

THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

Vol. VIII.

University of Toronto, Nov. 19, 1887.

No. 4.

REPENTANCE.

Oh, wounded at my hands! My bruised one,
Who lay in thought long, long against my heart,
Till of my life you formed the dearest part;
So close my arms of love enwrapped you, none
Could pierce you ere my shelt'ring veins had run
In hot, quick protest 'gainst the poison'd dart,
But now my cruel hands have made the smart,
By which I am undone, I am undone!

How could I doubt you? Thrust you from my hold,
And hurt you nigh to death with sudden hate?
Oh, tenderness that bore the test of years;
Oh, loyal, true greatheartedness, behold,
Your place is left unto me desolate!
Dark with repentant, unavailing tears.

A. ETHELWYN WETHERALD.

SONNET POETRY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

If one were seeking a clue to the spirit of this age as reflected in its poetry, he would have to turn to the poetry which takes on the sonnet form. This is the age of sonnets. The best poetry to be found in the current literature of the day is sonnet poetry. The æsthetic taste of the times demands for its gratification what is exquisitely fine and delicate; something, indeed, like the sonnet itself, which reminds us of the fragrant summer night wind, breathing and whispering, and reaching even to the gentle night-voice, and then dying away amid the untuned harmonies of the leaves which it rustled and whence it arose. If this be the taste of the day, and there is every reason to think it is, there can be no ground for the assertion that the bloom has gone from the flower of poesy. The attention bestowed on sonnet-structure, and the minute care with which the older sonnets in literature are being studied, must be taken to indicate the growth of a higher and healthier poetic taste. Leigh Hunt said that the love of Italian poetry has always been greatest in England, when English poetic genius has been in its highest condition. We know how true this has been in the past; if it be true of the present, and if we may prophesy out of time, then the inspiration of a new poetic life should be about to descend upon us, and it needeth but the right conjunction for the evolution of the new poetic soul. The skeptics are wont to laugh at this; they insinuate that the poetic spirit is dying; they tell us the world is older than it was, and

The other side of life turns brown to white—
Enthusiasm withers at the core,
And reason shrouds the earlier ecstasy.

Perhaps so; yet history points to the fact that when the times were ripe the man appeared, and not until then; and this applies to the transcendent expression of passionate individuality in poetry as in all life. Thus it is that finite, fleeting conditions are linked to infinite potentialities. Evidence of the influence of Italian poetry at the present time is not wanting. Mr. Samuel Waddington, him-

self a sonnet writer of no mean repute, has lately edited a volume of "Sonnets of Europe," composed of translations of famous sonnets by European writers of ten nationalities, and fully one-half of these are Italian. Seventeen are from Petrarch, thirteen from Dante, and eleven from Michael Angelo. The importance which Mr. Waddington puts upon these early European sonnets is pointed out in his preface. "The sonnets of Dante, and Michael Angelo, of Petrarch, Camoens and Ronsard could hardly fail to attract even those who are not especially interested in this form of verse—while to those who are, it were difficult to imagine what would furnish greater delight than the perusal of these 'old masters' of the 'Sonnet.'"

But besides the evidence of the development of the poetic spirit adduced by Leigh Hunt, there is another indication of the same truth which appeals to us directly, and that is that sonnet poetry is esoteric; it is poetry for poets; it is the music of a silent voice; it is heart-rhythm keeping touch with the individual soul, communing with itself. That is why Shakespear's sonnets, though disregarding the music of the earlier sonnet form, affect us so deeply. It would be easy to multiply examples, but the sonnets of Shakespeare which I recall in this regard, beginning

"Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day?"

and

"Let me confess that we two must be twain,"

are too well known to reproduce here. But this one of Petrarch's, translated by Thomas W. Higginson, expresses the idea with great beauty.

"Those arms, 'neath which my passionate rapture rose,
The arms, hands, feet, the beauty that erewhile
Could my own soul from its own self beguile.
And in a separate world of dreams enclose;
The hair's bright tresses, full of golden glows,
And the soft lightning of the angelic smile,
That changed this earth to some celestial isle,
Are now but dust, poor dust, that nothing knows.
And yet I live! myself I grieve and scorn,
Left dark without the light I loved in vain,
Adrift in tempest on a bark forlorn;
Dead is the source of all my amorous strain,
Dry is the channel of my heart outworn,
And my sad harp can sound but notes of pain."

And this one of Keats', so like Petrarch's, and so full of rhythm-colour and "tidal music."

"The day is gone, and all its sweets are gone!
Sweet voice, sweet lips, soft hand and softer breast,
Warm breath, light whisper, tender semi-tone,
Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and lang'rous waist!
Faded the flower and all its budded charms,
Faded the sight of beauty from my eyes,
Faded the shape of beauty from my arms,
Faded the voice, warmth, whiteness, paradise—
Vanished unseasonably at shut of eve,
When the dusk holiday—or holineight
Of fragrant-curtained love begins to weave
The woof of darkness thick for hid delight;
But, as I've read love's missal through to-day,
He'll let me sleep, seeing I fast and pray."

It is no insignificant thing that much of the best poetic thought of the day finds its expression in sonnet music. Someone has said: "The sonnet is a form of poetry in which style is put under high pressure." From this it may be inferred that the rapid flow of life of this age demands conciseness, compression, condensation. It is thought that life's hard realities leave no play to the soul in the region of the imaginative and the ideal. So pessimistic a view should find no encouragement among those who wait for the new awakening. Let us take by analogy from the production of sonnet poetry, a different view. Let us rather say that while there is now no transcendent manifestation of the poetic spirit among us, that spirit is brooding in silence and re-creating its strength; and that the best productions of the art of the present are but scintillations of lesser light, precursors of the dawn and of the brighter day.

If we may thus interpret this phase of the modern poetic spirit, we shall not be able adequately to estimate its importance, unless we appreciate fully the power and the beauty of the sonnet, and the wonderful fitness of the sonnet-form for certain kinds of poetic thought. To attempt an exposition of that kind here were beyond our limits; besides which it has already been done by eminent students of poetry—in a practical and very beautiful way, by Theodore Watts, one of the greatest living writers of sonnet, and, in dissertations, by Mark Pattison and William Sharp. Our present purpose is to emphasize the necessity for a thorough knowledge of the origin, history, and structure of the sonnet; for an adequate appreciation of its power and beauty as a vehicle of thought, and for the meaning of its prominence and importance at various periods of the higher literature. And who will deny its power and its beauty after reading this, which has been called the finest sonnet in all the range of poetry?

