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QUIDQUID AGUNT PUELLI, VOTUM, TIMOR, IRA, VOLUPTAS,
QUADIA, DISCURSUS, NOSTRI EST FARRAGO LIBELLI.

Vol. II., No. 6.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, MAY 13, 1872.

WHOLE No. 16.

The College Times.

Managing Editor, W. A. LANGTON.

Editing and Executive Committee:

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All Communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Managing Editor.

All Communications of a business character should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee.

The "COLLEGE TIMES" is issued every two weeks, by the Upper Canada College Literary Society.

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REMARKS ON THE GREEK PARTICLES.

The Greek Particles are among those what-nots, those indescribable creations about which nobody knows anything beyond the fact that they exist. No one can translate them, they remain bugbears of the Greek tongue, and a source of frenzy (not by any means fine frenzy) to poor school-boys, who have got to render fifty lines of Greek a week into the best English they can. But we are unwise to premise that no one knows much about them, for certain profound scholars in many ages have written diverse books of unseasonable length about them, from which it would be unwise here to quote. In fact it is ascertained that like the celebrated stone in "Pickwick Papers," many have quarrelled and since have—yes—gone mad about the Greek Particles, but they remain on every page of Mr. Homer's immortal book, and we know about as much as ever we did about what they really mean. "What then," says the representative intelligent reader, "are you writing about," but the said reader forgets that the existence of bodies, which cannot be explained, is sufficient subject to occupy slightly more than a column in the College Times.

We know by reliable information that the Greek Particles were invented by Homer and Hesiod, that they burnt the midnight oil one night, and in the morning, like the ancient alchemists, brought them forth complete in all their glory to remain a shining light in the Greek language, and for future generations to translate—if they can. From this we argue that Messrs. Homer and Hesiod were very great men, and if they were not thought much of in their day and generation, it only verifies the proverb that "a prophet is not without honour except in his own country," granting that the reader's imagination is vivid enough to change the word "prophet" to "poet," and "country" to "age." It is conjectured, although not absolutely known that they had a hard time bringing out these same Greek Particles. "Ex nihil nihil fit," says the proverb, but out of nothing certainly came those Greek Particles, (at least as far as we know, for we don't hear people speaking ancient Greek, and so have no opportunity of knowing whether the particles were commonly used or not. If they were, our theory about

their invention does not hold good;) these particles which stand, as everlasting monuments to the genius of Homer and Hesiod.

Well, it seems that Homer, when he and Hesiod had finished their work, wrote a book to display them to the best advantage. It was called the "Iliad and Odyssey," was written in Dactylic, Hexameters, Catalectic, and "tumbles on the ear like the rough and angry roar of a winter sea." It has been modernized and adapted to music by a celebrated composer, and can be sung with effect to the air of the "Mabel Valse." When sung it tumbles on the ear more than ever like the rough and angry roar of a winter sea. It is at the commencement of the lines that the particles are most displayed, every second one commencing "ὁ μὲν ἢ γέ," and then at the end chorus, "ὁ μὲν ἢ γέ." The style forcibly reminds us of English comic songs of half a century ago, whose burden was generally, "fa, loo, ral, lal, ri, tum, tiddy, etc." Some commentators have asserted that the particles really meant something, and one once went so far as to affirm that "Ἀχιλλεύς ῥα," meant "Achilles, God bless him," and "Κλεάρχος μὲν," "Clearchus, good luck to his elbow," but the general opinion is that Homer made them out of nothing and ergo that they meant nothing.

If we may judge by frequent occurrence "γέ," must have been a very expressive particle, as in Homer it occurs generally about three times in a line. Hesiod, we do not know much about, though it is conjectured that he wasn't so beastly proud of the particles as Homer. Of course, he used them after so materially assisting in the making of them, but he does it in a more unassuming manner, as far as we can judge, and usen't to dot his sheet all over with γέ's after he had done writing like some boys do with the pronoun "er" in Latin prose.

Altogether of course, and to a certain extent, the Greek particles are very nice things, when you haven't to attempt to translate them, but we have quite enough of them in the original Greek, and would advise any individual who thinks of forming a joint stock limited liability company, with a view of taking out a patent for introducing them into the Anglo-Saxon tongue—to do so—and then retire into private life.

