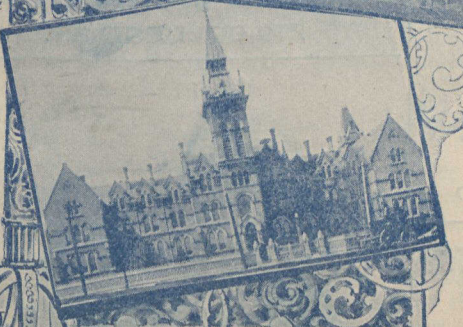
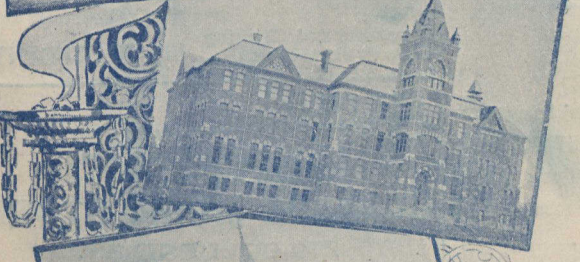
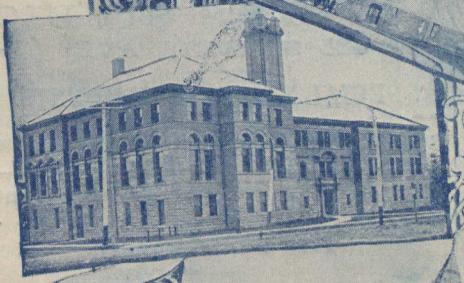
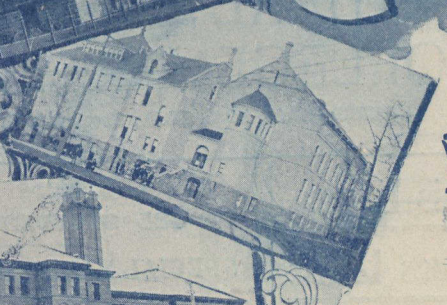
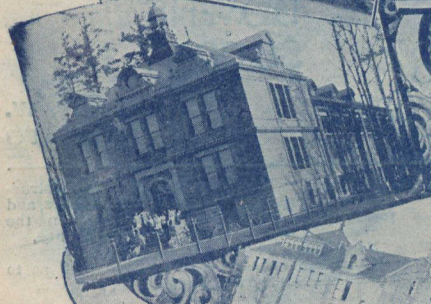


UNIVERSITY



VOL. XX.

NO. 9.

University of Toronto

TORONTO, DECEMBER 4, 1900

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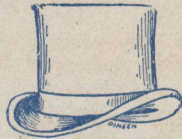
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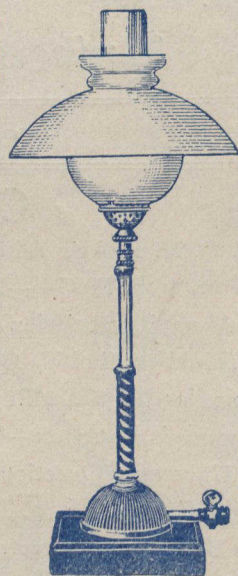
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THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thoughts and Events.

VOL. XX.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

No. 9.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE IDEAL OF OUR NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q.C., BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

I have reason to quarrel with your Honorary President. When he asked me to address your Club, I told him that the title, "Some thoughts on the Ideal of our National University," was too pretentious and that he had better change it to, "A talk on our National University." He has, however, allowed the title to stand and I must make the best of it.

My remarks are naturally fragmentary and merely suggestive but are presented in the very earnest hope that the matter may be taken up and earnestly pressed by the members of your Club as one, than which nothing more vital to your interests can be discussed. In our Province, while we have not the old associations that gather round the splendid places of learning that are the honor and pride of Great Britain, we have this advantage; that with us our Educational system is in a formative process and we can easily mold and make it as, with all the light of the past centuries and the present, seems for the best. It is therefore of very vital moment to us that we should have an ideal, that we should make this a very high ideal; and that we should determine that this ideal we are bound to reach.

And, first,—Should not a National University be open to all? Free to all—young men and maidens—the pride of our Province, standing for all that is best and truest in the moral and intellectual life of our land—furnishing the needed salt to purify and keep pure; so that wealth, luxury, and selfishness may not eat into and cause decay in our commonwealth. In our perfect satisfaction with what we are pleased to think our wonderful and enlightened progress in the way of co-education we are apt to overlook what has been done in the past on these lines. Of the many instances the one that now comes to my mind is the celebrated University at Alcalá, the pride of Cardinal Ximenes, where there was not only this system over four hundred years ago, but the Professor of Latin was a learned woman to whom the boys of that day gave, as would the boys of today in their love of a good nickname, the epithet of *La Latina*.

Our National University must be an institution which will furnish the means of keeping high the standard of our learned professions of Theology, Law, and Medicine; an institution which breeds men broad, generous and tolerant; seeking to find out and willing to recognize fully the good in others, that know no narrow, sectarian, or sectional feeling; but so love the great institution they make their Alma Mater, as to resolve that naught must interfere with its most full development—a University, round which clusters our affiliated Colleges, each acknow-

ledging the others as having full rights; and as being necessary to the complete whole. So far as possible, a common meeting ground; common rooms for education; common clubs and associations; common play-grounds. Every opportunity given to show the good that there is in all. A place for the rounding off of angles, and, as iron sharpeneth iron, so the mind becomes tempered and prepared by constant attrition to perform its duty in the great battle of life in whatever sphere that may be fought. Perhaps some of you from actual sight will have the picture that is still before me. If not, no doubt your History will give it to you: although not in so pleasing a form as, when at the City of Geneva, near one of the beautiful bridges that span the Rhone, you view the National Monument. There stands before you the splendid bronze figures of two robed females, the one much larger than the other, encircling and



HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q. C.

supporting one another. Thus is represented the union of Geneva to the Swiss Confederacy. For years she struggled against this Union, fearing that her position and place would be lost amidst the large number of other Cantons. This Monument was erected to commemorate the thought on which the union was ultimately based, and underneath we find the appropriate motto:—"Un pour tous; tous pour un"; "Each for the whole—the whole for each." Let us join together in this same spirit, and, thus united, let us determine to make our University a power and a strength in our land.

In a National University there should be no discrimina-

tions by the charge of such fees as would make it a home for the wealthy but close it against the poor. No better men have been furnished to our country by our National University than those who, if this was to be the institution of the wealthy, would have been debarred from obtaining the benefit that it gives. Our country would have suffered much by the loss of some of the best men in our community if we had not a University open as largely to those not blest with wealth, as to those who have large means. It must ever be remembered that, when a National University is entirely or largely supported from the funds of the nation, it is peculiarly a benefit to those who are not wealthy. The farming community and those not largely blest with this world's goods, must ever bear this in mind. They have no just ground for complaint that such an institution should be supported by the State. The wealthy can at all times obtain higher education. Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Yale, and other like institutions are open to them; but, our system of education in this country would be absolutely wanting in that which should be its keystone, if there be not freely open these halls for that higher education which is the absolute need of any land that seeks to take its place amongst the nations of the world. The non-support of this institution in a state of efficiency is virtually a discrimination against those who are not wealthy,—that is, against the very large body of those who desire to take advantage of a University course. We have as a beginning, buildings of which we may justly feel proud. These must, however, be largely added to. There are needs to-day. These will increase. We must keep pace with this growing demand.

But, after all, the best of buildings are mere dead stone, brick, mortar, and wood, unless you have the living head. How large a man we need, to be the ruling spirit through all the many activities of our University! We want a man! No mere namby-pamby professor. There must here be a high and lofty ideal; and we must not be satisfied until we obtain one who will be an inspiration and will breathe life and power through the otherwise dead walls. We want a strong personality—one full of life and vigor—a man of deep sympathy—one who knows and recognizes the difficulties of student life and can meet and advise and help—one who does not believe in drifting or letting drift, but one who sees a wreck ahead and warns—not one who simply patronizes the clever student, but one who yearns to touch the stupidest dunce within the precincts, and, by his character and forming power, to show him what even he can do when he honestly makes the most of the poor ability he may have. A man of reserve power, who gains the confidence of every student and goes out in kindly and fatherly advice on the subject of his studies and his future. A man who not only can speak and teach, but who lives his speaking and teaching; and by all is looked up to as the full stature of a man and the standard of life which the student should desire to live. A man of tact; conciliatory and gracious; able to work with others. A man able to draw talent from all quarters and to retain it when found. A man able to popularize by his learning and his presence our National University and to be its fit representative at all times, in all assemblies, and on all platforms. It is difficult to find a head that will do for Rugby what Dr. Arnold did, and for Uppingham what Edward Thring did; it is difficult but not impossible; and we should strive to have such a head; and we should not be satisfied until we obtain for our National University its fit representative.

One of the glories of our older universities has been the deep impression made by the professors of the various Chairs upon the students who have formed their classes. Men with whom correspondence has been continued in after life, and to whom for years the former student con-

tinued to look for advice and guidance. We should not be satisfied until in every Chair in our University we have such a man. One not only learned in the particular branch which he takes up, but a man who is an example of a strong vigorous life, living his teaching and forming a pattern that the student feels he may rightly and proudly follow. One who calls all the powers of the student into action and does not leave him a mere passive recipient in his hands. One who from day to day looks for growth from his seed thoughts sown in each. One who studies the character, judges what there is in each student that can best be developed, helps along these lines and finally sets out his pupil on his well selected life occupation, with the pleasant thought that what could be done has been by him done to make this life what it should be. It is difficult to get such men. Some of them we have had; some of them we have. But, in our National University we should not be satisfied until every Chair is thus filled.

In this great University work the students should take a large part. Great confidence should be reposed more especially in the older ones, who may justly be considered to have learned something of what is due from a student to his Alma Mater. To them largely must be left in the many hours of student life a great portion of the education which is obtained in the University. No professor should be satisfied with his work until each student has implanted within him the life thought that opportunities beget responsibility; that there is a large responsibility laid upon every student who has had the advantage of a university education; that it is his duty in the journey of life to live up to this responsibility, to influence for good all whom he meets, and that he owes a debt, by virtue of the education that the community has given to him, to build up and to make better the land which has afforded him these opportunities. By virtue of their use, he has laid upon him an obligation which no lapse of time will permit him to shake off.

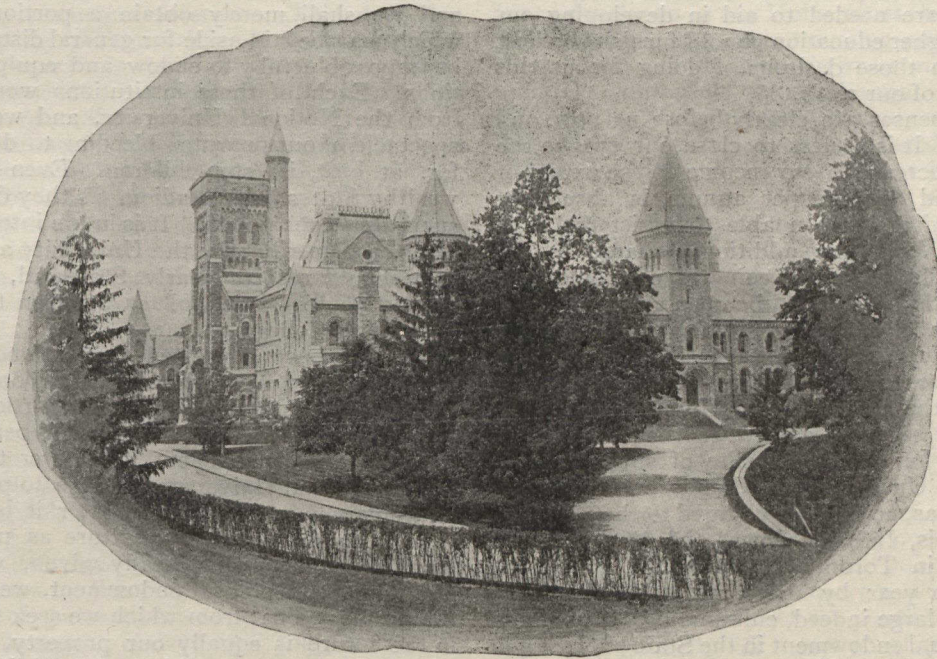
We must not be bound down too largely with a prescribed curriculum because in the past celebrated places of learning have adopted it. We must seek what for ourselves will from time to time give the best results; and while making absolutely compulsory to the giving of a Degree that measure of the everyday humanities without which the title of gentlemen is misleading, there should be built on that almost endless opportunities for developing the particular branches in which the student's strength lies.