"The expense of spirit in a waste of shame
Is lust in action; and till action, lust
Is perjured, murderous, bloody, full of blame,
Savage, extreme, rude, cruel, not to trust,
Enjoyed no sooner, but despised straight,
Past reason hunted, and no sooner had
Past reason hated, as a swallow'd bait
On purpose laid to make the taker mad;
Mad in pursuit, and in possession so:
Had, having, and in quest to have, extreme;
A bliss, in proof, and proved, a very woe;
Before, a joy proposed; behind, a dream.
All this the world well knows; yet none knows well
To shun the heaven that leads men to this hell."

J. O. MILLER.

SONGS WITHOUT NAMES.

How far removed our happy childhood seems,
Like a gray veil the years since then have crept
Over the blessed vision, and have swept
The sense of presentness away; but dreams
Bring back those golden hours, the rippling streams
Of joy again flow full; the feet that slept
Lightly in gleeful sports, the eyes that wept
The quick dried tears of childhood, sunny gleams
Of floating hair, yea, endless merriment.
Thus, like a midnight angel, to our side
Comes our sweet past, that ever we may know
Our life is one, the sun and shadow blent
Into a single picture, o'er whose wide
Outstretched scene the joys of memory flow.

Oh! may we keep the past a present thing,
And may we keep the friends that we have made,
That not a blossom in the wreath may fade,
The wreath of friendship, but perpetual spring,
Still keep it blooming; may new time still bring

Renewal, and not change; the heart is stayed
By old supports of love, and new things, weighed
In our old balances, seem light. Yet will we sing
The rather of that steadfast, open heart
That loves the old, yet kindly greets the new,
That out of the abundance of the old
Can give, and give, and unafraid impart
A little of its joy serene and true
To the strait soul that lives in exile cold.

H. A. DWYER.

OUR UNIVERSITY HERALDRY.

To the historical student heraldic evidence is by no means obsolete; and in relation to the older Universities and colleges, such as those of Oxford and Cambridge, it is replete with significance. Heraldry is, in fact, a species of hieroglyphic writing, which, when executed according to rule, admits of easy interpretation by the well informed student. But the vagaries of modern heraldry, such as may be seen on many a new world shield, whether of states or individuals, is enough to make the Lion Herald's hair stand on an end, and drive the Rouge Dragon into a fit of apoplexy! There are landscapes, prairies, sunbursts, buffalo hunts, waterfalls, and the like, such as true blazonry is altogether a stranger to. Some of our own provinces have to thank, or blame, the Heralds' College for very non-descript blazonry of the same sort, and when the whole provincial shields are pieced together to form our Canadian Flag, they look somewhat like an extremely ill-matched bed quilt! A Canadian Flag is a disideratum. A field of alternate Fleur de Lis and Maple Leaves, with the Union Jack in the first quarter, would be as simple and effective as the Stars and Stripes of the neighbouring Union, and would tell the story of La Nouvelle France and British America, united in the Dominion of Canada.

As to our University Heraldry, it embodies, as it ought, the history of the University and College. The seal of the University of King's College consisted simply of the symbolic crown. This has been retained in the shields of the University and College into which it was divided by the Act of 1853. Their heraldic bearings accordingly tell their story very lucidly to those who have familiarized themselves with the venerable art of blazonry. The crown, the symbol of King's College, is borne in chief on the University shield; and, as indicative of subordination, on a chevron on that of University College. The special character of the institution is expressed by the open book, the symbols of learning made accessible to all; and the Canadian beaver aptly completes the symbolic presentment. The crest of the University is a Maple Tree, with the motto, *velut arbor ævo*; and its supporters, as shown on the memorial window in the Convocation Hall, are Minerva and the Dolphin of Arion. The College has for its crest the Burning Lamp, with the apt motto, *Parum claris lucem dare*.

The two crests are sculptured in intaglio, on the inscribed dedication tablet, at the upper landing of the great stair, with the mottoes thus rendered as an invocation of devout filial reverence: *Velut arbor crescat, velut lampas luceat*. The two shields are impaled, with the University Arms on the right, in the beautiful carving over the main doorway; and they are also blazoned in their proper colours on the ceiling of the main entrance, in the vestibule under the tower. Now that, by the University Federation Act of last session of the Provincial Parliament, a University Professoriate has been re-established, and the work of teaching is no longer exclusively confined to University College, the Arms of the latter have been replaced on the new calendar by the impaled Arms of the University and College, with the crest and motto of the latter. May the spirit of its motto animate every faithful son and daughter of our Alma Mater, that our University may grow and prosper, in pride and beauty, like the umbrageous maple of our own Canadian forests.

* * *

SOURIRE.

(Lines suggested by an incident in Ouida's novel, "Pascarel.")

She only smiled; but by her laughing lips—
Twin flowers wherefrom Love subtle sweetness sips,
(Seeing them, a rose declined in envious death),
Lithe, lovely, laden with their balmy breath—
A wordless fate was fixed for me, beguiled:
She only smiled.

As men remember in their dying hour
Some silent lute, a long-since faded flower,
Or dear delight of dim departed days,
Wherein they trod life's labyrinthine ways;
I shall remember with heart undefiled:
She only smiled.

Death will no horrors hold if he but mask
His visage in that smile; 'tis all I ask.
If dreamless rest there be, I shall not know
Whether she ever saw I loved her so.
The slavery of sleep seems passing mild:
She only smiled.

GWYN ARAUN.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

I.

People of even a slightly imaginative temperament, who have lived for the most part in a northern climate such as ours, probably find no field on which the imagination lingers with more delight than upon the marvels of a tropical country. After spending an hour in a rich conservatory, where the thermometer is kept up to 80 or 90 degrees by an artificial imitation of a tropical sun, where the air is heavy with the richest perfumes from the fruit and blossoms of orange, peach and lemon, and from the most luxuriant vines and flowers of every description, one is led, for the time being, to think of what must be the oppressiveness to us who have breathed the pure, free northern air, of being suddenly transported into such a climate, with no chance of escape. The heaviness of the atmosphere would be stifling at first, yet sweet as though laden with the rich odor of wine, the plants and foliage would stand forth like staring monsters, while the sands that fringe the windless sea would seem a bed of fire on which we would hesitate to plant the naked foot. It has been my fortune to receive at intervals items of correspondence from one so transplanted. The hope that they prove of interest has led me to recall some of them. As actual experience of every day life, and so distinct from set narrative, they may correct imagination, or if it be true that truth is often stranger than fiction, may incite it. The source from which I receive my information is the West Indian Island of Trinidad, and the colony of British Guiana. During his stay in Trinidad, my correspondent relates a little incident as an example of what is always liable to occur to fresh arrivals. A party of two or three besides himself were enjoying a morning ride, the morning and evening being the only time of the day in which such exercise can be indulged in with safety, owing to the heat of the sun. After having proceeded for some distance, chatting on the way, they resolved to rest their ponies in the shade of some trees which appeared on a rising slope before them. One of the number, seeing what looked like beautiful, sweet oranges hanging on the branches, climbed one of the trees, plucked some fruit and began to eat. The ejaculations and facial contortions which followed furnished considerable amusement for the rest, who knew that the fruit was wild and exceedingly bitter. And, in the matter of fruit, the fact is, contrary to what we might naturally suppose, we are better off than the people of Guiana. Much of the fruit is so insipid and

