

# THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

Vol. VIII.

University of Toronto, Feb 18, 1888.

No. 13.

## WOMANHOOD.

A maiden scarcely twenty-one,  
Stood by the sea at set of sun,  
The wave so wild not long before  
Now murmured gently to the shore.  
The maiden too, erst while so gay,  
Was silenced by the dying day.  
Pensive, she looked far out to sea,  
Wrapt in a solemn reverie.  
Flushed was her face as the evening skies,  
A look of sadness was in her eyes.  
Life, she thought, is like the sea,  
Full of depth and mystery.  
And must I so soon leave the strand  
Of this my happy girlhood's land,  
And join Life's earnest, busy throng,  
Where, carried by the tide along,  
I'll see this happy land no more,  
But journey to an unknown shore!  
Perchance the perils of the deep  
Are followed by eternal sleep:  
And as the sun sinks in the west,  
I, too, shall sink in endless rest?  
But no,—the waves say "Never fear,  
The sun shines in another sphere,  
And you, too, if you steer aright,  
Shall reach a land of endless light."

ANTIQUA.

## THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PROFESSIONS.

### I. JOURNALISM.

Many readers of THE VARSITY are doubtless aware that to "those about to marry" a misogynist once gave the laconic advice, "Don't." It is probable that two out of every three journalists, requested by a young man about to choose a profession to give their opinion as to the advisability of his selecting journalism, would tender the same advice. To discuss, or even to state, the reasons for such a reply would be a breach of privilege in a paper on the subject assigned to the writer, namely, university education in its relation to the profession of journalism. It may not be wholly out of place, however, to say, by way of brief explanation, that, while journalism is, to those who have a natural taste for it, one of the most fascinating of professions, it is, at the same time, one of the most exacting in its demands upon both the physical and the mental powers. "The calling of journalism," says a writer in the *Nineteenth Century*, "shares with the sister calling of literature this peculiar distinction, that only those engage in it who feel 'called' to it." This is undoubtedly true, but, unfortunately, many mistake their calling, and to such the daily toil of newspaper work cannot but be the veriest drudgery. It is scarcely to be wondered at, then, that journalists, as a rule, refrain from encouraging those who evince a desire to adopt the pencil—and the scissors—as their weapons in the battle of life.

It is but a comparatively short time since journalism first received recognition as a profession. In the glorious days of "Merrie Englands," says a leading American paper, artist, actor and editor figured simply as "humble caterers

to gentle tastes for an idle hour." It was at a later period in the last century that the publication of the letters of Junius in the *Public Advertiser* first gave the press political importance, but even then, and for years after, the proprietors and editors of the comparatively few newspapers published in England were regarded as suspicious characters, over whom governments thought it advisable to keep strict watch, and to whose criticisms of administrative wrong-doings the most frequent reply was fine and imprisonment. The *London Times*, which celebrated the centenary of its establishment last New Year's day, was probably the first among newspapers to make the power of the press really respected and feared. The extent of that power to-day in its own case may be judged from the recent statement of so excellent an authority as the *Spectator*, that "an Englishman imprisoned in Timbuctoo and offered the privilege of writing to the Foreign Office or the *Times* would probably choose the latter." The "Thunderer," as it is frequently styled, was the pioneer of a new order of things in journalism, and its success cleared the way for a host of successful imitators. So rapidly did the power of the journalist's pen increase in the first years of the present century that even the great Napoleon respected it and declared that "four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets." But it was not until many years thereafter that newspaper writers became so numerous as to secure recognition as a class, and that the public began to perceive that the attainments necessary to the successful pursuit of the journalistic calling were of such a character as to entitle that calling to rank as a profession. All this came with the gradual change in journalistic methods consequent upon the marvellous increase, during the past half century, in facilities for the collection of news and for the manufacture and distribution of newspapers. By a process of evolution the newspaper developed from a mere chronicle of events into both chronicle and commentary, until it finally assumed the functions of a leader of public opinion. To-day it exerts a mighty influence, wherever civilization reigns, upon the social, political and moral life of the people, its power both for good and for evil being tremendous. The men who, through its columns, wield this power, are to-day many in number, and their qualifications for the task must necessarily be of a high order. For this reason their calling has, not unworthily, been accorded rank as a profession, and it is one which entails upon its followers responsibilities of no ordinary character. The means by which a university education may best be made preparatory to the efficient discharge of such responsibilities I understand to be the subject assigned to me for discussion in this paper.

Two difficulties suggest themselves at the outset. The first lies in the fact that the journalist is not made, but grows. It is impossible to teach a young man the calling. No general instructions can prepare him for its demands; he must learn to meet them chiefly through experience. Emerson once expressed this truth very concisely when he said: "If you would learn to write, 'tis in the street you must learn it." This being the case, it is evident that, while a university education may be extremely useful to the journalist, it is by no means indispensable. A man may have a fine education, and yet be wholly unfit for newspaper work; while another, who never attended a lecture at college, may be a model journalist. The second diffi-

culty has its origin in the comprehensiveness of the awkward word "journalism." The variety of the work which the term is made to cover is so great as to render it impossible to offer any but general suggestions as to the course of study best adapted as a preparation for the journalistic profession. I do not know that I can better illustrate this than by reference to an address once delivered before the Wisconsin Press Association by Bill Nye, the humourist. Mr. Nye undertook to map out a proper course of study of the student in a "school of journalism." He advised the devotion of two years, in the first place, to meditation; then five years to the study of the orthography of the English language; then three years to to practice with dumb-bells, sand-bag, slung-shot and tomahawk; then ten years to an intermediate course of study of the typographic art; then five years to practice at proof reading; then fifteen years to study of domestic and foreign politics; then ten years to the study of law. By this time, Mr. Nye said, the student would begin to see what was required of him, and would enter earnestly upon the study of his profession. He would complete his training by devoting ten years to a theological course, finally spending a like period in the acquisition of a practical knowledge of a long list of arts, ranging from riding on a rail to riding on a pass. There is always a certain amount of exaggeration in Mr. Nye's humour, but in this instance he probably came within much closer range of the truth than usual. A careful perusal of the entire contents of one issue of a daily paper, or a day's sojourn in a newspaper office, would convince the most sceptical that the humourist knew whereof he spoke. The word "journalism" includes a variety of vocations, requiring a still greater variety of mental qualifications too numerous and too diverse for specification here. My readers must take it for granted that my idea of what these qualifications are is sufficiently accurate to render the suggestions hereinafter offered of value.

It may be assumed, for the purposes of this paper, that the aim of every aspirant to journalistic distinction is to become an editor-in-chief, if not at the outset of his career, at least within a very short time. What university course, then, affords the best preparation for occupancy of the chief editorial chair? In attempting to answer this question, it is necessary to avoid the error of those who take too practical a view of the value of education, or who, in other words, regard as valueless all learning which cannot be put to direct practical use. Many people, for instance, would think that a young man who had made Mathematics his special study during his university career had wasted his time unless he could in the pursuit of his calling in after life constantly make practical use of his skill with figures. Likewise the medallist in Modern Languages would be thought to have thrown away four years in useless study unless he could subsequently utilize his knowledge of French, German, Italian, etc., in conversation, for teaching purposes, or in the conduct of his business. This is an exceedingly narrow view of education. It would be quite as reasonable to argue that the general health and vigour of body resulting from a regular course of athletic training is of no account unless it can be put to such practical use as the winning of prizes in athletic contests. Those who reason thus fail to perceive that the chief value of education lies in the discipline and culture which the mind receives therefrom. No one knows better than the gold medallist that, when he has passed his examination for his degree, he is by no means possessed of all knowledge pertaining to his special subject. He realizes full well that he has merely prepared himself for more extended study on the same lines, his chief equipment for which is a mind trained by his university course to make the best use of its powers. In the majority of cases the mental training which the student receives is of greater practical value to him than the comparatively small store of facts which he has succeeded in impressing upon his memory. This being the case, and journalism being a profession the pursuit of which requires constant and most active exercise of the mental faculties, it follows that almost any course prescribed in the college curriculum, if conscientiously followed out, is an excellent preparation for editorial work.