GAMALIEL.

Lord Strangford told Moore, the poet, that a certain lady of fashion and a blue-stocking had in anger knocked down one of her pages. "Oh," said Moore, "nothing is more natural than for a literary woman to double down a page." "I would rather," returned his lordship, "advise her to turn over a new leaf."

When Oliver Cromwell first coined money, an old cavalier observed that the new pieces had "God with us," on one side, and "The Commonwealth of England" on the other. "I see," said he "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides."

CURRAN was addressing a jury before a judge whose political bias was unfavourable to the prisoner, and who shook his head in doubt of one of the advocate's arguments. "I see, gentlemen," said Curran, "I see the motion of his lordship's head. You might think that it implied difference of opinion, but if you remain here many days you will perceive that when his lordship shakes his head there's nothing in it."

SELF-MADE.—One of old Bombay's admirers in speaking of him to a wit, said, "You ought to give him credit for what he has accomplished, as he is a self-made man." "I know he is," retorted the wit, "and he adores his maker."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLLEGE TIMES.

SIR,—As cricket is the game of Old England, whom we are proud to acknowledge as our Mother Country, and as moreover, we live in a town which boasts of the best cricket club in the Dominion, and as we have a reputation to keep up, which has been made for us by our predecessors, which we have been rapidly losing for the last four or five years, I think cricket ought to be more essentially the game of the College than it is. True there are a fair number of subscribers on the roll of our club, true a junior club has been commenced, which is to train the boys for the higher station in the cricket world, and true we have masters who are inclined to favour the progress of the noble game, but yet there is one thing wanting, namely, the earnest co-operation, not only of the boys who play cricket, but of all the boys who call themselves College boys. Surely this is not asking too much. It is only requesting the boys to take some pride in their school, a thing which I am sure all do in their hearts. What we want is for them to show it outwardly, to favour the increase of cricket playing in the school, and I am sure that if each boy outwardly shows that he cares something about, whether his schoolmates win laurels at cricket or not, those schoolmates would be greatly helped in their efforts to make a name for themselves and for their College. I think that if some of the boys who now make such an outcry against cricket, were to have been here four years ago, when College boasted a crack eleven, none would have been prouder than they of their eleven, for then "in the brave days of old," the boys against cricket were in a hopeless minority, and it was almost blasphemy to speak a word against it. One word as to base-ball, which the anti-cricketers advocate. I was much struck on reading your last issue by what was said or inferred about the reason for liking base-ball, being chiefly because it was easier to play than cricket. I do think that this has a great deal to do with it, and confidently hope that I express the feelings of a large body in College when I end with the words, "Long live cricket." I am, Sir, yours,

COVER POINT.

"SIC, O SIC!"

Virgil.

A solemn, sad and silent boy,
He ate him on the ground;
He looked as one who knew no joy;
His face with rue was crowned.
His nose was very, very blue;
His cheeks were very wan;
His mouth was very much askew;
And he looked most woe-begone.
And while I look'd with pitying eye,
And 'gan his fate deplore,
He cast to earth, with many a sigh,
The stomach's treasured store.
Quoth I, "What ails thee gentle lad,
Art smit with illness' stroke?"
"Take warning by my fate so sad,"
Quoth he, "and never smoke!"

GULIELMUS AENEIDARUM.

U. C. COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

EIGHTEENTH MEETING.

The Society met in the Prayer-room, April 26th—the President (W. A. Langton) in the chair. After the roll was called, the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, and adopted.

E. B. Brown then rose to explain. He thought he had been harshly dealt with, and that the Society should have accepted his excuse last meeting. He said that it was a case of real sickness, and no shamming. He always prepared his debates, and had proved himself an attentive and hard-working member. Taking all these facts into consideration, he thought that the Society could not refuse to accept these further explanations in the spirit in which they had been offered. The Society, who evidently felt deeply for the injured member, magnanimously accepted his explanations, and the matter dropped.