becomes so quickly wilted, that it is almost worthless, though this may be partly due to a nausea on the part of the taster. The supply of vegetables is better as the prices are correspondingly higher, though not so much as in meats. Such imported articles as potatoes lose almost all their taste, and their place is supplied by yams, cascada, and the ordinary vegetables used as "greens," which are quite common. The lemon is extensively used, and the effect of having branches, laden with fruit, waving in at your open window as you awake in the morning must be pleasant indeed. What an elysium to the residence man would that climate be where it is impossible to keep for "hach" on the following morning, the remains of a roast for dinner. This would, however, be counterbalanced by the rather novel procedure of supping butter from a tin dish, for in some such receptacle must it be held to prevent its departure. The scientist would have to deposit his specimens in alcohol at once, or catch new fish each day.

The social life of the people of Georgetown is modelled on that of European cities. The white population is much mixed, consisting of adventurers from almost every land under the sun, besides wealthy merchants, planters and traders. The thrift of the Northern climate is practically unknown. Those filling offices from the Imperial Government with light duties and good salaries attached to them, often take the lead in extravagance and fast living. The ball-rooms are crowded, for all indulge in dancing as a matter of course at all seasons of the year, for one month is much the same as another, and the wonder is that they can dance so much without melting. Lawn tennis is the favourite out-door amusement, though the Coolies can play foot-ball at noon-day, and what is more, enjoy it. Betting and gambling at races is very common. No doubt that has something to do with the pressure that is often felt in money matters, though at a race or fair there seems to be always plenty, even when there is none anywhere else. During the last two years there has been very severe depression in the sugar trade, owing to the damage caused by the heavy floods at the rainy season, and other causes. Growing sugar-cane is the staple industry. Men have sunk thousands of pounds in estates, and being forced at last to give them up, are not only reduced to poverty but are unfitted and enervated for business of other kinds, at least in another climate. The position of such is worse than that of the Irish tenant.

The best newspapers are *The Argosy* and *The Daily Chronicle* of Georgetown. The subscription rate is \$12.00 per annum for a four-page daily. This is but one item showing the high cost of living generally, the ordinary rate for board being \$40.00 per month. The matter in the papers is well arranged, and contains articles from the best English magazines. The reports of the law courts are in many instances most amusing, and the punishments inflicted very summary. The offences are for the most part committed by the negroes, such as assaults, wife-beating, stabbing, abusive language, etc. The cuts illustrative of "funny" items surpass in ugliness even those that are sometimes given in our own dailies. The editorials involve Imperial politics relative to the appointment of the Governors, the Irish question, &c., as well as local subjects, such as the drainage of the West coast, the discussions of which are paralleled by our much-vexed question of the water-works investigation.

At the rear of the estates the forest is alive with parrots, monkeys and other game. I suppose a reader of Darwin, or indeed anyone, would hesitate at shooting a monkey lest, in its dying moments, like Cassandra, ἀντι φωνῆς φράζῃ καρβάνω χερί, "its outlandish motions should serve as voice to speak its thoughts."

Reptiles, though numerous, seldom make themselves offensive by their obtrusiveness, though on one occasion a poisonous black snake found its way into church during service, causing uneasiness among the ladies present, until it was dispatched by the boldest Coolie members of the congregation, and worship again resumed. The church itself, and the Coolie population who till the estates, present further peculiarities.

T. A. G.

THE VARSITY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHANGES IN THE CURRICULUM.

The statute relative to certain changes in the requirements for the Arts examinations adopted at the recent meeting of the Senate, which appears in another column, will commend itself to the majority of the undergraduates. Hitherto an impression has prevailed, confirmed by the results of the examinations, that the work of the second year has, in several of the courses, been out of proportion to that required for the other years. An examination of the old curriculum will show that the new statute has sought to remove this difficulty, not so much by lessening the requirements, though this has been done in a few cases, as by a distribution of the work over the different years, thus making the courses more equal and uniform. The fruitlessness of the study of Mineralogy as a pass subject has been recognized, Geology alone being required, of which it will be possible to acquire a more thorough and practical knowledge in one year's study. In the department of Modern Languages the demands of the old curriculum for the fourth year were decidedly heavy. Here the work has been lightened by the allowance of an option as specified in the statute. The wording of the statute is comparatively precise, though in some particulars an examination of the changes must be left to the undergraduates as each is more especially interested in his own course. It is possible that the enforcing of the statute during the current academic year may not be welcomed by those who may have already devoted considerable time to the preparation of work which will not be required for examination purposes. Nor, indeed, would the wisdom of this hurried enforcement be quite apparent were it not that the changes adopted are of such a salutary nature.

ARTS AND MEDICINE DEGREES.

The Senate has made a very radical change in the statute respecting the Masters' degrees in Arts and Medicine. The practice hitherto has been to require Bachelors of Arts and Medicine to prepare a Thesis in addition to paying the usual fee before being admitted to the higher degrees in these faculties. At the last meeting of the Senate it was decided to do away with the provision regarding a Thesis, and hereafter Bachelors of Arts and Medicine of two years' standing will be admitted to the Masters' degrees by simply paying the requisite fee. There is ample precedent for this change in the practice of Oxford and Cambridge, where the higher degrees are taken in course. We believe this change to be a wise and proper one, since it is an open secret that the requirement of Theses has been observed, in most cases, in a perfunctory and unsatisfactory manner. It is, at best, a poor test of a candidate's fitness for the higher degrees, which, after all, are somewhat honorary, the Bachelor's degrees being the best evidence of the possession of the requisite knowledge and culture which degrees of any sort are presumed to indicate.

"ORDER, GENTLEMEN."