It must not be supposed, however, that the extremely practical view of education is wholly a mistaken one. The actual knowledge acquired by a university student may, in certain cases, prove useful to him in the business or profession to which he devotes himself; as much so, perhaps, in journalism as in any other vocation. What course of study, then, is best calculated to furnish the journalist with a store of knowledge of which he can make direct practical use? In view of the diversity of the work which he is called upon to perform it might be thought that a pass course, embracing as it does a greater variety of subjects than any other, would be of greatest use to him. Such a course, however, is too comprehensive to enable the student taking it to acquire much more than an elementary knowledge of many of the subjects which it embraces; and for this reason it can scarcely be recommended. Assuming, therefore, that it is best to take a special course, the choice, it appears to me, should be limited to Modern Languages and History, Mental and Moral Science and Civil Polity, and Classics, these three courses being named in what I consider to be the order of their utility. It is questionable, however, whether Classics should be included at all where utility is the sole consideration. The student who takes either of the two other honour courses must also pursue his classical studies during his first two years, and should, at the end of that time, be possessed of as much classical knowledge as can well be utilized by the journalist. To those who may be inclined to dissent from this opinion I beg to recommend a perusal of Prof. Seeley's recent address before the Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français, at Cambridge. Mental and Moral Science and Civil Polity I have placed in my list chiefly on account of the last named branch of the course, which embraces—although to a very limited extent—the study of political economy and of English constitutional history. The practical value to the leader-writer of a general knowledge of these subjects need not be explained. As Civil Polity, however, appears to be merely a very subordinate adjunct to the course in Metaphysics, it is doubtful if the instruction given in it is sufficient to warrant the prospective journalist in adopting that course. Should he do so he ought, by all means, to make a thorough study of the works on political economy, constitutional law and history, and international law prescribed for the honour course in Law. Political Science, however, will shortly occupy a distinctive place as an honour course in the University curriculum, in which case it will be deserving of the second place on my list. To the course in Modern Languages and History I have given pre-eminence, not so much because of the knowledge which it furnishes of the languages spoken in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and our own country, but because it includes, as well, the study of the political and literary history of each of these countries, of the masterpieces of their literatures, and of ancient and modern ethnology, anthropology and philology. No single course is better adapted to equip a young man with knowledge which may be brought constantly into direct use in newspaper work. Lack of space forbids argument in support of this assertion. It will, however, I feel confident, meet with the approval of all who give the matter any thought.

I have been asked to say something also concerning the "ethics" of journalism, but I have grave doubts as to whether any remarks upon such a subject would be taken seriously. It would be much less difficult, and more in accord with popular notions, to sermonize upon the apparent lack of "ethics" in the past history of the profession. A brighter day is dawning, however, and some journalist of the future—in days when "esteemed contemporaries" will no longer greet each other as Ananias and Iscariots, and when "independent newspapers" will be the rule—may feel better able than I to discourse with a "straight face" upon the duties and obligations of journalists towards one another and towards the public.

A brighter day is dawning, I have said, and I can only, in conclusion, express the hope that the future of the profession of journalism will be such as to attract to its ranks many of the most brilliant of the graduates of the University of Toronto, and of sister universities, who, I am sure, will add to it as great lustre as that which other profes-

sions have already derived from many of their predecessors. May all such in their occupancy of the editorial chair fulfil Mr. Lowell's description of Cromwell:—

"Who lived to make his simple, oaken chair,  
More grandly terrible than throne of England's king  
Before or since."

W. G. EARNS.

#### DRYBURGH ABBEY.

The manuscript of the following poem was found among the papers of the late John Robertson, of "Keswick," Lake Simcoe, formerly of Edinburgh. The author is not known, but as the poem was found, with other manuscripts of value—one of Sir Walter Scott's being among the number—it is to be inferred that the poem is the work of no inferior writer. No trace can be found of its having hitherto been published.

M. R. ROBERTSON.

#### FIRST PART.

'Twas morn, but not the ray which falls the summer boughs among,  
When beauty walks in gladness forth, with all her light and song.

'Twas morn, but mist and clouds hung deep upon the lonely vale,  
And shadows like the wings of death were out upon the gale.

For he, whose spirit woke the dust of nations into life,  
Who o'er the waste and barren earth spread flowers and fruitage rife,  
Whose genius, like the sun, illumed the mighty realms of mind,  
Had fled forever from the fame, love, friendship of mankind.

To wear a wreath in glory wrought his spirit swept afar  
Beyond the soaring wing of thought, the light of moon or star;  
To drink immortal waters free from every taint of earth,  
To breathe before the shrine of life, that source whence worlds had birth.

There was wailing on the early breeze and darkness in the sky,  
When with sable plume and cloak and pall a funeral train swept by.  
Methought—St. Mary shield us well—that other forms moved there  
Than those of mortal brotherhood, the noble, young and fair

Was it a dream? How oft in sleep we ask "Can this be true?"  
Whilst warm imagination paints her marvels to our view;  
Earth's glory seems a tarnished crown to that which we behold  
When dreams enchant our sight with things whose meanest garb is gold.

Was it a dream? Methought the dauntless *Harold* passed me by,  
The proud *Fitzjames*, with martial step and dark intrepid eye,  
That *Marmion's* haughty crest was there; a mourner for his sake,  
And she the bold, the beautiful, sweet *Lady of the Lake*.

The *Minstrel*, whose last lay was o'er, whose broken harp lay low,  
And with him glorious *Waverley*, with glance and step of woe;  
And *Stuart's* voice rose there, as when, 'mid fate's disastrous war,  
He led the wild, ambitious, proud and brave *Vich Ian Vohr*.

Next, marvelling at his sable suit, the *Dominie* stalked past,  
With *Bertram*, *Julia* by his side, whose tears were flowing fast;  
*Guy Mannerling*, too, moved there, o'erpowered by that afflicting sight,  
And *Merrilies* as when she wept on *Ellangowan's* height.

Solemn and grave *Monkburns* approached amidst that burial line,  
And *Ochiltree* leant o'er his staff and mourned for *Auld Lang Syne*;  
Slow marched the gallant *McIntyre*, whilst *Lovel* mused alone,  
For once *Miss Wardour's* image left that bosom's faithful throne.

With *Coronach* and arms reversed forth came *McGregor's* clan,  
Red *Douglas' cry* pealed shrill and wide, *Rob Roy's* bold brow looked wan;  
The fair *Diana* kissed her cross and blessed its sainted ray,  
"And was is me," *The Baillie* sighed, "that I should see this day."

Next rode in melancholy guise, with sombre vest and scarf,  
*Sir Edward*, *Laird of Elliestaw*, the far-renowned *Black Dwarf*;  
Upon his left in bonnet blue, and white locks flowing free,  
The pious sculptor of the grave stood *Old Mortality*.

*Balfour of Burley*, *Clowerhouse*, the *Lord of Evandale*,  
And stately *Lady Margaret*, whose woe might not avail,  
Fierce *Bothwell* on his charger black as from the conflict won,  
And pale *Habakkuk Mucklewrath*, who cries "God's will be done."

And like a rose, a young white rose, that blooms 'mid wildest scenes,  
Passed she, the modest, eloquent and virtuous *Jeanie Deans*;  
And *Dumbiedykes*, that silent *Laird*, with love too deep to smile,  
And *Effie*, with her noble friend, the good *Duke of Argyle*.

With lofty brow and bearing high, dark *Ravenswood* advanced,  
Who on the false *Lord Kiepe's* mien with eye indignant glanced;  
Whilst graceful as a lovely fawn, 'neath covert close and sure,  
Approached the beauty of all hearts, the *Bride of Lammermoor*.

Then *Annot Lyle*, the fairy queen of light and song, stepped near,  
The *Knight of Araennoh* and he the gifted *Hieland Seer*;  
*Dulcetty*, *Duncan*, *Lord Menteith*, and *Kowald* met my view,  
The hapless *Children of the Mist* and bold *Mich-Conal-Dhu*.

On swept *Bois Guilbert*, *Front de Boeuf*, *De Bracy's* plume of woe,  
And *Cour de Lion's* crest shone near the valiant *Ivanhoe*;  
While soft as glides a summer cloud *Kovena* closer drew,  
With beautiful *Rebecca*, peerless daughter of the Jew.

Still onward like the gathering night advanced that funeral train,  
Like billows when the tempest sweeps across the shadowy main,  
Where'er the eager gaze might rest, in noble ranks were seen,  
Dark plume and glittering mail and crest and woman's beautiful mien.

A sound thrilled through that lengthening host, methought the vault  
was closed,  
Where in his glory and renown fair *Scotia's* bard reposed;  
A sound thrilled through that lengthening host, and forth my vision  
fled,  
But, ah! the mournful dream proved true, the immortal *Scott* was  
dead.

(To be continued.)

#### PEN PICTURES FROM LIFE.

They were about the same age—just entering on their teens, and, perhaps, in height would have measured the same number of inches, but there the resemblance ended. One was a slight, delicate boy, showing, in the grace and ease of his every movement, as plainly the effect of his French ancestry on the one side, as his fair complexion, inclined to rudiness, gave evidence of the Highland blood on the other. Aristocrat unmistakably, you would have pronounced him, from the top of the carefully-brushed head, with its glint of gold, to the small hands and feet, which seemed to assert their superiority over those of others around them, even when their coverings displayed no difference in form and material. Another thing that struck you about him, was the impossibility of rendering him ill at ease, and the suspicion that he himself perfectly realized the fact; a characteristic, perhaps, derived from generations of ancestors, prominent as public men. The ancestral practice of being closely acquainted with men and things showed itself in the descendant, in a quick, bright mind, readily seizing matters of observation, and keeping them safely for future use.

The other furnished a type seen in every place where emigrants from the present population of Ireland have congregated; the face with its rough masses of dark hair, entirely uncared for, lying low on the forehead; the high cheek-bones, with their prominence emphasized by the ravine-like indentation traversing the cheek diagonally from the ear to the corner of the mouth; the eye-brows perpetually arched high, as if in a state of continual surprise—a surprise which lacked intelligence by reason of the open mouth and utterly expressionless eyes. The figure was heavy, the movements awkward, the garments, which had the inevitable Hibernian absence of outside cloth at the elbows, hung on as if they had been made for any other purpose than to be put on that boy. Added to this, you could see that any intellectual operation was performed by him with infinite difficulty.

