. Mr. Ruskin, who was in his eighty-first year, died at his home at Brantwood, Coniston, in the English lake-country. The loss which his death creates, though as we have said not acute, is nevertheless real, since few men of his time have exercised a more remarkable influence in the sphere of art or have by their genius and fervor done more than he to call men's minds to the inner beauties and deeper meanings of natural phenomena and to the ethical aspects of things æsthetic. Among laymen his power as a moral teacher has been great, for in all his labors and aims Mr. Ruskin set before himself a high, if somewhat quixotic, ideal of life, and with great earnestness did much not only for the elevation of his humbler fellowmen, but for the development among all classes of sound artistic taste and the enriching and spiritualizing of their daily life. His insight was great, though his enthusiasm led him frequently into extravagances and to assumptions in regard to art, from which other and competent critics emphatically dissented. This habit of exaggeration is especially true of him when he left the domain of art, into which youthful enthusiasm first led him, for that of social philosophy and economics. Ruskin's ex-cursions into the latter fields and the strange jumble of Christian communism to which, late in life, he gave vehement expression, have detracted much from his early fame. In everything he wrote the Ruskinian spirit comes strongly out, colored with an amiable egotism and enforced by great assurance of conviction. The moral purpose he had in view, and the charm and elevated tone of his writings, lead us at times to forget the wholly ideal state of society he sought to introduce, and we are won to the man by the passion of his noble enthusiasms.

G. MERCER ADAM.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CHESS CLUB.

The club has adopted the plan of handicap play to advantage in bringing up new matertal. It is regretted, however, that more beginners do not avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the club to develop their powers in a game that may doubtless give them considerable pleasure in years to come. The results of the open and handicap tournaments now in progress are as yet unobtainable.

The history of the club this year has been made notable by the successful formation of a Toronto Chess League with the Y.M.C.A. and the Athenaeum. In years past matches have been played, but always as between friendly clubs and for sake of the play, and not the trophy as well as the play. In all these matches Varsity has, the circumstances being considered, made a very creditable showing. As the Varsity club is ever gaining in power and experience, and as graduates are continually being found who play well and are pleased to represent their old Alma Mater, the near future will very probably see them land the trophy. The results of the matches (hitherto unpublished in THE VARSITY) are as follows:

FIRST MATCH, DEC. 9TH, 1899, VARSITY VS. ATHENAEUM, 6-6.

N. S. Shenstone 1	Saunders o
R. G. Hunter I	Freeland o
S. F. Shenstone $\frac{1}{2}$	Braithwaite
Prof. Mavor o	Boultbee I
R. R. Bradley 1	Bressee o
Mr. Morgan	Eadis I
Prof. Hutton o	Muntz I
Mr. Burton o	Taylor 1
F. E. Brown I	Adams o
A. W. Keith o	Woods I
F. P. Clappison $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Watson
Hodgson ĩ	Butler 0

Chief of note was the win of N. S. Shenstone from Saunders, who in '97 and '98 tied for the championship of Canada, and that of R. G. Hunter from Freeland, who is considered one of the best of Canadian players.

SECOND MATCH, JAN. 13TH, 1900, VARSITY VS. Y.M.C.A., 3-9.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
N. S. Shenstone o	Dr. Meyer 1
R. G. Hunter I	Branton
S. F. Shenstone o	R. B. Howell
Becko	Davison r
Prof. Mavor o	Simpson 1
Mr. Gibson I	Willans o
R. R. Bradley o	J. A. Howell I
Mr. Burton o	R. B. Powell I
F. E. Brown o	Kaney 1
A. W. Keith o	Crompton 1
Clappison 1	Smith
Hodgson o	J. Powell 1
	J

3RD MATCH, JAN. 27TH, 1900, VARSITY VS. ATHEN &UM, 3-9.

