

THE WHITE AND BLUE.

VOLUME I.]

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The White and Blue

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SIR CHEEKIE HEARD FROM.

A communication just received reminds us of
the adage that one man's story is always good till
the other side is told. Last week's issue of *THE
WHITE AND BLUE* had a rhyming account of "The
Worry of Sir Chee Kiefreshman," and, as it was
in all probability written by a senior, he and his
fellows figured as heroes therein, while the unsus-
pecting fresh was left with not a leg to stand on.
But this is not the case, if the following story from
the chivalric Sir Cheekie can be relied on. He
thinks the published account contrary to the facts,
and in a couplet appended to his relation of the
affair, says:

To correct the false impression they gave,
This story now writes your obedient slave.

A desire to do both parties justice must be our
excuse for printing the following:

THAT WORRY—SIR CHEEKIE FRESHMAN'S VERSION.

Softly lay I sleeping at night,
When a yell rose above my head,
Then I suddenly gleamed in my eyes a light
As a pillow crashed down on my head.

Madly yelling, I leaped on the floor—
Hideous figures were standing there—
Each in his hand a pillow bore,
Save one who the lamp did rear.

Begone! I said, ye sophies grim,
Or I'll make you all to yell—
Fierce they reply, as their lamps they trim,
First, we will bounce you well.

Quickly I struck for the nose of the first,
And knocked him upon the floor,
Faintly the shades of night he cursed,
Which his aching eyes came o'er.

Roughly I hurled the second down,
The knight of the lamp was he;
On his brow there settled a vicious frown,
And that was all I could see.

Then, in the darkness which reigned around,
A horrid shout arose,
And straight upon me with a bound
Came my remaining foes.

Softly upon the floor I slipped,
As the sophies came rushing on—
Over my legs the whole of them tripped,
And all my fears were gone.

For one the others took for me,
And pounded his head so well,
That he at once from my room did flee,
And the others pursued with a yell.

The slain I then in the hall did throw,
But only stunned were they, (blow
For I heard them of the bouncing they'd given me
At breakfast the very next day.

The *London Examiner* says that there are no
fewer than three hundred young Americans now
studying art in Paris.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

LAWNS tennis is popular at Princeton and Brown.

At Oberlin, tobacco and card-playing are pro-
hibited.

CORNELL has 40,000 volumes in her library, and
not one of them woris of fiction.

THE Chinese Professor at Harvard is still wait-
ing for students. No one seems inclined to elect.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE has arranged its terms so
as to enable students who are self-dependent to
teach in the winter.

THE campus at Cornell University is illuminated
every night with electric lights at the expense of a
cent an hour.—*Acta*.

YALE has challenged Harvard to an eight-oared
four-mile race, straight away, with coxswains. The
challenge has been accepted.

A YOUNG lady just from a boarding school, on
being told by the servant that they had no goose-
berries, exclaimed, 'Why, what has happened to
the goose?'

TUTOR (dictating Greek Prose Composition)—
Tell me, slave, where is thy horse? Startled Soph,
—It—it's under my chair, sir: I wasn't using it,
—*Acta Columbiانا*.

GIN SLING is the euphonious name of a Chinese
Freshman at Yale. Who knows but at some time
in the dim future Gin Sling may become one of
the ornaments of the American bar.

THE following gentlemen from the Junior Class
were initiated into the Corpse and Coffin, Friday
evening, Oct. 31st: S. F. Blair, F. A. Jackson, W.
W. McGilton, J. B. Scott, W. H. Sherman, S. D.
Sherwood, W. F. Van Loon.—*College Argus*.

AT COLUMBIA there is some talk of adopting
measures to introduce co-education in their system.
The Acta and *Spectator* speak unfavorably of the
movement, the former in quiet an able editorial,
and the latter advances its views in a sprightly car-
toon illustrating the disadvantage of a practical in-
roduction of the 'bi-sexual' feature.

THE Regents of the California State University
have passed an order requiring all Freshmen to
pledge themselves not to join any of the secret
fraternities existing in that institution. The socie-
ties whose days are thus numbered are chapters of
Zeta Psi, *Chi Phi*, *Delta Kappa Epsilon* and *Pi
Beta Theta*.

