VOL XVI. No. 8.

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University of Toronto.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 2ND, 1896.

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Printed by C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 Jordan St., Toronto.

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TORONTO

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

VOL. XVI.

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University of Toronto, December 2, 1896.

GLIMPSES OF OXFORD.

II.

Nowadays, when one stands, let us say, in the Gardens of Wadham College and sees the old walls covered with the Cheddar pink and the yellow flowers of Oxford ragwort, and hears the sleepy sounding chiming of the innumerable evening bells, one finds it very hard to realize that such a place could ever have been anything but calm and quiet and sober. Or loitering about the lake in Worcester Gardens and watching the white swans lazily swim in and out among the water-lilies, one almost forgets those early years of tumult and bloodshed and turbulence when Oxford was still in its unquiet infancy. It seems so strangely incongruous to think of our own Lewis Carroll floating indolently along the very stream, dreaming his wonderful fairy-dreams of Alice in Wonderland, that once was lashed by the oars of those tawnyhaired and fierce-hearted Danes, who, of old, came up the valley of the Thames so often on their rollicking marauding excursions, burning and killing and murdering along the same banks where to day the coach of the "Varsity Eight " trains his crew, and the undergraduate spreads his picnic-basket. It is one of those keen little ironies of history, in which Clio seems to delight.

Dropping back into that dim region of legend, we find it was one John Rous, a chantry priest of Warwick, who, having been a scholar in Oxford, under Edward IV., at one time industriously applied his monastic energies in attempting to combine into one compact whole all the myths and traditions which were in anyway related with the origin or the early history of his University. As a result of this careful research, it was discovered, declared the worthy priest (and not for us to doubt his clerical word !), that King Memphric, in the year B.C. 1009, had founded the town of Oxford, just before the said king was devoured by wolves at Wolvercot. This same devout priest further asserted that a number of Greek philosophers had settled at Greekdale (from which he quite easily traces Crickdale), and some Latin scholars at Latinlade (by the same method Lecklade), a short time afterwards. After a number of years, however, these scholars and philosophers joined fortunes and pursued their scholastic labors at Bellositum. Here their early vigorous zeal for learning gradually burned itself out, and it was not until good King Alfred, sometime about the year 873, removed their seat of learning to a point where the Thames bent round the headland of Wytham, that the descendants of these primeval scholars again took up the manuscripts and the missals of their more zealous forefathers. At this point on the marshy Thames, just above the mouth of the tributary Cherwell, a piece of gravelly river bed offered an excellent ford for man and sheep and ox, and so gave the little valley its name of Oksnaforda, or Oxenford, or Oxford.

It has been said that St. Giles Church stands on the site of Alfred's old University Church, though that name has been long since transferred to the latter day structure of the more stately St. Mary's, whose tall spire still stands sentinel-like over Oxford. But, alas, Greek and Roman

and Alfred alike have been shorn of their mythical halo. For, when one William Master, the public orator of Cambridge, stood up before that merry virgin lady, Queen Elizabeth, on the occasion of her first visit to the University, and showed so conclusively to his royal audience that Cambridge was infinitely older than Oxford ---this Oxford, forsooth, still in its swaddling clothes !--he started an iconoclastic movement which has come down even to the time of Professor Freeman. Ever since that day the bitter fight has gone on between the fond antiquarian, on the one hand, and the pitiless historian on the other. So, we cannot, indeed, be much surpresd at the wondrous and astounding antiquarian claims put forth by either University during their old-time mediæval quarrels, for the rivalry for antiquity was fierce and unscrupulous, and when a combatant found his facts failing him he manfully resorted to his own unfailing imagination.

It was not long before the colleges of Oxford themselves began to dispute as to their relative antiquity, and even to-day this inter-collegiate animosity has not come to an end. This, for example, University College, accord-ing to the laboriously perpetuated tradition, was established by none other that King Alfred himself. This venerable looking pile, which, indeed, owes its appear. ance of ancientness more to the soft oolitic stone of which it is built, rather than to the gnawing teeth of centuries, was erected no earlier than that stormy period when Charles had gathered his scattered Parliament behind the walls of Oxford, while the colleges were melting down their plate to help along his failing cause. Consequently the ingenious antiquarian adds that it was a University Hall, on precisely the same spot, which Alfred had founded, and that it really makes little difference so long as Alfred plays a part in the story. And he may even quote you the Norman French college petition to King Richard II, which reads: "Your poor petitioners, the masters and scholars of your College called 'Universite Halle, in Oxenford,' which College was first founded by your noble progenitor, King Alfred (whom God absolve),' etc. But although this tradition was publicly endorsed by the celebration of the so-called millenary of the foundation in 1872, and although it has been sanctioned, I believe, by a legal decision, the late Professor Freeman showed that it was absolutely destitute of historical basis. " It is not till the twelfth century that we get the first hints of the coming university, the first glimpse of schools, scholars, and lecturers; and it is not till the thirteenth that we get anything like colleges in the modern sense. In that age, too, comes, not indeed University College, but the benefaction out of which University College grew." The Bodleian contains innumerable interesting volumes and documents relating to such phases of the earlier history of Oxford, but it would prove almost a life long task to go through these old records; and though it might seem a pleasant enough pastime for the student, I doubt whether it would be very profitable labor.

But coming to more substantial ground, we know that as early as A.D. 912 Oxford was an important and wellfortified town, so kept in order to guard the most tempting of those rivers by which the dreaded and detested Danes

No. 8.

so often made their way into the very heart of England. We have every proof that they had at this time already advanced so far up the Thames as Abingdon, and burned that town to the ground. On the Ashdowne ridge of Berkshire, which one sees from Oxford, grey and dim in the distance, considerable fighting took place in Alfred's day, and we read that in the year 913 Alfred's daughter, Æthelflæd (the Lady of the Mercians) "timbered Tameweorthe and eke Staffordaburh. . . King Eadweard bade to timber the north bush at Heartford between the Moran and the Beane and the Lea."

We have evidence neither for nor against the legendary story of St. Frideswide, who died somewhere about 735, that a nunnery had been founded at Oxford so early as the seventh century. This legend of St. Frideswide implies as well that the place was ruled by a Mercian under-king of its own. When these Mercian kings of the earlier centuries were struggling to secure the whole valley of the Thames, they knew full well that Oxford was a most valuable position to occupy. It was moated on three sides by the swamps of the Cherwell and the Thames, and we can still see the ivy-covered remains of the massive stone wall built along its only unprotected side, on the north. Many centuries later, King Charles likewise saw that the town was practically impregnable, and a few marks of Cromwell's cannon-balls remaining to day on the walls of New College, show what little damage a besieging army could effect on the town itself.

So, in the days of Eadweard, if one stood on the hill looming up on the east of Oxford, called Shotover, and looked westward along the lowland plain, where the grey walls and spires of Oxford now cluster within their outer circle of ugly red-brick villas, like a chestnut in its burr, he should have seen little more than desolate-looking, stray columns of smoke curling up through the English oakwood and the scrub-growth of the lower hills and plain, with the forest still standing, dark and gloomy and dangerous, about a scattered group of little wooden houses ; and centuries later, when the early Oxford students "came up," their only mode of entry was by riding through bush and swamp to one of the three gates of the town.