From the almost universal expression of protest which has been

made by the press and public against the conduct of students at Convocation and other public gatherings at the University and elsewhere, it is apparent that the humour of the affair is becoming a trifle stale, and that the jokes of the "gallery" have lost their pristine freshness and originality. With this sense of wearisomeness THE VARSITY cannot but feel a considerable deal of sympathy. The merry quips and cranks and jests which are supposed to enliven the dullness of Convocations and Commencements and Public Debates have been carried beyond their proper limit, and seem now to have degenerated into horse-play and vulgarity. A good joke, a real bit of humour, is such a rare thing now-a-days, that its appearance is always greeted with becoming applause. That this applause has been wanting of late should remind the college humourists that the time for stock-taking has commenced and that public taste, always capricious, if you will, is in need of some other form of amusement than that furnished by the throwing of paper darts, cat-calls, and the making of remarks of a personal, and more or less complimentary, nature about the performers or their audience. At Public Debates there is a popular impression that the people come to listen to the literary and musical programme. The speakers and singers appointed by the Society are also popularly supposed to represent the abilities of the Society in these respects. Any impromptu or *ad libitum* performances by members other than those whose names appear on the printed programme, however satisfactory to those kindly volunteering them, are decidedly out of place, and the performers emphatically *detrop*. Another rule of procedure at public gatherings is that one thing should be taken up at a time. A reading or a speech accompanied by an audible *obligato* of pedal music, or a staccato *cadenza* of critical comment, while interesting enough, are hardly so entralling as to call for an *encore*. First offenders are usually let off with a caution, but upon a re-appearance are often sentenced without the option of a fine. Let us hope that the University students will not appear again before the bar of Public Opinion as offenders against propriety and good taste. "Order, gentlemen!"

ALL OR NONE.

The time has come for the annual protest to be made against the police authorities. Their prejudice against University students is of long standing. But it should not make them partial in the administration of the law. They are particularly fond of stopping and breaking up the occasional bands of troubadours who visit the theatre, while they make no pretence of checking the very questionable performances—speaking musically and morally—of the Salvation Army, or of the fife and drum adjuncts of the Orange and Green orders. These organizations are allowed to parade at all times and seasons, and to make night hideous, whilst an occasional parade of serenading students is ruthlessly and relentlessly broken up and dispersed at the point of the baton. This is neither fair nor right. We demand equal justice, equal right for all. Either all should be allowed to parade and discourse music, or all should be stopped.

"WILSON HALL."

That there is an undefined prejudice in the minds of many students against the name "Y. M. C. A." rather than against that institution itself, is an undoubted fact. The name "Y. M. C. A. Building" is nondescript, to say the least, and now that the city Association has opened its new hall on Yonge street, some little confusion may result owing to the similarity of names. A very excellent suggestion was made when the College Y. M. C. A. hall was opened, and which we have been astonished to see has never been acted upon. It was then proposed to call the new building "Wilson Hall," in honour of the President of University College. We would suggest that the Y. M. C. A. authorities formally call their building "Wilson Hall" from this time forth. Such an action on their part would be a graceful tribute to the President of the University, a popular one among the students, and, we doubt not, acceptable to Dr. Wilson. There is probably no department of college life and student effort more in harmony with the President's

own feelings than that of the Y. M. C. A., and to connect his name for all time with the Association would be most fitting and appropriate.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

We would draw the attention of our subscribers to our advertising columns. They are full and varied, and all our advertisers, in their own special departments, are well supplied with good stock and the latest novelties. They advertise with us for the purpose of attracting and securing the patronage of the readers of THE VARSITY, and of the students especially. Not a small proportion of our support comes from our advertising patrons, who naturally look for some adequate return for their outlay. Let all our readers, therefore, give our advertisers the first call, and we are sure the arrangement will be mutually advantageous.

"MEDICAL SCIENCE."

The first number of *Medical Science* is on our table. Its size and typographical appearance are very prepossessing; nor when we look over its table of contents and turn its pages are we disappointed. It is full of well-selected articles, original and otherwise, and appears to be judiciously edited. Each department is filled with interesting reading for the professional man, while the intelligent layman will find something of value for himself also in its pages. The editors and proprietors of *Medical Science* are: Drs. P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.B.; William Nattress, M.D.; P. J. Strathy, M.D., and W. B. Nesbitt, B.A., M.D. Drs. Bryce and Nesbitt are graduates in Arts of the University of Toronto, and all, with the exception of Dr. Bryce, are graduates in Medicine of Trinity College, Toronto. This new medical journal will be a powerful rival to the other professional magazines published in this city and province, and if the standard of excellence displayed in its first number is kept up, will soon, we doubt not, draw to it a large number of subscribers and contributors in and out of the medical profession. Its advertising patronage is at present very liberal—and this is a good test of the standing of a paper and the efficiency of its business management. We cordially welcome *Medical Science* to the ranks of journalism, and wish it prosperity and a long life of usefulness.

TO OUR READERS.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as *The Independent*, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly *The Independent*. It is a newspaper, magazine, and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 21 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, *The Independent* will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is \$3.00, or two years for \$5.00.

THE CONCISE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.*

We have received from J. E. Bryant & Co., the Canadian publishers of the work, a copy of "The Concise Imperial Dictionary," published in Edinburgh by Blackie & Son. This work is based on

* "The Concise Imperial Dictionary," edited by Charles Annandale, M.A., LL.D., pp. 784. Edinburgh: Blackie & Son; Toronto: J. E. Bryant & Co.; price, \$4.00 (half-morocco), \$3.25 (cloth).

the great "Imperial Dictionary," the extent and price of which, however, put it out of the reach of ordinary buyers. This dictionary was originally produced in 1850, under the editorial supervision of Dr. Ogilvie, and became the standard authority in England on orthography and etymology. It also combined the qualities of an encyclopaedia with those of a dictionary, which enhanced its value, but also increased its price to such an extent that but few copies were sold in this country, except to large libraries and to scholars of independent means. This work was re-written for Messrs. Blackie by Dr. Charles Annandale, a distinguished lexicographer and scholar, and was re-published in its revised form in 1882. But its high price kept it out of general use.

To meet the wants of that large class of people who want a good, reliable and cheap dictionary, Dr. Annandale undertook for the publishers the task of preparing a small and concise edition of the large work. This he accomplished with signal success, and the result, the "Concise Imperial," was published last year.