MR. C. KINNEY, one the most successful law
'coaches' at Cambridge University, has memorial-
ized the Commissioners to extend the legal in-
struction at that University. He suggests that it
is desirable to make provision for Professorships or
Readerships in Ecclesiastical Law, General
Jurisprudence, and the 'Science of Legislation
and of Morals in connection therewith,' as pro-
posed by the Cambridge University Commission of
1852; English Constitutional Law and History,
Comparative Constitutional Law, Colonial Law,
Administrative Law, in its connection with magis-
tratal and official duty; Private International
Law, or 'The Conflict of Laws'; Forensic Medi-
cine, or 'Medical Jurisprudence'; and the History
of Law, and especially that of English Law.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

As time passes the necessity of granting to our great educational institutions a voice in Parliament becomes more and more manifest. Indeed, looking back over the history of the past, one almost wonders why this useful reform should have been so long delayed. Amid the mania at certain periods, shown by our legislators for extending the franchise, in that desire, laudable in itself, that no class should be found in the Dominion whose sentiments should not be represented as far as possible on the floor of Parliament, whence comes it that such great centres of intelligence and mental activity as our Universities should have been overlooked? Surely amid the turmoil of democratic institutions, the making and unmaking of cabinets, the rise and ruin of public fallacies, amid abuse, misrepresentation and personal slander, there is room for that calm judgment and cultivated reason, characteristic of Universities, to exert a marked and beneficial influence. It has been the aim of every law, defining the right of voting, for a century or more to secure as far as possible the full representation of the intelligence and good sense of the country in the halls of our legislatures. At one time we heard much of the great mental endowments of householders, at another of farmers' sons, and of the evident injustice of depriving these mainstays of the Constitution of the right to cast an honest ballot. The ballot has been cast, and how far it has been honest let time and the election courts decide.

But is it not somewhat strange, that amid the keen earnestness with which law-makers have sought out the intelligence of the Dominion, they should have forgotten to look for it in these very institutions to which they have paid thousands of dollars for fostering that particular endowment, and whose success in doing so they are eager at all times to proclaim to the world. True, it is urged that our graduates do find their way into Parliament, and that in them the feelings and sentiments of the Universities find a fitting utterance. But, in the first place, it may be seriously questioned whether any member, elected on certain well-defined promises, who is supposed to consider before all others the interests of his constituents, can be said in any way to be an exponent of the wishes and aspirations of that *Alma Mater* that sent him forth into the world to uphold her name and battle for her rights. But if he is, if after all our Universities really are represented, why not remove the strain? Why not make them in name what they are in reality? If their opinions and their influence exert a good influence in the country, exercised indirectly, what reason is there for believing it would not be still more powerful and still more beneficial when exercised directly. Why should they be denied publicly that honor which privately all feel is their due? The graduates of the English Universities, too, find their way into Parliament. Scarcely an illustrious name is enrolled to day in the annals of Britain's glory which some of her Universities do not triumphantly claim as its own. Does that obviate there the necessity and justice of giving these centres of learning direct representation? Cambridge, with its roll of honor

clating far back in the centuries, looks down with complacency on the long list of those who in every station of political life have made her influence felt and her wisdom a safeguard to the nation. From the halls of Oxford have gone forth voices whose influence for good, honest government the nation has often felt and blessed.

And why are the reasons for direct representation in force there, not equally potent here? Are our people calmer than theirs? Are we less in need of learning and experience—that calm weighing of facts, and that moderation in debate, which it is the peculiar province of education to give, and which we might expect would be conspicuous in representatives directly elected by its highest institutions? Are their people less deliberate, less honest, less impulsive, less intelligent than ours? Verily, he who has been behind the scenes in any of our election contests would peril his reputation for truth by answering in the affirmative.

But I fear this article is already too long. Else it might be urged that now, when this subject of education in our own province has been thought sufficiently weighty to be placed under the direct control of a responsible minister of the crown, that minister should have at hand some representative to make known the hopes and wishes of so large and so influential a number of those affected—and keenly affected—by the slightest change in the regulations of that department over which he presides.