As I have said, it seems one of those little ironies of history that modern Oxford, a city now renowned and most admired for its almost monastic calm and deep, serene peacefulness, should at one time have been a turbulent military town, where hostile barbarians came together to settle their seemingly endless savage enmities; sometimes to feast and drink together within its walls, forgetful of their wrongs over good mead and strong ale, and sometimes to basely and treacherously butcher the drunken enemy, while blood ran as freely as their own mead and ale had flowed. The most remarkable example of such barbaric treachery may be that occasion when the Gemote was held in the city to restore Æthelred, when Eadric, the Mercian earl, so perfidiously slew the thanes, Sigeforth and Mokere.

In the year 779 those hardy Danish pirates of the sea came creeping up the Thames, and this time when they turned their faces once more seaward, Oxford lay in ashes. And still again, in 1002 (the year of the massacre of St. Brice's Day), and likewise in 1010, the Danes burned the town, and went back along the lower Thames, marauding, ravaging and murdering in their ruthless, merry Danish way. So, after being captured by Swegen in 1013, the Oxonians grew weary of their losing game, and not long afterward we find Robert d'Oilgi commencing to build the Castle of Oxford. Unfortunately this fine old Norman structure has fallen into utter ruin, and even the remains have almost disappeared; but the tower still stands from which Princess Maud, with her three trusty knights, all clothed in white, clambered down and stole out through the snow past the sleepy sentinels of King Stephen, and so escaped down the Thames to London.

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But, year by year, the University spirit of Oxford had been growing more dominant, and college after college had been founded. Student life was not so pleasantly luxurious, in those unsettled days, as it now is; yet we learn there were so many as three thousand students at Oxford in the year 1209. Each October the University "Fetchers' drove through England picking up the scattered scholars, and carrying them to the gates of Oxford for the modest sum of five pence a day. In that rude and robust time they had no undergraduate æsthete spending two thousand pounds for the mere decoration of his rooms, and they escaped our languid-eyed scholar who parades the High, carrying in his delicate fingers one æsthetic lily. We learn that a college-room cost but two shillings and sixpence a term. We also learn that it was considered no disgrace for students to beg from door to door as they tramped wearily homeward on foot at the end of a college term. Luther himself boasted that he was one of these beggar students. Those were the palmy days of the undergraduate, before the collegiate system had been reformed into one immense boarding-school for more advanced school-boys. He might unburden himself of his exuberance of animal spirits by peppering at peace. ful townsmen with bow and arrow, or gleefully fighting hand to hand with sturdy butcher or limner, but woe to the student if those townsmen once caught him alone without his college walls, and without his college gang. When it was found impossible to procure unfortunate "townees" on whom to vent that overflow of youthful energy which has always distinguished the student, they divided into opposing parties, and fought most vigorously and industriously, North against South. Many a time the alarm bell of St. Mary's had to be rung to call out the Vice-Chancellor and his associates to end the fray. In this effete generation the smashing of window-glass in the quadrangle is, perhaps, the greatest excess to which a daring college-man may venture; and it seems, indeed, that the peculiar crash of a broken window is music to the Oxonian ear, even though the crashes form a sort of sonata for which the undergraduate pays at the rate of one shilling a note. It is a passion with him, and the student who has not, during his college career, smashed his dozen panes is looked upon as a degenerate. So. instead of breaking window panes in a quiet and dignified manner, murder and pillage and fire were the frequent amusements in the older days, while bows and arrows and clubs were wont to be used in those good old-fashioned town-and-gown fights which still find an existence within the pages of the female novelist, who paints her hero as standing pale but determined (you know the way !) while he holds three score brutal "townees" butchers at bay with true female-novelist heroism.

History still preserves the story of one Oxford student who, with naïve simplicity, in the year 1209, playfully shot and killed a woman with his cross bow (whilst innocently practising archery, the University authorities maintained). The scholar, we learn, succeeded in discreetly making his escape, but so enraged were the townspeople at this murder that they peremptorily seized and hanged three clerks of the University. The feud grew so bitter that the scholars and masters, in fear of their lives, fled to Cambridge, to Reading, and to Maidstone in Kent. For over three years the University of Oxford practically passed out of existence. It was not until 1214, when the scholars were offered free house-rent to allure them back, and the belligerent citizens were finally forced to feed one hundred students with bread, ale, and pottage (with one large dish of flesh or fish each year at the feast of St. Nicholas), that Oxford once more became a centre of more or less tranguil scholasticism. Yet, in fact, this animosity between town and gown continued to exist until our own century, and the fights were many and furious. During the year 1354 forty students were killed in one, and so far as we can

judge of the spirit of the scholars of this time, it seems extremely difficult to entirely condemn the oppressed and often outraged townsfolk. Thus, we are told by a contemporary historian, that about this time there were three gallant fellows-William Symon, Robert Dikes and Thos. Wilton—who were the head of a band of idling and drinking students by day, and swaggering ruffians by night, who beat, wounded, and spoiled men, and even caused murder. They haunted taverns and wine houses day and night, not deigning to enter their college before ten, or eleven, or twelve o'clock; and then, scaling the walls and often bringing in armed strangers to spend the night, to the great disturbance, we are told, of all quiet and industrious students. "This Thomas Wilton came in over the wall at ten, and knocked at the Provost's chamber, and woke up and abused him as a liar; and, being very drunk, loudly challenged him to get up and come out and fight him!" And we read how a number of Magdalen College men were found guilty of stealing the King's deer from Shotover Hill, and, "one Thomas Godstow taken before the Lord Norreys, and by him imprisoned. But the rest of his fellows, resenting the matter, resolve with a party they would make an assault on him [the Magistrate] the next time he came to Oxford. The quarter sessions drawing near, which were about Michaelmas, the Lord Norreys, with his retinew, came to Oxford and lodged himself in the Bear Inn, near All Saints' Church. The said scholars, having notice of it, gather together with their gowns girt about them, armed with divers sorts of weapons, and coming bravely up to the said Inn, made an assault on some of the Lord's retinew, intending at length to lay hold of the Lord himself." But the Lord received timely notice, and a body of his servants succeeded in driving the students so far back as St. Mary's Church; though Binks, the Lord's keeper, was sorely wounded. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors ordered the scholars back into their college, but the disconcerted warriors effected their revenge by climbing Magdalen Tower and showering down stones and large pieces of rock on the Lord as he passed out through the East Gate on his way to Ricot. He was saved only by being enclosed in his coach, and the servants made shift by holding tables and boards over their heads as they passed through that thundering shower of missiles.

