

THE VARSITY

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THE AUTUMN QUEEN.

THE smiling beauty 'neath whose gentle wand
The realm of Nature bowed and owned her sway,
Yet knew not that 'twas ruled—doth wear to-day
Upon her snowy brow a withered band.
The faded rose has fallen from her hand;
Her sceptre on the couch beside her lay;
Her face she turned towards the western way,
With anxious eye the dim horizon scanned.
The ling'ring breeze her dying features fanned,
No sound disturbed, no battle-cry,
Nor host with host contended;
A reign of Joy and Love, a sigh,
And Summer's life was ended.

Forth from the West, with stately step and slow,
A queenly matron came, upon whose brow
There shone a crown of gold; and standing now
Beside the prostrate form, then, stooping low,
She kissed the ashly lips, while swiftly flow
From wells of sorrow, teardrops, saying: "Lo!
The world is mine. To-morrow I must bow
Beneath the tyrant's yoke, though Earth endow
Me with her richest treasures, and although
My subjects dearly love me. Even so."
The tyrant frowned upon the morn,
And wintry blasts contended,
A day of golden splendors worn,
And Autumn's life was ended.

T. A. G.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

(An Abstract.)

We meet to-day as a college under peculiar circumstances, with our organization already modified by recent legislation; which nevertheless still awaits the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor before it can come into full effect. The primary object of the University Federation Act, in which we heartily sympathize, is the union of denominational universities and colleges in loyal co-operation for the furtherance of their common aims. Happily, however, the occasion has been turned to account for a revision of the university scheme in other aspects, and we welcome it as removing restrictions which had long hampered us. In the recent legislation on university federation we have had the satisfaction of witnessing the harmonious co-operation of the Legislature in the effort to place higher education in Ontario on a more comprehensive basis; and the promptness with which the representatives of medicine have responded to our invitation and united in the inauguration of the restored medical faculty is the best evidence of the wisdom of the course which has been taken. Provision is also made for the restoration of the Faculty of Law. If the bar of Canada is to maintain its true place among the learned professions, and our provincial courts are to train for the supreme tribunal of the Dominion men worthy to rank with the distinguished jurists of Great Britain and the United States, it is indispensable that adequate instruction shall be provided. But underlying all this is the ever-recurring element which controls the statesman, the diplomatist and the trader. The educational problem has become a financial one; and

till that aspect of it has been satisfactorily dealt with, its promised results will remain unrealized. There has been a further proposal to obtain additional lecture rooms by the sacrifice of the college residence; but the unanimity of the protest against a proceeding so inimical to the best interests of the college is sufficient, I trust, to prevent so mischievous and short-sighted a policy. As to the scholarships and prizes, I am encouraged by liberal responses already made to my appeal, to anticipate their replacement from other sources.

It cannot be too strongly insisted on that the success of national education is the measure and standard of a people's healthful progress. The nations of the world take rank according to their fidelity to it; and their greatness, alike in ancient and modern times, has been in proportion to the zeal with which they have fostered intellectual culture and made truth their highest aim. Looking to this question of national education as it is affected by university federation, I entertain sanguine hopes of its results. It is only by united action in some form that denominational influence can exercise any legitimate effect on national education. If the co-operation of colleges under the control of various Christian Churches, with one maintained by the State in the interests of all, lends its effectual aid in sustaining a high moral and religious tone among the undergraduates, one all-important aim will be accomplished. On the other hand, I look to the conflict of opinion and diversities in teaching, resulting from healthful rivalry of colleges, acting in concert as affiliated members of one university, for protection from the stereotyped rigidity which has been charged as the danger of all national systems.

But there is an evil, to a large extent the product of modern appeal to examinations as the supreme test of all qualifications for office or appointment. It has been questioned if Walpole—one of England's greatest financial Ministers—could have satisfied a modern civil service examiner; as to Wellington, he would certainly have been plucked by the martinets of the Woolwich board. Examinations have their proper place in every collegiate system. I know of no better substitute as a test of actual work done in the lecture-room and laboratory; especially when conducted by an experienced teacher. But the extremists have not only effected a divorce between examiner and teacher, but would fain substitute examination for the teacher's work. With such the ideal university of the future is a board of examiners and a file of text books. Under this influence rival programmes outvie each other in the multiplicity of prescribed book work; nor can I claim for our curriculum an absolute exemption from the taint. Every system, whether for school or college, is objectionable which relies mainly on the perfecting of educational machinery and fails to leave scope for the personal influence of the teacher. Some prescribed course of work is indispensable; but if the instructor is worthy of his trust, what he communicates *con amore*, as having a special interest for himself, will be the most likely to kindle enthusiasm in the student. Routine work is ever apt to lapse into drudgery, unless animated by the enkindling flash of impromptu illustration. Sir John Lubbock justly remarks:—"Our great mistake in education is, as it seems to me, the worship of book learning—the confusion of instruction and education. We strain the memory instead of cultivating the mind." The schoolboy is doubtless as clay in the hands of the potter, but that is no justification of the tendency to

fashion a single departmental mould in which all shall be shaped according to the one regulation pattern. The evil is to be deprecated at every stage, but in the work of the university most of all.

There is a growing tendency to overload every department with an amount of book work which must reduce the teacher to a mere monitorial drudge, and help to give countenance to the popular idea that any man whose name has figured in the honour lists is amply qualified for a professor's chair. At this critical stage in the history of the University, when not only important additions are about to be made to the Faculty of Arts, but the restored Faculties of Law and Medicine have to be reorganized, its future for another generation depends on the choice of the men who are to constitute the new professoriate. We must have teachers with higher claims than the tests of the examination hall supply if we would escape the risk of stamping a whole generation with the same mediocrity. We want, if possible, for every university chair men of original power and genius in their own special branches. No one is deserving of so responsible a trust, in which he is to mould and fashion the minds of the most gifted among those who are before long to take the place of our present leaders, who does not himself possess gifts such as no university pretends either to confer or to accredit by its honour lists. Whatever be the university requirements, no man is worthy of one of its chairs who has not much of his own to communicate beyond any prescribed curriculum. The most valuable influence of a teacher is to be looked for in the sympathetic enthusiasm which he kindles in the minds of his students, broadening and elevating their aspirations, quickening the dry bones of academic routine, and vitalizing them with living fire.