* * * * * *	,	······································
R. G. Hunter	ł	Taylor
N. S. Shenstone	1/2	Braithwaite
S. F. Shenstone	I	Muntz
Mr. Beck.	0	Boultbee I
R. R. Bradley	0	Freeland 1
Prof. Hutton	0	Eddis I
Dr. Price Brown	0	Blythe I
A. W. Keith	0	Snelgrove I
F. E. Brown	о	Hill I
Clappison	I	Dr. Watson o
Hodgson	0	Woods I
Gould	ō .	Amsden I
	Ŭ	I IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII

The Globe of Jan. 29th, '00, made special mention of the games S. F. Shenstone vs. Muntz, Beck vs. Boultbee and Freeland vs. Bradley.

4TH MATCH, FEB. 13TH, 1900, VARSITY VS. Y.M.C.A., 51-61-

÷ -	
R. G. Hunter I	Dr. Meyer o
N. S. Shenstone I	Davison
S. F. Shenstone \dots $\frac{1}{2}$	Branton
Mr. Gibson ī	Willans o
R. R. Bradley o	R. B. Howell I
F. E. Brown	Sims I
Mr. Bowers o	Spencer I
Mr. Morgan o	J. A. Howell I
Clappison 1	Simpson o
Hodgson o	Kaney I
Prof. Hutton 1	G. K. Powell o
Burton o	Crompton(default) I
	(uciauit) 1

It may safely be said that the Chess Club, although less prominent in student affairs than many other student organizations, is nevertheless not less ambitious, and nobly bears its burden in sustaining the University's prestige abroad.

The Harsity F

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and J. M. Fotheringham, S.P.S.

TORONTO, March 7th, 1900.

The Alumni It is recognized by many who see the need Association. of an Alumni Association other than the one which is supposed to exist in Convoca-

tion, that the initial action should be taken by the different graduating years, enthusiastic as these must needs be over University affairs and feeling keenly their separation from their Alma Mater. It would seem, therefore, that much may be accomplished by the century class after examination and before Commencement deliberating as a body on the matter, and if doing nothing more, placing themselves on record as the Arts class of 1900 in favor of the formation of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and willing to co-operate in it at some not very distant time. Most is to be expected from those who are young and enthusiastic, and who, fresh from a four years' course, are accustomed to united action. It might be possible also to get the graduating years in Medicine and Practical Science and in some of the other faculties of the University to throw in their lot and express themselves on the same question. We are pleased to hear that the Inter-College Club-the only existing organization where all the undergraduates of the University have a voice-is likely to discuss the question of University Re-organization at its next meeting. It might also discuss the question of the Alumni Association and the bearing which such would have upon University Re-organization.

Class Reunions.

When University College undergraduates and graduates hear of the class of '89 at Harvard or Yale attending Convocation in a body in '99

and having a reunion banquet, they feel that at some time in the near future they would like to meet together and talk of past college days, and possibly continue the yearbook biographies a decade or so and show wherein their prophetic biographers have told the truth. It is customary for the graduating year to elect a presidentsince-graduation to hold office until the next re-union. Alas! how many University College classes have but one A Century Class re-union president-since-graduation. in 1905 or Unity Class re-union in 1906 offers much speculation and much pleasure even in anticipation. It is sincerely to be hoped that the years graduating after 1900 will take thought on these matters and bring them in the course of a few years to a successful conclusion.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have just received a letter from Mr. W. A. Mc-Kinnon, '97, who is to have charge of a section of the Canadian exhibit at the Paris Exhibition during the summer. He wishes us to state that as someone on the spot may at times be of service he will be pleased to do what he can to make the visit of any of the Toronto students more enjoyable. The section of the exhibit of which he has charge is in the "Trocadéro" Building. A safe address is the Canadian Commission, No. 10, Rue de Rome, Paris.

We cannot refrain in view of the action of the Political Science Club at its last meeting, from referring to it again. This club is the first of the departmental societies to confer honorary membership upon men who have done distinguished service in some one of the lines in which the club is interested. The real extent of the honor conferred will depend upon the action of subsequent executives and upon the future history of the club. If these are up to the standard of the past year the honorary membership will remain something of distinction. Without being guilty of taking a prejudiced view of the work of this club, it can safely be said that many of the other departmental societies can learn from it.

