

Here comes in the question of distance, and it must be admitted that it presents a difficulty. Still, the difficulty is not so great as it was a few years ago when bicycles were dearer and the street car service was not so good as it is now. A good walker can cover the distance very easily in half an hour. It must not be forgotten that we are no further from Queen's Park than some of the colleges in Oxford and in Cambridge are from one another. Again, many students living in lodgings or at home have a longer distance to walk or to ride than our men and women would have, such for instance as come from Parkdale, North Toronto, or East Toronto.

We have to face the question whether greater advantages are connected with staying in our present home than are connected with a removal to the Queen's Park. Apart altogether from money considerations (which might be serious if we had to move), it seems infinitely better that we should stay where we are, for there are the strongest of associations connected with old Trinity. Leaving these associations behind us would mean a serious break in our traditions.

But need we break the traditions? Not if a suggestion made by friends of Trinity should prove acceptable to the other parties to the bargain and should receive a place in the agreement. The suggestion is that, for students who have to take pass work in Mathematics and Science, the University of Toronto should provide pass lectures to be delivered by members of their staff in our own building, we in return allowing students of Victoria and of University College resident in the west end to be present at these pass lectures in Mathematics and Science, if they so desire. Thus the number of our students who would be under the necessity of going to the Queen's Park for lectures would be restricted almost entirely to those who were taking honours in mathematics, science, philosophy, Italian, and political science. The great body of pass men would scarcely be affected at all, and the honour men not very seriously, for the number of university lectures to be attended in a week by any one man (or woman) would not be large.

All university classes are free, it ought to be said, though, of course, laboratory fees are charged to those who work there. Tuition fees in general go to the college in which a student is registered, so Trinity would not be a loser in this respect. In fact, if, as it is only fair to expect, the number of students should increase, she will gain rather than lose money.

Another suggestion that has been made and that may be worked out to a practical conclusion, is, that in the college subjects (ethics, history, and the languages) we should have intercollegiate lectures. Take Latin, for instance; if Professor Huntingford lectured on history, Professor Bell of Victoria on the poets, and Professor Fletcher of University College on philosophy, to combined honour classes made up from the three colleges, the members of the several colleges would have the results of three professors' work, while our Corporation, like the governing bodies of the two other institutions, would be responsible for the salary of only one. Apply the same method to the other college subjects and it will easily be seen what we should gain by co-operation. With federation an accomplished fact we are likely to have co-operation, but not without it. The use of the library will be one of the greatest boons we can gain.

However, in summing up the material advantages, it must not be forgotten that Trinity stands not only for a residential system and for literary and scientific culture, but for religious instruction also. As it now stands the Act simply does not provide a place for a system such as ours. If the legislature will go a very little further than it went when it incorporated in the Act a clause which makes provision for divinity options, we could go into federation without proving false to the principles under-

lying our foundation. We must not prove false to those principles, but instead we must try to show by temperate argument that we have rights as taxpayers in Ontario which ought to be respected, while at the same time we ought to be ready to make such conciliatory concessions on our part as we may be able to make without breach of trust. That such courses will win the day is by no means to be despaired of, for the signs of the times all show that the people of the province are wearying (if they are not already weary) of the extreme secularism which has characterized education for the last fifty years. In this Trinity, under wise guidance, may do untold good to the country if she will. And she ought to be very careful before assuming the responsibility for not doing it.

A point that is often forgotten is that Trinity exists for the training of "the youth of the Church of England" — not a part or a section, but the whole of "the youth of the Church of England" in Ontario. This is part of her trust; yet it will be found that the majority of the sons and daughters of the Anglican Church are in attendance at the University of Toronto and are under the influence of another Anglican college, so far as they are under any religious influence at all. Has not Trinity a duty to perform to these men and women? And does she not owe it to all the sons and daughters of the Church to give them the very best equipment she can for the duties of life? Looked at from lower ground, it would appear as though federation offers the Church of England the opportunity for exerting upon the country at large an influence greater than it has ever before exerted.

Of the readjustment of fees, with the necessary change from a three years' to a four years' course, I have said nothing. The latter change might, and probably would, affect cricket as it has affected it at University College; but in football, hockey, and other autumn and winter sports, the effect would probably be good. There are advantages and disadvantages from whichever side the question is looked at. Therefore it has to be carefully considered; and, when it is finally decided, those whose views prevail must be temperate, and those whose views have to give way must still continue to work loyally for Trinity. Her good and the good of those she represents are after all the main things. Whether we go in or stay out, we must place her in such a position, financially and otherwise, as shall enable her to compete on something like equal terms with all her rivals. And may the rivalry be generous and chivalrous!

THE FRESHMEN SUPPER.

THE Freshmen held their annual social function on Thursday, January 22nd, and entertained the rest of College and a number of "grads" at a very enjoyable supper in Hall. After supper the usual toasts were proposed and responded to, and the musical programme interspersed was of a high order. Mr. Rein Wadsworth was, as usual, a most welcome guest, and his rendering of "Beer" and "Mr. Auston" called forth loud applause. Messrs. Code, Whittaker, the Freshmen, and others, also figured on the programme. Mr. Harris did some very good work with a pack of cards and managed to deceive the majority of the "grave and reverend seniors." After the supper was over an impromptu orchestra was organized and the remotest parts of College were visited in turn. In connection with this a very pretty little song was composed and sung for the first time by four members of the band. It bears the romantic title of "In the Meantime," and has somewhere from 900 to 1,000 verses in it. This entertainment was given quite free of charge, but the Faculty evidently thought the hat had been passed round, as they demanded \$14 as their share of the proceeds. Even when they were informed that such was not the case, they still insisted upon receiving that amount and selected seven gentlemen to subscribe