Once more it is our privilege to welcome in increasing numbers the candidates entering on their undergraduate course, as well as those who now resume the work of later years. Nevertheless, it is under such circumstances of assured progress that we to-day hold our last convocation as a college. The University is entering anew on its legitimate functions with simpler powers; and practically absorbs the college as a complementary part of its system. The duration of the latter has been brief, if measured by the lifetime of ancient seats of learning. Nevertheless, for upwards of a third of a century we have successfully prosecuted the work entrusted to us. It is with no sense of failure that we see University College merge anew into the institution from whence it sprung; and become a satellite in the university system of which for thirty-four years it has constituted the most essential member. It has numbered among its professors men whose memories are cherished with a just sense of their worth; and foremost among them the distinguished scholar—my predecessor in this chair—who has passed away in the fulness of his years, since our last College Convocation; but whose influence survives in the enduring fruits of his aptitude as a teacher, and in the high standard which he determined for classical scholarship in Canada. So long as this college has been efficiently equipped it has fulfilled the duties entrusted to it. But its record is now closed as a faculty of arts. The Chancellor justly remarked in his last address to the University, while the details of the legislative measure which has since become law could only be surmised, that "the success of University College will depend on the strength of its staff." This test of all academic possibilities—strength in numbers; still more, strength in intellectual capacity and teaching power—is indisputable, and tried by its standard, the thing now called University College, if standing alone, would fail. But for the actual work assigned to it ample power is assured, and when it receives the promised additions, including professors and lecturers in English and Latin, in Oriental languages and ancient history, it will take its place in the reorganized university; while with renewed hope we look down the long vista to be trodden by the footprints of younger generations, and anticipate for Ontario, and for Canada, "the rich dawn of an ampler day."

But we are even now in the gristle, and must be allowed to progress to a well-developed maturity. The acorn that some autumn gale of that elder century dropped in the

solitude of the Canadian forest now spreads forth its branches to the winds, a vigorous young oak, and if left untouched by rude hands, may flourish a thousand years hence a memorial of our historic dawn. But neither oak nor seat of learning can flourish if subjected to constant transplanting or endless unrest. Time is needed ere the healthy sapling realize the motto, "Velut arbor ævo," that voices our University's symbolic crest of the maple tree. We have, indeed, seen in the history of the Cornell and Johns Hopkins Universities what can be accomplished by such institutions when started on their career with an adequate endowment. Nor, with its narrower resources, has this University failed to make a name for itself, or to train more than one generation to do it honour. But much has yet to be accomplished before even Harvard or Yale can claim equality with the venerable centres of Europe's academic life, with their alumni, the world's true nobility, by whom the thoughts of generations have been widened and science mastered for the service of mankind. They were the strongholds of intellectual life in ages of darkness and ignorance. We recognize in them the source of Europe's re-awakening, and hail the promise of a still brighter renaissance for ourselves. Let it not be our shame that "knowledge grows, but wisdom lingers." The sources of all true progress are at our disposal. It rests with those to whom the equipment of this University is entrusted to determine whether we shall bear our part in the seed time of future centuries, or with niggard parsimony, leave our sons to reap where they have not sown.

THE EVOLUTION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR R. R. WRIGHT'S INAUGURAL.

(An Abstract)

It is as a University Professor, as distinct from a University College Professor, that I have been requested to deliver the first public lecture of the new Medical Faculty. On such an occasion it seemed wise not to choose a subject belonging to my own particular department, but rather to select one of general educational interest, and it occurred to me that I would satisfy my own proclivities towards looking at all things from a standpoint familiar to the biologist, and possibly interest you for a short time by calling your attention to some phases of the evolution of medical education, especially to those during which so intimate a connection with the Universities became first established, as we hope henceforth to have in the University of Toronto.

To do so it is necessary to look back some eight centuries to the mediæval universities. These seats of learning were at first but few in number, and owed their origin for the most part to some cathedral or monastic school which had afforded instruction to the youth of the neighbourhood in the elements of grammar, logic and rhetoric. The special reason for this growth of the higher institution out of the lower seems to have been the attachment to these schools of learned men, able to give more advanced instruction adapted to the immediate wants of the society of the day, so that Paris became celebrated as a centre for philosophical and theological knowledge, while Bologna gathered within its walls those who desired to become learned in the law. At first these centres confined themselves to their specialties, and only in later times did they offer instruction in all the branches of learning. The word *university* had, therefore, nothing to do with implying the universality of the teaching, but rather referred to the community or guild of those prosecuting the higher studies in any particular city.

In these early days an imposing pile of buildings was not a necessary adjunct to a university, for the masters generally taught in their own houses, and the scholars sought accommodation where they could find it. Of course such a large concourse of students taxed the capacity of the mediæval towns, and eventually a number of inns, or hostels, were started, each under the supervision of a master, in which the students could find board and lodging. These halls were a step in the

development of the colleges, which resembled them in every respect except that they were endowed by the wealthy so as to provide board and lodging for poorer students, and also for some masters to superintend their preparatory training. As there were no university buildings, so there were no imposing graduation ceremonials nor formal examinations, the scholars, after making themselves proficient, receiving permission to teach from their masters, and then being styled themselves masters or doctors, while the bachelor's degree was a later sign to mark the attainment of a stage half-way to the full degree. I have said sufficient to show that the prime function of the university in these days was teaching, by masters who professed special branches of learning, while the chief educational value of the colleges consisted in the life in common, under certain domestic restrictions, and in the intellectual fellowship to be had within them.

After this glance at the nature of the mediæval universities, let me now proceed to show, a matter of special interest to us to-day, how the earliest of all originated in a school of medicine—the famous school of Salerno, near Naples. During the earlier centuries of the triumph of the Christian faith, the practice of medicine was largely in the hands of monks who devoted themselves to the study of the art, handed down its secrets through the members of their brotherhoods, and continued the good work which had previously been done by the priesthood or families of Æsculapius, which, as has been said, among all pagan institutions most closely resembled the monastic brotherhoods in their conviction of the religiousness of a life devoted to the relief of suffering. In a few decades the instruction crystallized into a regular university course of three years in arts and five in medicine, all of which a scholar was obliged to attend before he received his doctorship or permission to teach.