The patriotic spirit displayed by the students of the School of Practical Science and of the School of Medicine and of some of the other Colleges should emphasize in the Arts men's minds the fact that some definite plan ought to be inaugurated by which joint action might be taken on emergency by the University College men. During the past year there have been several occasions on which joint action was desirable, and when any joint action that did result was not commensurate with the wishes of anyone. We repudiate the statement that the Arts men have neither the spirit nor the inclination to waken up when occasion requires-we claim that any languidity upon their part is due to the peculiar nature of their academic work, scattered as it is over a dozen courses and among four different years. When men study, as they do, in some five buildings, and when they seldom come into contact academically with any but the dozen men in their own particular class, it is little wonder that united action (without special organization), is well nigh impossible. If some arrangement could be arrived at by which certain students were made responsible for the action of sections of their confreres, University College might not have to take a rear position in the eyes of the other colleges. A standing committee made up of ex officio members-as for example the presidents of the year-might be made responsible.

We have heard of a college where in cases of emergency the head senior gathered the college men round him by ringing the tower bell. This would probably not be compatible with the dignity of the Arts men (especially without a bell). The subject might, however, very profitably be considered by the next executive of the Literary Society, whoever that may be.

One of the regulations of the Students' Union is that smoking is not permitted. It would be well on this account and also on account of those who do not enjoy that method of taking pleasure out of a literary society meeting that smoking be refrained from.

Subscribers are requested to settle immediately with the Business Manager. Subscriptions can be left with the Janitor.

MME VARSINY



The nominations for the offices of the Women's Literary Society took place on Friday afternoon. Miss Balmer, B.A., was chosen honorary president and Miss W. A. Hutchison, as president, both by acclamation. Other nominations were as follows : Vice-president, Misses A. B. Francis, Watt; recording secretary, Misses Housten, Bell, Easson; treasurer, Misses King, Wright, Tapscott; corresponding secretary, Misses Martin, Cook, Guthrie, Lough; fourth year representative, Misses Crane, Ward, Barr; third year representative, Misses Tapscott, Archer, Bibby, Philips; second year representative, Misses Mac-Alpine, McCurdy, Fleming, Pringle, Norton.

The nominations for the editorial board of VARSITY then followed. Miss Wicher was elected as fourth year representative by acclamation; third year representative, Misses Amos, Marshall, Robertson, Mott, MacMahon; second year representative, Misses MacCurdy, Somers, Brown, Burt, MacGarry, Moore.

For the Business Board the nominations were as follows: fourth year representative, Misses Conlin, Cole, B. White; third year representative, Misses Philips, Archer, Fraser, May, Ross.

The Grace Hall Memorial Club nominations: President, Misses Conlin, Robertson; vice-president, Misses Bibby, Fraser, Downing, Peers; secretary-treasurer, Misses Baird, Barr, Young.

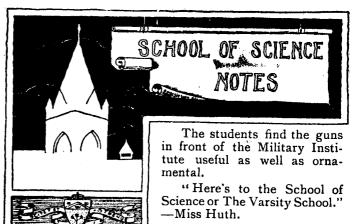
For the Editorial Board of "Sesame" the nominations ran: Editor, Miss C. A. MacDonald (by acclamation): fourth yea9 representative, Misses Fraser, Forrest; third year representative, Misses Bell, Amos, MacKinley; second year representative, Misses Moore, Guthrie, Somers, MacGarry, Brown, Lough.

For the Business Board : Business manager, Misses Watt, Cole; third year representative, Misses L. Seldon, M. MacDonald, Peers, Ross; second year representative, Misses Glass, McCurdy, Waddell, L. Barnwell, Rowan, Johnston, Rae, Norton, MacCutcheon.

The Women's Residence Association nominations were: Fourth year representative, Miss Gaudry (acclamation); assistant secretary, Miss Scott; third year representative, Misses Peers, E. Seldon, Bibby; second year representative, Misses Pringle, Filshie, Weir, Waddell, Fortner.

At the meeting of the Literary Society on Friday afternoon, the proposal was made and adopted that the books belonging to the Grace Hall Memorial Library should be lent for a certain specified time, not more than two weeks, instead of for the whole year, as has hitherto been the custom. The committee in charge of this library. would be pleased to receive contributions of books from the outgoing fourth year, or any other of the women students.