So a list of fines, which is still preserved, is not without its delicate significance:

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For Threats of personal violence			
" Carrying Arms			
" Striking with Fist	4	0	,
" Striking with Stone or Stick	. . Ġ	- 8	
" Striking with Knife, Dagger, Sword or Axe	. 10	0	
" Carrying Bow and Shooting with evil inter	nt 20	0	
" Collecting Armed Men for the doing of	of		
Damage		0	1

The statutes of the University still command undergraduates to refrain from the practice of going about with cross-bow or arquebuse, but to walk with merely a longbow like a gentleman taking his leisure. There is likewise a statute which forbids Oxford students playing jacks or marbles on the steps of Queen's College, and denies them the privilege of trundling hoops down the High. Not long ago, it is said, an undergraduate wag showed in a very practical way the utter absurdity of such conservatism by dressing and adorning himself according to literal statutory direction and parading the streets of Oxford He was summarily arrested by a guileless Proctor, who, needless to say, came out of the encounter a sadder but a wiser man, after spending many days in attempting to fathom the profundities of mediæval University law.

In 1498, Erasmus, who came to Oxford to study Greek, complains of the unhealthiness of the place and

the unfriendliness of the people; and Vives said the climate was "windy, dense and damp." The young Cambridge scholars whom Wolsey coaxed over to take part in teaching at his new college "were straightway imprisoned within a deep cave where salt fish were stored underground in the college, and the vile stench thereof made some of them die soon after." The grave charge against them was that of introducing new views into Oxford; so, we are accordingly not surprised when we find that the modest-minded and virtuous English gentry, not long afterwards, refused to send their sons to such a place "lest they should be smutted with the Black Art" (which is to say, lest they acquire a slight knowledge of the elements of Mathematics). Indeed, it is forced on us that Oxford was an unfortunate and long-suffering town. Year after year the deadly plague swept through it, carrying off its scores and sometimes its hundreds of victims. It is scarcely surprising to learn that the students those early times were the greater sufferers, of living, as they did, penned up in their damp, stifling, gloomy college-rooms, whose proper ventilation and sanitary condition is still a problem for the nineteenth century architect and the modern master to worry over. "Fourteen men have died in that 'bedder' of mine," proudly remarked a college man with whom I breakfasted not long ago, as he gazed with pardonable admiration toward the historic chamber.

One is sorely tempted to loiter in those romantic days of Middle Age turbulence, of adventure, and undergraduate deviltry, when the students "used to fight on Sunday, and likewise on Wednesday, in St. Peter's in the Bailey, whereat a scholar of Brasen Nose had his arme broke, another his heade, another foully kicked in his stomache, and divers faces were most ungainly to see;" and it would be equally interesting to follow the history of the Jews alone, who came pouring into the city immediately after the Conquest and played no insignificant part in its early history; or that of the Franciscan and Carmelite and Bernardine Monk, who so stimulated and competed with the old University in intellectual pursuits, before luxury and laziness strangled their old-time primal vigor. Again, those were stirring times for Oxford when King Charles made the city his headquarters, as a post from which to threaten London; when the fellows of the colleges and the students worked lustily at the fortifications; and later, when Cromwell was proclaimed "before St. Mary's Church dore, the usual place where kings had been proclaimed, and the mayor, recorder and town-clerk were pelted with carrots and turnip-tops, by young scholars who stood discreetly at a distance." It was at this event-ful and unsettled period that three hundred and thirty houses in the town were burned to the ground, "occasioned," says one historian, "by a foote soldier roasting a pigg, the which he had stolen!" But from this time onward the troubles which lay before Oxford were troubles of a more spiritual character. One century later and the scene has changed. The Oxford Conduit is running claret instead of water, and at last the old tumultuous times seem forgotten, while the city decks herself out in her holiday attire to give a royal welcome to King James. And, indeed, it is reluctantly one leaves those times when so many tangible and coherent chains of association are there to keep leading one back, link by link, to that past with which Oxford is so indissolubly bound.

Arthur J. Stringer.

Miss Margaret M. Stovel, '98, spent Thanksgiving Day with friends in Brampton.

The Eastern carriage-way has received a much needed scraping, and again presents a respectable appearance.

The Seniors hold their first Reception on Friday.

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH.

In our great God, who rules above, Who smiles and answers our requests, If we but seek His boundless love, All goodness rests.

In the vain world, which glitters bright, But which true warmth can never give, If you but have fair beauty's light, Does pleasure live.

In my fond heart, which can but burn When two bright eyes give glances coy, If I their mistress' love could earn, Would be all joy.

Tob, '97.

MORAL STORIES.

[Adapted from the Second Book of Reading Lessons.]

I .- THE PROUD GIRL.

Pris-cil-la Jones worked at her writ-ing and sums for four years. Then she was a-ward-ed a cert-if i-cate, and her teach-ers said she was now a *B.A.* My lit-tle read-ers will scarce-ly know what this means, but it is a great honour, and is writ-ten af-ter the sur-name. Pris-cil-la thoughf much of it, and it made her ver-y vain. When her unc les and aunts wrote to her, and did not place it after her name she would have quite a pout. She wished that all the boys and girls in school would have a great re-spect and re ver-ence for her, and e-ver-y morn-ing she would gaze at her-self in the look-ing-glass to see if she was not be-com-ing more state-ly in her bear-ing. She was very small, and this was a great vex-a-tion to her. Be-sides this, she was al-so quite young-look-ing, and al-though she could ov-er-come the an-noy-ance this gave her, she had a great wish to be thought dig-ni-fied.

She said one day to her-self: I must not hold a-loof from my old school. I will go to the lit-tle gath-er-ing which the chil-dren of the First Book are hav-ing this after-noon. (In-deed, the proud girl on-ly wished to be ad mired.) She put on her hood and tip-pet and hur-ried a-way. Soon she was talk-ing to a good lit-tle lad, who tried his best to a-muse her. He said: "What class are you in?" She re-plied: "I'm not an *un-der-grad-u-ate.*" (This word means one who is at school.) He felt that he had made a blun-der, and thought to re-med-y it. So he smiled and said. "Oh, I suppose you have come with your eld er sis ter." She could not speak for a long time, and gave him such a look that he hast-ened to the oth-er end of the room. Then she called him a *crea-ture*, and you well know how bad a word that is for a lit-tle girl to use. How could Pris-cil-la Smith act so?

II.--ROBERTS HARD LES-SON.

Rob-ert Wil-son al-ways loves and re-spects his elders. When he came to school he heard that his in struct ors were to speak to the boys and girls at the Con-voc a-tion. He at once wrote to his par-ents that he would not fail to lis-ten care-ful-ly to the ad-vice which they should there give him. For Robert is a lad who means to be a great man some day. (In deed, his head is be-com-ing so alread-y.) He went punct-u-al-ly to the Con voc-a-tion, and took a front seat in the gal-ler-y. He lis tened to the words of his in-struct-ors most at-tent-ive-ly; but he found to his great as-ton-ish-ment that the oth-er lads did not heed them at all. They seemed not to know that they should at least be-have like lit-tle gen tle-men when in the pre-sence of the wise and old. Some of them did not hesi-tate to call out to those who were speak-ing, and ev-en dared to in-ter-rupt them in the rud-est man-ner. Robert blushed with shame to think his school-fel-lows should act so; and when he sud-den-ly thought that he might be mis-tak-en for one of them, he scarce-ly knew where he should hide his head.