Some reference to the origin of the College of Physicians is necessary to explain its rise in importance, and the divorce of medical education from university education in England, which accompanied it, and which has persisted to this day. Up to the beginning of the sixteenth century the only physicians who were recognized as such, were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, or of the foreign universities, but a host of unrecognized practitioners existed throughout the country who "professed physic rather from avarice than in good faith," and consequently the university graduates in London got themselves incorporated as the College of Physicians, with powers to examine and license such minor practitioners in the city and suburbs as did not proceed to practice through the regular channel of a university degree. The fellowship was limited (until comparatively recent years) to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and the licensing powers of the college were afterwards extended from the metropolis to the rest of the kingdom. The licensing power having thus been partly transferred from the universities to certain of their graduates resident in London, and the opportunities being much better there for education in the practice of medicine, the universities were deserted by students of medicine, and the members of those aspiring to a university degree became smaller and smaller. It was otherwise in Scotland and the continent of Europe, for there the connection between medical education and the universities has never been dissolved and continues as intimate as ever. In London, on the other hand, there arose the purely professional hospital schools, and it is only during the last fifty or sixty years that the metropolis has witnessed a reunion of medical with other university studies within the walls of University and King's Colleges.

It is, however, in the Scottish and Continental universities that we realize to what importance the Medical Faculty may attain. Edinburgh has nearly three times as many graduates in medicine as she has in arts in each year, and while the latter contribute some \$2,500 in the form of graduation fees to the university chest, the graduation fees of the former amount to between \$30,000 and \$35,000 annually. In the Prussian universities more than half of the degrees annually conferred are in the Medical Faculty, and this in spite of the fact that a degree in Germany does not now carry a license to practise.

The functions of a modern university may be described as including the prescription of a course of studies for its undergraduates, the control of their training and instruction, the examination of the results thereof, and the awarding of appropriate distinctions in the form of degrees. It will hardly be disputed that the most important of these is the teaching and training of the students, and yet in the English universities, so entirely had the colleges usurped that function in the beginning of this century, that the university as a teaching body was practically in abeyance. So it came to pass that when more than fifty years ago the demand for a non-sectarian university sprang up in London, a precedent existed for limiting the functions of the new institution to examining and conferring degrees, although the originators of the scheme certainly never looked forward to such limitation.

The University of Toronto was modelled after the London institution, having, however, the advantage over its prototype of including in its senate representative teachers, who secured for the Arts Faculty at least the closest harmony between the teaching and the examinations. The result of that harmony is to be seen in the constantly increasing number of graduates in arts during the last thirty years. But no such close connection has hitherto existed between the university and the instruction in medicine, with a result which, tested in the same way, is just as deplorable as the other is gratifying. It is to remedy this defect in our organization that the step has been taken which we inaugurate to-day.

We have felt in the past that many of our medical graduates exhibited but little sympathy with an institution, whose halls they only entered to be subjected to rigorous examinations, where no opportunity was offered them of becoming penetrated by the *genius loci*, and no chance of meeting so as to develop any corporate spirit, or to have intellectual fellowship with the students of other faculties. We propose by our present action to remedy these great defects in the future, and congratulate ourselves that while London is still clamouring for a "teaching university," we have advanced a step further and secured ours.

How are we to account for the fact that the German universities have been able hitherto to keep this higher function steadily before them, and have thus secured their present acknowledged supremacy in the domain of the physical and biological sciences? It is the result of money spent liberally by the Government with that object. The Government contributes 72 per cent. of the annual cost of the universities, 44 per cent. of which is devoted to the equipment and maintenance of institutions which serve for investigation as well as for teaching in the various sciences.

The German universities are, further, peculiar in the large number of young teachers—the *privat-docenten*—who, in their relation to the university, recall the fact that every doctorship was at first a permission to teach. Many of these *privat-docenten* have now assistantships, and it would be well if we had a series of assistantships in our medical faculty similar to the fellowships in University College. Some inducement must be held out to our young graduates, and the best inducement to suitable men is the assuring of the means of subsistence for three or four years, access to university facilities for research during that time, and the opportunity of teaching in the branches of their special studies, for the maxim *disce docendo* would seem to be nowhere more applicable than in the various sciences. I trust we may look forward to a time when, through fuller benefaction, we may receive assistance in the form of medical buildings, museums, additions to the library, a botanic garden, of all of which we are in urgent need.

Facts are easily lost if not bound together by principles, and consequently it will be our aim to send out our students not only well equipped for practice but with a clear conception of the main principles of the medical sciences. These have made such progress within recent years, especially in directions which prove the close bond of union between them and other branches of biological inquiry as well as physics and chemistry, that it has become all the more necessary for the student to lay a broad foundation of the physical sciences and general biology before he begins to devote himself to his special work,

THE VARSITY.

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

TWO NOTABLE ADDRESSES.

The want of space prevents us, we regret to say, from reproducing in full the able address of President Wilson at Convocation, and of Professor Ramsay Wright at the inauguration of the Medical Faculty. That of the President was full of hope, of deep thought, and of that intense satisfaction which has come with the increasing progress and efficiency of the University with which he has been identified for the last thirty-four years. That of Professor Wright is an able exposition of the Evolution of Medical Education in England and the Continent, and of the part destined to be taken by our own University in connection with the progress of Medical education in the Dominion. We hope to refer to some important points in the President's speech at a future time.

THE LATE PRESIDENT NELLES.

Our sister university at Cobourg has sustained a very serious loss in the removal, by death, of its accomplished President and Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Nelles. The late rev. Principal devoted his life to the service of Victoria College, and to his efforts, more than those of any other man, must be attributed the position which the college achieved, especially of late years. With natural abilities of a high order, enriched by a wide and varied experience of men and things, and with an intimate acquaintance with current literature and affairs, the late President of Victoria united in his person qualities which eminently fitted him for the discharge of his arduous and difficult position. At the present juncture of educational, and especially of university matters, his death is deeply to be deplored, not only, as it is, by his own denomination, but by many outside of it. It will be no easy task to replace at the head of Victoria College a man of his broad views, wide culture, untiring energy, and practical ability as an administrator and educationist. We extend to Victoria College our respectful sympathy in its great loss, especially at this critical period of its history.

In the late Dr. Nelles the Methodist Church loses an eminent divine, its college an able administrator, education a wise counsellor, and Canada an upright citizen.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

The letter from Mr. Marani, to be found in another column, draws attention to a subject which is of very great practical moment to the students of the University of Toronto. It has been discussed time and again, in the corridors, and in these columns, and but one opinion has been expressed by the whole body of students, and it is this: That a new gymnasium, reading room, and meeting hall are imperatively needed to meet our growing requirements, and the one question on everyone's tongue is: What is going to be done about it?