"Sesame" is now well under way at the printer's and it is expected that it will soon be out. There have often been enquiries made concerning the meaning of the name of this annual magazine, and just as many explanations. The latest is from an unsophisticated cousin who has not had the advantages of education, to say nothing of coeducation, and yet has the penetration which, strangely enough, often accompanies a blissful state such as hers. She says: "The boldest thing I ever nu the like o' colledge wimin to do was to call their paper Seesame, bein' a hit at the men, an they don't cause they sees farther—'ceptin' some."



R. Roof is now junior champion. He is a dangerous man to tackle with a rapier.

I wish Ladysmith would be relieved again.-Morley.

Was Thorold in the soup, or did it get back at him some way?

"What's a' the steer, Kimmer ? What's a' the steer ?"

The Second Year Business Manager is prepared to receive tenders for the Lit. elections.

The meeting of the Engineering Society, which was held on Friday, was both profitable and amusing. Mr. Simpson gave some selections on his phonograph, and Mr. Chubbuck spoke on "Hydraulic and Electric Elevators," Then Mr. C. H. C. Wright showed some very interesting lantern slides. This part of the meeting was, however, rather noisy owing to the appearance on the screen of the "Widow of Windsor" and some of her generals. An unusually hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wright for his solid co-operation with the Committee of the Society and the rest of the School, especially both. Mr. Simpson also was tendered a vote of thanks, though he didn't say a word.

NOTICE.

It snowed on Tuesday. It snowed on Wednesday. It snowed on Thursday. It might be snowing still, but for the glorious news of Ladysmith's relief, resulting in the School being given a holiday for celebration. 'Twas thus those lusty engineering cheers did overcome the weather prophet and drive the clouds away. After a few appropriate words from the Principal the school set out, bearing its flag and mottoes, made by Mr. Wright, and headed by scouts on snowshoes, and a piper. On through the drifts, on through the snow, on through the town of the "Toronto" they went cheering till the heavens arched above them. The matinee over, the return march was commenced via the Queen's avenue, where the Institute's cannon were used to fire a grand salute. Then the Legislature was aroused from its dull routine by loyal cheers and martial music from the pipes.

JUNIOR FENCING CONTEST.

The Junior Fencing Tournament took place in the Fencing Hall, on Saturday, March 3, and was won by J. R. Roaf, S.P.S., who during the past year has made very rapid progress in the art. The points scored were as follows: Roaf, 20; Forbes, 17; Gagne, 16; Wood, 15; Keith, 8. The Juniors are Juniors no longer and anticipate with pleasure next year's Senior Tournament.

CORRESPONDENCE.

mister edditer

chipmunk corners, march 5.

deer sur,-last week i rote yu a letur tellin yu wot my boy lem thot about the unionist parti. Well in hiz last letur hom he told us about sum of the men in the old lit parti so i will tel you about them now. he sez that the leder of the parti is a feller named gibsun. he belongs to that there "fly offa" crowd wich i menshund in my last letur. he iz a grate big man and wants tu kill evrybody wot sez anything about the "fly-offas." lem sez he kin cher better nor any pursun els in the parti. then thares anuther feller namd coalmun, at furst he didnt jine eethur parti and wanted tu start a parti of hiz own, but afterwards. and after words he jined the old lits. lem sez he kin preech better nor any pursun els in the parti. anuther feller wot belongs to the old lits is bob telfurd. he sings niggur songs and plas the pianny and smokes a pipe al the time. lem sez he kin sing better nor any persun els in the parti. then thares a feller named casidy wot alwas caris a carput bag around with him and toks veri seeriusly to yung freshmen. lem sez he kin canvas better nor any pursun els in the parti. he tole me sumthing about you mister edditer and i gess i beter put it in sos to be fare and square to everybodi. he sez yure a big tall feller and thet yure the man wot molds the undergradooate opinyon. lem sez yu kin mold better nor any pursun els in the parti.