When the *Con-voc a-tion* was at an end most of the lads began to loud-ly shout and run in a rab-ble to the door by which they were to leave. Rob-ert no ticed that the lads who re-mained were those who, like him-self, had come to school for the first time. Though they were in the same class es as he, he had not spok-en to an-y of them as yet, for he felt that he knew lit-tle of their mor-al char ac ter, and he was well a-ware how dan-ger-ous it is to re-pose one's con-fid-ence in strang-ers. But now he turned to one of them and said af fab-ly to him : "What is the mat-ter, my fine fel-low?" The oth-er stared rude-ly at him, and re-plied : "It's the hus-tle, you clam; get read-y to scrap." How low and slang-y of him ! But Robert did not re-prove him. He said pol-ite-ly : "I do not quite un-der-stand you. What is a hustle?" "You go out first and see," re-spond-ed the lad. "You'll be laid out."

Then Rob-ert saw that he could give them a les-son, and he said in a loud and cheer-ful tone, so that all could hear him : " I shall be the first to leave the build-ing and show you plain-ly that if you do not molest others you have no thing to fear." The others were much a mazed, but he con trolled his hon-est pride, and walked calm-ly to the door. When he gazed down the stair, he be-held a great crowd of lads who seemed quite hos-tile and tur bulent. With them were not a few coarse-look-ing youths in foot-ball clothes, which were so dirt y that they ex-cit-ed his dis-gust and re pul-sion. But he sup-pressed this feel-ing and re-solved to make peace a mongst them. Ad dressing them in a ben ignant tone, he said : "Now, my lads, I hope you are not a-bout to guar-rel." At this they burst into an ill-bred guf-faw, and one of them cried out : "Give me air," and pre-tend-ed to be a bout to swoon. Another even at-tempt-ed to grasp bim. Yet he kept his tem-per, and said : "Now, why do you act so? You know it is not right!" But they ran at him, and began to pull him vio-lent-ly down the stair. When he saw that they were too brut al and de praved to care for his kind speeches, he re-solved to defend him-self. So he bold ly ex claimed : "If you do not re lease me at once I shall cer-tain-ly tell the teach-er up-on you." (And he meant it, too.) Yet they did not re-lease him, but threw him a bout in an out-rage-ous man ner. When he re cov ered him-self he was at the bot tom of a deep mir y dell, which lay beside the build-ing. As he wiped his tears a way he said to him-self: "If I had a-void ed evil com pan-ions I would not have come to this. I will ne ver a gain speak to an y of these low fel-lows." He had learned his les-son. Wise lit-tle Rob-ert ! Feste.

VARSITY GLEE CLUB.

The Glee Club are now putting on the finishing touches to their work and expect to score a greater success than ever at their concert in the Massey Music Hall on Dec 17th. Besides some splendid part songs by wellknown composers, the boys will also sing some new humorous college songs, with which they expect to make a great hit. The Banjo and Guitar Club is also very strong this year, and it is expected that the Mandolin and Guitar Club will prove to be one of the most enjoyable features of the programme. The subscribers' list is now open at Nordheimer's, and the plan opens at Massey Music Hall on December 8th.

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The Toronto Ideal Mandolin and Guitar Club will give a grand banjo, mandolin and guitar concert in Association Hall, December 9th. The following artists will assist :---Horace Huron, Southern banjoist-entertainer, Miss Florence Mabel Wright, Mr. Eddie Piggott, Mr. P. W. Newton, mandolinist and guitarist, Miss Zella Silver, Mr. Bert Jones, banjoist. Plan opens at Williams' Dec. 5th,

THE CALEDONIAN CUP.

The Inter-collegiate Association is to be heartily congratulated upon its success, in this, its initial game with the picked men of the west. Last fall the Inter-collegiate Association asked the Western League to recognize them : their request was granted, and it was decided that the West ern League should play with Toronto League in the spring, and with the Inter-collegiate representatives in the fall.

In spite of the love of Rugby, which has estranged the affections of the public from the old English Association games, this match was well attended. Nearly 1,500 people were present, who followed the play with a great deal of enthusiasm and interest. The play was a splendid exhibition of this fast and exciting game, and was deserving of a great deal more patronage from our sport-loving public. The Westerners brought down an old and well tried team, every member of which was famous throughout the district. On the other hand the Inter-collegiate men were to a great extent unknown. There was abundance of material to be found in the clubs that have been struggling all fall for the Collegiate Cup, but it was considered very doubtful if they could gather together a good enough team to handle the team from the west. Sims, the Western goalkeeper, covered himself with glory by the magnificent game he played. He was always in the way, made no mistakes, and captured some hot shots that seemed certain to go through. Altogether it was a remarkable exhibition of the art of goal-keeping. His backs, Gourlay and Brown, supported him magnificently, never losing their heads, but playing a steady sure game that at times became really brilliant. Of the Western halves, Gauthier was beyond doubt the best, and he persistently bothered the Collegiate forward line. Govenlock and Burnett, in the second half, made some find combination plays, and again and again had the Collegiate goal in danger. Of the Collegiate forwards, Wrenn and Pulkinghorne were the most effective, and by their careful, hard combination, jeopardized the Western goal constantly. McPherson, at centre, played a very pretty game, but it was evident that he was out of position. Jackson and Burns played magnificently, and again and again stopped the most dangerous rushes. The game would, beyond a doubt, been much faster than it was if the ground had not been so soggy and slippery. The teams lined up as follows:

Inter-collegiute-Goal, McGillivray (Knox); backs, Mc-Kinley (Varsity), Reid (McMaster); halves, Burns (Osgoode), Gibson (Varsity), Jackson (Varsity); forwards, Wrenn (Varsity), Pulkinghorne (Dental), McPherson (Pedagogy), Hume (Dental), Rutherford (Knox).

Western-Goal, Sims (Berlin); backs, Gourlay (Essex), Brown (Galt); halves, Davis, Gauthier (Windsor), Coddling (Brantford); forwards, Beemer (Berlin), Dixon (Galt), Elliott (Guelph), Govenlock (Ingersoll), Burnett (Galt).

The local men kicked with the wind and started the game with a rush, and for the first 15 or 20 minutes kept the ball constantly in the western half. Several times only the quick work and judgment of Sims kept the sphere from sailing between the posts. Then the Western men woke up and the Collegiate back division had to distinguish themselves to avert a score. Govenlock at last sent the ball to centre where Beemer was awaiting it and shot it through. The Toronto men had only 12 minutes in which to equalize the score for the half and used this time magnificently. The ball was carried to the upper end and kept there. Jackson got his chance but shot wild, then Pulkinghorne shot but Sims managed to throw it out. Again the halves passed the ball up and Pulkinghorne shot, but Sims was not able to knock it out into the clear field, so the local men got a corner which the used with great judgment. Pulkinghorne kicked the ball out from corner to Wrenn, who coolly steadied it and drove it through. Soon after this score halftime came, and the scoring for the day was over. The second half started with a western rush, but the backs managed to send the ball up the field where the forwards took the matter in hand, and Gourlay and Brown had their hands full for a minute or two. The Western men now made several dangerous rushes: Beemer took the ball up the field and pasced to Dixon, but McGillivary made the catch and sent the ball out again. Down the ball went again, but the left wing was weak and could not pass the backs. Once the Collegiate defence were all drawn out and Elliott had a splendid chance to score, but McPherson jostled him and the ball went wide. A minute or two later the ball travelled half way (at least) through the western goal, but Sims punched the leather out. Coddling was taken with a bad cramp and Oliver replaced him. Each goal was assailed in turn, but to no effect, and the played ended with a score I all.