There should also be an opportunity given to those, who have proved themselves worthy of such a position, for continued study and for works of original research. We should not be satisfied to have our National University lag behind other places of learning where these opportunities are presented.

Whatever difficulties may meet us in the way of procuring what is necessary in the way of men in order to obtain our ideal National University, it is obvious that without money it becomes an impossibility. It is therefore right that we should consider shortly the question of finances. We start fairly on this foundation: In the Province of Ontario the State has made itself responsible for a complete system of primary, secondary, and higher education. The State institutions for higher education are University College and the University of Toronto. These are absolutely necessary for the completion of our system of education. The one is the complement of the other. These two institutions—the University and University College—are needed more for those who are not in affluent circumstances than for those who are rich. This higher education, while absolutely necessary for our learned professions of Theology, Law, and Medicine, are becoming year by year more and more needed in the other walks of

life. It is well that this should be the case amongst our merchants and statesmen. The rich can procure them, and, unfortunately, too many are at present taking advantage of other colleges which are open to the wealthy. This should be stopped by our having the best advantages at home. The fees with us have been from time to time increased, so that if there be a further addition to the charge it will tell against the University and against students seeking to take advantage of it as a place of education. In addition to the above reason we must not forget that in 1887 a very strong additional one is presented, the force of which cannot be overlooked. In that year the Federation Act was passed. A solemn compact was then entered into, which is based upon the advantages to be derived by the affiliating colleges in having the University and University College thoroughly equipped so that that portion of work allotted to these institutions might be thoroughly performed and the affiliating institutions receive this large benefit. It is scarcely honest to ask these Colleges to join and aid in the carrying out this general

\$12. To-day it is \$52. It is admitted by all that any further increase would discriminate against the University and drive students to other institutions. The aggregate of these fees twenty years ago was \$6,596.50. The aggregate of these fees is to-day \$44,441.35. It is felt that the University has done all that it can in the way of providing an income by the payment of fees; and that, instead of increasing them, if possible an arrangement should be made whereby these charges should be diminished. The attendance of students in Arts twenty years ago was 347. These to-day have more than doubled in number. It is apparent, therefore, that there has been a very large increase in the amount of work done, and when to the students in Arts are added those in Medicine and Applied Science, the total attendance is nearly 1,300. That the University is furnishing the material needed throughout the province for higher education is clear from the following figures. While the University of Toronto has of graduates teaching in High Schools 283, Trinity College has 13, and McGill has 1.



scheme for higher education and having procured them to enter into such an arrangement then fail to perform the conditions on which it was made. It is pitiable to see that, while the total provincial expenditure of Ontario for the past year was \$3,710,420, the paltry sum of \$7,000 was its contribution towards the highest and best work done in the province. It is well to assist railways, colonization roads, and agriculture, but it will be a sorry day for Ontario when aid to the intellectual and moral development of the land is lost sight of in the assistance given to its material prosperity. It is a long step in the way to decay when people suffer this.

The work done in the University and University College has so largely increased within the last twenty years, the expansion has been so great, and the addition to the income has been comparatively so small, that no other result could follow than that the income of the institution should fall short of its needs.

From time to time increases have been made in the charge to the students for tuition, examination, and the Library, until the amount has reached its limit. Twenty years ago the only charge made against each student was

1. The principal causes of the present deficiency which must cause a further shortage from year to year, are found in all similar institutions and are as follows:—

(a) The very large shrinkage in interest that has taken place within the last twenty years, reducing by well nigh one-half the income derived from investments. While twenty years ago good investments could be had at from six to seven per cent. it is now difficult to get such at from three to four per cent. where large amounts are being invested.

(b) The very large encroachment on capital rendered necessary by the erection of needed buildings. During the last twenty years, by the withdrawal of lands and by the erection of buildings to answer the wants of the University, a very large sum has been withdrawn from the funds which should have been otherwise utilized for the purpose of income.

(c) The yearly increase in salaries under the Regulations, which cause a considerable annual additional charge.

(d) The necessary increase in the expenses owing to expansion; the increased number of students; the care for the enlarged buildings; the increase of the working staff.

These causes have resulted in a deficit of \$14,000 for the past year. It would be misleading to allow it to be understood that the above sum represents the probable shortage in the future. We cannot any longer allow our students to drift to the east, because it is alleged that in some departments better facilities are there given and wider instruction is found than can be obtained in our National University. I do not say that this is the case, I should be sorry to do so. Others have larger trumpets than we have, and use them more freely! It is, however, a matter that must be most carefully investigated. If this reproach exists, it must be removed. The Chair of Chemistry must ever be well filled. The Staff in Geology and Mineralogy must be increased and strengthened. The work in the Applied Sciences, in the Laboratory, and in our Technical School, must be brought up to the highest standard. The reproach cast upon this work must end. I have the utmost confidence in him who is at its head and his assistants; but the needed assistance and appliances must be furnished, and all done to enable this department to be second to none on the Continent. At a time when Electrical Engineers, Hydraulic Engineers, Mining Engineers, are needed to aid in developing our vast territory, our higher education should furnish the best that can be given to those desirous of doing for us this most important part of our work.

All of these expenses are clearly before us now, and must be dealt with. It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that a present increase to our income to the extent of between \$50,000 and \$60,000 per annum is absolutely necessary. The University is unable to assist the Province further by making any additional charge to the students. This would be simply ruinous and would form a bar, where the institution should be open and free to all. It will be a fatal day to the welfare of our Province when the educational system and advantages fail to keep pace with its material prosperity. The splendid endowments granted in many of the States of the Union to their Universities might well serve as a spur to the Province of Ontario to arrange for a just measure of support being given to us. In the Universities of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, no fees are charged to the students. In Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan, the fees are less than in Toronto University. The grants made from year to year by these States to the State University are very large indeed, culminating this year in the magnificent annual endowment in the State of Michigan of half a million of dollars. The number of Professors as compared with the number of students in attendance, is much larger in these Universities than in ours. These are some of our competitors. In this matter the honor of our Province is at stake. Are we now to lose the position which we have occupied, and which it is our own fault if we do not retain? We cannot stand still—we must retrograde and die! The Legislature has done but little for us. Poverty and the unwillingness of the public that their money should be spent in higher education, have been assigned as the grounds presented for not assisting further. I do not believe that this fairly represents public opinion in our Province. I am confident that this country is largely in favor of building up our system of school education and aiding Toronto University and University College, so that they may be made complete not only in name, but that we may have this most important factor for good in our land preserved in the highest possible state of efficiency. Some rumor has been spread abroad which involves the casting back fifty degrees on the dial plate of our Province. It is sought to interfere with our Provincial system by granting aid to Kingston. This strikes at the very root of the educational system of

our Province. Our system would thus be invaded and finally overthrown. If aid be given to Kingston it must be given to Ottawa, to London, to Sandwich. Every grant that is given to institutions in these cities of this class must deplete the treasury of the National University. How easy to formulate some neat little plan in these other cities for placing the hand in the Provincial Treasury! A scheme so plausibly presented, as that a Government, aiding Kingston, could not refrain from assisting Ottawa, Sandwich, or London. If the Presbyterian College at Kingston be aided, a grant must be given to the Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Congregationalists, for their higher education. In place of one first-class educational establishment we shall have to build up five or six third or fourth-rate institutions. We may write "Ichabod" over our educational system. It may be possible, both from the sentimental and utilitarian view, to place the National University in its true position and aid it with all needed funds. If the idea gets abroad that all we have struggled for in the past and been building up for fifty years is to end, and that the one University is as much entitled as the other, this sentiment will be destroyed and we shall merely obtain a portion of the pittance which may be laid aside for general distribution. It would be impossible fully to endow and equip all these institutions. Each of these institutions would draw students from the National University, and we should have the spectacle of our province bleeding to death its own child, for, at best, its step-children. Even in the large and wealthy States which adjoin us they do not attempt any such disastrous policy. It is in the interest of this land to devise a plan whereby the University and University College should receive yearly State aid, to be applied in a proportion to be defined as between the University and University College.

It has been suggested that a fund peculiarly applicable to such purpose is the Succession Duty Fund of the Province of Ontario, and that if a portion, say, thirty per cent. of this fund was set apart in perpetuity, we should have an income sufficient to answer the purpose of the University and University College to permit of expansion and enlargement. In this matter it is not meet that we should approach the Legislature as pensioners upon its bounty. The lands already given, which formed the nucleus of our present endowment, were the property of the people. That from which we seek to draw the income in the future is equally our property. It is to be dealt with by us as we may think best. We are simply asking that our own property shall be used for a purpose that we think most fit. We have the right to designate the uses to which it should be applied. This University, as one for the whole people, brought into existence by their supreme wish, preserved to the present to answer their purpose, is entitled to demand that it shall be continued in a state of efficiency from the same source. This land, in its poverty years ago, with but a handful of people, when it was scarcely known but as an ice-field, which it was well to get rid of, set apart large portions of its territory to give to its people the blessings of education. Shall Canada to-day in her comparative wealth and prosperity be less mindful of the great duty that rests upon her in this respect? I trow not. I appeal to each one of you here present to do what lies in your power to further this object. Take an interest in it; consider the subject; discuss it; let it be one of the matters which you mark as an absolute duty. This matter should be taken up and decided at once. The hour is ripe. Very large results will flow from the conclusion now arrived at. Let your conduct and action in this matter be such that you may in the future legitimately look back to this period, and be able to state with truth, that at

a turning point in the history of our National University you stood true to your obligations—that you did all that lay in your power to strengthen her foundations, to enlarge her sphere of usefulness, and to hand her down to the children as the Alma Mater to be by them loved and preserved as shall now be done by us.

A WORD FROM MCGILL.

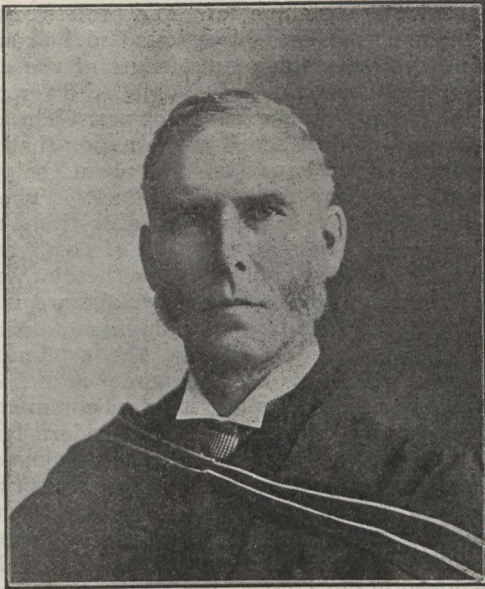
BY PRINCIPAL PETERSON, M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

I BELIEVE in students' magazines, just as I believe in students' debating societies. They are a pretty fair index of the undergraduate life of a University. If a competent commission could examine and compare them it would be in a position to issue a very interesting report. It is a truism to say that a University cannot exist without students. Professors no more constitute a University than the clergy constitute the Church. And while the first duty of the students is to work at their studies—and not to be afraid, as a rule, of overworking themselves—it is well for them to look beyond their text books and cultivate current interests. This does not necessarily mean party politics. The elections are over, and no one need “wear a button” now for either side. I don't say “no one need care a button,”—the reference is to that one hundred dollar fine during election time! There are current interests outside politics, and in these days when people insist on the need for “vitally relating the University to life,” such interests are more readily discoverable than they used to be. I have heard of colleges where it was forbidden to discuss certain topics, on the ground, I presume, that the undergraduate body might become unduly excited. On the other hand, I turn to the Catalogue (we used to say Calendar in the old world, and I am glad I may still do so in Canada) of Harvard University, where a consideration of the topics enumerated on pp. 412-425 as having engaged the attention of the University out of class hours would be enough to remind anyone that the education of students does not go forward exclusively in lecture rooms. There are more things in heaven and earth than can possibly be included in even the most elastic of curricula!