lem wuz tellin me about an elekshun wot tuk plas last friday nite, he sez it wuz jist a perliminary cantur but ez fur ez i kan see it wuz mor lik a walk-over. lem sez wen he went up to the hall thar wuz a big crowd of fellers wuz sittin roun tokin & most of them wuz smokin altho 1 of them goode boys wuz tellin them not tu du it, then thar wuz a big croud up in 1 end of the room all tryin at wunst tu git thru a litel dore intu the votin plas. lem being a freshman jist luked on fer a while & bimeby sum feller kum up tu lem and ast him hou he wuz goin tu vot. lem sed he didnt no & then he ast lem if his fes wuz pade. lem said no tha wuznt and the feller ast him if he wud vot for hiz side if tha pade hiz fes. lem sed he gessed he wud and so the feller went awa to get the moni. whil he wuz gon anuther feller from the uther parti kum up and made lem the same offer. wen the 1st feller kum bak lem got them biddin agenst ech uther and he sez the parti he votud fer gave him 2 led pensuls, a vady mecum not-buk, a plug of terbaccer, and a key tu horas besides payin hiz fes. lem sez that both partis wuz drivin round in kabs tu ware the fellers livd and pullin them out of bed tu make them kum and vot. after the votin wuz ovur and the men wuz in countin the votes tha hed dancin and singin and recitin by the fellers in the hall. this went on til about 🛔 past I in the mornin and then a nice lookin yung feller with blak hare & a red ti kum out of the little rume & sed that the old lit parti hed wun the da, then the old lits cherd lik fun & lem sez fether alsworth cherd harder nor any pursun els. lem sez he cherd hard hisself & made more nois nor wen the judge tied the red tickut on our clidsdale yearlin colt at the show fare last fall, i gess it must hev bin the old lit parti wot guv lem them pensuls & terbaccer. well fairwell mister edditer fer anuther week.

yures truli, hezekiah jones.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

The officers for next year are:—Pres., Prof. Maurice Hutton; 1st vice, E. J. Kylie; 2nd vice, Miss May; secretary, E. R. Paterson; treas., T. E. Brown; 2nd year repres., Miss Isabel R. McCurdy.

INTER-COLLEGE CLUB.

A most successful meeting of the club was held on Monday evening in Wycliffe College Hall. Addresses were made by Rev. C. H. Shortt and by Mr. A. T. De Lury, B. A., who confined their remarks to the presentation of some of the problems concerning social life which were pressing for a solution. Mr. DeLury also expressed his pleasure at the formation of such a club, which would bring men from the various colleges together and give them the opportunity of discussing questions in which they were doubly interested as citizens and as students. A lively discussion followed on many of the points mentioned by the various speakers and was entered into by W. C. Good, Harold Fisher, F. Farewell, F. E. Brown, H. Munroe, Martin '96, Hunter and F. G. Lucas.

It is quite probable that the club will meet once again during this year. The objects of the club are worthy, and make it deserving of more extensive support than it has received up to the present.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held in Class Room No. 3, on Friday at 4 p.m. A paper on the "Ethical Aspects of Pantheism" will be read by Mr. Hugh Monroe, B.A., who graduated with the class of '98. Mr. Monroe's ability is unquestioned, and those attending the meeting will hear this live subject handled by him in a most interesting manner. Let all who can turn out and give Monroe a hearty greeting.

FINAL MEETING OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB.

The election of the officers for the year 1900-01 took place last Thursday afternoon and resulted as follows.— Hon. Pres., Dr. S. M. Wickett; pres., E. M. Wilcox; Ist vice-pres., F. H. Phipps; 2nd vice-pres., D. B. Gillies; secretary, W. J. Hanley; treasurer, T. N. Phelan; 4th year counc., E. P. Potvin; 3rd year, F. H. Broder; 2nd year, A. E. Honeywell. Mr. Wickett's election to the position of Hon. Pres. was by the unanimous vote of the club in appreciation of the energetic manner in which he had assisted in making last year one of the most successful in the club's history.

