

may now be able to hear the peal of which it forms a part, but in time the sounds will clear themselves, and before the bells are brought home the full ring may be heard in its resonant beauty.

BELFIELD.

### THE WAY OF IT.

Behind a screen, a leafy plant,  
And such devices for concealment  
As skilful hostesses arrange  
As courts, let's say, for love's appeal meant

We sat, and heard the merry din,  
As tripping mates and manly prancers  
Went gaily thro' the ball-room romp  
That constitutes the modern Lancers.

The floor, the music, lights and flowers  
As topics first we lightly dwelt on ;  
So sweet her voice, so soft her glance,  
No mundane couch, but air, I felt on !

Her fan,—which, as I still remember,  
Strange ! that such trifles I should dote on—  
Was edged with down, with dubious skill,  
At her request, my name I wrote on.

A flower I craved she sweetly gave  
After repeated " please ! " and " ah, do ! "  
And smiled so softly at my thanks,  
Half drowned by airs from the " Mikado."

That, here, discretion—vaunted much,  
But only for the old and sage meant,—  
Fled, the result was—ah, well, you know—  
Bliss, and our ultimate engagement ! J. A. R.

### HIGHER RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Few circumstances have been more noteworthy of recent years than the desire manifested by Women to obtain the benefits of higher education. Partly from an honourable ambition to qualify themselves in a more thorough way for the very considerable portion of educational work which women fulfil, and partly also from the feeling that woman's intellectual powers were given her that she might take her own part, and that by no means an unimportant one, in the advancement of general culture, a wide spread movement has set in, the effects of which are visible, not merely in the Universities of America, but also in the ancient seats of learning on the Continent of Europe.

The number of female undergraduates at the University of Toronto is large, and constantly increasing, and the same may be said of the Universities of Victoria and Queen's.

At Trinity, Examinations for women were first started in 1883, and since that time there have been a fair number

of Matriculants each year, and the experiment of holding such examinations has been amply justified in its results.

The movement for the Higher Education of Women is undoubtedly liable to considerable risk and danger. On this account there is a tendency, not unfrequently seen, to stand aloof from the movement altogether. It seems clear, however, that higher education for some women is a *positive necessity*, if they are to discharge their offices as teachers efficiently, or satisfactorily ; and it is at least exceedingly probable that Higher Education for Women in general, will, year by year, become more usual and prevalent.

Under these circumstances, it seems clearly the duty of a Church University to endeavour to find room within its system for all that is good and legitimate in the movement ; whilst throwing around women trained under its care, such influences and safeguards as experience shews best calculated to obviate whatever is unnatural or harmful. In the Ontario Universities, at present, unrestricted co-education of the two sexes is everywhere adopted. Female students are admitted to the privileges of the Lecture room on the same terms with others, whilst they are almost entirely deprived, by the necessity of living isolated in lodgings, of the help and protection, as well as of the incentive to a high ideal of work, supplied by the fellowship and discipline of a common Collegiate home.

McGill University, at Montreal, by the munificence of Sir Donald Smith, has been able to found a separate teaching faculty for women, so that the risks incident to co-education are thus entirely avoided. But the expense of such a course is necessarily very great, and the advantages of common Collegiate life are entirely lacking, in the non-residential system adopted.

It has been thought that it would be possible for Trinity, at a very moderate cost indeed, to combine the main advantages of a separate teaching staff on the one side, and of opening to women the higher Professional Lectures on the other, whilst providing in the loving influences of a common Christian home, an atmosphere calculated to soften and ennoble the characters of the students, and to obviate the dangers of mere exclusive intellectual study.

The method proposed is to found a Hall or College for Women, under the care of a thoroughly efficient Lady Principal, assisted by other Teachers, as the success of the effort may render possible ; in whose hands will lie the moulding of the characters of the Students, the regulation of their common life, and also the imparting of instruction in several branches of the Arts Course.

As the number of Fellows of Trinity increases, it will become possible for Professors or Fellows to give some additional lectures in the College for Women. Further, the main disadvantages that arise from indiscriminate co-education are not likely to result in the case of higher lectures, chiefly on Honour subjects, which it would be impossible to duplicate, and which it is therefore proposed