Could there be a more striking contrast? Can it be said that all men start with equal chances in the race of life?

MAJEL.

## THE VARSITY.

THE VARSITY is published in the University of Toronto every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$2.00, payable before the end of January, and may be forwarded to THE TREASURER, J. S. JOHNSTON, University College. Applications respecting advertisements should be made to W. PRENDERGAST, Business Manager.

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

Copies of THE VARSITY may be obtained every Saturday at McAlinsh & Ellis's, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets; at J. P. McKenna's, 80 Yonge Street; and at Alex. Brown's, cor. Yonge and Carlton Sts.

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

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

### THE PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A glance at the list of the subjects upon which the new Professor of Political Economy will be called to lecture, will show that the work which will devolve upon the incumbent of the new Chair is most comprehensive and exacting. This makes it all the more necessary that the man chosen to fill it should be above the average. This, together with the fact that the new Professor will number among his classes those pursuing the course in the Faculty of Law, will make the sub-departments of Constitutional and International Law and Jurisprudence of special importance, and will require of the new Professor an intimate and accurate knowledge of every portion of his work. It cannot be said that the remuneration offered, \$2,500 a year, is calculated to attract good men to apply for the position, and, in view of the extent and importance of the duties assigned to the Professor of Political Economy it is, in reality, very paltry and inadequate. In the educational, as in every other walk of life, if we wish to get good work done, we must be prepared to pay a good price for it. It is a standing joke across the border to refer to the fact that the President of Harvard and the *chef* of the Parker House get the same salary each, viz.: \$4,000 a year. If the value of the services of each to the community at large be taken into account, then the conclusion is inevitable that the *chef* is as ridiculously over-paid as the Professor, considering the cost of living in the United States, is ridiculously under-paid. Unfortunately, in Canada we have not risen above the idea that if the cost of living be so and so, then the salary should be in exact proportion thereto, anything above that being considered fair game for the cheese-paring of the political economist from the back benches. Canadians are fond of thinking their educational system the most perfect in the world, but they are never tired—those of them on school-boards and in authority elsewhere—of reducing salaries, but at the same time requiring the best work to be done so that the largest share of the Government grant may be secured. It is time that the old, heathenish, Egyptian idea of requiring bricks without straw gave place to the new and Christian one of paying a good price for a good thing. We have digressed somewhat from our original text, but the importance of securing a really able man for the new Chair has led us to point out one fact which, in our opinion, will seriously militate against obtaining or attracting the best man, viz.: the smallness of the remuneration offered. It would be easy to secure anywhere a man competent enough to retail text books, and otherwise act as tutor in Political Economy, but the University of Toronto cannot afford to have such men rank as Professors, cannot afford to have her reputation lowered by the appointment of inferior men. The Professors of the University of Toronto are, almost without exception, men who have achieved eminence in their respective departments,—some have achieved a European reputation,—and all are men of whom any college might be proud. It is therefore obvious that the reputation of the University, the character of the existing Professoriate, and the intrinsic importance of the subjects assigned to the department of Political Economy, imperatively require that the new Professor should be a man able to take his place, as an equal, among the present Professorial staff of the University of

Toronto. This is all the more necessary when, as we believe, the public utterances and the private work of the new Professor will give a decided character to the reputation of the college for good or ill, and will influence public opinion, favourably or otherwise, more intimately than the work or utterances of any other member of the staff.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

A great many undergraduates have been wondering upon what issue the great electoral contest for offices in the Literary Society will be waged this year. If there were to be no contest the treasury would suffer, and the occupation of some student soldiers of fortune would be gone; therefore, it is the plain duty of some one to suggest or provoke a *casus belli*. THE VARSITY, always in the van where the true interests of the student body are concerned, has a suggestion to offer which, if acted upon, will solve the present difficulty easily and without causing a renewal of hostilities such as disgraced the Society last year. The question of Commercial Union is still before the Society. Why not adjourn it indefinitely, or at least stave off a final vote upon it, until the great Election Night at the end of March? This question now divides the society and there will always be found large numbers to oppose and support it. Why not, then, form two parties, issue manifestoes and bring out "straight tickets" as heretofore, one of which shall be composed of the opponents, the other of the upholders of Commercial Union? Of course, the Presidency of the Society will go by acclamation this year, and THE VARSITY has a very shrewd suspicion that one of the most popular of the Professoriate will be the unanimous choice of the undergraduates. But for the under offices there might just as well be a good rousing contest, which, if conducted upon the lines we suggest—though the actual question at issue might be changed—would furnish all the necessary excitement without creating any bad feeling or estranging friendships. We offer the suggestion in good faith, and hope it may convince a majority of the undergraduates to adopt it at the approaching Society Elections.

### MR. GOSCHEN AT ABERDEEN.

The installation address of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Goschen as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University is a remarkable address in many ways. Remarkable, when we consider the busy life of Mr. Goschen as Chancellor of the Exchequer, now hard at work upon his Budget; remarkable, when it is contrasted with many previous rectorial addresses, for its breadth, sincerity and practical nature. No more instructive, stimulating, or encouraging address could be read by students, especially those about to be graduated. The cause for which Mr. Goschen pleaded so eloquently and strongly was not that of any particular branch of learning as specially fitted to minister to culture, but for a temper, an intellectual habit, an attitude of mind which is applicable to every kind of study and to every sort of work. In other words, "the habit of intellectual interest in all that is studied, learnt, or done." By the phrase, intellectual interest, which he specially emphasized, Mr. Goschen explained that he meant, not the interest of success, or rivalry, or of profit, or of duty, but "that interest which springs from the work itself, which is born in the doing of it." The intellectual interest which the study and practice of what are usually termed the learned professions excite, is one secret of their popularity, in addition, of course, to the social position which they confer upon their members. The main contention of Mr. Goschen is admirably summed up in these words of the *Times* in its comment upon the address: "Cultivate in all things an intellectual temper, an intellectual habit, an interest which goes out to everything which you touch. Put your mind into everything which you do; find your pleasure in your work; be curious about all your affairs, be they what they may; be diligent in mind and body in your calling, taking little thought for the results, for the results will be sure to take care of themselves. This is the only infallible secret of success, but it is infallible; nothing else will certainly achieve so much, and this precept is true of business as much as of learning, of trade in all its branches as of the liberal professions."

Mr. Goschen, it will be seen, does not limit the application of his theory to the liberal professions, but maintains that it is true

also with regard to callings which are commonly considered the least intellectual. He takes a concrete example, that of ordinary mercantile life, and instances the commercial danger which Englishmen feel themselves to be in by reason of the competition of Germans, who are practically ousting Englishmen in the counting-houses at home and in the development of new trade abroad. Mr. Goschen points out the mistakes which are so commonly made in supposing that it is only in knowledge that the Englishman is lacking, or that it is only in width of information that the foreigner is superior. The root of the matter is, not that the German knows more about his work—which he probably does—but that he cares more about it; that, as a rule, he takes an interest in it apart from the results in money, which the Englishman, for whatever reason, has not hitherto learnt sufficiently to take.

After elaborating this contention of his by a striking and minute analysis of German and English characteristics, Mr. Goschen goes on to speak of the lack of, or rather, the contempt of this intellectual interest, or of that attitude of mind betokening intellectual interest in the studies of the school and the university. He refers to the epithets so commonly applied to "those who, not content with doing their work, commit the heinous offence of being absorbed in it." Mr. Goschen very properly condemns this contempt for intellectual enthusiasm, and while he does not hastily reprobate or undervalue athletic, as a counterpoise to intellectual exercise, he still says that "to this day at English schools and universities, though less so perhaps than in preceding generations, the swagger of the place rests with the athletes of every class." This is true of America as of England, and Mr. Goschen, though he does so satirically, yet draws up a very true "class list of school-boy accomplishments" in order of appreciation, thus: Class I. Athletics in all its branches. Class II. Perfection of scholarly form. Class III. Excellence of critical taste. Class IV. A modicum of knowledge. *Egotat*: Intellectual interest. In fact, says Mr. Goschen, the education of the English schools and universities has too long had as its ideal all that is summed up in the expressive word "form." He admits this to be an ideal, not to be despised or underrated, but, nevertheless, an ideal, natural for the education of a leisured class, for those "whose function is to use worthily the blessings of fortune rather than to struggle for their attainment."

After drawing a vivid picture of the danger which threatens England and English supremacy, Mr. Goschen concludes with these eloquent and thoughtful sentences: "But now, when looking around at the rapid advance of rivals, we see that start of ours, which once seemed so enormous, growing dangerously less, when a nation, to whom work is a pride and a pleasure, appears with giant strides to be gaining on our steps, the people of Great Britain may perhaps more readily be induced to bestir themselves to add to their great natural capacities, to their natural and acquired advantages, and to the self-confidence of their ancient prestige, some of that power which the passion for mental labour has conferred on their most formidable rivals, and to resolve that, in school and in University, in bank and in warehouse, in factory and in arsenal, a larger share of time and credit, and influence and authority, shall be assigned to intellectual effort and intellectual interest."

