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Aniurresity


A REVERIE.
The sun declining shone midway betwixt The bright meridian and his western goal.
White clouds that showed like giant billows turned To mountains by some wizard's mighty spell
Scarce moved before the southern breeze, that blew With breath so light, that in the neighbouring trees But now and then leaves rustled, and were still, Save when their shades were vocal with the song Of tuneful birds. At such-a time I stood Within the hallowed acre that surrounds The ancient church's grey and ivied walls. A yew-tree in the centre stood, whose birth The veil of centuries unnumbered hides; Whose vigorous life will time perchance outlast ; Consoling emblem of eternity
Where tokens of mortality abound.
Beneath its hospitable shade was fixed
A rustic seat, towards which I bent my steps.
There many an idle boy had carved his name,
Long since borne thither to another rest.
The song of children in the village school,
The voice of greeting in the streets, the tramp
Of passers-by, the milkman's cheery call,
The anvil's constant ring, the creaking wain,
The bells that jangled on the labouring team,
The stillness broke. Methought I lay afloat
Upon the waters of the stream that parts
The shores of life and death. The sombre scene
Its influence cast upon my soul in lines
Of deepening shade. Exhilarating thoughts
Gave gradual way to pensive melancholy.

Upon a pile of fresh-turned earth a skull Lay half imbedded. Even in the grave Man rests not undisturbed, but, as in life, Is rudely pushed by others from his place. Within the compass of that narrow dome, That now, deserted by the very worm, Lies tenantless and mouldering, what hopes, What fears, what fantasies, what dreams of fame, Perchance of empire, what capacities, What longings once-beginning thus to muse,
"That, Sir, 's the skull," I heard a voice exclaim, And turning round beheld a hoary head Emerging from a new-made grave hard by, " That, sir, 's the skull of one James Robinson, A sober and industrious fellow, when He hadn't got the money to be drunk. By trade he was a tinker, and by night He did a bit of poaching. Many a time Was he had up before the magistrates, And once or twice at quarter-sessions, too. Some called him Tipsy, others Swipey, Jim." Thus spake the cynic delver, with a leer, As having guessed the tenor of my thoughts, And to avoid discourse resumed his spade, Like goblin vanishing beneath the soil.
A. B.

## RECENT RELIGIOUS FICTION.

A marked feature of the literature of the present is, the universality of range enjoyed by the novel. There is no theme to, important, no subject too trivial, no heights too lofty, no depths too abysmal, which the modern writer of fiction will not atteinpt. It was Douglas Jerrold who, speaking of Englishmen's love of dinner-giving, remarked, that if an earthquake were to engulf England to-morrow the English would manage to meet and dine somewhere among the rubbish, just to celebrate the event. Similarly one is led to believe, on seeing the shoals of novels turned out, that, if such an earthquake were to happen, somewhere amid the débris would be found a novelist (or at least what was left of him) busying himself in "writing up" the catastrophe in the form of the character and plot of fiction.

But the novel-writers are not alone to be blamed; for they only supply the demands of the reading-public whose appetite for light literature is omniverous. When one sees the avidity with which current fiction is devoured, he is
inclined to think that there is more truth even than humor in Rose Leyburn's story in "Robert Elsmere," of the Bishop who had such a love for novel-reading that he was reduced at last to stealing the servant's "Family Herald" out of the kitchen cupboard.

In current literature the religious novel is becoming more frequent and more popular. On first thoughts, one is inclined to wonder how such subjects as the authenticity of the Pentateuch, the genuineness of the Book of Daniel, Materialism, Rationalism, and the numerous other-isms of the day, can be made the groundwork of an interesting plot. But when one considers that fortunately religion has the greatest hold on man's life, that the beliefs of man are the dearest and most important of his possessions, one can readily see how the spectacle of a mind rent by perplexity, and of a soul tormented by fever, offers such a field for the imaginative and descriptive powers, that a practised novclist is not slow to take advantage of it. Undoubtedly novels of this description are having an influence on the thought of ordinary readers. A writer, in wishing to carry his point, is led to use every means in his power to gain the conviction of his constituents. He naturally will not adhere to legitimate argument ; but, in order to enlist sympathy and interest, will endeavour to excite strong emotions as an aid to his appeals to the intellect. We have instances of these means being used in the recent parcel of religious novels that have lately been issued. In "Robert Elsmere," "John Ward, Preacher," "Caswell," and "The New Antigone," the emotions are played upon to accomplish the author's aims.