The following were by a unanimous vote elected Honorary Members of the Political Science Club. Hon. Ed. Blake, ex-chancellor; Hon. Wm. Mulock, ex-vicechancellor; Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. Wm. Harcourt, Sir J. C. Bourinot, and Messrs. C. C. James, M.A.; J. S. Willison and A. E. Kemp.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Despite the snow storm of last Thurday afternoon a fair representation of Association men turned out to the weekly Y. M. C. A. meeting at 5 o'clock, and those who were there listened to a stimulating address by Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of "The Westminster."

This week Dr. Tracy will speak to the students on Thurday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and those who can be present are sure of something good.

SPORTS

During the past week considerable progress has been quietly made in the re-organization of Athletics round Varsity. The plan upon which this re-organization has taken place has already been outlined in this paper. Its aim is, briefly, to take away from the old Athletic Association the looking after the details of the Annual Games, the Assault-at-arms, and a few such functions as these, and to place, these particular events under the control of committees elected solely for that purpose. This leaves the Athletic Association with fewer minor details to work out, but with the determination of the whole policy of



athletics round the University. The function of the Athletic Association shall be that of Federal Executive, which is a practical determination of the line of policy pursued by all the different clubs, and so will be able to give a unity to the work of the various athletic committees connected with the University. In order that this work might be done more efficiently, the representation on the Athletic Association has been considerably reduced, in order to make a body small enough to be conveniently called together at any time when their services are required, and the man elected to this Association will be elected not as a representative of any one particular club, but to serve the interests of the whole athletic world round Varsity.

GAMES COMMITTEE.

In order to carry out the same plan in connection with the annual games, a meeting will be held in the Students' Union to-morrow, Thursday, at 4.30 p.m., in order to proceed with the work of organization for the annual games. It is intended that a committee should be appointed to have the management of this event, and also to appoint the representatives on the executive of the Inter-College Athletic Association.

GYMNASIUM COMMITTEE.

That this aim might be carried out it was necessary that some committee should be appointed to look after the interests of indoor athletics. It was pretty generally felt that the gymnasium was not patronized as it ought to be, and that more interest should be taken by the students in general in the different lines of work that are taken up there. In order to aid in this, a meeting of the members of the gymnasium was called in the Students Union on Monday last, and a constitution was determined upon, and by this constitution the members of the gymnasium each year elect a committee, who are to have certain powers of supervision in the gymnasium, and power to make recommendations to the Athletic Association respecting apparatus, hours of instruction, etc. It is also to have the management of the annual assault-at-arms, and it is hoped that this event will be the function of the Gymnasium Committee, much as a Rugby game is that of a Rugby Club

Committee, much as a Rugby game is that of a Rugby Club. These measures should do much to promote indoor athletics, and it is hoped that at the representative meeting all the members of the gymnasium will be present in the Students' Union Monday next, at 4.30, to elect their committee.



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MAE WARSINY

ROTUNDA.	The Political Science Club this year have a considerable surplus, and are	
CHARACTERISTICS	devoting it to the printing of a consti- tution and honorary membership list.	hacking cough that racks your whole body and wears
Who holds the most exalted place ? Who acts with dignity and grace ? Who wears that learned, owl-like face? The Senior.	There will be a meeting of the 3rd Year on Wednesday afternoon next at 4 p.m., to discuss the Year Book ques- tion and arrange matters connected	NEWTON H. BROWN, Apothecary,
Who can't say which he envies more, The year behind or that before? Who thinks his work is all a bore? The Junior.	therewith. As full an attendance as possible is requested. As the notion seems to have become prevalent that the Ladies' Glee Club	The Best Company
Who wears that high, imperious air? Who bubbles o'er with wisdom rare? Who keeps the Freshmen where they are? The Sophy.	concert was not a financial success, it might be well to state that it was, and that the committee report a gross re- ceipt of over \$125.	for MERIT IS
Who's ever foremost in the scene? Who comes from fields and meadows green? And well reflects their verdant sheen? The Freshie.	DRESS SUITS	Best Risks by the most thoughtful people. The special merit of THE TEM-
The Century Class Year-Book will be resplendent with engravings, cuts and photographs of matters of interest to all students.	FROM \$25.00 UP	PERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSUR- ANCE COMPANY is that it gives those who on account of their correct habits
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