#### TO GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.

THE VARSITY would be glad to hear from its graduate and undergraduate friends oftener than it does. It would be a great encouragement to the editors to know that the views expressed in the college paper were approved of, or even to know that they were, if not always in harmony with those of the majority, at least read and discussed. We shall be always willing to admit correspondence which may express views at variance with those of THE VARSITY, so long as correspondents deal with the question in a fair and candid spirit, and their letters are free from personality or abuse. When our readers agree or have occasion to disagree with our views on questions of university politics, it would greatly benefit the discussion of the matter in hand if they would give expression to their own views; it would encourage others to do the same, and would increase the interest and value of the University paper immensely. If graduates and undergraduates would look

upon the college paper as *the* medium for the expression of their opinions on subjects which must be near their hearts—for the welfare of their *alma mater* should hold a first place in their affections—then there would be less heard about the lack of *esprit de corps* which is said to exist especially amongst Toronto University men. Let the graduates, undergraduates, and readers of THE VARSITY generally, take a little trouble to send occasionally to the editors, correspondence on topics of the times, contributions in prose and verse, items of interest to University men, news of their own or their fellows' doings, and the like, and not only will they relieve much of the hard work which now devolves upon the editorial staff, but they will revive, keep up, and increase their own interest in educational, literary, or university questions which is so apt to flag after the first few years of separation from active participation in university life. We cordially invite all our readers—graduate and undergraduate—to come forward and help us in the good work, not only of stimulating literary effort, and encouraging the cultivation of literary tastes, but also of awakening, renewing, and keeping vigorously alive that enthusiasm and activity in behalf of our own College, which should characterize and animate every loyal son of the Provincial University.

#### CRICKET ACROSS THE SEA. (2)

This volume of two hundred pages records, in a chatty, interesting way, the "Wanderings and Matches of the Gentlemen of Canada" in their cricket tour "across the sea" last summer. It is a well-balanced and judicious mixture of facts and fancies, the facts being supplied by the score-sheets, and the fancies by the two veracious "vagrants." To Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, '83, is due the credit of suggesting, organizing, carrying out and managing the Canadian cricket contingent which visited the Mother Country during the summer of 1887. The record of the Canadians is, upon the whole, most creditable, and the effect of the tour cannot but be most beneficial, not only upon those who participated in it personally, but upon those interested in the progress and popularity of the grand old game in this country. No apology is, therefore, necessary for the appearance of this permanent record of the doings of the team, which, considering everything, is one of which no member of the Canadian contingent need be ashamed. That record is briefly as follows:—Matches played, 19; won 5, lost 5, drawn 9. The "comparative table" given at the end of the book, shows that the total number of runs made by the Canadians (5676) is in excess of that made by their opponents (5656), and this, in face of the fact that the Canadians played 26 completed innings as against 29 completed innings played by their opponents. Again, their average number of runs per wicket is but two less than that of their opponents. In fielding, the Canadians received 449 extras, whilst they gave their opponents only 312. The Canadian team was truly representative, not only were its members drawn from all parts of Canada, but they all were Canadian-born. The result, therefore, may be taken as evidence of what Canadian cricketers can do, of what progress we have made in the game, and is a most encouraging omen for the future and permanence of the game amongst us. A particularly noticeable and gratifying fact which is everywhere present in the book, is the mention of the hospitable and enthusiastic reception of the Canadians throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. One result of the friendships formed and the *entente cordiale* established by the tour of 1887, is that it is confidently expected that it will bring about a more frequent interchange of visits between the old land and the new, and the two vagrants tell us that "it is expected that no less than three Elevens, one from each part of the United Kingdom, will visit Canada" in 1888, "and, in the following season, the Gentlemen of the North of England are to come." Already the Irish team are making arrangements for their tour on this continent, and their visit, and that of their brother cricketers, during the coming summer, will give a great impetus to cricketing in Canada, and will afford Canadians an opportunity to pay back old scores—upon the field and in the pavilion.

(2) "Cricket Across the Sea, Or the Wanderings and Matches of the Gentlemen of Canada"; by Two of the Vagrants. Toronto: James Murray & Co., 1878.

## ROUND THE TABLE.

The remark which Monsieur le Baron Bonny, *alias* Cadeaux, makes to Monsieur le Marquis de Brissac, *alias* Ravennes, to wit: "Ravvy, don't talk shop," is the text upon which the Right Honourable George Jacob Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, preached a very nice little sermon the other day at his installation. In the course of his address he remarked that the advice so often given to those who wish to avoid being thought *gauche* in society—not to "talk shop"—was one of the indications of that lack of intellectual interest in one's pursuit, which the Right Honourable gentleman said was particularly characteristic of Englishmen. The Lord Rector thus defined the objectionable phrase "talking shop": "It means talking of the interests of the work which you do, or of the profession to which you belong; or carrying professional interests beyond the limits of professional occupation."

Mr. Goschen says, and says truly enough, "Injustice lies in the word, and a snare in the thought." The injustice, if we read his remarks aright, consists in the fact that, as he says, "Fashion has much to say in determining what men may talk shop, and to whom the privilege is inexorably denied;" and that while "the privilege is accorded, in the fullest manner, to the votaries of pleasure, of sport, of games," it is "denied, in some degree, to higher intellectual interests." In looking for the historical origin of this caprice of society, the Lord Rector, with not a little asperity, and with delicious sarcasm, says that it is due, "in part, to the influence of our vast leisured class, who, being independent of the necessity of work themselves, and passionately devoted to some of our characteristic national habits, have established a scale of honourable precedence, which work certainly does not hold the highest place; and in a still greater degree to the fact that the credit attaching in some other countries to intellectual work, has had in our case to yield to that reverence for out-door sports and intense admiration for those who excel in them, which is not confined to the leisured class, but is an hereditary distinction of the British race."

The Round Table is glad to be in a position to present to readers of THE VARSITY a complete and authentic corroboration of Mr. Goschen's charge against the leisured class. It comes from a most unimpeachable source, being the sober and printed statement of a member of the nobility itself. In a book called *Mixing in Society: A Complete Manual of Manners*, written by the Right Honourable the Countess of \* \* \*, and published by the respected firm of George Routledge & Sons, we find, on page 235, this advice: "All egotism must be banished from the drawing-room. The person who makes his family, his wealth, his affairs, or his hobby the topic of conversation, is not only a bore but a violator of charity and good taste."

Mr. Goschen admits that "many men are never so interesting as when they talk shop." The great difficulty is to find out who may and who may not talk shop, when it may be done, and to what extent. If we are to follow strictly the advice of the Countess of \* \* \*, whose book is apparently—as was the boast of a certain editor of a certain morning journal in this city—"written by gentlemen for gentlemen," we must certainly never introduce our own affairs, no matter what they may be, into conversation in what is called "polite society," under pain of social excommunication. But the Right Honourable Countess forgets that those in her own rank are most noted for patronizing literary personages, actors, artists, and the like for the express purpose of getting them to "talk shop." These people, perhaps, belong to the class specially excepted by Mr. Goschen, as "never so interesting as when they talk shop," and therefore privileged.

In reality no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to who may talk shop, when it may be done, and to what extent. The safest rule to follow is for every one to adapt himself to the society he may be in for the time being; to contribute his quota of conversation or amusement, whether it concern itself with him, his doings, his profession or his business; to do so naturally, unobtrusively and in moderation. Of course technical language and the special terminology of one's profession or business should not be obtruded upon one's hearers, except they are one's professional friends who can understand and appreciate it. But The Table has no intention of delivering a lecture on social proprieties, and can only leave its readers to ponder well Mr. Goschen's remarks, lest they be liable to commit the sin which he warns them Englishmen are so prone to commit, viz.: that of reprobating all intellectual interest, all enthusiasm, concerning one's profession or business out of business hours; which sin, in the Lord Rector's opinion, is to be found at the root of the danger which even now threatens England's commercial and national supremacy.

The following is Luther's opinion of Aristotle. It will doubtless be appreciated by metaphysical men:—

"My advice would be that the books of Aristotle, the 'Physics,' the 'Metaphysics,' 'Of the Soul,' 'Ethics,' . . . be altogether abolished. No one has been able to understand his meaning, and much time has been wasted and many noble souls vexed with much useless labour, study and expense. I venture to say that any potter has more knowledge of natural things than is to be found in these books. My heart is grieved to see how many of the best Christians thus accursed, proud, knavish heathen has fooled and led astray with his false words. God sent him as a plague for our sins. . . . There is the 'Ethics,' which is accounted one of the best, though no book is more directly contrary to God's will and the Christian virtues. Oh, that such books could be kept out of the reach of all Christians!"

The following extract from Queen Elizabeth's injunctions concerning the clergy is interesting as illustrating classical habits in her age:—"The said ecclesiastical persons shall in no wise at any unlawful time, nor for any other cause than for their honest necessities, haunt or resort to any taverns or ale-houses, and after their meals they shall not give themselves to drinking or riot, spending their time idly by day and by night at dice, cards or tables playing, or any other unlawful game: but at all times as they shall have leisure they shall hear or read somewhat of the Holy Scripture, or shall busy themselves with some other honest study or exercise."