This question presses upon us with even greater force this year than ever before. The matriculating class of 1887 is larger in numbers than that of any previous year, and the re-establishment of the Medical Faculty has brought a large number of medical students into practical connection with the University and into close relationship with University College students. These facts

speak for themselves of the growing popularity of the University. At the same time they remind us that as its constituency is enlarged and its numbers increase, proper provision must be made by the authorities for the encouragement of the social, literary, and athletic propensities of those who seek an *Alma Mater* in the Provincial Institution. That this has not been done is as much a matter of notoriety as it is of regret.

Various schemes have been broached, discussed, and finally dropped. The only plan by which any good can be accomplished is for the student body to give up "schemes" and "cliques" and "rings," and pull together for once. Let us be less suspicious of one another, more open and frank and friendly, and we will do more in a month by such means, than we could in a year by our former methods of procedure. If we are going to have a students' club, an athletic association, or a grand "union" building, let us all turn to and have a hand in it, and let us work for the general good, not for our own individual advancement or popularity. As far as THE VARSITY is concerned, it is prepared to do all in its power to forward any movement having both for its immediate and ultimate object the good of the student body.

As we have said before, we are of opinion that altogether too much time, money, and energy are severally expended upon the numerous organizations, literary and athletic, which exist at the University, certainly much more than is absolutely necessary. We are also of opinion that a union of forces in matters literary, as well as in matters athletic, would be most advantageous to all parties concerned. In saying this, however, we only give expression to our own views on the subject, and freely acknowledge, in the words of a contemporary, that "a good deal may be said on both sides."

In the meantime, many and various are the rumours that reach the Sanctum as to the fate of Moss Hall. Some say that the Medical Faculty is to be reinstated in its old abode and that the present tenants of the gymnasium building are to be "evicted." Such rumours have had a disquieting effect upon the VARSITY owl, who sits uneasily upon his perch, not knowing at what day or hour he may find himself homeless and houseless, and forced to plume his pinions for a flight down town. Until the educational Bailiff turns him out he intends, however, to keep his eyes and ears open, and will apprise the reading public, from time to time, of such changes as may be contemplated, and will be glad to receive from those who take an interest in the subject any communications with which they may favour him.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

Those gentlemen to whom was entrusted the work of organizing, or, we might truthfully say, re-organizing, the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto deserve very great praise for the zeal and ability which they displayed in the discharge of their duties. It is scarcely six months since the first public intimation was given that such a movement was contemplated; and the new Medical Faculty has been in active operation for over a month already. At a public meeting in Convocation Hall in the beginning of October, and in the presence of a large and influential gathering of the friends of the University, the inauguration of the new Faculty was happily and appropriately carried out. The event was an important one in the history of the University, and marked, we doubt not, a new era in that of the medical profession in this province. We believe that the benefit to the University and to the profession, by this alliance, will be mutual and will prove to be a source of strength to both.

The Chancellor of the University presided, and associated with him on the platform were the President of the University, the Minister of Education, Drs. Bray, of Chatham, and Rosebrugh, of Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Potts, and a number of graduates and friends of the University. Professor Ramsay Wright delivered the inaugural lecture on "The Evolution of Medical Education," an abstract of which will be found in another column. The advantages of the new Faculty were pointed out by the various speakers, and were summarized thus by the Minister of Education:—(1) That the services of those of the regular University staff, who had

given a lifetime to the study of certain subjects germane to the study of medicine, would be available for the instruction of medical students; (2) that the prestige of a great University would attract the best students, and consequently a better standard for graduation could be fixed; (3) that in awarding degrees, the attainments of the students and the reputation of the University would be the chief consideration; and (4) that by multiplying the graduates of the University of Toronto, whether in Medicine or in Arts, its friends would be multiplied and its hands would be materially strengthened.

The President and the Chancellor of the University both spoke hopefully of the future of the new Faculty and of the University, and both referred with pleasure to the prospective establishment of a Law Faculty. The closing remarks of the Chancellor were full of friendly counsel and encouragement to the students of the University. He said:—"I have always advocated a great university, where a large number of students are brought together, as one of the most important elements of success in teaching, and in that training which is as important as teaching. I rejoice to think that there is to be for the future a greater union of students in Medicine and of students in Arts. I hope that they will fraternize freely, not allowing themselves to be influenced by jealousies, but recognizing the great advantage to each of the union of all. While I say this to the body of students, I say it to each one of you, in availing yourselves of the great advantages that are now given to you—advantages of instruction from those who are learned, advantages of association with those who are growing up to be the men of your day and generation—choose the best for your friends and acquaintances. Emulate their success, not in an envious spirit, but in a generous spirit of rivalry, so that you can become, not merely good physicians, but, what is more important, good men. In declaring the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto open, I say with all of you, 'God bless the work.'"

SUPERFICIALITY IN EDUCATION.

Mr. T. A. Haultain, one of the university Examiners for Matriculation, has done a real service to the cause of education by his thoughtful letter on the results of the recent examinations for entrance to the University. The course he adopted in doing so was novel, and the criticisms he offered were not flattering to the High School authorities. But, nevertheless, Mr. Haultain has told the truth manfully and bravely, and possibly at the risk of some unpopularity to himself. We are so accustomed to think that our school system in Ontario is perfect and its methods unassailable, that it goes against the grain to be told that the results of that system and its methods are not as satisfactory as they should be, or as we had fondly hoped they were. The burden of Mr. Haultain's criticism is that the Secondary Schools attempt to do too much, that their curriculum is too ambitious, and that the result, as shown by the answers to the examination questions, is that superficiality is more or less encouraged at the expense of thoroughness. We are, of course, aware that in the hurry of examination work, literary finish and elaboration have to be sacrificed to perspicuity and a desire to try and answer something of everything. The system of examination is, of course, somewhat to blame for this state of things, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that, whatever the cause, superficiality is encouraged. Too much attention is paid to a mastery of mere facts without a corresponding and thorough mastery of principles, and the result is chaotic and unsatisfactory. It is the old question over again, whether we are not holding out too many inducements to the youth of this country to seek a higher education, with a view of making it simply a stepping-stone to a professional life for which the great majority are totally unfitted. And also, whether or not the majority referred to are capable of making, at so early an age as they are now forced to make, a proper choice in matters of this kind. The question is a very important one and we shall revert to it again.

THE SONG BOOK.