The freedom with which experiments are tried on the University curriculum on this continent seems to me one of the great points of contrast between the Old World and the New. Of the American University it may be said, as of Keats' nightingale, that “no hungry generations tread it down.” In the old country, University institutions are subjected to a process of parliamentary revision periodically, every quarter of a century or thereabout. The commissioners appointed under the Scottish Universities Act of 1889 issued their report only a couple of months ago. It is to me a very precious document, though that is another story! On this continent we mend our Universities as we go along. In most of them, changes can be introduced, improvements effected and extensions secured with the minimum amount of red tape and friction. There are many who think that in a young country like Canada, University education is in danger of being overdone, and it seems to me that there might be some ground for this apprehension if the training which our Universities offer were conducted exclusively on traditional and even mediæval lines. But it is no longer the sole business of a University to turn out ministers and lawyers and doctors. Their usefulness to the community at large lies in the fact that in all departments of human activity the conditions of modern life require a higher training now than formerly. That is ample justification for including in the modern University program studies of practical and commercial importance, alongside of

academic and literary subjects. The professional needs in which the most ancient Universities had their origin are extended now to cover the requirements of the engineer, the banker, the chemical technologist, the agriculturist, the railway man and the steamship owner. The successful man of business often scoffs at the notion that Universities could teach him anything that would help him, or such as him, in actual contact with affairs. There is no theory, he says, in such matters, and everything must be learned by practice, even at the price of costly mistakes. But he himself is always applying some theory to practice, even though it may be unconsciously, and we must take account of the fact that from Birmingham to California the cry is rising for including in the organization of a University a “Faculty of Commerce and Industry,” dealing mainly with economics, history, commercial and political geography, physical science, modern languages and commercial law. It is not book-keeping or type-writing, and generally the practice of the counting-room that is required, but a knowledge of the nature and composition of the great forces which govern and control the commerce of the world, and certainly the more such teaching is developed in our Universities the less will the danger be of their becoming the “nursing-mothers of an academic proletariat.” The only proviso or *caveat* that needs to be made in connection with such organized teaching is that Universities must insist on precisely the same amount of preparation for admission as in other departments. Otherwise our schools will fall even below their present level of achievement, and we should be in danger of increasing the number of illiterate specialists.

The University of Toronto has always occupied a strong place in some of the departments to which reference has just been made. Her school of economic and political science is still the envy of her sister in the east, whose energies have till now been mainly occupied in overtaking the demands of applied science—science as applied to material construction. This made us wonder all the more how it should have happened that when a modest announcement was made at McGill to the effect that we proposed to imitate the example of Toronto, and introduce teaching in economics and kindred subjects—teaching such as would be of service to ordinary citizens as well as to journalists and publicists generally—we had at once an application from Toronto in which the offer was made to instruct the youth of Montreal in type-writing, book-keeping, commercial practice, and all the other well known features of the “business college.” But perhaps my pen is running on too fast. We are always glad to hear from Toronto at McGill. I fervently believe that the more inter-communication, the greater degree of reciprocity there can be between us, the better for the country at large. We ought always to remember that here in Canada we are helping in the building up of a nation, not of a mere conglomeration of provinces. Imperial unity is a great deal, but it must not be set above national unity. That sentiment will, I hope, commend itself to the undergraduates of Toronto, whose cosmopolitan spirit I have sometimes had occasion to admire. I have dined with them in all the pomp and ceremony of a “University dinner,” and I have met and conversed with them working their way to Europe in charge of the cattle on board an Atlantic liner. I mean they were in charge, not I; which was probably best for the cattle! There is nothing like travel for eliminating all trace of what is narrow and local, and provincial, and I should like to see some of our great steamship lines making it easier than it is at present for some of our students to crown their University career by a visit to the motherland. Some of us who are no longer students have not forgotten our *Wanderjahr*!



R. A. REEVE, M.D., PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

BY R. A. REEVE, M.D., PRESIDENT ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Most of the readers of VARSITY are likely aware of the formation, last April, of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, with the avowed object of uniting the Alumni in promoting the interests of their Alma Mater. Convocation, which is a recognized part of the University machinery, and elects the Chancellor and various members of Senate, consists only of graduates. The association, however, embraces not only graduates and the officary of the University and of federated and affiliated colleges, but also undergraduates and even occasional students. In one feature, therefore, it is more democratic and popular than even manhood suffrage, but the character of the constituency safeguards it.

There is also a large and representative executive; and the president and secretary of branch associations are *ex-officio* councilors.

The importance of securing an organ was patent to the promoters of the Association at the earliest moment. The *Monthly* was begun. It will be a welcome vehicle of college news to the widely scattered alumni, and it will also prove a valuable medium for the exchange of views and the wholesome discussion of University affairs. It will doubtless assume, moreover, a literary and scientific character worthy of a great institution.

It is hoped and expected that many local associations, as authorized by the constitution, will be formed; and that in this way ties will be cemented and influence brought to bear at various points more effective than from a common centre. The branch at Ottawa, where a University Club was organized in '94, was the forerunner. It not only showed how to promote University interests by instituting prizes, but it has the honor of taking steps which led to the formation of the general Association. Empowered by the association, a committee is engaged upon a third matter, a University Club. It is felt that if rightly conducted a club could be made to subserve the interests of the institution, having a function of its own. Decisive action will be taken at the general meeting to be held shortly.

It has been urged that without making exacting demands upon anyone, the Alumni, by virtue of their number, could provide a Research Scholarship or Travelling Fellowship Fund. The merits of this scheme will doubt-

less be discussed and weighed with some practical outcome, let us hope.

When one considers the lists of the thousands of our graduates, and also learns the influential position held by so many of them in the various walks of life, one wonders that the pressing needs of the University have not roused to concerted effort for her relief.

To enlist and re-enlist the active sympathies of those who are or have been students within her halls, to promote that *esprit de corps* and filial regard which will lead men to sink political and other differences, and work together for the good of their Alma Mater, so that there may be no drag upon the wheels of progress,—this is surely ample reason for the Alumni Association.

It is felt that the large body of undergraduates can wield an influence in this regard which makes their co-operation desirable, and this the association also secures. During the holidays, just at hand, much might be done by them in rousing senior members to a livelier sense of their duty, and in urging them to form branch associations. Subscribers to the *Monthly* might also be secured, and the treasury enriched. Provision to meet the urgent needs of the Department of Mineralogy and Geology, and the financial stringency of the Institution by virtue of healthy growth and expansion, are subjects to be pressed upon the attention of those who mold public opinion. Fealty to Alma Mater would thus be shown in a very practical way, and the work would bring its own reward; possibly in the earlier solution of the problem of a residence, with Undergraduate Club Chambers and other improvements in the economy generally, certainly in enhancing the cordial relationship of staff and students, which the new Dining Hall seems to have evidenced.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH'S OPINIONS.

Professor Goldwin Smith has kindly expressed his opinion on two points, which we print below.

1. In what direction should State aid be given to higher education in Ontario?

In answer to the question, what direction State aid to higher education ought to take in this Province, I would say that I have constantly maintained, and have never found anybody distinctly to contravert, the proposition that the combined resources of Ontario were not more than sufficient to support a single University of the highest class. I think it would even have been feasible that the British quarter of Montreal, which is identical in race and language with Ontario, should have combined with Ontario for this purpose. Of such unification all hope now unfortunately is lost. But the Government is at all events at liberty to concentrate, and is surely bound to concentrate, its aid on the Provincial University. I fail to see what justification it can have for aiding a University which is not Provincial, thus at once dissipating such resources as we possess and fostering a rival to its own institution. It appears to me to have done an injustice to the Toronto University by its action with regard to the estate of Upper Canada College. The relations of Upper Canada College to the University seem to me to have been such that if the College, since the institution of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, was no longer required by the Province, the estate should have been added to that of the University, instead of being alienated to a non-Provincial body as it has been.

2. What is your opinion as to the advisability of forming an Undergraduate Club in the University of Toronto, similar to those in vogue in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge?

The establishment of a University Club in the manner

proposed appears to me to be highly desirable. Social and intellectual intercourse among the students, though a secondary, is a very important object of a university, as all who look back on their own university life will agree. I lamented the discontinuance of the Residence. The institution of such a club as is proposed seems likely as far as possible to repair the loss.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

**CHANCELLOR BURWASH, PRINCIPAL CAVEN
AND PRINCIPAL SHERATON ON THE
UNIVERSITY QUESTION.**

The president of Victoria College writes as follows:

"We should, of course, most heartily support any project which would solve the University problem of this province and give us a strong, central provincial University. Our entrance into the federation scheme, at large sacrifice of feeling and expenditure of means, should be sufficient evidence of this. In the University there should be such provision as will meet the needs of all classes of the citizens of Ontario without distinction of college, creed or profession; all studying upon the common platform of perfect equality as students of the University, enjoying their common rights under the law as citizens of Ontario.

We are quite satisfied that the Government should maintain a College of Arts, a College of Engineering, or any other college needed for the completeness of the educational work of the country; and if such colleges are created they should be maintained in thorough efficiency. The colleges created by the churches should be maintained as well as controlled by them. All colleges created and maintained by Government should be controlled by Government, in the interest of the people; and not by any church or sectional or irresponsible corporation. In perfecting the internal organization of the University, it is well to have before us a high ideal; but in the steps by which we seek to reach that ideal, equity and common sense and the experience of our best men familiar with practical University work will be our safest guides."

N. BURWASH.

Principal Caven, of Knox College, writes:

The University of Toronto has an honorable record, which it is very desirable to keep bright. But much more important it is that the University should be enabled to perform satisfactorily all that may properly be expected of a great center of higher education. No community which neglects education, in any important department of it, can permanently enjoy the highest prosperity. This is true of University education as well as of primary and secondary education.

All who have given attention to the financial position of the University of Toronto are aware that this great institution is in urgent need of a substantial increase of revenue. A deficit of \$14,000 for the past year shows that the University cannot, under existing conditions, continue its present measure of service, much less make such advancement as is imperatively demanded. Without comparing the income of our University with that of foreign Universities, anyone who takes note of its equipment and of the additional work which it should be able to undertake, can see at a glance that its development is arrested for lack of means. Additional instructors are required for some parts of the present curriculum, laboratory outfit should be extended and provision should be made, in reasonable degree, for post-graduate work—provision much in advance of what now exists.

Where shall the necessary funds be obtained? All

friends of the University would rejoice should large private benefaction come to the aid of the University. But a Government institution should not have to wait for the help of individuals. Responsibility for the maintenance and extension of the Provincial University cannot be abdicated by the province itself. The province must suffer if this duty is not discharged; it must suffer in its material interest, and suffer in interests still more important, which no enlightened community will disregard.