*Book Lore* makes this sensible remark about title-pages:—"Any simpleton may write a book, but it takes a wise man to compose a correct title-page, one which states enough and no more than enough. Some writers exhaust their ingenuity in devising a quaint, curious, or striking title, and this done, they deem their task complete, and often disdain even to set their name upon the page, or, if they do, conceal it beneath some stupid *non de plume*, made up at times of their own name spelt backward. Other authors appear to be possessed of the idea that their titles must mislead the reader, and hence their brains are cudgelled to effect this purpose."

Julian Hawthorne is not afraid of giving his opinion of the work of his contemporaries. In the February *Book-mart*, speaking of *Scribner's* he says:—"There are several poems, among them one by T. B. Aldrich called 'White Edith.' Mr. Aldrich can perhaps afford to write rubbish of this kind now; but he could never have attained his reputation by it. It is not so insolently bad, however, as his recent blank verse drama in *Harper's*."

HH.

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

All reports from Societies must reach us by noon on Thursday to secure insertion.

## THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The annual *Conversazione* of the Literary and Scientific Society was held in the University buildings, on Friday evening, the 10th instant. It was similar in almost all particulars to the scores of *conversazioni* which have preceded it, and therefore a description of it cannot but be somewhat of a repetition of former descriptions. What differentiates the *conversazione* of 1888 from its predecessors is, particularly, the Concert. We therefore give the programme which was successfully carried out the other evening:—

## First Part.

Chorus—"Soldiers' Chorus" (Faust), Gounod—University College Glee Club.  
Violin Solo—"Fantaisie, Op. 100," Ch. de Beriot—Miss F. V. Keys.  
Overture—Two Pianos, "La Gazza Ladra," Rossini—Misses Whitney and Sullivan, Miss Broughall and Mr. G. H. Fairclough, pupils of Mr. Carl Martens.  
Part Song—(a) "Two Roses," Werner; Chorus—(b) "Choral March," Becker—University College Glee Club.  
Polka Cantabile—"Fior di Margherita," Arditi—Mrs. Agnes Thomson.  
Reading—"Time's Silent Lesson," Scherman—Miss J. Alexander.  
Chanson—"Malbrouck," Traditional French—University College Glee Club. Solo by W. H. Blake, B.A.  
Aria—"Le Parlate d'Amor" (Faust), Gounod—Miss Maud Burdette.  
Chorus—"The Young Recruit," Kucken—University College Glee Club.

## Second Part.

Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night," Suppe—Orchestra.  
Octette—(a) "The Undergraduate's Lament"—Pres. Wilson; (b) "Alma Mater"—Students.  
Song—"The Winds that Waft My Sighs to Thee," Wallace—Miss Maud Burdette.  
Duet—"Could a Man be Secure," Goodwin—Mr. M. S. Mercer, B.A., and Mr. J. F. Brown, B.A.  
Waltz Song—"Blithesome and Gay" (Faust), Gounod—Mrs. Agnes Thomson.  
Song—"The Friar of Orders Grey," Russell—Mr. E. W. Schuch.  
Overture—(a) "L'Italiana in Algeri," Rossini; March—(b) "Coronation March," Meyerbeer—Misses Whitney and Sullivan, Miss Broughall and Mr. G. H. Fairclough.  
Reading—Scene from "The Honeymoon," Tobiu—Miss Jessie Alexander.  
Clarinet Solo—"Grand Fantasia, Op. 104," Gruenwald—Mr. George McGuire.  
Finale—"Swinging Waltz," Silva—Orchestra.

The Concert was popular in character, excellently carried out by the performers, and much enjoyed by the audience. The Glee Club sang their numbers *con brio*, and with an attention to light and shade and the sentiment of each piece not often displayed by a college choir. The club and the conductor are to be congratulated on their success. The orchestra was hardly up to the requirements of accompaniment, and was more or less of the "scratch" order. Mrs. Agnes Thomson was the vocal star of the evening, and has seldom, barring the wretched acoustics of the Hall, been heard to better advantage. She sang, as she always does, simply and sweetly, without affectation or striving after effect, and is by long odds the most popular and pleasing singer within miles of Toronto. Miss Maud Burdette, who shared the honours of the evening with Mrs. Thomson, possesses a rich, cultivated contralto voice, which she uses with discrimination and good effect. She made a most favourable impression on her audience, and was recalled twice. The singing of what, in our opinion, was her most successful number, Wallace's charming song, "The Winds that Waft my Sighs to Thee," was somewhat marred by the faulty accompaniment. Altogether, Miss Burdette is to be heartily congratulated upon her *debut* here.

And by the way, Musical Committees should bear in mind that, piano—and indeed all instrumental pieces—should be of the first order of excellence, and instrumental performers, of the first rank. They are apt to be dreary performances otherwise. It looks almost too much like a school-closing exercise to see piano-forte pupils playing over their pieces, with their teacher, as it were, beating time for them. Miss Jessie Alexander recited with her usual success, and well received. But the VARSITY has little fault to find with the Concert as a whole, and is not disposed to be hypercritical. We were very glad to see the Glee Club given a prominent place on the programme.

It would be manifestly impossible to criticize the concert in detail, and all that can be said of the whole performance is that it was of a uniformly pleasing character.

## CONVERSAT. NOTES.

There was not such a crush this year as there was last year.

The number present is estimated at about 1,000.

The military were conspicuous—by their absence.

So were the Professors; Dr. Wilson and Mr. Baker being the only ones visible.

Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, was present.

Miss Maud Burdette, the contralto, is the daughter of G. B. Burdette, LL.D., M.P., of Belleville.

Miss F. V. Keys, the violiniste, is a sister of D. R. Keys, B.A., the Lecturer in English.

The Residence dance was a great success. It began at ten and lasted till long after midnight.

Many are the heart-burnings over the failure to receive invitations to the dance.

A prominent newspaper reporter was "fired" from the dance-hall because he had no ticket and because he was cheeky.

The Natural Science men were to the fore with a good display.

So were the Engineers. They always have an interesting corner.

The Library was less ornate than usual. We all miss the genial "Teddy."

The Mathematical men, as usual, allowed Bengough to work off the annual "joke" (?) on THE VARSITY. This year it was more pointless than usual; doubtless Grip had a score of his own to settle this time.

The Physical men were busy all night showing off their knowledge of acoustics, heat and light. They are always sure of a large and interested audience. But why do they make such ear-piercing, soul-destroying noises?

The supper-rooms were well supplied and well patronized.

The dressing-room arrangements were all that could be desired this year. Great praise is due to this committee.

The programme was exceedingly tasteful in design. No vote of censure is in store for the convener of the Committee on Printing this year, surely!

What will the deficit be this year, Mr. Treasurer?

THE VARSITY man, as in duty bound, paid his respects to "K" Co. Armoury. He would like very much to know who is responsible for the cheap and tawdry style of decoration that now spoils this usually neat and trim little room. Sham paste-board shields, and plaster-of-Paris swords and rifles are altogether out of keeping with the character of the Armoury; to say nothing of the way in which the painter has daubed an unusually garish, red-colored paint upon all the wood-work, obscuring the natural beauties of the same, and making the room look unpleasantly new, and smell uncommonly strong!

The Editors of THE VARSITY have received the following contributions, unaccompanied by the authors' names:—"The Peep of Day," signed by "Semaj Irneh;" and "Twilight," signed by "Ogai;" also an untitled contribution, received before Christmas, signed "P." Will the authors of these pieces kindly call at this office and prove property, otherwise they will be sold for taxes.

An important meeting of graduates of the University will be held in Moss Hall next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The meeting, is called by the President of the Literary Society at the request of the General Committee, and is for the purpose of discussing the erection of a society and gymnasium building. Considering the ventilation which this subject has already received, and the importance of the scheme to University men, the graduates should meet in large numbers on Wednesday evening, and place the scheme on a practical footing. Vice-Chancellor Mulock will preside.

GLEE CLUB—Although *Conversazione* is over, the Club has still considerable work on hand. Notwithstanding the number of invitations refused, others have come in, several of which have been accepted. The Club sends out a number of its members to the Presbyterian Church, near Norval, next Monday evening. The Toronto Lacrosse Club have engaged the Club for their Assault at Arms, in the Pavilion, on which occasion Mr. Schuch will conduct them. On March 1st, their annual evening social with Carlton St. Methodist Church takes place, and, from the reception given the members last year, a most enjoyable time is looked forward to. There will be a general practice on Friday, Feb. 4th, at 4 p.m.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB—On Monday evening, February 6th, a French meeting of the Modern Language Club was held. Although the proceedings were conducted wholly in French, quite an interest was taken in the discussions on society business. Mr. E. C. Jeffrey gave notice, in fine French style, of a motion to raise fees from 25c. to 50c. After a short discussion the following programme was rendered:—An essay on "Le Chien d'Or," by Miss

Charles, and one on "Louis Frechette," by Mr. E. A. Hardy. Two excellent readings were given by Miss Scott and Mr. C. A. Stuart. The Society, after spending half an hour in French conversation, adjourned at the usual hour.