VARSITY'S THIRD CHAMPIONSHIP.

To win three championships out of seven possible is a thing to be proud of, and great credit attaches to the Association Football Club for having obtained two of them. The match on Saturday between Osgoode Hall and Varsity for the senior championship was not quite so close or exciting as some of the previous ones have been, but nevertheless the winning team had to play excellent ball and play hard in order to defeat the legalites. The crowd was not as large as might have been expected to turn out to see the championship, but was an evident improvement on those which have watched the matches throughout the series. For the legalites Hays was the star of the forward line, and his work was of a decidedly brilliant nature, well calculated to evade the opposing halfbacks. On the halfback line Burns was conspicuous, ever in his place and constantly on the alert, he again and again stopped the most dangerous rushes and captured the spheroid. Brown in goal worked wonderfully out of the score of hot shots which were showered upon him only three escaped his vigilance. Amongst the victors Wrenn was most conspicuous and brilliant, cool and careful, yet speedy and shifty, he successfully eluded the opposing backs and pressed the ball to centre. Cooper, too, and Dickson were ever on the ball, and to their skill the victory in a great measure is due. Sinclair was also very effec-tive. Jackson was by far the best of the victorious halves. Armstrong in goal had very little to do on account of the skill of his defence. The contending teams lined up as follows:

Varsity—Goal, Armstrong ; backs, McKinley, Summers ; halfbacks, French, Jackson, Gibson ; forwards, Sinclair, Wrenn, Cooper, Dickson, Patterson.

Osgoode Hall-Goal, Brown; Backs, Merrick, Little; halfbacks, Elliott, Burns, Knox: forwards, Hay, Graham, Moss, Porter, Hays.

The game started with an Osgoode rush and the ball immediately traveled into Varsity territory, where except for occasional rushes it stayed for the first fifteen minutes. The Osgoode forwards were playing a brilliant combination game, and after vigorous endeavors, Hays managed to capture the leather at centre and drive it through amidst the prolonged shouting of the legalite supporters. The Varsity men now took a brace, which lasted through the half. Elliott unfortunately scored against himself, and this unforeseen accident seemed to demoralize the black and white team. Before the whistle blew for half time, Wrenn had done the trick amidst the uproarious shouts of the supporters of the blue and white. The second half opened with a series of brilliant rushes by both teams, which kept the defence of both teams hard at work. Several times Varsity had a chance to score, but Brown was too vigilant. The play throughout this half was entirely in Varsity's favor, and only occasionally did their backs have work to do. At last, after fifteen minutes of hard play, Wrenn again scored for Varsity. Just before time was called again the trick was accomplished, and the final score stood 4-1 in favor of the wearers of the blue and white.



TORONTO, December 2nd, 1896.

Published weekly by the Students of the University of Toronto. Annual subscription \$1. For Advertising Rates apply to the Business Manager. Address all communications for publication to the Editor-in-Chief, University College.

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Solution which the Senate has been conducting for some time Government, there is some prospect of the depleted treasury of the University being refilled by means of a governmental land grant. The Special Committee appointed by the Senate represented the strong claims of the University to a further endowment upon legal and equitable grounds. They pointed out (1) that the University's share of the original reservation of land made in 1798 by the Imperial Government, and as afterward determined by the Government of Upper Canada in 1823, amounted to 359,701 acres; (2) that the letters patent issued in 1828 granted to the University only 225,944 acres; and (3) that this amount was reduced by 3,676 acres on account of prior grants and defective surveys; and (4) that there was still remaining to the University at present the balance from the original endowment amounting to 137,433 acres.

The Ontario Cabinet have heard with complacency the case of the Senate, and it is expected that the next session of the Local Legislature will see a Bill introduced to give effect to these claims and recognize the urgent needs of the University. The land will doubtless be selected from the fertile districts surrounding the Rainy River or Lake Temiscamingue, and will prove a valuable addition to the resources of the University. If the Local Government wish to win the public favor they will see that the State University is no longer defrauded of her rights and denied the means necessary for her further development and progress.

* *

The University of Toronto now enjoys the privileges of affiliation with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a relationship established with no other University on the Continent. It has been arranged so that "members of this University of two years' standing, or over, may be admitted to the said Universities without examination, and enabled to obtain their degrees therein after two years from their admission." At present these privileges have been extended to undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts only, but similar privileges are sought for in the Faculty of Medicine, and it is to be hoped will be obtained also, after the revision of the Law Course is completed, for the Faculty of Law.

The terms and conditions of affiliation are in accordance with the provisions provided by the statutes of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respecting Colonial and Indian Universities, and are granted on the same lines adopted in connection with the Colonial University of Adelaide, in Australia.

It may not be generally known that the undergraduate course in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is of three years' duration, and that for any of our students who contemplate taking the advantages offered by completion of their course in either, it will be necessary practically to devote two years' study in their senior year, or else one in the junior and the other in the senior at those institutions, unless they are entered as special students. But this will be no extension of their course beyond their expectation when they began attendance here.

The thanks of the friends and students of the University are due a venerable member of the Senate, Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., Master-in-Ordinary, who has shown remarkable zeal and activity in the interests of the University since his graduation over forty years ago. Through his instrumentality, chiefly, we may hope for increased governmental aid, and to his efforts the advantages of affiliation with the greatest English seats of learning have been obtained. At his suggestion, also, the University was affiliated with the University of London on its establishment. Mr. Hodgins along with the late Rev. Dr. McCaul was one of the first promoters of the University Literary and Scientific Society, and has throughout a long and active connection with the University, grown grey in her service. His personal labors in her behalf cannot be overestimated or too highly praised, and it is our hope that he may find considerable satisfaction in seeing them bear fruit even in his own generation.

GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

To the Editor of VARSITY :

Dear Sir,-In view of the approaching Glee Club concert, I have a suggestion to make which perhaps may commend itself to the students and to the Committee of the Glee Club. I suppose that the Hallowe'en celebration has now become an annual affair, and judging from the large attendance of the citizens and their liberal applause, the college songs which are sung by the boys in the gallery are not the least enjoyable part of the programme. My suggestion, then, is, that this celebration be repeated with a few slight changes, which I will proceed to explain. Our college Glee Club is undoubtedly the best in Canada, and I venture to say, is not inferior to the best of the United States. The boys are fully capable of singing high class music in a creditable manner, but as they are a college Glee Club, I think a prominent place should also be given to the college songs which are always heard

Be reasonable. Every one of our nine employees is an expert, and again our prices are moderate ;

at their best from college men. I think, then, that the Glee Club should give college songs as encores and (here is where my suggestion comes in) I think it would prove very enjoyable if the students in the gallery joined with the Glee Club in singing them. To my mind there is nothing more stirring than a good college song lustily sung by about 1,500 students, and I think that if this suggestion were acted upon the result would be very entertaining, besides giving the boys a chance to work off their surplus spirits without any annoyance to the audience, but rather affording them much pleasure from the very novelty of the thing. Hoping then that the Glee Club may be able to adopt this idea or something similar, and thanking you for your kindness in publishing this letter, I remain, yours truly,

"ONE OF THE BOYS."