There being no other business on hand the election of officers was next proceeded with. The Vice-Presidency was warmly contested by two fifth-form boys, resulting in the election of Peter Bryce, by a majority of twelve. The office of Chancellor of the Society's Exchequer being vacant, was obtained by W. B. Northrup, who ran in over two other competitors for that sinecure, the Treasurership.

W. H. Biggar was then appointed chairman for the debate, which, in the absence of the two readers, was immediately taken up. The subject was, "Would the Nine-hours movement, if adopted, prove advantageous, or otherwise?" The affirmative was feelingly sustained by E. B. Brown, supported by G. Blackstock, while they were opposed by A. W. McTaggart and W. G. Mowat on the negative. After an interesting debate, the chairman decided that the movement, if adopted, would prove advantageous. When the President had resumed the chair, a vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman.

The following announcement was then made:

Subject for debate: "Is Country Life preferable to City Life?" Affirmative, R. Atkinson (leader); negative, W. H. Atkins (leader). Readers, E. B. Brown and W. A. Langton.

The officers for the ensuing quarter are as follows:

President—J. G. McKeown, VI. Form.
 Vice-President—P. Bryce, V. Form.
 Secretary—R. Atkinson, VI. Form.
 Treasurer—W. B. Northrup, IV. Form.
 Committee { W. A. Langton, VI. Form.
 E. B. Brown, V. Form.
 J. A. Paterson, V. Form.

NINETEENTH MEETING.

The Society met in the Prayer-room, May 3rd, the President, J. G. McKeown, in the chair. After the roll had been called, the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The President then rose to deliver his inaugural. He said that his first duty in the observations he was about to address to the Society was to make his personal acknowledgments on the occasion which had brought him to that place, and that the pleasure he had received from this movement of the Society in electing him their President, and the honour which had been so generously bestowed by them, was almost entirely unlooked for by him. He stated also that the usage which had of late grown up, viz., that of the person whom the Society had called to its Presidency making a few observations in his address on the object and general progress of the Society, seemed to him very commendable. He said that in seeing before him those, some of whom would perchance ere long be "the arbiters of the weal or woe of nations," those who would have to supply the place of the poets and statesmen, who were now

growing old, it occurred to him that it was a matter of no slight moment how they were being prepared for the task. Assuredly if they would alone do much to better the condition of the human race, they would have to improve greatly, and what place, he asked, was better for mental improvement than these so-called "literary societies?" He said that there was no situation in life in which mental culture failed to do good. It added "lustre to the loftiest position; it cheered the lowest lot; it increased the pleasures of prosperity, and was a comfort in adversity; it adorned the rich and noble, while at the same time it refined the poor and despised. He then said that if mental culture tended so much to elevate the mind, and induce a taste for higher and more sublime thoughts, it must be of great importance, and if so important, it was needful that every means which could be employed for its accomplishment should be prominently brought forward. In referring to the progress of the Society during the last term, he remarked that there was a great improvement, and to ensure further improvement, he would only remind them that harmony must ever reign among the members, and that full preparation for the debate be never neglected. Reviewing the principal motions passed during the term, he showed the benefits the Society had received from the passing of the motion by which a majority of the Society had complete control over its By-laws and Rules of Order. He stated that the thought of having a public debate had no doubt passed by universal consent into a matter of the past, and he said that the Society did not feel itself prepared at the present time to have a public debate. The motion, which was passed, threatening to expel leaders on debate who absented themselves without just excuse, he said, had produced its desired effect, namely, to secure the attendance of the leaders. He showed that the admission of Fifth Form boys members of the Society as honorary members the year after they have left College, would tend to increase the number of the honorary members, an object greatly to be desired, as the honorary members who used often to visit the Society, were now seldom present at the meetings. He then stated that the last subject on which he would speak, and on which he had great pleasure in congratulating the Society, was the very prosperous condition of the *College Times*. The slight opposition with which it had at first met, was now entirely gone. Since its commencement every issue had been growing better and better. Its financial state was highly satisfactory, which was no doubt owing to the good management of the Committee. Already there had appeared five issues, half of the whole number, and the rest would appear at regular intervals. On behalf of the Editors, and especially the Managing Editor of the paper, he asked the members of the Society to contribute more liberally to its columns than they had been doing, and thus to accomplish the object for which the paper had been established. He referred to the joy with which its every edition had been hailed, and the manner in which it had been sometimes criticized, often quoted by the masters.