But would the Province sustain the Ministry and Legislature in making such provision for the University as all educationists see to be required? I cannot think so ill of Ontario as to imagine that it would not. Should the two sides of the Legislature act together (and it may be assumed that they would do so) they would almost certainly find that a sufficient public opinion was behind them. The people cannot fail to see that the adequate endowment of the University is in the interest of the Province, especially of those who are least wealthy. The wealthy can easily send their sons to the great foreign universities, but if, in defect of necessary public aid, the University is obliged still farther to raise tuition fees, higher education is placed beyond the reach of many: it becomes a luxury of the rich, and the University very practically fulfils the end of its existence. From top to bottom, an educational system well sustained by public funds is in the interests of the whole community. The common sense of the people, if the case is properly put before them, may be relied on to appreciate this fact.

WM. CAVEN.

Principal J. P. Sheraton, of Wycliffe College, writes:
To the Editor of VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—I cheerfully respond to your request to state in a very few words my views as to the University position.

1. The Provincial University is the cope-stone of the whole educational system of Ontario. Any objection to the former applies with equal force to the high schools and common schools of the country. It is indeed unnecessary to vindicate the principle upon which the whole structure is based, but it is necessary to point out that the principle is inevitably involved in the position taken by those who oppose additional Government assistance for the University.

2. If the principle of a State-supported University is granted, it is the bounden duty of the Province to make it as efficient and complete a University as its resources admit. And the standard of completeness and efficiency must be one commensurate with the true ideal of a national university, and with the position, culture and necessities of the complex life of the Province for whose well-being and at whose expense it is maintained.

3. Just as Government control involves Government support, so in like manner Government support involves Government control. This essential constitutional principle was settled in this province after long controversy. It completely excludes every scheme of concurrent endowment of denominational universities.

4. The University and University College form one complete homogeneous system. Both stand in exactly the same relation to the State, and both are essential to the completeness of the University. The separation between them is altogether a matter of arrangement and convenience, and cannot affect the organic relationship in which they stand to each other.

5. The Theological Colleges furnish an essential constituent in the constitution of the University. They furnish the solution of a difficult problem, viz., the maintenance in a non-denominational State University of the

true place and functions of Theology, alongside of Arts, Law, and Medicine, all of which are equally necessary to the completeness of the University ideal. Thus while the Theological Colleges derive from their University connection increased efficiency and greater catholicity, they also contribute to the University itself an element which from the very beginning of University life, has been an essential feature in its history and development.

6. In any enlargement and strengthening of the University there are certain matters which ought, I think, to have a very prominent place. The faculty of Medicine should be brought into still closer relations. The chairs of Anatomy and Human Physiology ought to be placed on the same footing as the chairs of Biology and Chemistry, receiving their support out of the funds of the University. The Faculty of Law should be brought into closer relations, and the Law School more completely identified with the Law Faculty of the University. Biblical History and Literature might well have a larger place in the curriculum of the University. The Old Testament is already provided for in the admirably equipped department of Oriental languages. Something ought to be done for the study of the New Testament, either in the University itself or in the federated Theological Colleges. Moreover, the present provision in regard to Biblical History and Literature is chiefly limited to an Honor department. In these studies some provision should be made for the students generally. This can be done by a well-considered readjustment of theological options, giving them more complete recognition, enlarging the space given to Biblical History and Literature, and giving the University a larger control of the examinations in these subjects.

J. P. SHERATON.

A YEOMAN'S DAUGHTER.

BY BERNARD McEVROY.

Written for the VARSITY.

Places, like men, do in their time play many parts, and even the city with which this story is concerned was, no doubt, to some of our brothers and sisters who lived there, a Bethlehem, a Mecca, aye and perhaps a very Calvary. The prosaic streets, with their ringing pavements and street-cars, their electric lights and their right angles, were yet bestrewn with recollections, overarched by the sky, and looked down into by the mysterious stars that shone on Abraham. They were full of the poetry of human lives, if people had only known it.

The city was, to John Feversham, at the opening of this tale, a Jericho. The Jerusalem he had come from was over the sea. Newby Grange was the name of it—his father's home, where there was bread enough and to spare. The thieves he had fallen among were of the ordinary character, such as are brought up at the police court—their countenances, or the testifying policeman's, being usually decorated with sticking-plaster—and who provide a modicum of occupation for barristers, magistrates, and even judges and juries.

They stripped him of his fine overcoat with the fur cuffs and collar, gave him an ugly blow or two, and left him half-dead, just as their prototypes did the other fellow eighteen hundred years ago and more, which shows that electric lights and science aren't everything.

The priest had gone home to bed so as to be ready for early service next day, but the Levite who passed by on the other side was represented by the pious Mr. Chawton, the well-known manufacturer, who was making his way homeward full of conscious virtue and schemes for making larger profits still. The schemes were of that rainbow sort that sometimes visit a man when he has been at the club and has shown himself clubbable, and

clever as Mr. Chawton was in maintaining his perpendicular, it is to be feared that he would have fallen on the top of Feversham if he had tried to succour him. So he contented himself with saying in response to the young man's groans: "Very drunk, evidently—this 'll be a lesson to you my young friend."

When he had gone his way the good Samaritan came, but it was a girl—Mary Marchwood. "How bright the stars are to-night," she had said to herself as she came to the door of the humble restaurant her parents now kept, "what makes me think of old Star Meadow? The street is quiet, I'll just run to the end and back before shutting up, and fancy I'm there."

And Star Meadow was in Warwickshire!

A feeling of horror made her skin creep as she caught sight of a prostrate, groaning man. She was going to run, but thought better of it. There lay Feversham on the sidewalk, half propped up against a doorway.

She stooped, ready to run, peered into his face, cried "Oh, Mr. John!" felt her heart in her mouth, but steadied herself, and ran at top speed back home and up to her father's door.

"Father! Father! Here's Mr. Feversham lying hurt at the end of the street. Do get up and come at once!" she cried.

They bore him into the house, and ministered to him and took care of him without any thought of twopences. And so Mr. Feversham got very much more than he deserved. He would not have fallen among those thieves if his conduct on the previous night had been marked with that discretion and prudence which young gentlemen of good family should always exhibit. Somehow they don't always exhibit them, so that those who are impeccable must cast the stone.

Perhaps it was the Canadian climate—who knows? That is what his sisters would have said, being good charitable girls, and knowing as they did what a good fellow John was, as a rule. When he came to himself he was very glad that his sisters would not know of this unfortunate affair. They had come out from England to see him, but were now visiting at Toptonville, a few miles away. That was where the Toptons lived, whose coachman drove a fine pair of horses, with chains to the pole that rattled like sleighbells. John had done very well in business since he came out to Canada and invested the money with which his father had started him.

II.

Mr. Chawton was an immigrant too—of many years ago. We will look in on his breakfast table on the following morning.

Mrs. Chawton sits stout and resolute behind her cups and saucers, and her hopeful son, Mr. Sydney Herbert Wellington Chawton has, for a wonder, come down before either his father or his sister Esmeralda have appeared.

Sydney's collars are more undoubted than his sense, but he is the delight of his tailor. He has had more years at school and college than his father had months at the common school, but he has not his father's hard sense. Yet it must be confessed that he has attained a certain veneer of style. His father and mother are secretly proud of it.

Mrs. Chawton takes the opportunity to give Master Sydney a piece of her mind.

"Syddy—if you go on with that there Mary Marchwood as I hear you *have* been goin' on you'll break my 'art. A fine young gent like you to take up with a ware'us gell like that."

"Who says I've been taking up with her? I don't believe she'd let me. She's a dooced fine girl, and beats all your fine society girls into fits."

"Don't think she'd have you, indeed! Well, my goodness, things have come to a pretty pass. Not have Mr. Chawton's son, and she the daughter of a little coffee-shop keeper as finds it 'ard to keep body and soul together, from what I can hear?"

"Well, my dear mother, don't be excited. What I say is right. I only wish she *would* have me," said Master Syddy, chipping his egg.

"Sydney Chawton!" cried his mother.

"Well, what do you want me to do?"

"Do? Why, marry up, to be sure. Up! That's my word and it's your father's. Marry a gell such as your education has fitted you to marry! Why not? You just see how a marriage like that 'ud rise us, and give your sister a chance, which it easy might happen for some fine young gent to fall in love with her. See the thousands of dollars as has been spent on you."

"Well, I know—I know," said the young man impatiently. "I know you're thinking of the Feversham girls, because I happened to go to school when I was ten years old with young Feversham. That's when you began the line you're on now—sending me to England to school!"

"Syddy, you shouldn't," said his mother, whimpering.

"You think I might marry one of the Fevershams and that John Feversham might marry Esme."

"Well?"

"Well, you don't know how different they are from your style of thing. I don't want to be rude, but you drive me to it."

"Our style of thing?" said his mother, bridling—"our style of thing?"

"Oh, hang it all, I'd rather marry Mary Marchwood than all the Fevershams and all the smart girls you think so much of."

"Where's the use of you talking like that, Syddy? I'd be ashamed of it. You say Mary Marchwood wouldn't have you? Well, all I can say is that she's a nasty, stuck-up madam as wants her ears boxing! But we won't say nothing about that for perhaps it's as well as it is. Of course she knows she aint for the likes of us."

"Oh, hang it all," said the young man.

"Look here, Syddy," said Mrs. Chawton, "you know that money you want. Well, I'll give it you on conditions that you make up to one of the Fevershams."

"Oh, mother! you don't understand."

"Yes I do. Think how nice it 'ud be all round. We've got the money to do things right, and why shouldn't we. I'm sure I wouldn't disgrace you, Syddy. I'd keep me mouth shut till I learned how. You should teach me. Don't go back on your old mother, Syddy."

"I don't want to go back on you."

"We could be as stylish as was wanted. I've got me landau and we could drive a pair if it was wanted. And as for dinners, who knows how to put it on the table better than we do? See how nice everything 'ud be. The business 'ud stand it right enough. And we'd buy that house your father's been looking at, and live in style. And just fancy your saying that Mary Marchwood wouldn't have you! Mary Marchwood, indeed!"

"Well, Betsy, my dear," said Mr. Chawton coming into the room, I should think you've been giving our Syddy a bit of your mind. Why, I could hear you in the room up-stairs, blessed if I couldn't."

Mr. Chawton having slept off the effects of old Irish whisky, now appeared on the scene as bright and fresh as some of his own freshly-made manufactures.

"Yes, I have, and I'm glad to say as he falls in with my ideas."

"And what may they be?" said Mr. Chawton, sitting down solidly at the table, and cutting himself about half-a-pound of what he called "'am."

"Ah, we know, don't we, Syddy?" said Mrs Chawton.

"I think you know pretty well, mother," said Sydney, not too graciously.

"Oh, yes. It'll be all right. Nothing done without trying, as the man said when he 'et a wole sucking pig," said his mother.

"You mustn't come out with that sort of thing before the Fevershams, Ma, or you'll frighten them into fits."

"Now, do you think I should? Of course I know what's what. When we're here as you may say "hen family" why of course we're free and easy, but bless yer heart I can be as stiff as anybody. You should see me when Miss Pokerbacque calls."

"Has Miss Pokerbacque called?" enquired Mr. Chawton junior.

"Certainly she has. Called only yesterday."

"Wanted a subscription for some Christmas club or other, I suppose."

"Well she did ask me for a little subscription; and my eye, how she did brighten up when I given her a fiver. But you should ha' seen how grand I was—as dignified as dignified. Stiff and cold, that's the way you begin, and a bit 'orty, and show as you're not going to be trod in the mud by nobody. Oh, you shan't be ashamed of your ma, Syddy. I'll warrant I can conduct myself right in any society. Why, what did that traveller say as used to come round—you know father—that fine-looking man as used to come round from New York? That feller from Grabit & Wackhams's."