WOMAN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

Whereas in devysinge a description of ye wonted sessioun of ye Women's Literary Societye, I dare neither use a long processe, neither a lingering speech, it behoove me to boldly beginne about ye busynesse. Although on Saturday night ye keen cold nipped shrewdly, neither did it prevent a prettie press being present, nor hinder their hartie pleasure in the proceedings. At startynge ye secretary meandered through ye minutes sweetlye and softlye, and neither did custom cause in them a coldness, nor half-aterm's holding office lessen their length. Then did ye president, anxious to advocate two motions with hir mighte, vacate hir customary seat to ye seniour consaileur, whose valour avayled to uphold hir under ye unwonted and honourable office. Both ye one and ye other bill had signale successe. For your better knowlege will I give you notice that ye latter prayed yat comynge committees should leave the buying of monthly magazines for the reading-roome untill yat they mighte attend ye annual auctioun. Then did ye president remount ye rostrum that ye societye mighte not want musicke, a certeyne Miss Young placed hir at ye piano and with flyinge fiyngers called forth a brysk and brylliant tune. Inasmuch as it is a custom in this seemlye societye to hear some discourse either concerning love or learning, so did Miss Brown edify ye audience with an Essaie concerning that patterne of pat-riots, Laura Secord Then Miss Dickenson discoursed most marvellous sweete Musicke. The poet saith :

" It was an Abyssinian maid, And on a dulcimer she played, Singing of Mt. Abora."

Which simile suiteth ye singer excellent well, albeit that, as in ye conceit of ye crabbe, which is not fayrly a fysh, neither doth walk backward, so neither did this damsel play on a dulcimer, but thrummed a guitar; neither was she an Abyssinian, but abode in Toronto; nor did she sing of Mt. Abora, but trylled of TwickenhamFerry; and againe, inasmuch as the calls and clappings were clamorous of sweete Irysh Maggie. Then, that much studye might not intoxycate our braines, we lystened to a discourse of love. It was dubbed "Ye crumpled rose-leaf," and conteyned six severalle characters, who did not discourse so muche of love in their speach as they showed forth its nature in their deedes. Fyrst, Rosalind, with watrye eye, bewayls to Harriet her fearfulnesse leste her lover bee not faithful, but rather faithlesse. After, inasmuch as she is rendered desperate by his so-deemed indifference, doth she bid him break the bond that binds them. Now, by how much the more Harriet regards Rosalind, by so much the more would she retye them twain, so by her perswasiouns see moveth Generall Manners, ye uncle of ye unkynde mayde and sorry swain, to cast off utterly ye cheryshed nephew, his almost childe, and so trycks she ye testy Rosalind into a generous offering of herselfe to ye aforetyme rejected Jack. Then is Jack agayne made heir, and so all has an happy end. Generall Manners, to saye trouble, was a mayden of a marvellous minute voyce, with penetrating pitch. Amid this courtly crew of gentlewomen, Harriet's soldier-lover, Horace, stayned ye beautie of them all, whose lilly cheekes, dyed with a vermylion red, made the rest to blush for shame. She was, indeed, a gallant girle. So made we our complyments to ye "Century' who has played ye playe, and came agayne into ye shrewde nipping cold. 97.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

At twenty minutes past eight some twenty or thirty wet and uncomfortable students mounted the stairs of the Students' Union Building and became the University College Literary and Scientific Society. Mr. George Black, the 2nd Vice-President, took the chair, and called for the minutes of the last meeting. They came and, having been duly approved, were dismissed, and the Society turned to the only other business of the evening. This was a letter from Mr. Grenville P. Kleiser, notifying the students that he was going to give them special rates for his entertainment. The Society received the announcement in silence. Mr. Hinch was then called upon to give his reading, the Society shouting itself hoarse in the effort to make him hear. Being out of town he did not immediately respond, and the Vice-President asked Mr. Birchard to open the debate on the question "Resolved that England was justified in extending her possessions." Mr. Birchard said that Mr. Cleary, who was to have supported him, was not present, and that, under these conditions, he would prefer not to debate. He persisted in his determination even when the Society suggested that the Vice-President should act instead of the absentee.

The business having lasted just ten minutes, the Society thought that they must have a run for their money, and called loudly for a song from Mr. Love. He gracefully responded by singing "Ye Blooming Freshman," who unfortunately no longer dons his gown, but walks the earth clad in the ordinary garb of the unlearned. Mr. Sellery then sang "Annie Laurie," which elicited much applause. After Mr. Sellery the Society was in doubt as to where to look for further talent, but found that Mr. Smith had with him an old soldier with a wooden arm, who was, after some coaxing, prevailed upon to mount the platform. He recited with much vigour "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Unfortunately the rain had got into the bearing of the arm, and it was moved with some difficulty and noise, which occasionally interrupted the recitation. Mr. O'Higgins then favoured the Society with a brilliant piano solo, and the meeting ended with a recitation by Mr. Cleland, in which judges, bartenders, citizens, knives and whiskey-skins were mingled with great dramatic effect. The meeting adjourned at 8.45, having been in session exactly twenty-five minutes.

As we were going home we met several members of the Society on their way to the hall. It is to be hoped that their disappointment will teach them a valuable and muchneeded lesson in punctuality. Мов.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DINNER.

The first annual dinner of the Faculty and undergraduates of University College is the next function that claims our attention. The faculty naturally enough are interested in its success and no doubt will unanimously support it. We are sorry, however, to hear there is no substantial indication as yet that the students will give it their practical support to the same extent. We fully appreciate the objections that are raised—lack of money, for instance, being one of the most important. The committee also must have considered this hindrance before they

Ask any person whom we have photographed, and we'll stand by the result. Frederick Lyonde, 101 King Street West.

could have been induced to offer the tickets at such a small price. They deserve credit for their enterprise in risking a deficit by making such a reduction in price as compared with other College dinners. Evidently they did so in order that the cost would not be beyond any student who really wanted to go. It is to be hoped that every undergraduate will show his appreciation of their efforts by giving the scheme their active sympathy and support. No stone is being left unturned to ensure an unqualified success, and those at the head of affairs say that even now success financially is certain. One thing more is wanted, viz.: 200 students seeking to buy tickets. Leading men from the great educational institutions in Canada and the United States, as well as prominent public men from all parts of the Dominion, have been invited. These men are coming to dine and talk to us seriously and with entertainment. They come expecting to see a University great in every respect; and the question, not only for the committee, but every individual student, is, Are we personally going to show them by our presence as well as otherwise that this really is a great University? The Medicals, the Dentals, the School of Science men have their dinners and turn out to a man. Surely old Varsity is not going to be behind these minor Colleges in this respect. We have an institution here that we all love and admire; an institution than which there is none better and few so good on the continent. Let us then do this institute, her faculty and her students credit on this occasion. Let us honor old Varsity by a right attitude and right action towards a scheme in which we all believe. COGAR.

HE'S A STAR!

A BIG-HEARTED FRESHY MEDICO.