In closing his remarks, he said that the Society had, up to the present time, been increasing, not only in numbers, but also in the power and knowledge of debate, and that it was their duty not to be content with the little knowledge they had already acquired, but still to persevere. He asked them to remember that although they could not learn everything in a day, or mount at once to the pinnacle of fame, still they could advance gradually. He concluded his remarks by quoting the following lines, which are specially applicable to the members of the Society:

"We have not wings, we cannot soar,
 But we have feet to scale and climb,
 But slow degrees, by more and more,
 The cloudy summits of our time."

The President was several times interrupted by hearty applause, and after he had resumed his seat, the Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer returned thanks for the honour the Society had done them, and although they were totally unfit for the position, still they hoped to be able to discharge its duties with fidelity, etc., etc.

E. B. Brown then presented his report as the retiring Treasurer, and signified that the funds were low, but the Society was still able to pay its way. This report was adopted by the Society.

The President retained his seat during the readings, E. B. Brown giving a selection from Sir Walter Scott, and W. A. Langton, Hood's "Eugene Aram."

R. Atkinson moved the adjournment of the debate, as one of the leaders had not been notified in time, and consequently had not been able to prepare his side of the question. Carried.

The following announcement was then made for next meeting; debate as before; and readers, T. Blackstock and F. E. Hodgins.

The Society they adjourned.

ABSENCE.

"What! keep a week away? seven days and nights?
 O dreary reckoning!"

Shakespeare.

The many different characters and dispositions of boys to be dealt with in a vast educational institution like our College, render the adoption of some general rules necessary for the maintenance of order and discipline within its walls. When, in a majority of cases, a rule is found to work well, and to do justice on all occasions save those of a peculiar character, it is better to make no exceptions if possible. But in very few instances is such a regulation discovered which gives that degree of universal satisfaction, and it would seem that the rule relating to absentees obtaining their former place in a form is by no means one of that kind. It provides, that any boy remaining away from College for a whole week from sickness or family affliction, is entitled to resume his place on his return, and only in that case. Now this may seem a broad and fair principle to lay down, and there is no doubt that it in many cases deals justice to the absentee and to the rest of his form; yet, when it comes to be looked into, one can see many instances which are just as deserving of attention as those above mentioned. A boy—a hard-working boy, let us suppose—is attacked by a violent, though perhaps only a short-lived sickness. He has to remain away, and if in the boarding house, receives his excuse from the master of that establishment. Is this boy not quite as deserving, and should he not receive quite as much consideration as a lazy fellow who has a slight cold for a couple of days (not enough to prevent a promenade on King Street in the afternoon) and remains away for a week, so as to retain whatever step upward he may have gained from his accustomed seat among the *Dii Inferi*. And yet cases of the former kind have been known to occur, and the results have always been that the week's absentee triumphantly takes his former position and the other "goes down." In like manner, many other circumstances will arise which will utterly prevent a boy's attendance at College on a certain day, and for which he is not in any degree responsible. But it must not be supposed that the sweeping entirely away of such a regulation would be at all beneficial in its results. The only thing that is necessary is for the Principal to exercise his own judgment and allow a reasonable latitude in certain cases. It is to be hoped, for the benefit of College boys and the honour of this institution, that the Masters will give this matter their consideration (and then who will question the decision), and not go upon the absurd and exploded assumption that "Whatever is, is right." Cyclors.

THE COLLEGE.

THIS ISSUE.—To make up for lost time, this issue has been got out in a week after the last, and the next two or three issues will be published at a like interval of time.

CRICKET MATCH.—On Saturday morning a match was played—the Fifth Form against the College. One innings was played, resulting in the triumph of the Fifth by three runs. The other innings will be played this week and will prove a very close match. Mr. Sweatman acted as umpire.