"Yes. Oh, he was putting it on a bit you know, my dear."

"No, he was not putting it on. He just said the straight forward truth. 'Mrs. Chawton,' he says,—I used to do the wrapping up o' the best work down at the ware'us, then Syddy—'I've seen many ladies, but I never see one with quite your style!' Yes, that's what he said, Syddy, though I say it as shouldn't. And I feel it in me; I'm sure that I should soon cut a figure as 'ud put those stuck-up madams about here one on. Oh, what a line they'll be on to be sure Syddy, if only you do your part like a man."

"And 'ud got some o' your mother's pluck, eh Syddy," said his father, smiling."

When young Feversham first opened conscious eyes after his Jericho experience, he was of course sensible of a splitting headache, which is the usual consequence of an indulgence in liquors which is not habitual. He was not such a well-seasoned vessel as we have seen Mr. Chawton was, and when he opened his eyes and found himself in a clean, old fashioned wooden bed, with the whitest of hangings, he made haste to shut them again, and it must be confessed that he was full of feelings of bitter repentance as the remembrance of the previous night began to throb in upon his brain. There were pieces of furniture in the room which would have made a Chippendale hunter's mouth water. And on the wall was a fox's brush and an old riding whip, and some old pictures with a good deal of shadow in them. It was rather a pitiful case, that of Mr. Marchwood, who had owned his hundred acres in England, and had farmed them for years, as his fathers had before him, from time immemorial. Now, in the heart of the city, he had only a few reminders left of his past prosperity. The acres were of course gone—clever money lenders had arranged that departure, and the only bit of land the family possessed was the mignonette box at the window of Mary's attic. That did not look very bright now—seeing that it was drawing near to Christmas.

Of course Mr. Marchwood retained his yeomanlike and agricultural character, and took a delight in about the only relaxation that came in his way, that of going to market, chatting with the farmers, and trying to understand Canadian farming. On such occasions it seemed quite natural for him to be going about with a straw in his mouth and a stick in his hand. He would spend an hour or two thus with great pleasure. But there was something truly noble in the way he bent himself to his circumstances, and attended to the humble details of his small business, while his wife brought into the midst of her city surroundings a country cleanliness and thoroughness of housewifery which were delightful and surprising to the people among whom she lived. Already their efforts were beginning to tell, and Mrs. Marchwood's pies were known to the surrounding factory population, while other simple cookeries found a ready sale.

But the contrast between this and their past life could not be otherwise than trying to human nature. The straight limits, the cribbed little yard, the landscape of grimy brick, and above all the difficulty of keeping things clean, were all crosses to bear, for those who had been accustomed to country ways and country spaciousness.

Many a young fellow came and ate pies and drank coffee at the Marchwood's for the simple purpose of getting a glimpse of, and if possible a word with, the prettiest girl they had ever seen. Mary Marchwood was such a contrast to the girls of the neighborhood—not that they were not good looking lasses enough—that it was no wonder that her grace and beauty attracted them. But it was but little way they made with her, for Mary's heart was at Starmeadow and dwelt among the memories of the past, which, if the truth be told, included John Feversham. Those old days when she used to go to Newby Grange to call sometimes, and when afterwards young Feversham used to escort her home, and help her so gallantly over all the stiles, now seemed so far back! She doubted whether she should ever see him again.

And now how wonderfully it had come about that she had found him and rescued him and that she and her people had taken care of him. When she tripped down from her attic the next morning, just as it was getting light, to go to her work at Chawton & Co.'s warehouse, she paused for a moment at the door of the room where he lay, and breathed a prayer for him, and with her heart full of faith and unselfish love went forth to meet the duties of the day. It turned out that on that day she was to have her trials.

Mrs. Chawton thought there was nothing like striking while the iron was hot, and having given her son what she thought was such good advice, she determined to follow it up by giving a piece of her mind to Mary Marchwood. So she got into her carriage and went down to the "ware'us," and going upstairs sailed into Mary's department, a combination of sealskin and snobbery.

"Young woman, I want to speak to you. Follow me into the private office," she said to Mary.

"I, ma'am?" said Mary with some surprise. The roughness of Mrs. Chawton's words hurt her, but she conquered herself and followed the portly figure that waddled before her. Her English blood gave one leap and then she was calm and prepared.

"You've been setting your cap at my son, Miss."

"I beg your pardon, I've done nothing of the kind."

"What, what—you answer me like that; you saucy minx," said Mrs. Chawton, with rising temper. "Who are you I should like to know, to answer me? Like your impudence, indeed! I say you've been setting your cap at my son."

"I'm sure I haven't. I—"

"Now, don't answer me in that ignorant way. I've got eyes in my head, and what I say is, I won't have it. I know what's what, and I say it for my own good. I beg you'll have nothing more to say to him."

"I, Mrs. Chawton?"

"Who are you Mrs. Chawtoning? Know your place. I say I will *not* have it."

"I should be very sorry to do anything of the kind, and I don't care if I never see your son again. When I came here it was to work and to earn wages, and certainly not to flirt."

"*Flirt*, indeed. To *flirt*! Well, I never! What are we coming to? Why, you are quite a young lady! Flirt! Ha! ha! ha!" And Mrs. Chawton laughed her scornful little laugh.

It put Mary's yeoman blood up. She passed one step nearer to Mrs. Chawton, looked her in the face, and said with a firmness and force which surprised herself:

"I came here, madam, to wrap up parcels, to attend to my work, but not to be insulted. I will not let you or any other woman talk to me as you have spoken now without protesting. You have no right to say that I have tried to attract your son's notice; if you have anything to say about my work, please to say it, but I'm sure there has been nothing in my conduct to call for your remarks."

Mary's bold front very much flustered Mrs. Chawton, and a certain amount of ill-disguised confusion mantled in her visage as she met Mary's steady gaze.

"Well, all I say is—I won't have it, and I won't," she said rather lamely. "Go and do your work and mind your business, you saucy hussy—talking to your mistress like that, indeed."

"I certainly shan't let the matter end here, Mrs. Chawton, and I'm not to be ordered round like a slave. You are not my mistress and I am not your servant."

"Go out of the place—go out!" said Mrs. Chawton with a gust of temper, and stamping her foot.

Mary walked calmly into the room she usually occupied and sat down to her work. But Mrs. Chawton's temper had now got the better of her. She followed the girl into the warehouse, boiling over with rage.

"Put on your bonnet and go home, you impudent thing! Go now!"

Mary never moved a muscle except those which were required in her wrapping up.

"You won't? You won't go?" said Mrs. Chawton, at the top of her angry voice, and coming to Mary as though she would take her by the shoulders.

"Pray don't touch me, madam. If you do there are those who will protect me."

"Protect you, indeed, you saucy hussy! You impudent minx!"

But Mrs. Chawton was beaten, and while firing her volley she gradually backed into the room she had left, where, falling on to a chair she began to fan herself, and, Mr. Chawton coming in, she fell into hysterics, the usual refuge of female bullies.

"Why Betsy, whatever's the matter," asked Mr. Chawton, breathless.

"Oh, to think—how I've been treated—by a ware'us gell—Oh—Oh—the impudence—(sob)—the boldness—(sob)." And then Mrs. Chawton broke into a tempest of tears so violent that Mr. Chawton had to get her some brandy and water, and fan her with an extemporized fan made of a sheet of stiff brown paper before she was restored to any degree of equanimity. She was, at length, however, sufficiently recovered to be sent home, and on that memorable occasion Mary did not see her again.

But she lost her place through the occurrence. Mr. Chawton dismissed her with regret, and, imitating the

language of the magistrates when they discharge a prisoner, told her that she left their warehouse "without a stain upon her character." This was some days after Mrs. Chawton's exhibition of wrath, and it was no doubt the result of numerous and severe curtain lectures, for Mr. Chawton liked Mary, and thought her the best successor of his wife as a wrapper-up he had ever had.

During those few days Feversham had through the careful nursing of Mrs. Marchwood made rapid strides towards recovery. On the day on which Mary received her final *congé* by Mr. Chawton, the young man thought he would walk out a little, and asking Mr. Marchwood what time Mary left the factory, he said he would go and meet her. And so it happened that he caught sight of her trim figure just as she was drying a few natural tears of vexation at the hardness of her lot, and she did not see him until they had nearly met.

"Why, Mary! Crying?" he said.

"Only a little," she said, bravely attempting to smile.

"Nothing very serious, I hope, is it?"

"Only I've lost my situation, that's all. But I must make the best of it. Some people seem to be always getting into trouble, and we are among them, I think."

"Don't say that Mary. Now, I *might* say it. Where should I have been if you had not found me the other night. You saved my life."

"Oh, somebody else would have come by," she said.

But it was sweet to hear him say she had saved his life all the same.

"Mary, will you have the life you saved? I know it isn't such a one as you might have, for I think you are worthy of any fellow. But upon my word, Mary, I've loved you for years—and perhaps it's that that's made me kick over the traces a bit lately."

"Then you had better go right away from me and forget me," said Mary mischievously.

"No, it was just because you always had such a way with you—I never could touch you with a long pole, as the saying is. But I made up my mind this morning, Mary, to ask you, neck or nothing. I don't suppose you'll think me quite up to the mark, and if you refuse me I shall not blame you."

"Do you really think I should refuse you, John?"

She turned her face towards him as she spoke, and just gave a little sideway glance into his eyes that made his blood dance in his veins.

"Oh, my love, you *will* say yes. I can see it in your eyes," he said.

"Then there is no need for me to say it with my lips," she replied playfully.

"Well, you might just say 'yes.'"

"Regardless of consequences?"

"Oh, hang consequences."

"Very well—you must do that—yes."

"Oh, Mary, I hope I shall make you happy. I *shall* try to be a good fellow, and steady, and all that sort of thing."

* * * * *

"Well, I've come back," said Mr. Sidney H. W. Chawton in a discontented and weary tone, as he lounged into his mother's dining room, banged his hat on the table and dropped into a capacious easy chair.

"Why, Syddy, what's the matter with you?" said his mother.

"Oh, it's all your fault—sending me on a wild goose chase. Girl wouldn't have me. Asked 'em both, one after the other."

"Do you mean to tell me that the Miss Fevershams have refused you?"

"Of course they have. And who the deuce do you think Feversham's engaged to?"

"I don't know—I don't know the young ladies as Mr. Feversham knows."

"Well, you know this one—Mary Marchwood. Hang it all—and a splendid girl too—ought to have had her myself, and you throw me off the scent, and have a row with her and spoil everything. Hello!"

This exclamation was not without reason, for his mother lay back in her chair apparently in a cataleptic condition, and was giving little kicks with her right foot and uttering little wheezy groans at regular intervals. She was receiving the dreadful tidings in the approved stage manner, and refused to be brought to without a good deal of assistance and sundry restoratives, including sal volatile and brandy and water.

* * * * *

And now that two years have passed away, Mary Marchwood is Mrs. John Feversham, of "Newby Grange," so named after the old place at home. Her father and mother live at a little place in the country, where they have a pleasant house and an acre or two.

And John Feversham this Christmas looks back with much thankfulness to the night when he was unfortunate enough to fall among thieves and fortunate enough to be rescued by a YEOMAN'S DAUGHTER.

[THE END.]

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION IN ONTARIO.