G. W. FIELD.

LECTURES IN LAW.

In a recent number of *THE WHITE AND BLUE* I noticed a communication from a graduate, pointing out the need there is for a chair in political economy in University College. With it I agree; but I would like to see something else besides: I would like to see at least one professor in law appointed, and the nucleus of a faculty in law thereby created.

For the degree of bachelor of laws, candidates are required to take the first two years in arts, and then three years in law. I think, perhaps, that this course could be recast and replaced by one of four years. If that were the case, and if there was a professor of political economy and one of law, with the lectures now given in history in the arts course, a fair beginning would be made toward imparting a university education in law—a thing hitherto unknown in Ontario. In Montreal it is different, there being a faculty of law in connection with McGill College. Once the experiment were tried, I venture to say it would not be long before we should have a comparatively strong law school in Ontario.

To put it in another form, my idea is to strengthen the faculty of arts by the addition of a chair in political economy, and then utilize the lectures in history and political economy of the arts faculty, in connection with a course of lectures on law. There is no want of accommodation in the building for such an addition.

Though there must be at least two hundred students in law in Toronto, but very few of them are taking the university degree of bachelor of laws. One reason no doubt of this is that there are no

lectures in law given. Formerly there were lectures in this branch of study given at Osgoode Hall, but for some reason or other that has been done away with. Both in arts and in medicine there are teaching facilities and large graduating classes; in law no instruction is given, and the number proceeding to the degree of L. L. B. is small. This very fact was regretted the other day by one of the oldest judges of the province, and he further remarked that there were so many candidates for the profession that those controlling it could well insist on a university education, both in law and in arts, from those wishing to enter it. He hoped, he said, to see some steps taken toward lectures both in law and medicine being given at University College.

It might be that a beginning could be made without appointing a regular professor of law; some of the many legal gentlemen in Toronto could be secured to deliver a course of lectures, and this be so arranged that it would not interfere with their practice. I would like to hear from some others on this question.

LEX.

COLLEGE STUDENTS AS WAITERS.

An idea is prevalent in the adjoining republic that a large number of the students of its various colleges put in their vacation as hotel waiters at summer resorts. The funny man of the American newspaper is probably himself the origin of a great many of the accounts which we read of Yale and Harvard men acting in this capacity. But there must be some foundation for the belief, for the *Roanoke (Va.) Collegian* thus refers to the matter:

"The position in which the students of some of our higher institutions place themselves by enlisting as hotel waiters at our fashionable summer resorts, would seem to call for some sort of an explanation on the part of the young men who are pleased to do so indulge themselves. From the standpoint of necessity they can not defend themselves;—there are positions certainly of more dignity than that of the hotel waiter open to any moderately qualified young man, and to say that necessity compels them, is only to admit their utter want of qualification for a higher sphere. If this is so, by all means let them engage permanently in the position, and no longer play the role of educated civilians, when they can make brighter lights in the broad field of white-aproned gentry.

"We can not admire the hotel waiter as such, neither can we admire the student who is so extensive in his capacity for usefulness that the dignified surroundings of classic halls and the odoriferous pantries of the fashionable hotel have equal attractions for his soaring genius.

"Especially do we lament the fact that theological students are being led into the mania of spending their vacation in the rather incongruous occupation of dispensing creams, ices and what not, to a dusty, hungry and impatient public. We think a practical exegesis of Acts vi. 2, would be beneficial in this connection.

"We never heard of a Canadian student having to fall back on such an occupation.

Some of our readers probably do not know that at Windsor, Nova Scotia, there exists an educational institution known as King's College. Yet listen to the sublime check of one of the students there in a recent issue of his paper: "King's College, for so many years the foremost University in the Dominion. But our blue-nosed brothers by the sea always had a good opinion of their institutions,

NEWS ITEMS.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH was a 'bystander' at the football match this afternoon.

MANY inquiries were made after the young man who was responsible for the programmes which should have been distributed at the meeting last night.