We have examined the "Concise Imperial" carefully and in detail, and can heartily recommend it to those of our readers who are in need of a thoroughly modern authority on matters of orthography, orthoepy, etymology and definition. It has been prepared by an eminent scholar. All the special features of the larger work have been retained where they would be of advantage to the general public. It is beautifully printed, strongly and tastefully bound, and is published at a price which places it at once within the reach of all who can possibly require such a book. The size and comprehensiveness of the "Concise Imperial Dictionary" may be estimated from the following statistics: It has 784 pages of vocabulary, of three columns to the page, and 98 lines to the column, with an average of about 33 letters to the line, or, in all, say 7,606,368 letters. The price of the dictionary is \$4.00, bound in half-morocco, and \$3.25 in cloth; the former being decidedly the better value for the money. We cordially recommend the "Concise Imperial Dictionary" to our readers, especially to the masters and students of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of this province, who will find it invaluable for reference and for information. It has been highly commended by the press of England, and should have a large sale in this country.

COMMUNICATION.

The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents. No notice will be taken of unsigned contributions.

THE UNION DINNER.

To the Editors of THE VARSITY.

SIRS,—The union dinner, to be held on Thursday, the first of December, marks a new era in the history of our University. It is a dinner to celebrate the union of the Faculties of Medicine and Arts, a union which cannot but prove a great and permanent reciprocal benefit to both. It has, and still further will tend to the teaching of Science in a more effective manner. How necessary is the expansion of that department can scarcely be calculated at present, when it is considered that this is an age in which Science is the primary factor of its development. If that great idea of Evolution, which has come to stay, be disregarded by our University, its future will prove rather an element of retrogression than progress in the minds of those to whom Canada looks for the guidance of her growing nationality. Let us, then, encourage the dawn of Science in our University by giving our hearty support to the union dinner which is to be the first celebration of this light which begins to break upon us. Let this dinner cement the Faculties together; let it be a new social era in the history of our University; let us, as undergraduates in Arts, do our duty to our fellow undergraduates in Medicine, going heartily with them in this our first union dinner.

PHILLIPS STEWART.

ROUND THE TABLE.

As an example of a strange perversity of thought, and of ponderous joking, the following extract from our worthy contemporary, *The Canadian Practitioner*, is among the most extraordinary which have found their way to the Round Table :

"It was generally remarked by those in attendance at the last College Convocation, that the conduct of the students was very objectionable. Those present would not, as a rule, object to a little fun, or an occasional snatch of a college song, but such rudeness as interrupting the speakers, or firing "darts" so promiscuously as to annoy the ladies in the audience, is simply intolerable, and should be stopped by the authorities of the college if certain students have lost all sense of shame and decency."

So far so good. Here is where the joke (*sic*) begins :

"It is, fortunately, quite probable that the new order of things will make a vast improvement in the morals and manners of the Arts' students. The establishment of a Medical Faculty in the University will, of course, introduce new blood, and it is expected that the refining effect of a more intimate contact with medical students will soon be shown by a thorough renovation of the whole establishment!"

The Round Table is of opinion that the genial editor of the *Practitioner* will have to operate surgically upon the Arts' students before they will realize to the full the magnificent possibilities of his elephantine joke. Wit is a two-edged sword which we are afraid the aforesaid editor has grasped by the blade instead of the hilt this time. As a Past Master of the Art of Satire, however, he is unsurpassed.

* * *

When THE VARSITY expressed its opinion in regard to the great and perplexing question of the feeding of the five hundred, it was in blissful ignorance that its sentiments were not in unison with those of that renowned apostle of the Experiential School of Philosophy, Herbert Spencer. THE VARSITY, it will be remembered, advocated a series of small and select dinners in place of a monster banquet. Straightway, two of the Round Table were appointed to assist in carrying out the latter scheme, and to crown all, a friend of theirs drew their attention to the following extract from the *Data of Ethics*, probably to justify the capricious action above mentioned :

"The truth that the fundamental vital actions—those of nutrition—are furthered by laughter-moving conversation, or rather by the pleasurable feeling causing laughter, is one of old standing; and every dyspeptic knows that in exhilarating company a large and varied dinner, including not very digestible things, may be eaten with impunity, and indeed with benefit, while a small, carefully chosen dinner of simple things, eaten in solitude, will be followed by indigestion!"

Against such an authority what can avail the opinion of the Editors of THE VARSITY !

* * *

During the three years in which the writer has been privileged to attend the lectures in Philosophy, he has never ceased to wonder at one of the illustrations continually used by the venerable professor in that department. This feeling of astonishment will, doubtless, be shared in by many when it is stated that the illustration referred to is the celebrated one of "the ribbon—blue at one end and red at the other." Its force and character are largely extrinsic, being due rather to incongruity than to probability, to frequency of repetition than to possibility of existence—for, who ever saw a "ribbon—blue at one end and red at the other"? The writer has often wondered why it has never occurred to the Professor of Mental and Moral Science to substitute for his mythical and impossible ribbon the editorial lead-pencil, which is "red at one end and blue at the other." This useful instrument of journalism combines all the essentials which the ribbon is considered to possess, and, in addition, has that character of truth and possibility about it which this practical and prosaic age demands.

The following lines, written by the gentleman who sits at the bottom left-hand corner of THE TABLE, and graciously dedicated to the Song Book Committee, remind one of the days before the flower and fruit of love had gone :

"It was fifty yeas ago or mebbe a little mo',
And the "ole darkey's" eyes began to shine,
"But it seems jes' like a day since the niggers all so gay
Lightly shook de foot one night in Caroline.

"Dar was Plocadilly Ned wid' de fuzz upon his head
Plastered thick an' mighty stiff wid' possum ile,
And Pennithimble Toots wid' de taller on his boots
An' a necktie ob de berry latest style.

"Now dis nigger can't tell all dat was present at de ball,
But de girls dey was a mighty putty sight
As dey all stood in a row jes' behind de cabin do'
But you bet dey didn't stan' dere all de night.

"For ole Cookishee wid' de banjo on his knee
As he sot upon de table all alone
Oh! his breath he fairly held, "Up an' down de middle," he
yelled,
An' I tell you he made de ole banjo groan.

"An' de girls te-he-he when a funny nigger he
Rolled de table an' de player on de flo'
An' de niggers yaw-ha-haw when dey ole 'ookie saw
'Crawlin' off, cause he would'nt play no mo'."

* * *

A propos of certain criticisms of Mr. Howells in the *Vassar Miscellany*, the Poet of THE TABLE inscribes the following to our charming contemporary :

With college maidens' dreamings
Mr. Howells can't be but at strife;
For the Romantic School is—Vassar,
The Realistic, Li'e.