An English meeting of the Modern Language Society was held in Y. M. C. A. building on Monday, February 13th. The only important business done was the raising of the fee to 50c., and the passing of a resolution to hold a public meeting of the Society this term. The literary programme was opened by Mr. H. J. Cody, in a well-written essay on "The Critic" of Sheridan, in which he gave a short account of that writer's life, and an apt critique of his ability. This was followed by an instrumental solo by Miss Lawlor, after which an interesting and typical scene was rendered in good style by Miss Stuart, Miss Mott, Miss Curzon, and Miss L. Jones.

#### ALUMNI NOTES—SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

J. Roger, S.P.S., '87, is in an engineering firm in Woodstock, and does all the land surveying for the firm.

W. F. Tye, S.P.S., '84, is in Central Mexico locating a line through one of the mountain passes of that region.

J. C. Burns, S.P.S., '87, has taken up Architecture, and is at present studying in Darling & Currie's office in this city.

E. W. Stean, S.P.S., '84, is engaged on the engineering staff of the Kansas City Iron Bridge Co., in Kansas City, Mo.

H. J. Bowman, S.P.S., '86, and A. McCulloch, S.P.S., '87, both of Berlin, are preparing plans for a water-works system for Galt.

E. B. Hermon, S.P.S., '86, is in partnership with Mr. C. F. Garden, of this city, in Vancouver, and is preparing plans for its water supply.

J. McDougall, S.P.S., '84, and for some time the "oldest Resident," is at present engaged upon the engineering staff of the Welland Canal.

J. A. Martin, S.P.S., '87, is getting up his P.L.S. examination work, and is at present putting in his time in a surveyor's office in Orangeville.

J. L. Leask, S.P.S., '87, is engaged in the mechanical engineering branch in John Abell's large agricultural implements manufactory in Toronto West.

B. A. Ludgate, S.P.S., '86, has returned to his home in Peterboro from the Western States, where he has been engaged for the past two years on railroad work.

Three graduates of the S.P.S. are stationed at Greenville, Me., on the C.P.R. construction there, viz, A. P. Raymer, '84, E. E. Henderson, '86, and H. J. Tyrrell, '86.

L. M. Bowman, S.P.S., '87, who for some time has been on the engineering staff of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California R.R., and resident at Kansas City, was in town for the Conversat.

A. E. Lott, S.P.S., '87, has joined the ranks of the many S.P.S. graduates who have gone to the Western States in search of railroad engineering work. He is on the staff of the Topeka & Santa Fe R.R., and is stationed at Topeka, Kan.

E. Bayly, '87, is with Moss, Barwick and Franks studying law.

H. S. Osler, '83, is studying law with Osler, Gwyn and Teetzel, of Hamilton.

G. W. Holmes, '84, and W. D. Gregory are also to be found on Toronto street.

G. G. S. Lindsey, '82, has taken in his brother, W. L. M. Lindsey, as a partner in his law business.

H. B. Cronyn, '86, has recently returned to Toronto, and is studying law in the office of Blake & Co.

R. U. McPherson, '83, and T. C. Robinette, '84, are practising law in Union Loan Chambers, Toronto street.

J. H. Coyne, '70, barrister, of St. Thomas, is acting with W. A. Foster, Q. C., of this city, for the liquidators of the Central Bank.

H. H. Dewart, '83, President of the Young Men's Liberal Club, has gone out of the firm of Hall, Dewart & Co., and is now in partnership with G. F. Lawson, '80, who formerly practised in Uxbridge. The new firm is to be found at No. 4 King street east.

John Squair, '83, Lecturer in French, has edited Souvestre's "Un Philosophe Sous Les Toits." The work is published by Ginn & Co., of Philadelphia, and Gage & Co., of this city. It contains full notes and a vocabulary, and will be specially useful to high school teachers and pupils.

#### Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

V. A. Lamport, '88, led the regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A., on Thursday last, basing his address on Ecc. 12: 1—"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them."

Next week Mr. William McCulloch, General Secretary of the city Y. M. C. A., addresses the meeting. A good attendance should be seen on that day.

Rev. S. H. Kellogg, D.D., gives the next Bible Reading in his series on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

It has been arranged that Miss Agnes Knox, one of our undergraduate, shall make her first appearance in Toronto, as a public reader early in March, under the auspices of the University College Y. M. C. A., the readings to be given in Association Hall, Yonge St.

#### TRUST.

"Grow old along with me!  
The best is yet to be

The last of life, for which the first was made:

Our times are in His hand

Who saith, 'A whole I planned,

Youth shows but half; trust God; see all, nor be afraid!'"

—Browning's Rabbi Ben Esra.

The working of the good and brave, seen or unseen, endures literally forever and cannot die.—Carlyle.

The Lord is always commanding the impossible. Stretch forth thine hand! How can he? It is withered.

Lazarus, come forth! How can he? He is dead. Repent, believe! He says to the man who is dead in trespasses and sins. How can he? For is he not utterly helpless and hopeless? And yet, to our human helplessness, divine help is imparted, and as we hear the gracious call, and strive to obey, there is strength imparted "both to will and to do"; and presently we are conscious of the thrill of a new life, and in our new-found joy, disclaiming all merit of our own, we adoringly exclaim: "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost."—Baptist Teacher.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE VARSITY is conducted by undergraduates of the University of Toronto, and will appear every Saturday of the academic year. It aims at being the exponent of the views of the University public, and will always seek the highest interests of our University. The Literary Department will, as heretofore, be a main feature. The news columns are full and accurate, containing reports of all meetings of interest to its readers.

In this week's issue Mr. W. G. Eakins, M.A., of The Mail, contributes an article on "Journalism," the first of the series on "The University and the Professions," which will be continued from week to week. The next paper of the series will be by Dr. P. H. Bryce, M.A., on the Medical Profession. The second part of "Dryburgh Abbey" will appear next week.

#### CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

Womanhood. ANTIQUA. W. G. EAKINS.  
The University and the Professions. I. Journalism.

Dryburgh Abbey.

Pen Pictures from Life. MAJEL.

Topics of the Hour.

The Professorship of Political Economy.

The Literary Society Elections.

Mr. Goschen at Aberdeen.

To Graduates and Undergraduates. Cricket Across the Sea.

Round the Table.

University and College News.

College News. Conversat. Notes. Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Di-Varsities.

TREBLE'S Perfect-Fitting French Yoke Shirts are the Best. 53 KING STREET WEST.  
TREBLE'S for Gloves, Umbrellas, Collars, Jerseys, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs.





Owing to the persistent attempt of numerous cigarette manufacturers to cope in part the Brand Name of the "Richmond Straight Cut." Now in the eleventh year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to warn the public against base imitations and call their attention to the fact that the original Sraight Cut Brand is the Richmond Straight Cut No. 1, introduced by us in 1875, and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the Genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

ALLEN & GINTER,  
Richmond, Va.

L. & J. SIEVERT  
TOBACCONISTS  
Mail Building, 54 King Street West  
TORONTO.

Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars

ELLIS, MOORE & BANGS,

Printers

and

Publishers

89 : & : 41 : MELINDA : STREET

(Office of the EVANGELICAL CHURCHMAN)

TORONTO.

All kinds of Printing executed with taste and promptness, and at moderate prices.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

DI-VARSITIES.

A very troublesome young lady—Misunderstood.

It takes a great deal of pluck to get the feathers off a live goose.

The tonsorial artist who colours whiskers gets so much per dye'm.

THE CONCISE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

"Although the etymological part is not the most important thing in a dictionary for popular use, it is naturally the first point which attracts the critic's attention, because it is in this department that the ordinary English dictionaries are most conspicuously wanting. A very hasty examination of THE CONCISE IMPERIAL is sufficient to show that it is at any rate far superior in this respect to all its rivals. Of course the book must be judged by the standard of the present state of philological knowledge, and the author's etymological remarks for the most part give evidence of sound scientific judgment and careful study of the most trustworthy authorities. Nearly all those of his derivations, which we should ourselves dispute, have been sanctioned by scholars of deserved repute, such as Professor Skeat, Eduard Muller, and Littre, in whose company it is pardonable to err. The "Hints on English Etymology," prefixed to the work, deserve very high praise. In the compass of only three pages the author manages to give a lucid and accurate summary of the mutual relationship of the Aryan tongues, and of the leading phonetic laws affecting the etymology of English words. Not only is Grimm's law described in some detail, with well-chosen examples, but wonderful to say, even Verner's law receives a passing mention, and in terms which are quite correct as far as they go."—Extract from a review in the London Academy, by Henry Bradley, the eminent philologist.

To be had from all booksellers; in cloth, at \$3.25; in half morocco, at \$4.50.  
J. E. BRYANT & Co., Publishers,  
64 Bay St., Toronto.

VARSAITY BOOK.

THE VARSITY BOOK is a selection of the best prose and versè compositions which have appeared in THE VARSITY during past years.

There are now only about

50 COPIES

unsold.

Those who wish to possess a copy of THE VARSITY BOOK before the edition is exhausted should apply at once.

W. PRENDERGAST,  
Business Manager,

PRICE 50 CENTS.

VARSAITY Office.

The Students' Corner.

ANDREW JEFFREY,  
Dispensing Chemist,  
Corner Yonge and Carlton Streets.  
A full assortment of Toilet Requisites, Sponges, Soaps, Combs, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Perfumery, etc.  
A Liberal Discount to Students.