BY PROF. A. B. MACALLUM

A proper solution of the University question for this province depends on a full consideration of two cardinal points. These are, the character of the University or Universities which we desire to maintain and the means employed with that end in view. The question as to what we should look for in a university is a fundamental one that has not received the attention it deserves, for in the discussions on the subject to which we have been treated lately, too much consideration has been accorded to systems and doctrines regarding a university which are being abandoned elsewhere, while there is a very scanty recognition of the fact that in Europe and America the university ideal is completely changed. The older ideal of a university in Great Britain and in America was that of a mart of knowledge. In the United States the university ideal still postulates the mart, but in Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Yale, Chicago and Leland Stanford, Jr., it demands the possession of knowledge. This new ideal is beginning to dominate in Great Britain, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which were a generation ago the most conservative in the world, are now being transformed, slowly perhaps, but surely, and we shall in all probability see these institutions, once the home of "undying prejudices and dead languages," become leading centres of research. Even now Cambridge gives the B.A. degree for research, while Oxford has created special degrees for students who reside for two years at the University and who successfully complete a research. In the remodelled University of London, special provision is being made for higher university work of this kind. Could anything more clearly indicate that a good progressive university, not to say a great one, can no longer be content with playing the role only of an Advanced High School?

All this is pertinent to our University question. Will the changes which are to be effected be such as to make our Provincial University keep step with the march of ideas elsewhere? Will they enable the University to be a vigorous producer of knowledge as well as serve fully the purpose of a mark of that commodity? If they will not do that, then in a few years we shall be much more dis-

satisfied with the condition of our University than we are at present. The University of Toronto occupies to-day a deservedly esteemed position because of her efforts to follow the enlightened ideal, but unless she is properly supported in this she will, so rapid are the changes of the next few years likely to be, fall so far behind in the path of progress as to make it impossible for her, without enormous effort, ever to overtake her present progressive companions. This must also be considered from the national point of view. We share the northern half of this continent with a nation in numbers fifteen times as great as we are, and we aim at developing a nationality which we shall regard as worthy of ourselves and distinct from that of our neighbor. We cannot do that if we depend for our higher intellectual life on the Universities of the United States, and it is surely not in the book of fate that all the great American universities and libraries shall be situated south of the International boundary line!

It is plain then that any changes which are to be made must have a larger object in view than that of meeting temporary financial difficulties. This larger object will not involve a larger financial expenditure than is required to make the University efficient as a mart of knowledge, but it does demand a more judicious employment of whatever financial aid the province is willing to give. The University must have well-equipped laboratories for physics, mineralogy and geology. The library should be thoroughly equipped, so as to give the language departments of the University every opportunity to carry on advanced work. Further, all the departments in Arts should have such annual allowances as will enable them to obtain all the appliances required in teaching.

The difficulties in the way of getting financial aid from the Province are great, but not insuperable. They arise out of the fact that from 1828 to 1850 our provincial University was under the control of a religious denomination, and that then and subsequently eight other charters for Universities in Ontario were granted by the Imperial Parliament and by the Legislatures of Upper Canada, of the United Provinces and of Ontario. It has been stated that there are more than two score of charters for Universities in the State of Ohio. If that is correct, it shows that we in Ontario might be in a worse condition, but it is a poor consolation. Of the nine charters six are in operation to-day. It was not a heavy burden to carry, when, as was the case forty and fifty years ago, a University could be carried on with at most \$15,000 a year. The University of Toronto now expends eight times that amount; and is crippled because she has not a greater income. Her request for assistance from the Province has aroused a demand also for assistance from one of the other five non-Provincial Universities, and this has thrown the whole matter back into the crucible out of which it was taken by the action of the Sandfield Macdonald administration in 1868-9 in discontinuing Provincial grants to the denominational institutions of learning.

If Queen's gets provincial aid while remaining independent of provincial control, then eventually the University of Ottawa, McMaster University and the Western University must receive provincial aid and the charters now not in operation will be made to do service again. We shall have further, one State University and six or more free and independent. That will be a curious state of things and the University question will then be in a worse form than ever, with a large amount of public money annually frittered away on a lot of weak Universities that could be wisely expended in supporting one or two State Universities.

The only solution of the difficulties now facing us is to be found in the proposal that full provincial control must

go with provincial aid. On that basis, if it is found that the province requires two universities, and if further, the people of the province fully understand what efficient support of two Universities means in the way of provincial expenditure no objection can be urged against the founding of a second State University. It will involve eventually an expenditure of \$300,000 a year, but the province is wealthy, and the State of Michigan, with about the same population as Ontario, has given over \$300,000 to its University. If the people do not want another State University, that settles the matter, but it surely is elementary statesmanship to recognize that the solution of the University question can only be on these lines. Of one thing further we may be assured, and it is that the people of this province will not tolerate a proposal to "cut adrift" the University of Toronto or any part of it, or to put it under private control. The friends of the University should resist that proposal to the utmost, in the interest not only of the University but also of the people. The action of two large American Universities recently in dismissing professors because their teaching offended some benefactors showed that it is only in Universities under the control of the people that liberal thought and freedom of teaching can be secure.

COLLEGE GIRL.

Superintending Editor, Miss F. M. Wicher, '09.

This has been a busy fall. The strongest advocates of "college spirit" have had ample opportunity to live up to their theories—and perhaps to leave undone the studying they ought to have done. Yet, while in our own University circle the usual program of sports, social functions, and meetings of all sorts is being carried out, we have been more than usually awake to the claims of the outside world, till it has almost seemed that loyalty to our Alma Mater is to give way to the spirit of patriotism. Surely, then, no more opportune moment than the present could be chosen for presenting a Greek play. If the University is alive to the interests of the citizens in general, it is but fair that the citizens in general should reciprocate this wide-awake esteem. And though we do not think that our only vehicle of service to the State is a Greek play, the presentation of such a play cannot fail to win the favor of the public.

However, it is not with affairs of State that College Girl is expected to deal. Evolution has done much for woman, but has not yet immersed her in politics, at least not in our own country. And so, leaving all perplexing public questions to the masculine mind, let us concern ourselves with matters more in keeping with woman's sportive nature.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 21st, a reception was held in the West hall of University College to give the Faculty and all friends and adherents of the University an opportunity for meeting Miss Barrows. At about half past five o'clock the guests repaired to the East hall, where Miss Barrows gave a number of historical dances, including a couple of Japanese dances, an Indian dance, a Swedish dance, and two Greek dances. All six dances were interesting, though the Indian dance called forth the most prolonged applause. Verily, the North American white man has not forgotten the aboriginal red man, but nurtures even in his own breast a semblance of the savage instinct.

On the evening of the same Wednesday Professor and Mrs. Fletcher were at home to the Classical students of the College, several members of the Faculty being present also. The evening passed very pleasantly. It was an inspiration to the students to discover that their professors, omniscient in philosophy and science, were, notwithstanding, well-acquainted with the common-place idiosyncrasies of "cats" and "teapots," which homely subjects were treated with bewildering results in some curious games.

But all this fun belongs to last week. This week December opens before us and the College girl is inclined to be serious. For, this year the close of the Fall term means more than usual, it means the close of the century. And it is surely becoming to step thoughtfully out of one century into another.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society spent the greater part of Friday evening's meeting in putting through the recommendations of the Undergraduate Club Committee. Other business was despatched in short order. Messrs. Hanley and Furse go as Varsity's representatives to the Med. Dinner and Dental At Home respectively. Messrs. Urquhart, Keefe, Buchanan and Shenstone usher on Tuesday evening at the Open Meeting.

Mr. Gillies' motion in reference to an inter-year debating trophy was carried, being amended slightly to the effect that the Executive make efforts to secure the donation of such a trophy.

The notices of motion were as follows. F. E. Brophy: "That the Literary Society devote part of its funds to the bringing of President Schurmann, of Cornell, to lecture before the Society and its friends." R. A. Cassidy: "That the Society reconsider the rules regulating the oratorical contest. A. I. Fisher: "That the "Lit." devote a portion of its funds to the purchase of 1,000 extra copies of the "Varsity," December 4th, for distribution among graduates.

The Undergraduate Club reported as follows: (1) That there would be no conflict between the Undergraduate Club and the University Club; (2) that the maximum estimate of cost for establishing the club was about \$1,500, and the maximum estimate for running expenses \$500; (3) that a conference had been held with representatives from other colleges, in which the unanimous opinion was that the club should be an institution under the joint control of all the colleges.

The following recommendations of the committee were passed:

1. That the Undergraduate Club be separate from the Literary Society, and be under the joint control of all the Colleges interested.

2. That the society express its willingness to make a substantial grant to this club, this grant to be conditional upon the report of the representatives of the society as to the feasibility of the formation of such a club.

3. That in order to initiate the formation of the club a committee be appointed to call a meeting of the representatives of the various Colleges interested in the matter, and that this combined committee draw up in an informal manner, a general plan in the form of certain resolutions to be presented to the students of the various Colleges, in whatever way these representatives may deem most suitable.

On motion of Messrs. H. T. Coleman and A. E. Hamilton it was decided that the same committee be continued in office and instructed to act on the recommendation contained in Art. 3 of their report.

THE DIRECTRESS OF THE GREEK PLAY.

Some surprise has been expressed that the University should attempt to stage a play such as "The Return of



MISS BARROWS AS PENELOPE.

Odysseus," and that in Greek, after only six weeks' preparation. The resolve of Professor Hutton and the Women's Residence Association to do so is justified by their enterprise in engaging such an experienced manager as Miss Mabel Hay Barrows to take charge. Miss Barrows is a specialist in such work. When only thirteen years old she wrote a Latin play, and at sixteen she trained a number of her schoolmates at the Girls' Latin School, Boston, to take parts in her dramatization of portions of the *Æneid*, and presented the play in the parlors of Edward Everett Hale's church. After leaving school, Miss Barrows travelled with

her father in Greece, and studied the games, dances and customs of the country, ancient and modern. Later she took a course in art and archeology at Leipzig. It was while a student at Radcliffe College that she dramatized the story of the Return of Odysseus. Its success led other colleges to present the play, but in so careless a manner that Miss Barrows finally refused to allow her work to be used at all. Meanwhile, she had been studying physical culture at Boston, also in Germany and Sweden. She has interested herself specially in the national dances of all countries, and has danced before the King of Sweden. Dancing in her eyes is no mere shuffling of the feet, but the artistic expression of human emotion. On her second return from Europe, Miss Barrows yielded to the importunities of certain colleges in her native land, and consented to allow the production of her Homeric drama under her own supervision. Since that time this and other plays of hers have been presented many times. Her remarkable activity in these and other directions mark Miss Barrows as a woman of uncommon energy and talent.

Special events next week: Mock Parliament, Tuesday, 8 p. m.; Mulock Cup championship game, Wednesday; Rugby dance, Friday, 8 p. m.

The Varsity

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TORONTO, December 4th, 1900.

MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESS.

No one now fails to recognize the importance of the address delivered by the Hon. S. H. Blake on "The Ideal of Our National University." The personal character of the speaker and his intimate knowledge and close connection with University affairs for many years, are in themselves sufficient to recommend his address to us as an important one. But when we couple with it the address delivered by the Minister of Education at the Annual Dinner, in which he declared that "the time is now ripe for the meeting in a generous way of any demands which the University authorities will reasonably make upon the Government," we can come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Blake's speech marks a turning point in the history of the University. If Mr. Blake is not the solicitor for the Government, he is in all probability the solicitor for the University, and through his efforts only may the hopes of the University be realized.

Mr. Blake's address consists of two parts, in the first of which he sets forth his ideal for our National University, and in the second discusses the realization of that ideal. In commenting upon the address it may expedite matters to say that we agree in the main with everything Mr. Blake says.

As to Mr. Blake's ideal no one can charge him with not making it high enough. Not only is he not satisfied with the University as it now is, but he will not be satisfied with it until it is the first University in America. Nor should we quarrel with Mr. Blake on the ground that he places his ideal too high. We cannot have too high an ideal for our national University—the higher our ideal, the more strenuous will be our efforts to attain to it, and the greater will be our achievement in that direction.