* * *

And behold now, the Ingenious Man laid hold upon the unwitting Scribe, and caught him by the beard, and spake unto him this parable, saying : "Behold, as I went up into the Temple of Learning to pay my morning sacrifice unto Minerva, I saw two of her votaries. And the one spake unto the other, and behold he said, 'Art thou working now?' meaning thereby, as thy servant believeth : 'dost thou waste the midnight oil upon the study of the ancients?' And lo, he to whom the questioner put his question was a gay youth, clad in bright raiment, having a 'cholly' upon his head withal, and sandals upon his feet, and fine-twined and starched linen upon his neck and about his wrists; and, moreover, he had coverings of the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands, and an oaken staff carried he also, for what reason I wist not. And now, behold, this youth spake and answered and said, 'Verily, I burn the midnight oil in the service of the goddess whose votary I am.' And the other learner said unto him again, 'Now know I that thou liest unto me, for thy clothing betrayeth thee; verily thou art not a worker, or thou wouldest not clothe thyself in fine Apparel.' And behold straightway, having said this, he fell upon his companion and beat him sore, and rent his clothes and evil-entreated him until thy servant wist not what should be the end thereof." And truly this parable teaches many things hard to be understood, but rather that which becomes him not. And above all it sheweth to what a pitch Democracy and Jeffersonian Simplicity have been carried by this generation, which lusteth after many things that are not lawful. And behold when he had heard these words that the Scribe hastened and gat him up into his own place and set down in order the words of the Ingenious Man, and behold they remain even unto this day.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

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

SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1887-8.

Legal.—The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Patterson, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Moss.

Medical.—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Oldright and Dr. Adam Wright.

Arts.—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Principal Caven, Prof. Loudon, Prof. Galbraith, Prof. Ramsay Wright and Mr. Embree.

Faculty of Medicine.—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Principal Caven, Hon. Chancellor Boyd, Mr. Justice Patterson, Hon. John Macdonald, Mr. Falconbridge and Dr. O'Sullivan.

Library.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President, Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. Dr. Castle, Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Rev. Father Vincent.

Museum.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President, the Professors of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology and English Literature, Mr. King and Dr. Ellis.

Applications and Memorials.—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Mr. Falconbridge, Dr. O'Sullivan.

Examinations.—The Minister of Education, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Prof. Loudon, Rev. Father Vincent, Prof. Galbraith and Dr. McFarlane.

THE VACANT TRUSTEESHIPS.

On motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Falconbridge, John Hoskin, Q.C., and Mr. Wm. Christie were appointed to fill the vacancies on the Board of Trustees caused by the death of Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron and Hon. Wm. McMaster.

CHANGE IN THE REQUIREMENTS.

The following statute was read a second time and passed on motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Moss:—Be it enacted that the following requirements shall be substituted for those set forth in the programme of studies and requirements for examination in the respective years and subject of study in pass and honours herein specified:—

1. For the Pass course.—1. That ancient history, which has heretofore formed part of the work of the second year, be transferred to the first year, and be imperative on all undergraduates of the year. That mediæval history alone be required of those of the second year. 2. Each undergraduate must take one of the natural sciences, chemistry, or biology or geology, and this must be taken in his first year. Mineralogy shall be assigned exclusively for honour work. 3. Undergraduates in the second year shall be allowed an option between mental philosophy and logic, instead of being required as heretofore to take logic, metaphysics and ethics.

11. For the Honour courses.—1. That in the department of mental and moral science the history of the first, second and third year shall be taken, and the pass work in French and German of the first and second year shall be required of all irrespective of any work taken in the Oriental languages. 2. That in the department of classics, mathematics, physics, modern languages and mental and moral sciences the same rule shall apply in reference to the natural science as in the pass course. 3. That in the department of Modern Languages, in the fourth year, an option shall be allowed, the undergraduates being required either to take both Italian and Spanish or ethnology. 4. That in the department of Natural Sciences undergraduates of the second year shall take mechanics and hydrostatics, and in addition a special paper on physics, the scope of which shall not exceed the limits of Professor Stewart's "Elementary Lessons in Physics." That after the present year undergraduates of the third year shall not be required to take optics and electricity, and that inductive logic shall be taken in the fourth year instead of the third. That it shall be a further recommendation to all undergraduates entering on the natural science course that they shall take the French and German of the first year. 5. That all the requirements of this statute shall come into force during the current academic year; but that ancient history shall not be required to be taken by the undergraduates of the first year at the examinations in May, 1888, and that in the department of Mental and Moral Sciences the French and German of the first and second year shall not be required at the examination in May, 1888, but that at the examination in May, 1889, the undergraduates in this department shall, in their second year, take the French and German of that year, and that the undergraduates of the third year shall, in 1889, take the French and German papers of the second year.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY held its usual weekly meeting in Moss Hall on the 11th inst., the Second Vice-President in the chair. A recommendation from the general committee, to the effect that the appointments made by the intercollegiate committee

be accepted, was received and adopted. Messrs. G. A. N. Fraser and W. J. Fenton were elected speakers to take part in the debate with Trinity College on the 2nd of December. The literary part of the programme was opened with a song by A. T. Thompson, which received a deserved *encore*. Mr. N. P. Buckingham then read a selection from the "Pickwick Papers." Mr. J. N. Dales followed with an essay, in which he graphically sketched the short and ill-fated career of the Indian chief Tecumseh. Mr. Boulbee then read an answer to one of the arguments adduced two weeks previous against capital punishment. The subject for debate was, "Resolved: That a High License system is more advisable in the interests of Temperance than Prohibition." Mr. Witton opened for the affirmative. He held that it was unjust to prevent men drinking in moderation; and that Prohibition does not prohibit, but it is the cause of a great deal of perjury. He dwelt also upon the financial aspect of the question, asserting that the loss of the license fees would be a serious matter to the State. Drunkenness was the effect, rather than the cause, of moral ruin. If, therefore, a man was properly influenced, there would be no danger of his becoming a drunkard. Mr. Fenton opened for the negative. He contended that if High License came into force, the low grogeries would be destroyed and not the fashionable saloons, and it was the latter that did the greater harm. It was objected to Prohibition, that it interfered with personal liberty; does not all legislation interfere with personal liberty? The speaker contended that we were justified in asking Parliament to interfere in this matter. Mr. Fenton quoted statistics, showing that in the provinces of Canada where Prohibition was in force, a local option partially prevailed, and the consumption *per capita* was less than where no such law was on the statute books. Mr. F. C. Snider was the second speaker for the affirmative. He said the arguments which Prohibitionists bring forward, which are entitled to most respect, are: first, that all drinking is wrong, and secondly, that the abuse of the few should regulate the conduct of all; both of these he held to be invalid. Mr. Snider believed that Prohibition did not prohibit. In Maine the druggists do an enormous business. He also blamed Prohibition for a great deal of perjury. The speaker maintained that it was not true that the fashionable saloons did the harm; the low grogeries were responsible for it. In places where Prohibition had been enacted it was whiskey which was drunk, not beer and light wines. The government has a right to license the sale of liquor, because drinking is not of itself wrong. The evils which to-day arise from intemperance are largely due to the adulteration of the liquor. Where High License is in force the hotel keepers do the part of detectives in putting down all unlicensed trade. Mr. Buchanan followed for the negative. Every drunkard has always been a moderate drinker. Prohibition is the occasion of no more perjury than High License. It is true that the country would lose the license fees where prohibition was enacted, but the indirect financial gain in the decrease of crime and insanity would more than compensate for this loss. Dose High License decrease drinking? Manufactories are shut up by Prohibition, but not by High License. If a large amount is manufactured, it must be consumed. There is no educative force in High License. In the past it has not advanced temperance sentiment. Neither Prohibition nor High License have ever been strictly enforced, but Prohibition has the best chance of honest enforcement. The other speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. J. B. Pyke and C. S. Coatsworth, the latter making a humorous speech. For the negative, Messrs. Wilson McCann, W. A. Bradley and J. A. Giffin followed. Mr. Giffin quoted statistics to show that in Nebraska and Chicago, where High License has been tried, it had proved a perfect failure. The late Hon. J. B. Finch, who was instrumental in introducing it in the former place, afterwards declared it to be a fraud and a failure. The decision of the question was left to the meeting, which decided in favour of the negative by a large majority.