SURVEYING.—The VI. Form, feeling the necessity of some out-door exercise to ease their o'erwrought brains, finally bethought them of that useful, and at the same time entertaining mode of passing away the time, known as Surveying. And fortunately for their purpose, College had secured the services of an eminent mathematical genius, technically called in the prospectus the 'First Mathematical Master.' Who of all men more suitable for their purpose for

"Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And o'en the story ran, that he could gauge"

with the greatest accuracy the height of any chimney top or flag pole within a radius of $(p+q)$ miles, or more, if necessary. The instruments were forthcoming, and out the VI. went, "being covered as to their broad shoulders" with measuring chains and rods. The contrivance, vulgarly known as a *Theodolite*, was set firmly in the ground, and the top of a flag-staff heroically observed by the 1st M.M., while the indefatigable members of the form aforesaid, assisted by taking accurate views of the windows opposite. This machine (a Mæso-Gothic tripod) afforded great facilities for the above style of observation, though it did not further the calculations in any very perceptible degree. It was a great centre of attraction, and more so when it was rumoured that it had a 'neck,' around which was fittingly set a 'collar.' This latter had to be carefully 'clamped' before action could be taken thereon. This was considered an unwise provision as it might afford a dangerous precedent to the swells of the College who usually spend a rather lengthy time in performing the operation in 'clamping' their own collars, and other portions of their attire accurately before appearing on King Street. But now some chimneys are measured, and half-past twelve rings, while the lower forms come out and crowd around. The 1st M.M. assumes his dignity, and his voice is heard 'mid the din;

"While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing 'Moderns' ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

That mysterious *Lower Fourth* boy (is there such a Form in College?) who has had to bear the brunt of so many bad jokes, has again been palmed off upon us as the author of the following:—What profession was Jupiter? Answer—A clergyman. To prove this, we have to grant that Ovid knew more about Jupiter than we do—granted. Then Ovid particularly calls him, "Rector Olympi."

One day Erskine was hastening out of the House of Commons, when he was stopped by a member going in, who accosted him, "Who's up, Erskine?" "Windham," was the reply. "What's he on?" "His legs," answered the wit.

An Irishman, on being told that a newly invented stove would save just half his usual fuel, replied, "Arrah! then I'll have two, and save it all, my jewel."

Theodore Hook, about to be proposed as a member of the Phoenix Club, enquired "When they met?" "Every Saturday evening, during the winter," was the answer. "Evening? oh! then," said he, "I shall never make a phoenix, for I can't rise from the fire."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLLEGE TIMES.

SIR,—Your note added to the article *Cricket* in last week's issue enables us to understand what "Cricket's" object is. Now, Mr. Editor, I think one sentence in his article shows the sentiment of the writer. "At the time I only felt an inclination to covet my neighbour's." What? "Odd cents," he says; but it would seem from his article that he is very covetous, indeed, coveting their ground and right to play what game they pleased. It is not much wonder the *unfortunate* Fourth Form should refuse to pay their subscription to a game they do not care for (but yet which they should) and especially when they are excluded from playing their favorite game base-ball. Base-ball supporters "say as there are so many Yankees here, we ought to play their game." And quite right, base-ball has taken a deep hold in Canada as well as in the States. Now, instead of *may be*, the Yankees are nice fellows, and they have never dictated in any way to us (for they know better); but yet "Cricket" has taken upon himself to dictate to base-ball players. "Aro we to throw away a harder game for a simpler?" "Cricket" exclaims; "that harder game was played by our fathers!" If cricket is harder than base-ball, played as it *should be*, it is something new to me, and to some others I venture to say as well. After calling cricket that "harder" game to play, he backs down and says, "Cricket is not so hard to learn as it appears." So that, by his own words, the "simpler game, as "played with our sisters," may well contest it with the "harder" as to which is the best.

Before concluding, I might say that this article has been written by request, and I am not to be understood as at all disparaging cricket; but I really think that base-ball players should have their share of the field as well as cricketers, and have only written this because I understand the strain in which the article "Cricket" was written, and why. Yours truly,

ANTI-CRICKETER.
(BUT NOT ANTI-CRICKET.)