Mr. Blake declares that his ideal *can* be attained, but conditionally on the presence of a somewhat material, though absolutely essential, element—money. In striving to realize this ideal we must therefore, in plain English, first direct our efforts to the getting of money.

As to the first part of Mr. Blake's ideal, that the University should be free to all, men and women, rich and poor, and should be fully equipped so as to meet the de-

mands of a growing nation, there can be no dispute as to its soundness. If the University is to reach its highest usefulness it must ever strive toward just such an ideal.

Nor can we deny the truth of what Mr. Blake says about the life of an ideal University. Great endowments and beautiful buildings do not alone make a great University—there must be the University spirit, without which any University, no matter how richly endowed, is dead. The essential life and spirit of all great Universities, past, present and future, is enthusiasm for learning, and in the degree to which this spirit is fostered is any University truly great.

In the fostering of the best life in our University Mr. Blake says we must have first, an ideal president, and second, ideal professors. Right here we would like to make a strong protest against certain newspaper reports of Mr. Blake's address, in which the false impression was given that Mr. Blake was making a personal attack on President Loudon. We were present when Mr. Blake's address was delivered and we heard no such personal attack. We have read and re read the address since, and have failed utterly to find in it any personal attack against President Loudon. We have taken the trouble to inquire of Mr. Blake himself on the point, and have learned that he had no intention whatever to make a personal attack. Mr. Blake, in describing an ideal University, necessarily had to describe an ideal president. His ideal president was simply a man who was a great administrator, a man of strong personality, and a master in some branch of learning. If this is considered an attack on the present president, it is only because certain persons have taken upon themselves to make comparisons of the actual with the ideal, which may be done when any ideal is set forth. But surely because such comparisons are made, that is no reason why a high ideal should not be set up. Without ideals first there can be no progress. What is really the duty of every true friend of the University is to raise up some lofty ideal for our national University and then appeal to the people for means to realize it. This is what Mr. Blake has done. As for President Loudon, we may say that things have greatly changed since he first became president. The University has grown to such an extent that it is almost impossible for any one man now to do well all the work required under the present system, both in the way of instruction and in the management of administration from the highest to the lowest detail. Again, the salary of the president is not sufficient to enable him to maintain that social position which the ideal president ought to maintain. We are bound to say that in spite of these hindrances, President Loudon has rendered the University services for which he deserves the highest praise.

As to Mr. Blake's ideal of University professors, we entirely agree with it also. They should be men of sound learning, men of force and character, and men who exercise a strong personal influence over their students in inspiring them with enthusiasm for the pursuit of learning.

So also with regard to the ideal of Mr. Blake's idea of curriculum and research work.

The most important part of Mr. Blake's address, it would seem, is the last part. Here he strikes at the root of the whole difficulty of attaining to the full realization of the ideal of our National University, and becomes practical. The University is entitled to public support because it confers a public good and is an organic part of the provincial system of education. The province has neglected its duty to such an extent that the University is now confronted by the prospect of a financial crisis. Last year there was a deficit of \$14,000. Something must be done, and that immediately.

We are led to believe that something is now being done. From the utterance of the Minister of Education we may infer that the Government is on the eve of granting the University the funds which it so much needs. In order that a grant of money shall be made to the University one thing is essential as in the case of all other legislation—public opinion. This is the vital point to all the Alumni, graduates and undergraduates alike. Here is their duty, both to their country and to their Alma Mater—to create public opinion in favor of the University. An active campaign must be carried on through the press and on the stump from one end of the Province to the other. All must unite, organize and act, irrespective of party, determined only that the University of Toronto shall receive due justice, and the great work of intellectual and moral development of the nation as well as its material development shall be carried on. In closing we cannot do better than quote Mr. Blake's concluding appeal to the Political Science Club:

"Shall Canada to-day, in her comparative wealth and prosperity, be less mindful of the great duty that rests upon her in this respect? I trow not. I appeal to each one of you here present to do what lies in your power to further this object. Take an interest in it; consider the subject; discuss it; let it be one of the matters which you mark as an absolute duty. This matter should be taken up and decided at once. The hour is ripe. Very large results will flow from the conclusion now arrived at. Let your conduct and action in this matter be such that you may in the future legitimately look back to this period, and be able to state with truth, that at a turning point in the history of our National University you stood true to your obligations—that you did all that lay in your power to strengthen her foundations, to enlarge her sphere of usefulness, and to hand her down to the children as the Alma Mater to be by them loved and preserved as shall now be done by us."

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The fourth annual dinner of the Faculty and undergraduates of the University of Toronto and University College, held in the East Hall of the main building, on Thursday evening last, will long be remembered as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of University affairs. The theme of the speakers of the evening was University finances and the statement of the Minister of Education, Hon. Richard Harcourt, in the course of his address that "the time is now ripe for the meeting in a



generous way of any demands that the University authorities will reasonably make upon the Government," was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

Prof. Ramsay Wright was chairman owing to a recent death in the family of President Loudon. The places of honor at his right and left were occupied by Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, and Mr. Justice Moss, Vice-Chancellor of the University. The heads of the affiliated colleges and the Faculty of the University were the others at the head table, while the undergraduates were seated by years.

The fine old Norman Hall, decorated with flags and bunting, made an ideal place for a dinner and recalled fond memories to graduates and undergraduates alike. Between a hundred and fifty and two hundred covers were laid by the caterers, the Harry Webb Co., and while the tempting menu was being enjoyed, the Glionna Marsicano orchestra discoursed pleasing strains of the latest music.

At half-past nine the Chairman rose to propose the health of the Queen, and in so doing made a most felicitous reference to the despatching of the Canadian contingent to aid the empire in its struggle in South Africa.

In proposing the toast of the evening, "Alma Mater," the chairman referred to recent criticism of the University, and summed up her faults in the text, "The lack of money is the root of all evil." The University was the only public institution in Ontario that was not well supported by the Government. It was doing better work on \$100,000 a year than American colleges were doing on half a million. Calling on those present to sing the first and last verses of Prof. Hutton's Latin hymn, he coupled with the toast the names of Hon. Richard Harcourt, Vice-Chancellor Mr. Justice Moss, Mr. Byron E. Walker, Rev. Chancellor Burwash, Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. Principal Sheraton, Rev. Father Teefy and Mr. John A. Patterson.

Hon. Richard Harcourt expressed the pleasure it afforded him at being present on such an occasion and of renewing his acquaintance with Varsity. He commended the institution of the Annual Dinner, of the Alumni Association and the contemplated Undergraduate Club. He referred to the high places that Varsity graduates occupied at home and abroad and the great work they were doing in our Ontario educational system, where 70 per cent. of the high school teachers were graduates of Toronto, and many were taking the principalships of the public schools. In every sphere,



professional or otherwise, graduates were doing honor to their Alma Mater. He urged that the Government had not altogether ignored the University, and instanced the grant after the fire and the \$7,000 a year granted a few years ago. He admitted it was not enough, but since then the University had been gaining friends by leaps and bounds, and now that could be done which a few years ago could not have been done. It was believed throughout the province that the University was doing a very valuable work for much less money than any similar institution on the continent, and that being so, the time was ripe for the meeting in a generous way of any demands that the University authorities would reasonably make upon the Government. (Prolonged cheers). The hold of the University on the public was such that all that was necessary was for the University to make known her needs to the public and the public would acquiesce in meeting them. He predicted that the next two or three years would be red letter years in the history of the University, marking a wonderful strengthening and

growth. No one would be more happy than the speaker when every reasonable demand of the University was met by the Government.

Vice-Chancellor Moss thought that no better evidence of the results of the University's training could be adduced than the eloquent and inspiring words of the Minister of Education. It was cheering to hear the expression of his sentiments in regard to the University, but no efforts should be relaxed until all the members of the legislature and the people at large were led to know and appreciate the work and needs of the University.



Mr. Byron E. Walker was of the opinion that the University had been too economical in the past in making \$1 do what required \$5 in other places. He believed if the University spent what was necessary the Government and the people would see them through. The Government had done something for the University but any new grant must not be a fixed sum, but from a fund that would grow with the growth of the University. Graduates in the past had not done their duty, but he hoped to see the Alumni Association turn public opinion in favor of greater aid to the University. The University should have just exactly as much money as was necessary to carry on the work effectively.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash had listened with pleasure to the generous words of the Minister of Education. The University was the fountain head from which learning flowed throughout the State. Some were for having two Provincial Universities. He would like first to see one that stood second to none in America, and then it would be time to look around for a site for a second.

Rev. Principal Caven was glad to see that the Minister of Education had crossed the Rubicon. He remembered the promises of a year ago, and hoped the present ones would bear more fruit. He intimated that the interests of Knox College were bound up with those of the University.

Dr. Sheraton gladly concurred with Dr. Caven in expressing the loyalty of the affiliated Theological colleges to the University of Toronto. He was gratified to hear the decided words of the Minister of Education, but expressed the opinion that we must urge the graduates to strengthen the hands of the Government in their contemplated action.

Rev. Father Teefy hoped that before long the Minister would have acted on what he had said. He agreed that a lump sum was not the best form for a grant to take, and thought the province should provide first generously for her own daughter before providing for others.

Christmas Number.

The Xmas Varsity this year will be a literary magazine of whose excellence our readers may judge by the following list of contributors which are now arranged for. Principal Grant, Professor McCurdy, Ralph Connor, (Rev. Charles W. Gordon, '82), G. R. Parkin, LL.D., Robert Barr, (England), John Innes, James A. Tucker, '95, Rev. F. G. Scott, (Quebec), J. W. Bengough, C. G. Rogers, (Ottawa), Beckles willson, (England), G. M. Milligan, D.D.

The issue will be greatly enlarged from the regular size and will contain numerous illustrations.

The price of copies is a remarkably small one, 10c.

Special rate for the balance of the year:—Nine issues of Varsity have been issued. Eleven remain yet to be issued, of which Xmas Number is one. We offer the balance of this year's Varsity at half price, 50c.

Address all subscriptions to J. E. Robertson, Business Manager Varsity, University College, or leave them at the Janitor's office.

John A. Patterson replied on behalf of the graduates, and called attention to the fact that as Kingston—little Kingston—had granted \$50,000 to Queen's, surely Toronto might do something for Varsity.

Prof. Baker in proposing the toast "Our Guests," grew reminiscent, and recalled his introduction in his freshman days to President Loudon, whom he had ever found unobtrusively solicitous of the well-being of the students, and able in the administration of affairs. The toast was responded to by the Mayor and Mr. P. W. Ellis.

At this juncture Professor Lang delighted the company with a song, which was heartily encored.

E. J. Kyle, chairman of the dinner committee, now took over the toast list, and called on Mr. Casey Wood to propose the toast to the press, which was responded to by Mr. E. M. Wilcox, editor of VARSITY.

Dr. McLennan gallantly proposed the toast to the Ladies, which was responded to by a couple of promising freshies, Messrs. Vance and Creelman. This was followed by a song by Mr. C. E. Clark.



The toast to the Undergraduate guests was proposed by the chairman, and responded to by representatives from McGill, Queen's, Trinity, Trinity Medical School and McMaster.

The last toast of the evening, that of "Athletics," was proposed by Mr. F. H. Wood, president of the Gymnasium Club, and responded to by Mr. E. F. Burton, captain of the Association Football Club. "God Save the Queen" concluded the dinner at about half-past one.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The regular meeting was held of the Engineering Society on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Scott, a former graduate of the School, was introduced by President Thorold, and gave a paper on "Apartment Houses." The speaker's remarks were illustrated by several stereopticon views showing the methods adopted in Europe and America in constructing this elegant type of dwelling house, which the exigencies of city life have rendered necessary in the large centres of population. Mr. Barber was appointed to represent the School at a meeting of the committee which has in hand the formation of the University Undergraduate Club, and Mr. Barrett will uphold the dignity of the School of Science at the Meds' dinner on the 6th of December.