DINNER COMMITTEE.—The dinner committee met in Moss Hall at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th inst. The date for the dinner was fixed for Thursday evening, the 1st of December, subject to change at the discretion of the committee. F. McLeay was appointed permanent Secretary, G. C. Biggar, Treasurer for the Arts students, and Mr. Reid, Treasurer for the Medical students. The following sub-committees were appointed, the first named in each to be convener:

Dinner.—T. B. P. Stewart (A.), C. B. Langford (M.), E. P. Gordon (M.), W. A. Merkeley (A.).
Printing.—W. Wright (M.), — McLeod (M.), G. C. Biggar (A.), L. Boyd (A.), H. M. Wood (A.).
Music.—Reid (M.), — Holliday (M.), — Mayberry (M.), C. A. Stuart (A.), F. H. Moss (A.).
Invitations.—Kitchen (M.), — Campbell (M.), F. McLeay (A.), F. B. Hodgins (A.), — McBride (M.).
Toasts.—W. Bell (M.), W. McGillivray (M.), F. B. Hodgins (A.), R. J. Gibson (A.).
Finance.—The committee as a whole.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE—KNOX VS. WYCLIFFE.—The first intercollegiate Debate for the season of 1887-8 took place on Friday evening at Knox College. The following was the pro-

gramme:—Musical selection, "The Old Brigade," by the Glee Club; Essay, "John Bright and the Politicians," by D. Hossack, M.A.; Musical Selection, "Eulalie," by Messrs. Horne, Conning, McLeod and McLaren; Reading, selection from "Enoch Arden," by J. J. Elliott, B.A.; Music Selection, "Good-Night, Farewell," by the Glee Club; Debate, "Resolved, that to decrease the number of independent nations would be an evil"; Affirmative, H. R. Fraser, B.A., and W. J. Clark (Knox); and W. A. Frost and E. C. Acheson (Wycliffe). The chairman was Professor G. P. Young, LL.D.

DR. WILSON'S LECTURE.—President Wilson will deliver a lecture in Convocation Hall on Saturday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock, on "America before Columbus." The admission is 25 cts., and the proceeds are to be given to the "Newsboys' Home." This charity is most deserving and the lecture is certain to be interesting; the audience should be large.

SHAKSPEAREAN READINGS AT U. C. COLLEGE.—Professor D. C. Bell, of Washington, D.C., will give readings as follows:—Friday, November 11th, A condensation of Julius Caesar. "The Search After Happiness"—Sir Walter Scott. Breach of Promise of Marriage—Bardell v. Pickwick—Charles Dickens. Friday, November 18th, A condensation of "As You Like It." "Ask Mamma!"—A. Melvill Bell. "Love in a Balloon"—Anonymous. Friday, Nov. 25th, A condensation of Hamlet. "A Bachelor's Dream"—Thomas Hood. "King John and the Abbot of Canterbury"—Bishop Percy's "Reliques" (Adaptation). Friday, December 2nd, A condensation of "The Merchant of Venice." "The Coronation of Queen Victoria"—Rev. R. H. Barham. "Cannibalism in the Cars"—Mark Twain. Friday, December 9th, A condensation of "King Lear"—"The Northern Farmer"—Lord Tennyson. "Report of a Public Meeting of the Fudgeburgh Friends of Foreign Philanthropy"—Thomas Wishart. Friday, December 16th, A condensation of "Macbeth." "Peg of Limavady"—W. M. Thackeray. "A Leap Year Wooing"—Rev. D. Macrae. Single Tickets each evening, 50 cents.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

TORONTO DEFEATED BY THE VARSITY.—The annual match between the Toronto Football Club and the Varsity, for the Kerr Cup came off on the Varsity lawn on Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst., and was won, after an exciting struggle, by the Varsity, by a score of 11 to 5. The game was witnessed by over six hundred people, who liberally applauded the efforts of the players on both sides. The Toronto men, in the first half, had decidedly the best of the game, but they had the advantage of playing with the wind. Notwithstanding this, they deserve great credit for the plucky way in which they played. On the other hand, the Varsity team merit the highest praise by their victory. It is only fair to state that they were playing without one of their best players, Mr. J. H. Senkler, who is slightly indisposed, and whose absence was greatly felt. The game was rather slow from a spectator's point of view, on account of the number of scrimmages that took place, but the best of feeling prevailed throughout, and, with the exception of one or two trifling accidents, nothing occurred to mar the afternoon's sport. Muntz beat Senkler in the flip-up, and decided to play with the wind, which was blowing from the west. The teams lined out as follows: Varsity.—Back, Garratt; half-backs, Thomson, L. Boyd; quarter-backs, E. C. Senkler, (captain), G. B. McClean; wings, Mustard, W. I. Senkler; forwards, McLaren, G. Boyd, G. McKay, Rykert, Cross, Watts, Downs and Moss. Toronto.—Backs, T. S. C. Saunders; half-backs, Muntz (captain), Cooper; quarter-backs, Bethune, Torrance; wings, Auld and McCallum; forwards, H. Boyd, Cartwright, Kingsmill, Robertson, W. Smith, A. Smith, Gordon, D. McKay. Mr. G. A. Griffin, of Ottawa College, acted as referee, and Messrs. Victor Armstrong and W. Nesbitt as field captains, for Toronto and the Varsity respectively.