H. ABEL & CO.,

Fashionable Tailors,

432 Yonge Street, - - Toronto.

Nearly opposite Carlton street.

Select stock of Fine Tweeds, Fancy Worsteds, New Paintings, E'c., on hand.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

N.B.—An early call is respectfully solicited.

Near Yonge Street Avenue.

ALEX BROWN,  
Dealer in  
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Students' Supplies, Note Books, Pencils, Rubbers, Drawing Paper, Arkansas Oil Stones, India Ink, Nests of Saucers, &c., &c.  
445 YONGE STREET. 445

ELOCUTION.

MRS. WM. J. HOWARD, LL.B.,

Author of "The Canadian Elocutionist,"

TEACHER OF ELOCUTION.

For classes or private lessons apply.

225 ONTARIO STREET, - - TORONTO.

THE COSIEST BARBER SHOP  
ON YONGE STREET.

489 Yonge Street, - Opposite Fire Hall

H. BELL, late foreman of the Rossin House Barber Shop. Special attention to Students.  
Razors ground and set.

Second Edition Now Ready.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

STUDENTS' SONG BOOK

This work has been comp'ote by a Committee of Graduates and Undergra .ates of the University of Toronto, and forms the most complete and generally useful work of its class in existence.

The selections comprise the best of National Songs, Part Songs, etc., of all countries. Students' choruses, original, grave and gay, in great variety.

Miscellaneous and general selections, in which are many original and valuable numbers, making a total of 190 pages. Artistically designed and handsomely bound in cloth and gilt. Typography, paper, etc., the best obtainable. Price, \$1.25.

Prospectus and full information mailed by the publishers.

I. SUCKLING & SONS,

Music Publishers, 107 Yonge St

GEO. HARCOURT & SON,  
MERCHANT TAILORS & ROBE MAKERS  
Have always on hand a large stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS, TIES, COLLARS, ETC., in endless variety.  
Call and see them  
43 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

## SPECIAL DISCOUNT to STUDENTS in Boots and Shoes

—AT—

### S. R. HANNA'S,

428 and 430 YONGE STREET,  
South of College Ave.

### STUDENTS, ATTENTION!

Shaving and Hair-Cutting Parlours  
353 SPADINA AVENUE,  
(just below College).  
RANNEY BROS.

### ELDRIDGE STANTON, PHOTOGRAPHER,

Has removed to 116 Yonge, cor. Adelaide.

Sunbeams, \$1.00 per doz Cabinets \$3  
per dozen.

Old Pictures Copied, Enlarged and finished in  
colors, Ink or Crayon. Orders filled from  
any Negatives made by the firm of Stanton &  
Vicars.

### JOHN MACDONALD & CO., Importers,

21, 23, 25 27 Front, 28, 30 32, 34 Wellington St.  
TORONTO.

And 31 Major Street, Manchester, Eng.

### JAFFRAY & RYAN, 244 Yonge Street, IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

Labatt's and other Ales.  
Old Rye, 5 & 7 years Port & Sherry Wines, 30 yrs. old

### J. BRUCE

118 King St. Wes

### ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

Guarantees the finest and most artistic work  
that can be produced, and allows a liberal dis-  
count to Professors and Students connected  
with Toronto University and other colleges.

One Waterville lady expressed a great deal of anxiety over the result of the vote on the charter question. When asked her reasons she replied: "I don't want Waterville to become a city because they say cities are very unhealthful places to live in."—*Lewiston (Me.) Jour.*

Chicago Lady (to husband): "My dear, did you think to order a ton of coal to-day?" Husband: "Yes" Chicago Lady: "And my shoes?" Husband: "Yes, and (peering out of the window) there is a truck backing up to the door now, but it's too dark to see whether it has the coal or the shoes."—*Harpers Bazaar.*

Photographer (to sitter): "I saw you at church last Sunday, Miss Smith, and also your friend, Miss Brown—if you could raise your chin a trifle, thanks—and what an atrocious looking hat she had on." (After a pause.) "There, Miss Smith, it is over, and I think we have caught a very pleasant expression."—*New York Sun.*

Moritz Gottlieb Saphir spent some time in the capital of a very small principality. One day he chanced to make an extremely witty remark, which was received with so much disapproval that the Prince instantly commanded that "Saphir should quit the country in three days." The latter requested an audience with the royal personage, and said: "If your Highness will step out on your balcony, you will see me step across the frontiers of the country at once."—*The Tribune.*

### THE BELLE OF THE "CONVERSAT."

The above subject was a very deep one last Friday eve. There were gentlemen present who wished to see, and thought the honor ought to be carried off by their special friends; but it seemed to be very generally admitted that a dark lady, with a handsome and striking figure, large, luminous dark eyes was the favourite. She was faultlessly attired and wore a handsome pair of diamond ear-rings with lace pin to match.

It was whispered around she bought the jewellery at Trowern's, 171 Yonge st., who always keeps a well regulated stock of the finest gold and silver jewellery. He already has a large patronage from the students and looks forward to a continuance and increase of the same, giving very liberal bargains to the "boys" of the "Varsity."

NEWSPAPERS,  
MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS  
Sent to any address in Canada at Pub-  
lishers' closest rates.  
MCAINSH & ELLIS,  
Opposite Post Office.  
TORONTO

### GUNS RIFLES AND REVOLVERS. ALL LATEST MODELS.

Full stock of Bullard, Colt and Winchester Rifles  
at Rock Bottom Cash Price. English Breech-load-  
ing Double Guns for \$13. Sole Canadian agent for  
best gun makers in England.

W. M. COOPER, 69 Bay St., Toronto.  
Large illustrated catalogue full of information.

### JAMES ALISON MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND IMPORTER OF WOOLLENS, &C.,  
264 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

(A liberal discount to students.)

### MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems.  
Any book learned in one reading.

Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PRO-  
TOR, the scientist, HON. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P.  
BENJAMIN, Dr. MINOR, &c. Class of 100 (Columbia  
Law students: two classes of 200 each at Yale; 400  
at University of Penn., Phila.; 400 at Well-sley Col-  
lege, and three large classes at Chautauqua Univer-  
sity, &c. Prospectus post free from  
PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

### COX & CO.

Stock Brokers,

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.

26 TORONTO ST

Continuous market quotations from New  
York, Chicago and by private wire.

## ROWSSELL & HUTCHISON

Importers of Books and Stationery,



Publishers, Printers, and Bookbinders

Have constantly in Stock the Books required for the Universities, Public and Private Schools.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

76 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

GOETHE.—Select poems, with notes by Sonnenschein. 75c.

GOETHE.—Faust. Translated in the original metres. By Bay-  
ard Taylor. With explanatory notes. 70c.

BERKELEY (GEO.)—Principles of Human Knowledge. \$3.50

SMITH (ADAM).—Wealth of Nations. \$1.25.

GRAY (A.).—New Manual of Botany. \$2.50.

LOUNSBURG (T. R.)—History of the English Language. \$1.25.

WHITE (R. G.)—Words and their Uses. \$1.25.

KILLICK (Rev. A. H.)—Students' Handbook to Mill's Logic.  
\$1.25.

SULLY (J.)—Outlines of Psychology. \$3.25.

SIDGWICKS (H.)—History of Ethics. \$1.75.

Full Supplies of University College Text Books

WILLIAMSON & CO., 5 King St. West (Next Dominion Bank) TORONTO.



# Horsford's

## ACID PHOSPHATE.

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid, in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

Universally recommended and prescribed by the physicians of all schools.

Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

It is the best tonic known, furnishing sustenance to both brain and body.

It makes a delicious drink with water and sugar only.

### As a Brain and Nerve Tonic.

Dr. E. W. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, O., says: "From my experience, can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic, especially in nervous debility, nervous dyspepsia, etc., etc."

### For Wakefulness.

Dr. WILLIAM P. CLOTHIER, Buffalo, N.Y., says: "I prescribed it for a Catholic priest, who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc., and he reports it has been of great benefit to him."

### In Nervous Debility.

Dr. EDWIN F. VOSE, Portland, Me., says: "I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility and it has never failed to do good."

### For the Ill Effects of Tobacco.

Dr. C. A. FERNALD, Boston, says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function, with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the tonic action of tobacco"

## Invigorating, - Strengthening, - Healthful, - Refreshing.

Prices reasonable. Pamphlet giving further particulars mailed free.

Manufactured by the RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R.I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## Professional Cards.