Congratulations are due the Junior Rugby team on their splendid victory of Monday week. The score was 5 to 0.

SPORTS.

Editor, Frank McFarland, '02.

FOOTBALL.

The week's Mulock Cup games.

Freshmen S.P.S....5	Primary Meds.....0
'0320	'010
Senior Meds11	Freshmen S.P.S...7

On Monday afternoon the Primary Meds and Freshmen S.P.S. played off their tie, and a decisive victory for the latter was the result. The score was 5—0, all the scoring occurring in the first half, when the S.P.S. had a

big wind behind them. A try was scored by a series of mass plays, and Biggs was forced to rouge. In the second half, with the wind against them, the S.P.S. played a splendid defence game, retaining possession of the ball splendidly. Briggs, White and Kappelle were the stars on the Meds team, while Rutherford, Coulson and Harcourt showed up well for the School. The teams were:

Junior S.P.S.—Back, Coulson; halves, Harcourt, Depew, Rutherford; quarter, Gzowski; scrimmage, Burnham, Belton, Mullins; wings, Bryce, Bonnel, McKittrick, Parsons, Maguire, White, Miller.

Primary Reds—Back, Sutherland; halves, Hendry, Biggs, Constantinides; quarter, Kappelle; scrimmage, Cook, Parry, Watterson; wings, Sinclair, White, Sutton, McLeod, Burson, Gilbert, Bucke.

The "Bloodhounds" have been relegated to the realms of "Backnumberdom," and it is the "Bulldogs" who have done the trick. It was a very decisive victory, to say the least of it, because only once did '01 get within hailing distance of their opponents' goal line. The score was 20—0, and illustrates pretty accurately the play. '03 had the advantage of a strong wind in the first half. Very soon after the kick-off the ball was scrimmaged near the '01 goal line, and Chown bucked the line for a try which was not converted. A series of scrimmages worked the ball back towards the '01 line again, and on Urquhart's fumble of Biggs' punt McKinnon scored the second try. Wallace scored the third try on a pass from Chown, and the half ended with the score 12—0.

Soon after the kick-off Biggs made a run of 40 yards, and carried a man on his back for a great part of the distance. Chown followed with a pretty run to within a few yards of the '01 goal line, and Biggs went around the end for '03's fourth try, which McDougall converted. Then Biggs punted over the line, and in running out Brown scored a safety touch for his opponents, and the game ended with the score standing 20—0. Biggs, Chown, McKinnon and Mullin shone on the '03 team, while Brown and Aylesworth were '01's stars. The teams lined up as follows:

'03—Back, McIntyre; halves, McKinnon, P. Biggs, Fudger; quarter, Chown; scrimmage, Allen, Mullin, R. Biggs; wings, Gabey, Wilkie, MacDougal, Hoyles, Wallace, Hargreave.

'01—Back, Urquhart; halves, Brown, Aylesworth; quarter, Robertson; scrimmage, Hedley, Shenstone, Wilson; wings, Potvin, Telford, Wood, McPherson, Embree, Armstrong, Gallond, Palmer.

Referee—A. F. Barr. Umpire—"Lockie" Burwash.

Saturday afternoon saw the finish of the chances of the Freshmen S.P.S. The senior Meds trimmed them to the tune of 11-7 in a hard-fought game. The teams were:

Senior Meds.—Back, McIlwraith; halves, Snell, Wright, Kelly; quarter, McCollum; scrimmage, Rutherford, Gunn, McIntyre; wings, Mullin, King, Dakin, Pirie, Henderson, Klotz, Ferguson.

Junior S. P. S.—Back, Coulson; halves, Harcourt, Depew, Rutherford; quarter, Gzowski; scrimmage, Burnham, Belton, Smith; wings, Bryce, Bonnell, McKittrick, Parsons, Mills, White, Miller.

Referee—"Casey" Baldwin.

Umpire—Norman Beal.

PUNTS.

There are only three teams left in the race for the Cup, viz.: Senior Meds., Senior S.P.S. and '03. The first two will play the semi-final on Thursday, and the winner will play '03 for the Cup next Saturday.

It is hard luck on '01 to have the price of the Rugby dance raised after losing all their money last Wednesday.

ROTUNDA.

Superintending Editor, F. H. Wood, '01.

Copies of this issue may be had at Janitor's Office, or by communicating with Business Manager Varsity, University College.



"I'll never go there any more" (Freshie)

THE NIGHT AFTER THE DINNER.
(Drawn by a Sophomore.)

What is the matter with Biggs' Bulldogs? As we said last week, their next "hot meat pie" will be the School.

The "Bloodhounds" wish to express their appreciation of the presence of the ladies of '01 at the Rugby match, and individually regret the decrees of fate which caused them to lose all their pocket-money.

J. L. McP., '01, at Reception to fourth year girl—"Do you know, I like freshettes better than fourth year girls."

The "Sault" is the only place in Algoma.—J. A. M., '01.

"My! I'm glad I didn't take a girl to the Osgoode debate. Wouldn't I have been roasted?"—G. A. S., '01.

"The soup at this dinner is all right, but I don't care for the wines."—Lorne R., '01.

"I forgot all about the Lit. on Friday evening. I was late in getting home from the Reception."—R. D. K., '01.

"You should see all the lemons I have since the "Bloodhounds" played. Would you like a chew of gum?"—G. A. H., '01.

"But I would like to know what this word *feasible* means?"—F. E. B., '01.

"At the Reception I was down stairs three times, and every time I saw Sproule."—J. J. McM., '01.

"Oh, what a difference in the morning."—J. R. B., '02.

"Does anybody want to buy a Rugby suit?"—Feather, '01.

We regret to hear of the death of J. G. Inkster, '98, who while taking a course at Aberdeen University, in Scotland, died from congestion of the lungs.

Miss M. E. G. Waddell, formerly of '03, was a visitor at some of the recent class receptions. She is keeping up part of her work in mathematics at Orono.

J. A. Mason, '03, has been very seriously ill with lung trouble, since the beginning of October, but is on his feet again. It is too bad he will have to miss his year.

A committee has been appointed to secure a new yell for '04.

The Freshman who wore his gown to the "Biolog." one day last week is still busy pondering on the length to which stupidity can be carried.

The years of '01 and '04 are to be congratulated on the success of their receptions held last week. All those present had a most enjoyable time, and the refreshments of both were superb.

Freshette, at Reception—"Oh dear me! I cannot make this out. Do you know Mr. Clapperhouse?"

President of first year to President of University—"Oh, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll call a meeting and announce it to them." (Exit President No. 1 for water for President No. 2.)

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The many friends of W. G. Wilson, B.A., one of our last year's graduates, will be pleased to learn that in an examination on entering Theology at Knox College, he carried off the Bayne Scholarship of \$50 for proficiency in Hebrew.

Since the Dinner, an agitation is on foot to have an orchestra for the Dining Hall at meal times.

The following Varsity men have been awarded scholarships by Knox College on examinations held this fall: W. J. Baird, '03, \$25; J. C. Ross, '03, \$20.

The bold b-a-d Sophs had the poor Freshies in a state of frantic perturbation on Friday by posting a notice in the rotunda inviting all and sundry to attend the first year reception in a body. The insult was rendered still more atrocious by adding an alleged program and menu.

"Wouldn't that rotund-ya?" a certain freshman was heard to exclaim as he read this column last week.

"I think Miss — jollied Reggie to a finish last Monday night." Miss —, '03.

At the dinner Dr. J. C. McLennan expressed his intention to retire from the position he has so long and so successfully held as one of the "proposers to the ladies." Is it his intention to become disqualified, having made his last proposal.

In responding to "The Ladies," Creelman, '04, noticed that the ladies were between the press and the undergraduates. He seemed to think the crush centred around the freshettes. But the second year men dissented to the tune of

"The girls of naughty-three are the best companie That ever came over to old Varsity."

Miss Barrows was unfortunately taken ill last week and was unable to superintend the rehearsals of the Greek play. These went on under the direction of her father, Rev. Dr. Barrows, of New York. The dancers, under the able supervision of Miss Hutchison and Mr. Biggs, have made good progress.

Professor Wright: "The lack of money is the root of all evil."

Hon. Mr. Harcourt: "Money is the root of all evil, and the lack of it is the evil itself." We humbly suggest as arbiter our friend of the first year who has so generously tendered his advice to the Minister on one occasion already.

Messrs. Bell, Clappison, Hamilton (R. J.), Stewart and Symington, all of '02, and Kay, '03, seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves at the dinner last Thursday.

"We have found over in Havergal Hall about 360 girls."—Vance, '04. Query, "When?"

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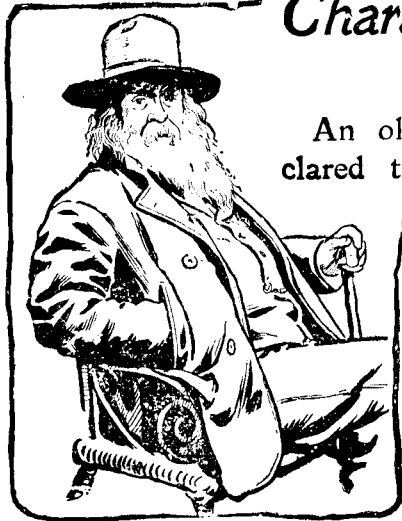
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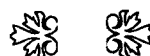
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"Prof. of Economics: "Have any of you gentlemen a piece of chalk? Would one of you kindly get some from another room?"

D. B. G., '03: "Sir, I have a piece." Produces it, and hands to the Professor amid loud applause. At close of lecture exit D. B., closely followed by the Prof., vainly endeavoring to return his chalk.

The mystery of the disappearance of the chalk from room 9 has now been solved.

It was in first year moderns, and the professor was reviewing a list of irregular verbs. "What would the future be?" he asked. "No one can tell," replied a freshman absent-mindedly.

For the '04 Reception it seems that fifty extra programs were ordered and distributed among the sophomores, and then charged to the freshmen. This was adding insult to injury.

A little glade,
A little shade,
A little dear and dimpled maid.

A little book,
A little brook,
A little fishing line and hook.

A little splice,
A little rice,
A little glimpse of Paradise.

—SENIOR.

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Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

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December 11.
2. County Model Schools Ex-
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December 14.
3. County Model Schools close.

December 19.
4. Written Examinations at
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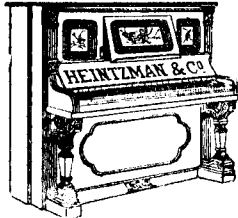
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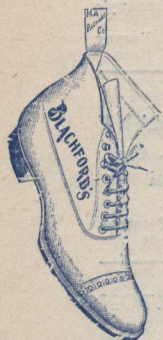
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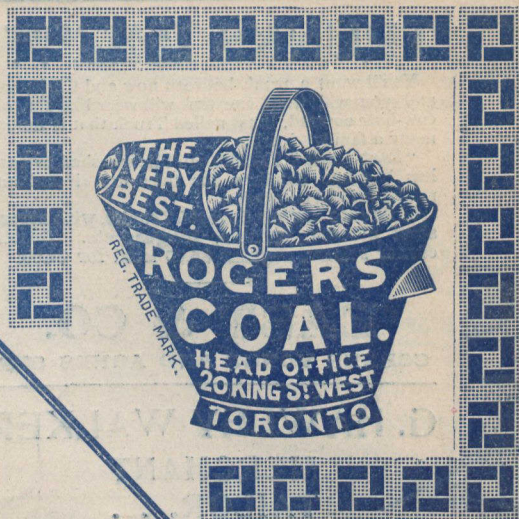


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