The Song Book will soon be in the hands of subscribers, and if a fair judgment of its merits can be formed from an inspection of

the plate-proofs now ready, it will meet with immediate recognition and approval. The binding is unique,—a design by Howard, of this city, in peacock green and gold, than which nothing more attractive or in better taste could be imagined. It is not generally known what careful thought and what months of work have gone towards making the Song Book. In the preface to the McGill Song Book it is stated that the compilers examined more than three hundred songs. By actual count of titles in the committee's book, the secretary of the committee compiling our song book reports that over three thousand compositions were gone through. This fact speaks for itself, and gives no uncertain indication of the quality of the book.

It should not be necessary to insist that the undertaking of the Glee Club is worthy of a generous support at the hands of all interested in whatever has to do with cap and gown affairs. But the fact cannot be presented too prominently or too constantly that a financial success is the first essential requisite and basis on which an artistic success will be upbuilt. University college men should do all in their power to forward the sale of the book, which, we feel assured, will be one of the most successful ventures ever attempted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

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

THE GYMNASIUM QUESTION.

To the Editors of THE VARSITY.

SIRS,—Permit me to send a few lines for publication in your columns, bearing on a subject which should be of great interest to the students. Once more we are drawn together from all parts of Ontario to resume our studies and contend honourably for the highest honours and distinctions in the different branches of learning taught at the University. Once more we join in sports, and thus feed a healthy appetite for physical development common to most of us. Once more we renew our interest in the different societies and clubs around the College that have lain dormant during the summer vacation. Are we then going to sail through this term without giving serious consideration to the changes which are even now taking place in the uncertain sand-banks around us?

Victoria College will shortly appear above the water, rising boldly and firmly ahead of us. She will save no pains in introducing all modern improvements, not only in her class rooms but in all her appointments. This will be the case more especially with her gymnasium and those rooms set apart for her students. Since Victoria College and University College are about to come under one University control, there will be little difference between the two except in conveniences and accommodations of the kind above named, to which she will, no doubt, look for reward in drawing future students to her. We should, therefore, awaken into activity, and see whether we cannot improve our surroundings. One of the many things we are sorely in need of is a good gymnasium. I think the students have felt this for several years. We are also in need of a more commodious reading room, better adapted in every way for the purpose than the one at present in use; and, above all, of a larger and more spacious hall, wherein may be held the meetings of the Literary and Scientific Society, etc. Again, all our societies for self-improvement, such as the Natural Science, the Engineering Society, the Mathematical, the Modern Language Society and others, should have their respective rooms in one and the same building with the reading room and hall. Such a building should also be provided with rooms for the use of any medical students' society. Lastly, there should be an attempt made to introduce among the students of all the different societies an element of unity which would make them work together as one body, whether in the pursuit of knowledge, athletics, or any other object. This could be done by having club rooms in connection with such a building. These would furnish the students with greater facilities for intermixing with each other, and thus widen their respective circles of acquaintance and increase their opportunities for forming those deep and lasting friendships which influence a man's career through life. I would, therefore, like to see an open discussion in your columns on the best and most practical way of improving the gymnasium, or rather of procuring an entirely new one; and on the possibility of the students, with the help of the Council, being able to erect some such building as I have indicated.

CESARE MARANI.

ROUND THE TABLE.

One would have thought that the critics had long ago written all that could be written about Shakespeare and his plays. Rich as the bibliography of Shakspeariana is, in critical analysis and comment, it is about to be supplemented by a unique edition of his plays, edited by Henry Irving, the tragedian, and Frank A. Marshall, an English journalist and Shakspearian scholar of repute. Among other valuable features of the forthcoming edition, the most practical part is Mr. Irving's revision and emendation of the text. He has presented each play in a form best suited for acting or reading aloud. In other words, the work supplies not only an ungarbled transcript of the author's text, but also an acting edition of each play, which stage-managers, actors, and the public generally will study with interest. Mr. Irving has done his work in this way: he has gone through each play, indicating by heavy brackets, and by a vertical waving line on the margin of the page, such lines as in his judgment should be omitted in order to bring the play within a reasonable time limit, and to adapt it to the taste of the age. He retains, of course, everything necessary for the preservation of intelligibility, continuity of thought and dramatic spirit.

* * *

Each play has an introduction, in which are discussed, first, its literary history, and secondly, its stage history—notable first performances, anecdotes connected therewith, etc.; and the third division consists of original critical remarks on the subject and characters of the play, with an estimate of its merits as compared with others of Shakspeare's dramas. There are two classes of notes connected with each play—footnotes at the bottom of each page defining unfamiliar words and short phrases, and, in an appendix, full critical comments upon passages or words that need elucidation. Peculiarities of pronunciation are often pointed out in the footnotes, special attention being devoted to the requisites of rhythm and metre.

* * *

In the case of the historical plays, or the plays in which a few historical characters appear, the critical and explanatory notes are prefaced with biographical sketches of the personages figuring in the drama, the reader thus acquiring a good historical basis for his study of the author's use of this material. There are, for instance, about three and a half pages devoted to sketches of the characters in *King John*. As a further aid to the reader in understanding fully the movement of this drama, each play is supplied with a map showing the country, cities, etc., in which the scenes are laid.

* * *

To each play is appended a list of words that occur only in that play; a feature that has an interesting bearing in regard to Shakspeare's language and to the literature with which his mind was imbued at different periods of his career. Each play is also supplied with a time analysis, giving carefully prepared estimates of the time required for the performance of each scene and act, and the length of the intervals supposed to elapse in the course of stage representation. The eight volumes will contain thirty-seven etchings and upwards of six hundred other illustrations from designs by Mr. Gordon Browne—a son, by the way, of "Phiz." It is the intention, I believe, of the publishers to secure the cooperation of some American Shakspearian scholars in the preparation of the work. The expectation now is that the first volume will be published simultaneously, probably in the middle of November, in this city and in London by Scribner & Welford and Blackie & Son respectively. The first volume will contain five plays—"Love's Labor's Lost," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Romeo and Juliet," and the first part of "Henry VI.," and also Mr. Irving's general introduction. The other volumes will follow at intervals of three months.