It is said that Mr. J. M. Gibson, M. P. P., an old member, will be asked to address the Society during the approaching session of the Ontario Assembly.

A School of Science man asked a medical at the football match what it was the medicals were drinking out of a bottle that one of their partizans carried, and was told that it was Don water.

The latest rumour, that the College Council intend asking the Government to give them the material in the old stone asylum in the park, and a sum of money to re-erect it as a student hall in the rear of the College.

The freshmen are backward in 'getting up' in the Society. They should be heard oftener, and on every debate there should at least be one junior on either side. It is only by beginning early that ease is acquired in addressing such meetings.

The subject for debate at the meeting of the Society Friday night is: Does poetry decline as civilization advances? The discussion is to be an open one—anyone has the privilege of speaking to the question. The open debates of last winter were among the best of the session.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The public meeting on Friday night was a great success. The inaugural address of Mr. Vanier Stinson, the President, was a good one, and the debate much above the average. The old lecture-room of Professor Croft was crowded, a good part of the audience being composed of ladies. Mr. Alfred Blier, M. A., occupied the chair, Professor Croft not being able to attend.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The president began by quoting the following speech which he had once heard delivered by a gentleman of benevolent countenance and gold-rimmed spectacles, like Pickwick turned Scotchman: "It is well known, Mr. Chairman, to be a genuine principle of human actions, that no man ever allows a penny to go out of his pockets, unless he expects some adequate return." (Laughter) "Acting on this 'genuine principle' he proposed to show what returns the members of this society might expect.

The advantages which the society offered to its members, might be classed under the following heads: those resulting from practice in the discussion of business according to established rules of order, from practice in the writing of correct and elegant English, from public reading and public speaking, and lastly those resulting from social intercourse and the creation of *esprit de corps*. We formed a part of the great English-speaking nation, and as public meetings of all kinds were a characteristic feature in every English speaking community, any one of us was liable to be called on to take some part in public meetings for deliberative purposes; and one of the aims of this society was to supply such training to its members, that their part need not be a creditable or even subordinate one. The art of correct and elegant composition, in which it might emphatically be said there was no royal road to perfection, had advantages in itself so manifest that no words were needed to set them forth; its applicability to other purposes would be referred to below. It was not, perhaps, greatly to be credited that so little had been accomplished by our six, a professionally Literary Society. It was not surprising that the society did not abound in graceful and pleasing elocutionists, because elocution was an art in itself not to be

acquired by theoretical disquisitions, but requiring the constant teaching and supervision of an expert—a course of training for which members had not time to spare,—with a curriculum that demanded such close study as ours (applause). The plan hitherto pursued of engaging a professional elocutionist had not proved very successful, and the president suggested that it might do as well in securing the services of such a professional man to attend all ordinary meetings and act as critic on the rhetorical and elocutionary portions of the debates and readings. Public speaking, however, had always been regarded as the chief object of this society, and it was here accordingly we had attained our greatest success. To show that this success had not, in many cases at least, been only temporary, the society was able to point to the names of a large number of members of this society who occupied at present prominent positions in the pulpit, in the legislatures, on the bench and at the bar. (Applause) It was not necessary to plead at any great length in justification of what would be readily admitted to be not only a highly agreeable but an exceedingly useful accomplishment. Many elaborate treatises were to be found devoted to the subject, and containing general rules for the guidance of young speakers in the preparation of their speeches; and the essayist would only offer a few remarks respecting rather the outward form than the inner contents of speeches, respecting rhetoric rather than logic. The matter of a speech was of course of superior importance, but, at the same time, when you had anything to say you should know how to say it. You must know how to communicate it to others, not only forcibly, to command respect, but agreeably, to command attention. Without this you could not hope to attain Cicero's ideal of the *'optimus orator'* as one *'qui animos audientium et docet, et delectat et permoveet.'* (Loud applause by the freshmen.) "The faults of young speakers were either faults of diction, or of enunciation and delicacy. Of diction, the principal faults were inelegance, obscurity and affectation. None of these faults were unknown to our society. Were they ever unknown? How often did we hear some enthusiastic debater asserting that he had with pleasure drank in the eloquence of his friend; that it did not lay with the gentlemen opposite to deny these facts, and other expressions of a similar character? Another will inevitably remark: "These sort of things, Mr. Chairman, is always to be avoided. (Laughter). Other faults were sometimes heard which should never proceed from the mouth of any educated gentleman, e.g., words like 'tremendous,' or monstrous word formations. The remedy for these vices is the usual one of practice, and keeping guard over one's colloquial speech, and an endeavor to speak with purity and correctness in one's daily intercourse. Not uncommonly the fault of obscurity was due to the fact that the speaker, not having acquired the power of watching over his words, used words which actually conveyed a plain meaning different from that intended to convey; or it might arise from defect, when words were left out that were essential to the meaning of the clause; or from bad arrangement, when the speaker forgot the construction with which he began his sentence as 'It is my duty this evening when we are all so pleasantly met together, I rise to move.' etc. (laughter); or again when words connected in sense are disconnected in construction, as in the well-known advertisement: "Wanted a young man to take charge of a span of horses of a religious turn of mind" (loud laughter). The cure for this vice of obscurity was easy to point out, but not so easy to apply. Perspicuity, like elegance, is only attained by constant practice, until it has become a habit, a second nature. You must not, however, inflict on your friends and relatives long set speeches; or you would be shamed by all mankind. Rather assiduously practice original composition and the careful reading of authors that are prescribed in the curriculum. The habit should be cultivated of using