It happened thuswise. 'Twas the happy and pleasant Annual Reception of the gay and festive Medicos held in Yonge St. Y M.C.A. Our gentle hero had been looking forward for days with heaving bosom and throbing heart to this auspicious occasion—his *debut* into fashionable society. He carefully and seduously picked the hayseed from his hair, and the barley beards from his downy upper lip. His newly-starched shirt glistened on his manly bosom, his four-inch collar gave an erect poise to his noble head, his new patent tips spoke at every stride, and his new stick he flourished triumphantly in the air. The fair and winsome College lassies were to be there. Would they size him up for a Freshie ? With confident mien he strode down to the place where the Medicos had gathered there their beauty and their chivalry.

He enters the brilliantly lighted parlors; soft and gentle music floats on the air around and about him, and for one dazed second he scarcely realizes that a sweet young damsel is bowing prettily and smiling encouragingly upon him. He makes a desperate effort to collect himself, gives a sudden spasmodic forward jerk of the head, but unexpectedly indents his chin on the stiff tip of his single cuff; his jaws close like a trap, and his head rebounds like a spring-board. Alas! his poor tongue! but he manfully bears his agony and smiles upon the fair vision before him. With a far-away look he quickly enters upon a learned discussion of the weather, remarks familiarly on the gaieties and pleasures of College life, and his sturdy bosom heaves and his heart beats quicker as he attempts to mildly shock his beaming companion by gentle allusions to the horrifying scenes of the dissecting room. He feels the indefinable, entrancing effect of his fair charmer's sparkling eye, glowing cheeks and winning smile that so often lights up the halls of Vic. The moments fly quickly; may he have the great pleasure of escorting her home Delighted ! With quickened heartbeat he hastens to don his hat and coat, and waits for her at the foot of the stairs. After everyone else

has gone she espies him waiting pensively her long-delayed arrival. When they reach the pavement she insinuatingly remarks that they have 2½ miles to go; there's their car just ready. He gallantly helps her on board. Fares, please! and Freshie drops in a quarter—nothing mean or small about him. A gentle titter is distinctly audible through the car. The astonished conductor collects enough tickets to give him the difference. Freshie is reminded they need transfers; he rushes after the conductor and returns with -one transfer. The titter broadens into an audible smile, and Freshie goes for the other necessary. He is slightly embarrassed, and coming back he steps on one young lady's toes, and in his haste to get off drops into another's lap. He prays for night or Bleucher, but he must go on. They must get off here; will he ring the bell? He makes three or four vigorous jerks at the strap which he mistakes for the bell-rope, and blushes to the roots of his hair as an outburst of laughter greets his ears. They start for the door; Freshie steps too far and gracefully measures his length on the pavement. He pulls himself together, and with a subdued and quiet air studies the heavens as they walk in silence. Half a block from her home, the indignant young lady says good-night, and Freshie wearily turns homeward—a sadder and wiser man and believing things are not what they seem.

RUGBY CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of the University Rugby Club was held on Monday afternoon in Room 4, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary President, The Hon. Wm. Mulock; Honorary Vice-President, President Loudon; President, Joe McDougal; Vice-President, Geo. Campbell; Sec.-Treas, Fred Barron.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Answers to Correspondents.

BROADWAY.—We are sorry for you, but we cannot help being reminded of the old adage about Venus and Mercury.

X.—Submit your problem to Prof. Baker or Mr. Delury. We would gladly oblige you with a solution, but mathematics is not our forte.

MISS MATINEE, '98.—Yes, Willard will appear at the Grand sometime this season. John Hare, who played there last week, is an equally good actor in his own line.

PLATONICUS.—We are not aware that the young lady in question is addicted to poetry. If she is she consumes her own smoke. At any rate she has never contributed to VARSITY.





UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

From year to year the Faculty of the University have delivered lectures in connection with the University Extension movement at local centres. The demand for these lectures has been so considerable that the Councils have appointed a committee to organize and superintend the arrangements between the local centres and the lecturers who undertake to act. The lectures are delivered free of charge, travelling and hotel expenses (where such are incurred) being met by the organization in the locality desiring the services of lecturers. It is desired by the University to extend the benefits of these lectures as widely as possible, and hence any literary or scientific organization which purpose arranging for single lectures or for courses are requested to communicate with the Secretary of Committee, Professor Squair, University College, at an early date, so that timely arrangements may be made. The list of lectures is as follows :-

Professor W. J. Alexander - (1) The Poetry of Robert Browning, (2) Tennyson's In Memoriam, (3) The Function of Poetry.

Professor A. P. Coleman-(1) Mountain Building, (2) Geology and Evolution.

Mr. A. T. De Lury, B.A.-The Growth of Astronomy.

Professor J. G. Hume-(1) Philosophical Views of Professor George Paxton Young, (2) The Influence of Philosophy Upon Early Christianity, (3) Eras of Doubt and the Triumph of Faith.

Professor Maurice Hutton-(1) Statesmen of Athens, (2) Greek Virtues and Theories of Life, (3) The Women of Ancient Greece, (4) Plutarch, (5) Herodotus, (6) The Englishman, the Frenchman, the Ancient Roman to the Ancient Greek, (7) The Antigone of Sophocles, (8) The Doctrines of Confucius.

Mr. D. R. Keys, M.A --(1) Matthew Arnold, (2)

Macaulay, (3) Thackeray. Mr. W. J. Loudon, B.A.-(1) Optical Illusions, (2) Musical Scales.

Professor Mavor-(1) The Exploration and Settlement of Canada, (2) The Economical Resources of Canada, (3) Gold-mining in Canada.

(3) Gold-mining in Canada. Mr. W. S. Milner, M A.—(1) Greek Education, (2) The Watershed of History, (3) Tolstoi. Mr. R. G. Murison, B.A.—Babylonian Discoveries. Professor J. F. McCurdy—(1) The Beginning of the World, (2) Bible Lands and Peoples, (3) Jeanne d'Arc,
(4) Our Eastern Words and their Story, (5) The Poetry of the Bible (6) Our Debt to the Fast the Bible, (6) Our Debt to the East.

Mr. G. H. Needler, Ph.D.-(1) Martin Luther from

the Literary Standpoint (2) Goethe and Byron, (3) Heinrich Heine and Young Germany.

Mr. W. A. Parks, B A.—The Ice Age in Ontario Mr. F. Tracy, Ph.D —(1) Socrates, the Man and the Philosopher, (2) Hypnotism, its History and Theory.

Professor W. H VanderSmissen—(1) Goethe's Faust (two lectures), (2) German Literature During the Thirty Years' War, (3) Klopstock and the Literary Dawn in Germany, (4) Walter Von der Vogelweide, a Sweet Singer of the Middle Ages.

STUDENTS' SOCIETIES

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL.

A regular meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday in Room 16.

Mr. Alexander, '98, showed a simple method of solv-ing equations by means of a machine. The use of the Chronograph in finding the value of the attraction of gravity was experimentally shown. Mr. A. E. McNab, '97, gave an example of the teaching of mathematics in the City Public Schools.

The next meeting of the Society is under the management of the ladies taking Honor Mathematics.