At a Football tournament held at Alliston on Thanksgiving Day the Alliston F. B. club defeated the Georgetown team, 4 goals to 0; after which the 2nd eleven of the Varsity defeated a picked team from Collingwood, Barrie, and Alliston, 1 goal to 0. The following are the Varsity team:—S. J. Radcliffe, goal; J. C. Breckenridge and J. W. Edgar, backs; J. Peat and E. S. Hogarth, half-backs; R. J. Gibson, J. N. Elliott, W. C. Michell, G. F. Peterson, F. C. Cooke, W. I. Senkler.

JOHN E. BRYANT, M.A. '78, gold medallist in Mathematics '77, has commenced business as a publisher and bookseller in this city. Mr. Bryant will be remembered by readers of THE VARSITY as for many years the popular and successful head-master of the Galt Collegiate Institute, and as the founder and first editor of the *Educational Weekly*, now incorporated with the *Canada School Journal* as the new *Educational Journal*. Mr. Bryant is the Canadian representative of Blackie & Son, the Edinburgh publishers, and is fast acquiring connections with American publishing houses. He is the agent for the "Concise Imperial Dictionary"—noticed elsewhere in these columns—and is the sole

Canadian agent for the new Irving-Marshall Shakespeare, published by Blackie & Son in England, and by Scribner & Welford in New York. This sumptuous work will shortly be published by Mr. Bryant in this city, and deserves a large sale. THE VARSITY cordially wishes Mr. Bryant success in his new undertaking, and speaks for him a liberal patronage from University men. J. E. Bryant & Co. are represented at University College by E. A. Hardy, '88

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Social and Political Articles, by Prof. Wm. G. Sumner, Prof. Rd. T. Ely, Pres. John Bascom, Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, and others.

Monthly Literary Articles by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and other critical and literary articles by Maurice Thompson, Charles Dudley Warner, James Payn, Andrew Lang, Edmund Gosse, R. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Louise Imogen Guiney, H. H. Boyesen, and others.

Poems and Stories, by E. C. Stedman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Edward Everett Hale, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Julia Schayer, Rose Terry Cooke, Edith M. Thomas, John Boyle O'Reilly, and others, and

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

Repentance. A. E. WETHERALD.
Songs without Names. H. A. DWYER. The Sunny South. T. A. G.
Sonnet Poetry and Its Significance. J. O. MILLER.
Our University Heraldry. * * * Sourire. GWYN ARAUN.

Topics of the Hour.
Changes in the Curriculum. "Order, Gentlemen!" Etc.

Communication.
The Union Dinner. PHILLIPS STEWART.

Round the Table.
University and College News.
Di-Varsities.



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

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DI-VARSITIES.

BERTIE TRIED HIS HAND AT KEEPING A DIARY.

"Ma said it wooddent be a bad thing for me to keep a diarree, as it wood learn me to spell and rite, and I tride it a spell.

"Feb. 25—Went to Mamie Brown's party. All the other fellers stole cake. I diddent; only et as much as I cood.

"Feb. 26—Got into ma's storum and had just as much rashberry sweetmeats as I cood eat and then got spanked, and had to take castor oil.

"Feb. 27—Sick all day and coodent go to scool; ain't sorry. Mrs. Wilcox came and brote me some cavesfoot jelly, but ma wooddent let me eat it. Mas is always tyrints.

"Feb. 28—Sis stole some jumbles for me to take to scool, but I et 'em up on the way. Then Miss Vaughn, the teacher, gave the class a lecchur on stealin' and lookt at me all the time; never liked that teacher.

"Feb. 29—Ma made me wash my feat. That's the third time this Winter. N. G.

"Feb. 30 (Sunday)—Had puddin'; two pieces. Wish't was Sunday every day. Cos.

"Feb. 31—Tired keepin' diaree; tired goin' to scool; tired of everythin'; wonder what they're goin to have for tea? Wish I had three cents, like other fellers."

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married her?"

"Well, he now goes to church regularly
and—"

"I knew it. I knew he'd soon feel the
need of reliance on a higher power than
himself."—*Omaha World.*

Says someone: "The difference between
being mashed and being in love is, that in
the first case you chew the string only, but
in the second you partake of the pudding."

In the parlour they were sitting—
Sitting by the firelight's glow,
Quickly were the minutes flitting,
Till at last he rose to go.

With his overcoat she pattered,
From his eyes escaped a tear—
"Must you go so soon?" she muttered,
"Won't you stay to breakfast, dear?"
—*Ex.*

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vice to young men. This is the same old
chestnut that the girl sprung on the fellow
that kissed her on the chin.

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"what have you been doing in the back room
so long?" "I was a-pickin' the dead flies
out of the dried curarnts, sir," replied James.
"You were?" replied the grocer, with much
disgust; "an' your father told me that he
thought you were born for the grocery busi-
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Or, if it wa'n't no miracle, I've got the gold to stake

That you'll admit the sarcumstance a curious mistake.

We come together at a bar down thar at Cherokee

And kinder thought that jintly we could have a jamboree.

For after we'd a drink or two we sorter friends became

Because we found that both were thar on business the same.

Says he to me : " Now, pardner, I'm lookin' for a shoat

What's called the ' Jumpin' Juplicute,' a sneakin' mean cayote.

I hear war comin' up to town, a-braggin what he'd do

If ever he could get a chance, with some folks that I knew."

" Just put it thar, pard. shake !" says I, as orderin' up " the same,"

" I rather reckon that our hunt are after sim'lar game.

I'm lookin' for a blowin' cuss who takes a sight o' pains

To get himself called Broncho Pete, the Terror of the Plains."

" We'll hunt for them together, then," says he, " and if we get

A chance at them—" " Of course," says I, " we'll chaw 'em up, you bet !"

And then we hunted through the town and painted it so red

It made folks think they'd Rory-Bory-Alice overhead.

But never did we get a sight of any darned galoot

That answered to the cognomens would bust upon the snoot,

And, though we hunted lively like and kept it up all night,

We couldn't find a citizen w'at had the sand to fight.

As I was sayin', pardner—jest order up the same—

It war a sort o' miracle, or some such sort o' game,

For nothin' could have saved that town from carnage in the street,

If he'd knowed I war " Jumpin' Jim," and I'd knowed he war " Pete."

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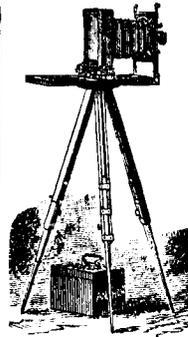
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