Apropos of things theatrical, one of the Knights of the Round Table, while putting on his overcoat in the *foyer* of the Grand Opera House, the other evening, after witnessing Mr. Edward Henley's strong impersonation of Deacon Brodie, overheard the manager of that company remark to a friend, "The Toronto people don't want a play of this kind; what they want is a song and dance show." That the manager was not very far wrong in his estimate of the Toronto theatre-going populace was exemplified two evenings after the above-mentioned remark was made. The Round Table Representative again found himself in the Grand—for he is a humble disciple of Thespis—at a veritable "song and dance show," to wit: a minstrel performance. As he looked around upon the crowded and enthusiastic house, he sadly remembered the words of Manager Peter Blow, and reflected upon the critical taste of the Toronto amusement-loving public, as evidenced by the crowds that filled orchestra, parquette and galleries to see burnt-cork "artists," and the comparatively empty benches that had two evenings before greeted Mr. Henley and his talented company. Verily the legitimate drama languishes, and Toronto is ruled by the "gallery!"

* * *

"The 'Whig' and 'Clio' societies at Princeton expect to build new halls, to cost \$5,000 each. The 'Whig' society was founded by James Madison, the 'Clio' by Aaron Burr."

The above clipping causes the Round Table to reflect that it would not be out of order for "club-scheme" advocates to open a correspondence with the authorities of the Whig and Clio societies of Princeton. Valuable hints might be obtained, which might be of great service in reducing to sober black and white the various floating ideas with regard to a student club-house on the University grounds. If club-houses can be erected at Princeton for \$5,000 a piece, there is no good reason why similar buildings could not be erected here for that figure, or even less. *Verb. sat. sap.*

* * *

The mind of a young person who has read omnivorously contains a tremendous mass of undigested information, and though there may be beautiful and useful things amid the confusion, they are hard to discern. The young genius has but recently come into a world full of marvels, and does not realize that it is he that is new, and not the things he sees. His artless outcries of wonder and delight and pain are very natural; but not entertaining to the public. Full of the impatience of youth, he seems incapable of understanding that the thought must enter the mind and remain buried there—that it must germinate and take root before it pierces to the light, as the seed needs the dark delay of winter hours to make it bloom. It would be to his advantage to realize that, when one says of any piece of literature, "this is good, considering the age of the writer," the stamp of inferiority has been set upon it. A work of art needs to have no allowances made for it; for art has neither sex nor age. Left to himself, the young writer produces works that will cause him, in his maturity, the most painful blushes. In his childhood, he will not chronicle the things about him—they are too common—but will choose to portray the glittering lives of dukes and princes, with a child's love of the unknown and marvellous. When he reaches the Dickens stage of his existence, he will write a novel possessing all the worst points of his idol. Then, as he grows into the Thackeray stage, he will send forth into the world a book full of trite moralizing that trips up the narrative—such as it is—at every turn. His poor, weak little ideas fairly stagger under the weight of words imposed upon them. Finally, he settles down into his own style, which is as different from these as starlight from sunshine, or the electric light. All this is very natural, and even necessary, as a process of his mental development; but why should the absurdities of his youth be made public, to remain forever a sore spot in his self-esteem? Let him "learn to labour and to wait." This lesson mastered, he will go on from strength to strength.

HH.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

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

The annual meeting of the shareholders of THE VARSITY Publishing Co. was held on Tuesday evening, October 18th, at 8 o'clock, in Moss Hall. About twenty shareholders were present. After the presentation of the Treasurer's report, which showed a good balance in favour of the Company, the election of the Staff and Directorate took place. The following gentlemen were elected:—

President—W. F. W. Creelman, B.A., LL.B.
 Vice-President—W. H. Blake, B.A.
 Editor-in-Chief—F. B. Hodgins.
 Associate Editors—J. O. Miller, W. J. Healy, T. A. Gibson, T. B. P. Stewart.
 Treasurer—J. S. Johnston.
 Business Manager—W. Prendergast.
 Secretary—J. D. M. Spence.
 Directors—4th Year, J. E. Jones, B. M. Aikins. 3rd Year, J. H. Moss, P. M. Forin. 2nd Year, A. A. Macdonald, G. B. McClean. 1st Year, S. V. Blake, C. A. Stewart.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The first meeting of the year was held in Dr. Pike's lecture room on Thursday, Oct. 13th, at 4.30 p.m. There was a good attendance of men of the various years. Mr. F. T. Shutt, M. A., President, delivered his inaugural address, taking as his subject, "The Life and Work of Sir Humphrey Davy." He prefaced his remarks by extending a cordial welcome to the students of the second year to join the association, referring to the numerous advantages to be derived therefrom. Before concluding his interesting address, Mr. Shutt announced that it was his desire to replace the medal formerly offered by the society for original work, but now withdrawn. No doubt the students of coming years will appreciate this generous offer, and will be stimulated to enter more largely upon original investigation. Owing to his appointment as Chemist of Experimental Farms and consequent removal to Ottawa, Mr. Shutt was compelled to tender his resignation, still retaining a lively interest in the association of which he has been a member and officer for so long. Dr. Ellis has been unanimously chosen President for 1887-8. His previous and long-continued interest in the welfare of the society is a guarantee of a successful series of meetings during this College year. The new reading room has been fitted up and an arrangement entered into with the Canadian Institute whereby a collection of the best scientific literature of the day will always be found upon the table of the association.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.—The second regular meeting of the Engineering Society was held on Tuesday, the 25th inst., in the School of Science. The election of officers resulted in the selection of Mr. D. Burns, Mr. G. Wilkie and Mr. T. A. Roseburgh as Graduate, Special Students and First Year Representatives on the general committee. Mr. Shillingham read a very interesting paper on "Building Construction," in which he fully described the various methods employed in the construction of floors, walls, etc.; and the morticing and bracing of joists, illustrating his remarks by numerous blackboard drawings. The discussion which followed was very general, and elicited a great deal of information on the subject of built and trussed beams. The society's prospects for the coming session are very encouraging, the membership list having already received an addition of some twenty or twenty-five names, and everything points to a most successful session's work.

THE COMPANY.—"K" Company turned out in good numbers last Wednesday evening for the first time this fall, having had the "riot act" read to them previously by Captain Gunther. About 15 files were present. The Company has a recruit class of about a dozen—all big men. The boys are getting in their work now, and will give a good account of themselves at the coming inspection, for which Battalion drill is being held twice a week.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

President—F. B. Hodgins.
 Secretary—J. S. Johnston.
 Treasurer—F. H. Moss.
 Judges—W. F. W. Creelman, B.A.; Dr. W. B. Nesbitt; F. F. Manley, M.A.
 Starter—C. P. Orr.
 Timekeeper—J. F. Brown, B.A.
 Clerk of the Course—J. A. Garvin, B.A.