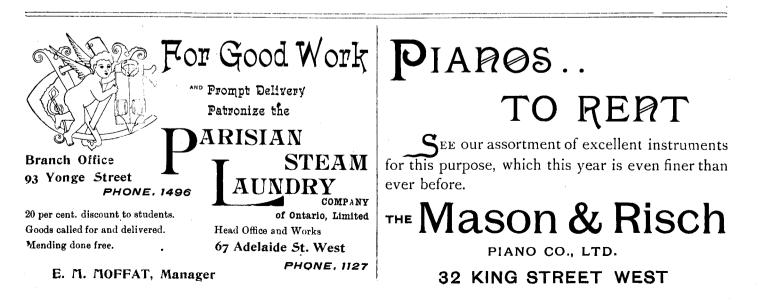
MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The postponed German meeting of the Club was held last Monday in the Students' Union Building. Mr. Norman read an interesting biographical sketch of Heine, il lustrating his paper with selections from the author's Miss Roseburgh and Miss Lapatenikoff favored lvrics the audience with some of Heine's songs, and this novel feature of the programme was much enjoyed. Dr. Needler also delivered an interesting address. Next week the last English meeting of the present term will be held, the evening to be devoted to a study of modern poets. Prof. Mavor has kindly consented to give some personal reminiscences of Wm. Morris, which are sure to be interesting.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Natural Science held a successful meeting on Nov. 24, at which V. E. Henderson, '99, read a brief life of Dalton, which was followed by a useful paper on the Atomic Hypothesis, by W. Smeaton, '97. The meetings have been well attended so far by the first and second years, which is a good indication.

The next meeting on Tuesday, Dec 8th, at 5 p.m., in the Biological lecture room, will be addressed by C. M. Fraser, '98, on The Salt Works of Ontario, and by J H. Faull, '98, on the Hastings Mines. Both papers will be of unusual interest, and it is hoped that the years may turn out. L. H. GRAHAM, Sec'y.



Educated men should not and do not

in most instances require to be told

that men who abstain from the use of intoxicants are better risks and live

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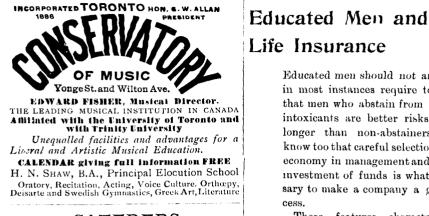
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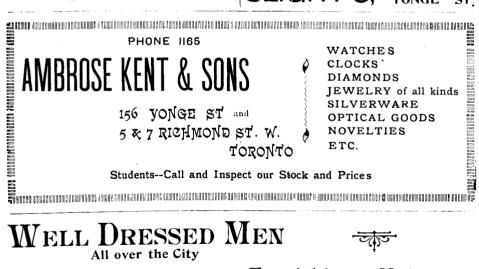
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CORRIDOR CULLINGS.

Mr. A. B. Watt, '97, spent Thanksgiving at his home at Brantford.

Mr. A. J. Mackenzie accompanied T. A. C. to Montreal on Thanksgiving.

Mr. T. G. Bragg is teaching as a substitute' in the Uxbridge High School.

Victoria University will hold the annual Conversazione on Friday evening next.

Ladies' Glee Club, Thursday night, Gymnasium. 25 cents. Tickets at the janitor's! Get one !!

Mr. F. D. Woodworth, 97, who has been ill at home for the past few weeks, has returned to continue his work.

Mr. Anson Spotton, '96, and Mr. L. F. Stephens, '95, hold Cabinet offices in the Osgoode Mock Parliament.

Varsity defeated Osgoode on Saturday and won the Faculty Cup for the "Inter-collegiate Association Championship."

A movement is on foot among the women undergraduates to secure the use of the Gymnasium for one or two mornings each week.

Messrs. J. L. Counsell, '97, P. T. B., where he has secured a position as Johnston, '99, J. B. Hunter, '99, J. H. Hancock, '97, and W. H. Greenwood, '97, spent the holiday out of town.

We wonder where the Sporting Editor of the Globe got the information that there are "about sixty" students at the Toronto Medical School.

The Annual Dinner of the School of Science will take place on Friday evening. This event last year was a record-breaker, and there is no falling off this year in the zeal or enthusiasm | a great success. of the Committee of Management.

A couple of cases of theft have been reported from the lockers of the Gymnasium recently. Members would do well to keep a sharp look-out and catch the culprit, if possible, and in the meantime, remove all temptation by making use of their keys.

Mr. R. W. Allin, 'o6, left on Thursday last for Rothsay, near St. John, N.

DENTAL

teacher. Varsity is well represented there, as Mr. O. W. Howard, '96, is Principal of the College and Miss M. Craig is also on the teaching staff.

The Dental Students have decided to supplant their Annual Dinner by an At-Home, to be held in their new College building this year. The arrangements are in the hands of an energetic committee, and it may be expected that such a pleasing innovation will be

The Christmas number of Varsity will appear on the 17th of December, and will contain literary contributions from well-known graduates and undergraduates, as well as a resume of the athletic achievements of the year, with cuts of the Ottawa, Queen's and Varsity captains in Rugby, and the Varsity captains of Association and Lacrosse.

DENTAL

Dr. R. GORDON MeLEAN Dr. G. H. COOK, DENTIST - TORONTO DENTIST N.W. Cor. College and Spadina Ave. Residence : Kent Chambers, 144 Yonge Street, Toronto Honor Graduate of Toronto School of Dentistry and of the University of Toronto Special discount to Students, Tel. 1270. Special attention to Students J. A. Mills, D.D.S. Dr. Chas E. Pearson Our optician understands the eye per-fectly and can fit glasses that will give you the best of eyesight. Dental Surgeon Dentist Graduate and Medallist in Practical Dentistry of R. C. D. S. Discount to Students. Telephone 1978 Ryrie Bros., Office : Steward's Block, South-West Corner of Spadi-na Ave. and College St., Toronto. 130 YONGE STREET. Cor. YONGE and ADELAIDE Over Davis Bros., Jewellers Special discount to Students Dr. J. FRANK ADAMS Dr. A. F. WEBSTER, Dental Surgeon Dentist Telephone 3868 Toronto He was appointed Chairman 325 College Street, TORONTO Office : 32 Bloor Street West of the Printing Committee, asked one Gold Medallist in Practical Dentistry, R. C. D. 'S. Phone 227S of the Seniors where to place his contract, "Why at Curry Bros., of course. Your Bodega Restaurant They do just the right kind of work for Photograph ∕ Atering Taken And he came to our shop, was satisfied, comes still, and now sends others, ESTABLISHMENT and taken to suit you. We know for which we thank him very much, all the arts and fine points that Leader Lane and Wellington St. and in case any of them forget where make a good Photograph. Try us. LEADING CATERERS we are, our street number is 414, Spa-For Estimates and prices apply to J. J. MILLIRIN. dina Avenue is the street, Curry Bros. are the people, and the phone is 1878. ALBERT WILLIAMS, Prop. 293 Yonge St. BY A gentleman, on receiving a copy of this The Canada Company **ROBINA** and **KATHLEEN M. LIZARS**

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