Legal	Legal.	Medical.
<p><b>BLAKE, LASH, CASSELS &amp; HOLMAN</b>, Barristers, &amp;c., Dominion Chambers, over Dominion Bank, cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.</p> <p>Edward Blake, Q.C., S. H. Blake, Q.C.                      Z. A. Lash, Q.C., Walter Cassels, Q.C.,                      C. J. Holman, H. Cassels,                      R. S. Cassels, Alex. Mackenzie,                      H. W. Mickle, W. H. Blake</p>	<p><b>DELAMORE, REESOR, ENGLISH &amp; ROSS</b>, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices, No. 17 Toronto Street, Consumer's Gas Company's Buildings.</p> <p>T. D. Delamere. H. A. Reesor.                      E. Taylor English. C. C. Ross.</p> <p><b>COYNE &amp; MANN</b>, Barristers, Solicitors, &amp;c Office, Talbot Street, Risdon Block, opposite the Market, St. Thomas, Ont.</p> <p>James H. Coyne. Jehiel Mann.</p>	<p><b>DR. PETER H. BRYCE, M.A.</b>,                      (L.R.C.P. &amp; S., Edin., &amp;c., &amp;c.)                      Office and residence, N. W. Corner College and Spadina Avenue.</p>
<p><b>KINGSFORD, EVANS &amp; BOULTON</b>, Barristers, Solicitors, &amp;c. Money to lend. No. 10 Manning Arcade, Toronto.</p> <p>R. E. Kingsford. E. Evans. A. C. F. Boulton.</p>	<p><b>R. W. WILSON, LL.B.</b>, BARRISTER, Solicitor Conveyancer, &amp;c.</p> <p>McCallum's Block—King Street, Cobourg.                      Money to Loan.</p>	<p><b>DR. W. B. NESBITT, B.A.</b>                      253 COLLEGE AVENUE, COR. McCALLUM.                      Office Hours—8 to 10 a.m., 12 to 2 and 5 to 7 p.m.</p>
<p><b>MOSS, HOYLES &amp; AYLESWORTH</b>, and <b>MOSS, BARWICK &amp; FRANKS</b>, Barristers, &amp;c. North of Scotland Chambers, 18 and 20 King Street west, Toronto.</p> <p>R. W. Hoyles Charles Moss, Q.C.                      A. E. Aylesworth Walter Barwick,                      Douglas Armour, W. J. Franks,                      H. J. Wright.</p>	<p><b>WILLIAM F. W. CREELMAN</b>,                      BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.                      17 York Chambers, Toronto street, Toronto.</p>	<p><b>W. NATTRESS, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Eng.</b>                      COR. YONGE AND CARLTON STREETS.</p>
<p><b>MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY &amp; BIGGAR</b>,                      MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY &amp; LANG-                      BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &amp;c., York Chambers,                      Toronto Street, Toronto.</p> <p>Oliver Mowat, Q.C., James Maclellan, Q.C.,                      John Downey, C. R. W. Biggar,                      Thomas Langton, C. W. Thompson.</p>	<p>(Late Mr. B. Sandfield Macdonald.)</p> <p><b>MACDONALD &amp; MACINTOSH</b>,                      BARRISTERS.                      CORNWALL</p>	<p><b>Dental</b></p> <p><b>R. HASLITT</b>                      SURGEON DENTIST                      429 YONGE ST., CORNER OF ANNE STREET</p>
<p><b>MCCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN &amp; CREELMAN</b>                      Barristers, Solicitors, &amp;c., Temple Chambers                      Toronto Street, Toronto.</p> <p>Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., B. B. Osler, Q.C.,                      John Hoskin, Q.C., Adam R. Creelman,                      F. W. Harcourt, W. H. P. Clement,                      Wallace Nesbitt, W. B. Raymond.                      W. M. Douglas</p>	<p><b>G. G. S. LINDSEY</b>,                      BARRISTER, SOLICITOR ETC.                      28 YORK CHAMBERS, TORONTO STREET,                      Toronto.</p>	<p><b>THOMAS HENDERSON</b>,                      SURGEON DENTIST.                      (Gold Medallist and Honor Graduate of R. C. D. S.)                      Office—761 Yonge Street, Toronto</p>

**ROGERS,**

346 YONGE ST., (corner Elm st.)

(THE STUDENTS' CORNER)

We are just in receipt of our

SPRING STOCK,

which is excellent value in all lines. Satisfaction to all Students.

"Special Discounts."

See our adv. in after weeks.

**DOES YOUR WATCH STOP?**Take it to T. H. ROBINSON,  
510 Yonge Street,  
(corner Breadalbane-street.)

Repairing a Specialty.

**ROBERT M. WILLIAMS,**  
*Law Stationer,*  
Engrosser, Lithographer, and Illuminator,  
Designer of Addresses, Resolutions  
of Condolence, &c.

6 Leader Building, Toronto.

**S. B. WINDRUM**  
THE JEWELLER.For Gold and Silver Watches,  
For Engagement Rings.  
For Plain Gold Wedding Rings.  
For Silver-Plated Ware.  
For All Spoons and Forks.  
For Rodger's Table Cutlery.  
For Watch Repairing.  
For Manufacturing Jewellery.  
For Footballs and Boxing Gloves.  
For Cricketing and Tennis Goods.

SEE S. B. WINDRUM,

For the Best Value and Lowest  
Prices in the Trade.

GOODS ON APPROVAL.

**S. B. WINDRUM,**31 KING STREET EAST,  
UPSTAIRS.**STUDENTS,** when you require any-  
thing in**Gents' Furnishings.**Remember the place to get well suited at right  
prices is at**McMILLAN'S,**413 Yonge Street, New Y. M. C. A. Buildings.  
Shirts to order. Discount to students.Leap year: Man poses and woman pro-  
poses.A joint committee—The butcher and  
his assistant."I get your views," as the constable  
said when he levied on a stereoscopic  
show.—*Texas Siftings.*It is said that pretty much everything  
out West has been postponed on account  
of the weather.—*Puck.*If the old price of coal will only return  
all will be forgiven and no questions  
asked.—*Indianapolis Journal.*Judge: "Madam, what is your age?"  
She: "Your honour, I leave that to the  
mercy of the court."—*Exc.*There are only forty-five female law-  
yers in the United States, but they talk  
like 60.—*Davenport Times.*What is the difference between an apple  
and a maiden? An apple you squeeze to  
get cider; a maiden—you get 'side her to  
squeeze.Foreman: "In what column shall I  
put the account of the man who fell and  
broke his backbone?" Editor (busy  
writing a leader): "Spinal column, of  
course."—*Harper's Bazaar.*"That, my dear," young Mr. Haigh-  
cede remarked to his bride, as he pointed  
to the majestic form of the bronze Liberty  
—"that is the famous statue of Jersey  
lightning the World."—*Puck.*The Doctor: "Well, perhaps, Mrs.  
Edringham, you eat between meals?"  
Mrs. E.: "Oh no, sah; 'cept ob course  
I eat dinnah 'tween breakfas' an supper,  
and so on."—*Harper's Bazaar.*One day Ernest had been seriously lec-  
tured by his mother, and finally sent to  
the yard to find a switch with which he  
was to be punished. He returned soon  
and said: "I couldn't find any switch,  
mamma; but here's a stone you can  
throw at me."—*Harper's Magazine.*Young man (to editor): "What do you  
think I ought to get for the poem, sir?"  
Editor: "You ought to get ten dollars."  
—Young Man (overjoyed): "Oh, that is  
fully as much as I expected." Editor:  
"Yes; ten dollars or thirty days." That  
was more than he expected.—*The Epoch.***WESLEY R. HOAR,**

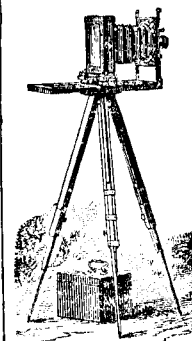
(Successor to G. B. Smith &amp; Co.)

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, 356 YONGE ST  
Have a large assortment of Hair Brushes,  
Combs, Sponges, Fancy Soaps, &c.  
A special Discount to Students.**Students' Furnishings.**SCARFS, **SHIRTS** COLLARS,Gloves, Underwear, Jerseys, &c., for  
all college games.

Special Discounts

**COOPER'S,** 109 Yonge St.**JOHN MELLON,**SIGN of THE BIG BOOT.  
Ten per Cent Discount to Students in**BOOTS AND SHOES.**Gents' Boots made in latest styles and at  
lowest prices.

Repairing neatly and promptly done

**JOHN MELLON - 308 SPADINA AVENUE**Corner of Clyde Street.  
Only ten minutes' walk from University.**ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.**E. THEO. TYNDALL, B.O.,  
Honor Graduate of the National School of Elocu-  
tion and Oratory, Philadelphia.  
Private and class instruction given for a moder-  
ate fee.  
Engagements for addresses on the above sub-  
jects. Apply 233 Jarvis Street, Toronto.**E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.**591 Broadway N.Y.  
Manufacturers and Im-  
porters of**PHOTOGRAPHIC**  
**INSTRUMENTS,**Apparatus and Supplies  
of every description.Sole proprietors of the Patent  
Detective, Fairy, Novel, and  
Bicycle Cameras, and the Ce-  
lebrated Stanley Dry Plates.Amateur Outfits in great  
variety from \$9.00 upwards.  
Send for catalogue or call and  
examine.More than 40 years estab-  
lished in this line of business**VANNEVAR & CO.**  
**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,**Thank the students of University College for their very liberal patronage. It will be our aim in the future, as it has been in  
the past, to cater for their interests, as to make a continuance of such favours mutually advantageous.**VANNEVAR & CO., Booksellers and Stationers,**  
OPPOSITE CARLTON STREET.**440 Yonge Street**  
TORONTO, ONT.

Published in the University of Toronto by THE VARSITY PUBLISHING Co. Secretary, J. D. M. SPENCE

Printed by ELLIS, MOORE &amp; BANGS, 39 and 41 Melinda St., Toronto.