pure and choice English in the translation of such ancient and foreign classics as are prescribed in the curriculum. The last vice of diction referred to was that of affectation—affectation of wit, of learning, of superior excellence, and finally of pathos and enthusiasm. He would urge on young speakers to be wary of the too common desire of making their hearers laugh. Laughter was easy to excite, but it was not always given to the funny man to discern whether the features of the audience were affected to risibility by the speaker's wit or at his foolishness. No weapon was more powerful than sarcasm, but it clumsily wielded it was like a boomerang which very often refused its office and recoiled on the user. Then there was the affectation of superior knowledge shown principally in the extensive use of technical terms, and displayed most frequently in this society by honor men in metaphysics (loud laughter)—who flung about with profusion such words as apperception, conditionation and the rest of that sort of jargon, and who seemed to take delight in the gaping ignorance of their audience (loud laughter). For all forms of affectation the only remedy was common sense. The forms of affectation above mentioned were merely against good taste, but there were other forms such as affectation of pathos or an enthusiasm not felt, which were offences against honesty. False pathos and false enthusiasm were usually their own Nemesis; like falsehood in all its forms, they generally end in bathos and excite ridicule. The speaker then alluded briefly to the vices of enunciation or delivery, which included in its widest sense pronunciation, accentuation, modulation of the voice and gesture, and gave striking examples of how good taste was apt to be offended in all these particulars. Having referred to the practical advantages derived from the society, the speaker touched upon some of the benefits arising from social intercourse. They were two-fold and derived partly from the training given by the society in habits of tolerance toward those incongenial to us, and partly from the opportunities here offered of cementing friendships with such of our fellows as were congenial to us. Rivalry of course must exist, but it would be their endeavor to admit of nothing but a noble rivalry in promoting the common welfare. The society was an excellent school for getting rid of self-conceit, with which the fresh matriculant was bountifully endowed, and which, though sensibly diminished by the end of the first academic year would be apt to break out again in new forms, were it not for the wholesome check applied by the public criticism of fellow members. A much greater and undoubtedly a much pleasanter advantage conferred by the Society was the abundant opportunities it afforded students of becoming mutually acquainted with one another, and learning to value at their true worth those qualities in others which attracted affection, as well as those which commanded respect. In the course of his remarks the President paid a deserved tribute to the two professors who were soon to lay aside their harness after so long and so successful a career in the sphere in which they had labored (loud applause). The President was good enough to refer to ourselves and give us the encouragement that THE WHITE AND BLUE would, if one might judge from the numbers that have already appeared, prove a valuable vehicle of academic news, as well as an organ of undergraduate opinion.