The annual athletic sports of Toronto University were held on Thursday, the 20th October, on the Varsity lawn. The weather was fine, and as a consequence there was a very large attendance of spectators. All the arrangements were first-class, and each event was successfully brought off. In one or two competitions

there were not so many entries as might have been desired, but in the majority the struggle for supremacy was very keen and even exciting. The time made, on the whole, must be pronounced good, considering that the track was an unprepared one and somewhat lumpy and hard. J. H. Senkler, of St. Catharines, acquitted himself well and won the all-round championship of the College very handsomely and easily. W. C. Gilchrist is a promising shot putter, while in F. McLeay a prospective amateur sprinter of renown was developed. Of course "Jud" Sewell ran and won the open amateur 440 yards in good style, but T. K. Henderson, a brother-member of the Toronto Amateur Athletic Club, kept him moving. At the termination of the sports Miss Marjorie Campbell, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor, presented the prizes most gracefully and charmingly. The band of the Queen's Own, under Mr. Bayley, presented an excellent programme of music.

Putting the shot—W. C. Gilchrist first, with 36 ft. 4 in.; A. N. Garrett second, with 34 ft. 9 in.

Running broad jump—M. Currie first, with 17 ft. 9 in.; A. N. Garrett second, with 17 ft. 4 in.

Tug-of-War trials, teams of four—Entries, School of Science, Toronto School of Medicine and Second Year students. The Second Year team drew the bye, and the Scientists defeated the Medicos in the morning. In the afternoon the School of Science team, who were by far the heaviest, defeated the Second Year four. J. Rose, C. Wright, W. Gibbons, and E. A. Sullivan composed the winning team.

*220 yards run—L. Campbell first in 25½ secs., G. B. McClean being second.

*Half-mile run—A. A. Macdonald first in 2.20, F. McLeay being second.

100 yards run—J. H. Senkler first in 10.3-5 secs., L. Campbell being second.

High jump—J. H. Senkler first with 5 ft. 4 in.; W. C. Gilchrist second with 5 ft. 3 in.

Team race, half-mile, teams of three—Freshmen with green caps, Second Year with red, and the Medicos with blue competed. The Second Year team, who were represented by A. A. Macdonald, J. H. A. Proctor and G. B. McClean, won, Macdonald's time being 2.19.

*440 yards run—F. McLeay first in 56½ secs., L. Campbell being second.

440 yards run, graduates—D. C. Cameron first in 1.15½.

Mile run—A. A. Macdonald first in 5.25, W. J. Michell being second.

Hurdle race, 120 yards—J. H. Senkler first in 17½ sec., with W. I. Senkler second.

440 yards run, open to all amateurs—H. E. Sewell, Toronto A. C., first in 55 secs., with T. K. Henderson, Toronto A. C., second.

Heavy marching order race, half mile—J. H. Moss first in 3.04.

*Events marked thus were open to undergraduates of the University of Toronto, McGill, Queen's, Victoria and Royal Military College Cadets.

FOOTBALL.—RUGBY. VARSITY vs. OTTAWA COLLEGE.

The Varsity team left by the C.P.R. last Friday morning, to play the final match in the College Championship series. Friday night was spent at the Windsor Hotel, and the Parliament Buildings and other sights of the Capital kept the boys fully occupied on Saturday morning. The day was very cold, and the drive from the hotel to the grounds in football clothes set all teeth chattering. Captain E. C. Senkler won the toss and elected to kick with the wind, which was very high. It was evident that if the Varsity was to score it must be done in the first half, while their opponents had the wind and sun both in their faces, and so the boys started off with a determination to make things lively. All attempts, however, at team play and passing were frustrated by the persistent off-side play and foul tackling of the Ottawas. The game resolved itself into a series of rough scrimmages, interspersed with numerous fights, arising from the natural objection of the Toronto fellows to being kicked and scragged. Shortly before half-time one of the Ottawa half-backs ran in a try, which was disputed by field captain McKay, and on which no kick at goal was allowed. Shortly after half-time Sullivan collided with McClean and was stunned; he was obliged to leave the field, and one of the other side being put off, play was resumed. This accident seemed to dishearten the team, and they gave up all thought of scoring, merely playing to save their opponents from increasing their lead. Four rouges were scored by Ottawa College before time was called. It is a shame that the finals of the series should be spoiled every year by a club like Ottawa College being allowed to remain in the Union. There is little encouragement for a club to work for a place in the Union, when it knows that before obtaining the championship it will have to be a party to a game so brutal as that of last Saturday. The referee, Mr. P. D. Ross, while showing a knowledge of the game and a desire to be fair, had evidently been accustomed to deal with football as played by gentlemen, and was unprepared to cope with the foul play of the Ottawa College team. The score was 8 to 0 in favour of Ottawa College. The Varsity team were: Back, A. N. Garrett; half-backs, J. H. Senkler and L. Boyd; quarters, E. C. Senkler and G. B. McClean; wings, W.

I. Senkler and J. H. Moss; forwards, E. A. Sullivan, G. H. Richardson, G. Boyd, W. Cross, A. T. Watt, E. Blake, S. V. Blake and F. H. Suffel.

VARSIITY V. HAMILTON, SECOND FIFTEENS.

Varsity second fifteen went up to Hamilton on Thursday to play the second fifteen of the champions of the town series. Some half dozen enthusiasts, including the brothers Senkler, accompanied the team. The game was started sharp at 3.45, on the Cricket Grounds, on the slope of the mountain. The teams were:—Varsity—J. S. Johnston, back (captain); W. P. Thomson, J. A. Garvin, half-backs; G. T. Downes, S. W. Smith, quarter-backs; W. E. Burritt, G. C. Biggar, wings; G. Mackay, R. H. Johnston, T. Dockray, W. Cowie, W. Moran, H. R. Carroll, F. H. Suffel and J. R. Symmes, forwards. Hamilton—Back, A. Garrett; half-backs, McGiverin, J. Martin; quarter-back, Macnider; wings, Harvey, H. Bruce, R. Simpson, Carpenter; forwards, Ramsay, Young, Fearman, Wainwright, Wright, Hunter, McKay. The game was a thorough walk over for Varsity, in whose favour at the finish the score stood 30 points to 6. Referee W. A. Logie, though undoubtedly conscientious in the discharge of his duty, gave his own team much the best of the decisions. The Varsity scrimmage was a good one. McKay's following up was a notable feature. Behind the scrimmage Thomson's dodging and running and Captain Johnston's kicking were most effective. For Hamilton, McGiverin, Carpenter and Garrett did good work. Among the Varsity men and maidens who witnessed the game were A. F. Carpenter, B.A., A. W. Stratton, B.A., J. T. Crawford, B.A., and Miss Madge Robertson, '89.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There were two games played on the lawn on Thursday afternoon. The first was between the Varsity Second Eleven and the First of Trinity Medical School. The Meds. played all around the Varsity and scored 2 goals to 0.—The second was between the First Eleven of the Varsity and Toronto Medical School. The play on both sides was good, and neither side scored—the match resulting in a draw.