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

A pavior, to whom Dr. Ratcliffe was indebted, caught him, after many fruitless attempts, just stepping out of his brougham, and demanded payment. "What, you rascal," said the doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why you've spoiled my pavement, and then covered it with earth to hide your bad work!" "Doctor, doctor," said the pavior, "Mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides." "You dog," rejoined the laughing doctor, "come in and I'll pay you," which he did.

Sir Fletcher Norton was noted for his want of courtesy. When pleading before Lord Mansfield on some question of manorial right, he chanced to say, "My lord, I can illustrate the point in my own person. I myself have *two little manors*." "We all know it, Sir Fletcher," interposed the judge, with a bland smile.

Two graceless young fellows, who were determined to pose their minister, Watty Dunlop, meeting him in the high street, accosted him with much solemnity, saying, "Maister Dunlop, doo yo hear the news?" "What news?" "Oh, the devil's dead!" "Is he?" said Dunlop, "then I must pray for the two fatherless bairns."

A lady, walking with her husband on the sea-shore, enquired of him the difference between *exportation* and *transportation*. "Why, my dear," he replied, "if you were on board yonder vessel leaving England, you would be *exported* and I should be *transported*."

Quin, upon first going to Bath, found he was charged most exorbitantly for everything, and was complaining to Bean Nash. The master of ceremonies, who loved his joke, replied, "They have acted to you on truly Christian principles." "How so?" said Quin. "Why," said Nash, "you were a *stranger* and they *took you in*." "Ay," rejoined Quin, "but they have *fleece* me instead of *clothing* me."

CRICKET.

Since the "Cricketeer," in a desponding mood, wrote his article in the last issue, cricket for this season, and prospects of it for the future, have brightened up very much. By the time his Jeremiado had gone to the press, the weather cleared up, and an inaugural game between odd and even register numbers was played upon the hill, when, though the display of science was not immoderate, there was shown a very fair amount of the stuff from which, with cultivation, scientific play results.

Again, on Saturday morning, a toss-up match, which lasted all morning, was played by the boarders, and, whilst this was going on, the Juniors were having another game, in the most orthodox style of playing and applauding, by themselves on the other side of the ground. It was, to a lover of cricket, a glorious sight to see the two games going, and to hear the sound of the bat, so long unheard in these grounds, borne across the field, and now and then the excited cries after the pause and whistlike stillness before the delivery of a ball.

The sight seems to have kindled a fire of emulation in the breasts of the representatives of the land across the lakes. Now they are at Rome they have resolved to do as the Romans do, and from all appearances they will not have much difficulty in doing it well. One, at least, of them will be on the first eleven, when it is formed. And, by the way, when is this first eleven to be formed? It is surely time that some steps were taken towards deciding upon the respective merits of the most prominent players. We shall, doubtless, soon have challenges sent in, and it will be necessary that the first eleven be ready to meet them well practised, and be uniformed with the College cricket dress.

A second and third eleven should also be formed for both outside and college matches. There may, in all probability, be outside matches to occupy the second eleven, though it is hardly likely there will be any for the third; however, it is necessary that a third eleven be organized, not only to facilitate the getting up of matches within the College, but also, and particularly, that if a vacancy occurs in the other elevens the vacant place may be filled up with regular precision; and it should be the duty of the captain of the first eleven to keep a general eye upon the playing of the others, so that he may rightly regulate any such succession to a vacancy. A great many vacancies will necessarily occur at Midsummer, and these will have to be filled up from below. However, the way the Juniors play is most encouraging. Like Christian, they are determined to enter upon their pilgrimage by the *wicket-gate*, and not turn aside to the broad and inglorious paths of base-ball and other abominations.

What encouragement is required in the shape of bats and balls should be liberally given them by the Committee, and all pains should be taken to foster their play, for on them the future prowess of the College depends. If the country towns will not send in players ready-made, as once they did, at least let new boys learn young to play the game here; and if, when children, they are trained up in the way they should go, when they are old they will go it, and acquire for the College a renown equal to the greatest it ever enjoyed of yore. "'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wish'd."

DIED.

On Thursday, at the Old Fort, of consumption, HENRY GOODWIN, son of Major Goodwin, and till lately Gymnastic Master of this College.

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