The president closed his address by strongly vindicating the loyalty of the alumni of the University to their *Alma Mater*, and of Canadians to their own country; and to the British Empire, in which latter respect the inscription on the monument in the park, and the memorial window in Convocation Hall, were the proofs. (Loud applause.)

THE DEBATE.

After a reading by Mr. Geo. Acheson the question "Was the existence of parties a benefit to the state?" was gone on with. The affirmative was maintained by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Herridge, and the negative by Mr. McCreary and Mr. Shortt. All the speeches were good ones, that of Mr. Herridge being especially a brilliant effort.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE COMPANY RIFLE MATCH.

Below will be found the twelve highest scores at the recent match of the college rifle company. The names have not yet been allotted.

1. Pte. Blake.....	points, 52
2. Col. Sergt. McDougall	" 50
3. Pte. Cruickshank.....	" 50
4. Pte. Mustard.....	" 50
5. Pte. McIntyre.....	" 50
6. Pte. Tyrnell.....	" 50
7. Lieut. Manley.....	" 49
8. Pte. Hagan.....	" 48
9. Corp. Runt.....	" 48
10. Pte. Dolson.....	" 42
11. Pte. Cayman.....	" 40
12. Pte. Freeman.....	" 40

Staff Prize, Staff-Sergt. Walker, 52 points.
Ex-Members Prize, Capt. and Ex-Sergt. Delamere, 47 points.

FOOTBALL—THE MEDICALS AND OUR ASSOCIATION CLUB.

The oft-postponed tie between the Toronto School of Medicine and our Association was played this afternoon on the lawn. The favourable weather with the expectations of an exciting contest induced a large number of students and others to attend as spectators. The enthusiastic desire of the medicals for the success of their fellow-students influenced a very considerable body of them to come up, but their numbers were more than equalled by those of our own students, who evinced a very creditable anxiety as to the result of the match, and contributed not a little to speed on the members of the team by their plaudits. The team of the medicals was as follows: Tracey, goal; Johnson and Hamill, backs; Howatt and Nicolson, half-backs; Bell, Jackson, Ross, Bingham (captain), Cotton, Gunn, forwards; Mr. W. H. Atkins acted as their umpire. The College team was composed of: A. V. Lee, goal; Carruthers and Broadfoot, backs; Haig and Laidlaw, half-backs; Milligan, Miles, Richardson, McDougall (captain), Elliott, McEachern, forwards; Mr. W. F. Maclean officiated as umpire and with him and the umpire for the medicals Mr. Hunter of Trinity Medical School acted as referee.

The ball was placed for the kick-off at 3:15, and it was apparent on the teams facing one another that the advantage of weight was on the side of the doctors. The medicals won the toss choosing to kick toward the School of Practical Science, and the College accordingly had the right to the kick-off. McDougall resolved to commence the attack on the left of the citadel, and passed back to Laidlaw who was to kick to Milligan on the outside but failing to do so in time the ball was kicked behind our goal line by one of the medicals. With this seemingly ominous opening the game began. On Lee's kicking out, however, the ball passed rapidly down the field, and a dangerous chance for goal was missed. This gave the backs of the visitors a chance to return the ball to the neighbourhood of the Varsity goal but it again was run down to the medical fortress, only to be again returned to the opposite end of the field. Up to this point it was impossible to foresee which team was to have the advantage, and repeated repulses of attacks upon the goals at each end heightened the uncertainty. At last the medicals, in self-defence kicked behind their own goal-line, and a splendidly placed kick was taken from the corner by Laidlaw. The consequent attack on goal was again unsuccessful, however, as the College forwards were too far out from goal. The rubber passed up field and the fortress of the College narrowly escaped capture. When the call for half-time was given by the referee no goal had been scored by either side, and none could, with any degree of reason, premise the issue of the game.