J. Waugh, '88, is teaching at Orillia.

A. Crozier, '87, is at law in Port Perry.

A. T. Hunter, '89, is studying law in the city.

J. McG. Young, '84, is practising law in Picton.

A. H. Gibbard, '87, is at Farmersville, teaching.

W. F. Robinson, '87, is teaching at Orangeville.

M. V. Kelly, '87, has gone to Plymouth, England.

A. F. Carpenter, '87, is studying law in Hamilton.

A. G. Morphy, '85, is studying medicine at McGill.

E. O. Sliter, '87, is at the Kingston Training Institute.

W. A. Stratton, '87, is at Hamilton Training Institute.

J. T. Crawford, '87, is at the Hamilton Training Institute.

H. A. Aikins, '87, is in law, with Beatty, Chadwick & Co.

W. H. Hunter, '87, is with Watson, Thorne, Smoke & Clark.

J. N. McKendrick, '87, is at the Collegiate Institute at Chatham.

E. W. Stern, S.P.S., is in business for himself in Kansas City, Mo., U.S.

J. W. Garvin, '87, is married, and is head master of Welland Model School.

A. H. O'Brien and E. G. Fitzgerald, both of '87, took their degrees at Trinity College.

G. H. Duggan and T. K. Thompson, S.P.S., are in the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal.

Miss Madge R. Robertson, third year Moderns, is at the Hamilton Training Institute.

J. D. Dickson, J. H. Philp, Strafford, and W. Montgomery, of '87, are at the Guelph Training Institute.

Messrs. T. B. P. Stewart and F. B. Hodgins represented the Varsity students at the Trinity College dinner on Friday evening.

Messrs. G. A. H. Fraser, F. McLeay, and A. Smith were appointed to confer with the medical students in reference to the proposed union banquet.

MANITOBA PERSONALS.

A. H. Fergusson, '81, J. W. Good, '77, and A. McDiarmid, '79, are prominent members of the Winnipeg medical profession.

F. C. Wade, B.A., '82, continues to be associate editor of the Manitoba *Daily Free Press*, the oldest established and most widely circulated paper in the North-West.

Of the four judges of the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, two are graduates of the Varsity. They are Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, '56 B.A., *Ad eundem*, '56 M.A., now Chief Justice, and Albert Clements Killam, B.A. '72.

The Year Book of the University of Toronto, 1886-7, was well received in Winnipeg, as the *Varsity Book of Prose and Poetry* was well received before it. Whoever have charge of the Song Book, which is shortly to be issued, should not fail to place a number in good hands for distribution in Winnipeg.

On the 12th inst., at Kenosha, Wis., by the Rev. E. F. Domfield, E. P. Davis, of 1882, now of Calgary, Barrister, was married to Adelia L., only daughter of H. J. Davis, Esq., of Washington, D.C. Mr. Davis is rapidly gaining an extensive practice and is sure to do well in his profession. Without "E. P." the year 1882 would have been without much of its memorable lustre.

The legal profession of Winnipeg includes J. A. M. Aikins, Q.C., (1875), Heber Archibald (1871) S. C. Briggs, Q.C., (1872), J. H. Brown (1881), J. D. Cameron (1879), B. E. Chaffey (1881), Z. J. Clarke (1882), H. E. Crawford (1881), Ghent Davis (1879), Alexander Dawson (1874), James Fisher (1862), T. H. Gilmore (1880), Hugh J. Macdonald (1869), W. R. Mulock (1869), A. V. McCleughan (LL B., '82), Henry Mason ('81), E. G. Patterson ('67), W. E. Perdue ('73), A. E. Richards ('70), H. Turnbull ('81), and Fred. C. Wade ('82).

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.

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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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THE YEAR BOOK
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Owing to lack of support, the editors of the Year Book are obliged to discontinue its publication. Last year's edition, being the first, contains a great deal of matter of permanent value. The historical articles are of interest to every University man. The List of Graduates, with P. O. addresses, is still the most complete in existence.
A number of copies are still unsold, and may be obtained from

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DI-VARSITIES.

THE MINSTRELS' RETURN.

Now returns the minstrel troupe,
Sable group;
And from age to age they bear on
Jokes that Moses told to Aaron,
Jokes that Isaac used to rake up
And rehearse to little Jacob,
Jokes that Adam used to rain
Upon Cain.

What strange thoughts, O minstrel joke,
You provoke;
Thoughts of old forgotten nations,
And the buried generations,
Races long since decimated,
Tribes that time has extirpated,
Tribes which your grim humour tried—
And then died.

And our nation, too, shall die
By-and-bye;
But O! minstrel joke eternal,
You shall live in youth supernal;
Yes, above the wreck of matter
Live and flourish and grow fatter—
You have till the judgment day
Come to stay.

Yankee Blade.

Times are pretty hard when a man can't collect his ideas or borrow trouble.

Advice to contributors—Write on one side of the paper even though you be wrong on the other side.

A '91 youth remarks that his boarding-house keeper resembles the low rate railroad in that both have reduced the fare.

A deadlock was caused in a western baseball convention by every man voting for himself for president.

Noah was the first pitcher on record. He "pitched in the ark with in and with out." The game was finally called on account of rain.

"Two knots an hour isn't such bad time for a clergyman," smilingly said the minister to himself, just after he had united the second couple.

A dude gazed intently at a giraffe for a few minutes and, turning sadly away, sighed: "Oh, if I had a neck like that, what a collar I could wear!"

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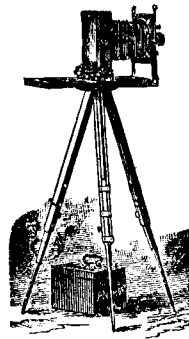
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