Play was resumed after five minutes' rest, the usual change of goals being made. Whether this was an advantage to our team is a question, but the whole tenor of the game was changed from this out. The ball immediately was carried to the medical's goal, and any person present who had suspicions that our students are usually afflicted with pulmonary complaint must have had them dissipated when he heard the cheer upon cheer that was sent up as our men made brilliant plays. The colors of the medicals were frequently in danger as attack followed attack upon their line. The ball if it ever left the vicinity of their goal only came down field to be returned by Haig who played with that precision which has always characterized him as a half-back. No matter how many were around him, the ball ultimately became his, and from him it passed to one of our forwards. The forwards centred well from left and right, and many kicks upon goal were often saved by the goal-keeper. On the right McEachern and Elliott uselessly passed and repassed to one another, till at a convenient time they kicked 'centres,' where Richardson and Lee (who played forward after the call 'half-time') with Miles and Milligan, who did the same from the left of the field, waited to kick on goal. Twice the medicals were forced to kick behind their own goal line. The first rush was unsuccessful owing to a bad try kick, but the second try was instrumental in winning the match. The ball came well up, and was 'brested' by Miles to McEachern, who, with a well-directed kick, sent it through the flags. There being yet a few minutes till time should be called, the ball was again kicked off, and now the medicals, playing with a despairing courage, exhibited the best form they showed in the whole day. For the only time in the latter half of the game the ball passed behind the College goal line, but it was again soon at the other end of the field, and till time was called no further goal was scored.

The College thus wins the tie in the first set for the cup, and we only hope they may in future be as successful. The playing of the backs, Carruthers and Broadfoot, was extremely good, that of the latter being pronounced by many footballers to be the best they have seen. His very starting to meet the ball was the signal of an outburst of applause from the College students, and the cheer was always prolonged when, with a splendid kick, he sent the ball up among the Varsity forwards.

For the School, Bingham, Gunn and Howett exhibited the best form.

On the whole the two clubs played well, but there is room for improvement on both sides in the matter of combined play. The secret of the success of the Toronto Lacrosse Club has been to play to one another and this is even more applicable to football than to lacrosse.

The lectures of the current term at Oxford are said to offer nothing of any special novelty or interest. Mr. Patterson lectures on the "Early Relations of the Slavs and the Kingdom of Hungary," and Professor Rhys, it is hoped, will give further information concerning the Celtic and pre-Celtic inhabitants of Britain.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, ETC.

39 and 41 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Dominion Exhibition, Highest Honors, Bronze Medal for

Plain Photography.

HORACE.

ODE I, 28.

This lavish frenzy I abhor,
These wreaths with linden bound I hate,
Oh cease, my man, I do implore,
To seek where roses linger late.

That naught with care, is my bestrest,
But myrtle leaves you should entwine,
These you, while serving, suit thee best,
And me while drinking 'neath the vine.

BOOK III, Canto 13.

Banishin fountain, clear as glass,
That wine desire and flowers too,
A kid, before to-morrow pass,
In sacrifice shall die for you.

His budding horns forest'll the shock
Of battle done for love, in vain;
Poor yomgling of the swainin flock,
His blood year by stream shall stain.

The heat the fiery dog-star brings
Never reaches you, as who retreat
The tired or idle cooling springs,
And wandering flocks at evening meet.

You, too, shall be a fount removed,
Since I bespouse your exalted deep,
Where scarlet oak is planted round,
And down your babbling waters leap.

HEMELIS

COLUMBIA COLLEGE boasts of an endowment fund amounting to \$9,000,000; John Hopkins University, at Baltimore, has one of \$3,000,000. Harvard, \$2,500,000; Cornell, \$2,000,000; Dartmouth, \$1,000,000. Yale's endowments amount to \$350,000. Dartmouth has an endowment of \$100,000 to fund a chair of Anglo-Saxon.

It is to be hoped that the Society will be able, on the occasion of the next inaugural address, to secure the use of Convocation Hall. It is simply disgraceful that students have no better place to ask their friends and the public than the ill-ventilated, ill-lighted room in which the meeting of Friday night was held. There is no gas in the halls, the approaches to the entrance are without lamps, and on a dark night it is nothing less than dangerous for ladies and strangers to get into the building.

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WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,

FRENCH CAMBRIC, OXFORD and

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