There are instances, too, where actual misrepresentation, whether through ignorance or on purpose, has been employed to aid the argument, while suggestion, innuendo and covert ridicule add to the effect.

In the case of books of this nature it is well for the reader to make sure that the author is a fit judge and authority on such questions, before allowing oneself to be swayed by his works. While the effect of this class of literature may be temporarily feit, it will do no lasting injury to accepted beliefs and to the Historic faith-" a faith (in the words of the Dean of Windsor) which has weathered the assault of eighteen stormy centuries, and which is gaining every year a firmer, because a more reasonable, hold upon the intelligence and affection of mankind."

DION.

## THE AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

## BY A PROMINENT CANOEIST.

Once more we are on our way to the canocists' great Mecca, the American Canoc Association Meet. How our blood leaps with excitement and pleasure as on this lovely August morning we stand upon the hurricane deck of the steamer which is conveying us, canoc and all, down the beautiful St. Lawrence. At last the day which we have
waited a whole year for has arrived, and, as we have secf canoe and kit safely stowed away below, there is nothin to do but enjoy the delicious breeze, which, springing uf spreads like a blush over the calm surface of the glorior river, just kissed by the rising sun. But if one wore th dwell upon the beauties of the St. Lawrence, and on tho of Lakes Champlain and George, he would not arrive the meet till after all the races have been sailed.

As the American Canoe Association is comparative unknown to the readers of the Review, a brief summary ${ }^{d}$ its history will not be out of place here.

In August of 1880 about thirty canoeists, among who were several Canadians, assembled at Lorna Island, Lake St. Gcorge, and founded the American Canoc Asso ciation, which now numbers upwards of 1,500 members The leader of this little band, in fact the father of the Association, was that celebrated canoeist, N. H. Bishop now American Consul at Rome. For threc consecutive years, $1880,188 \mathrm{I}$, and 1882, the canocists met at Lake George. In 1883 they came to Canada, and met at Stont Lake. The glimpse they caught of the St. Lawrence their way thither, must have fascinated them, for in I the surface of Eel Bay was dotted with the white sails of canoes. Grindstonc Island proved to be such a splend site that for the two following years, 1885 and 1886. camps were located there. In I887 Lake Champlain chosen, and this year the old nest was feathered again, the mountains which rise from the very edge of the fam Lake George flung back the echoes of the canocists' jolly camp-fire songs.

The meet of 1886 saw the defeat of the two Englis canocist who came over to try*conclusions with the Amer ican sailors. Their canoes, rigs, and methods of sailidf were proved to be greatly inferior to the American On their return one of them designed and built a on the American plan, and in 1887 she won all the lish races. This year her plucky owner again came America, tut only to be beaten as badly as before.

Of course the great event of the Meet is the Regath which is held on the first four days of the last week, attracts crowds of spectators. As there are betwer twenty-five and thirty events on the programme, a of almost any dimensions can enter at least half-a-d races. The most important race is the sailing race the American Canoe Association Silver Trophy, now held by the "Eclipse," of the Brooklyn Canoe Club. race is open only to the first fifteen boats in the trial which is sailed the day before, and the man who win considered the champion sailor of the American Association for the year. He holds the cup for that and receives a flay with the year of wiming marked it. There is als a paddling trophy, now held "Narka," of the Springfield Canoe Club, which is for and held under the same conditions as the $s$ trophy. Among the other events are the novices' open only to members who have not sailed a canoe
to the last mect ; the limited sail area race, in which no canoe is allowed to carry over 75 square feet of sail ; the club race, open to three members of any club, that whose Menbers get most points taking the prize; the sailing upset race, in which the canoes, under full sail, must be completely upset, righted, and then finish ; the paddling upset race, in which the canoes must be turned oice round in the water, the crew then get in and finish; the manoeuVering race, in which half a paddle must be thrown overboard aft out of reach, recovered again, and the race finished without sail having been lowered; and finally ${ }^{\text {somesix }}$ or eight paddling races. A few events are put on the programme for amusement, such as the hurry${ }^{\text {scurry }}$ race, consisting of a 50 yards run, a 50 feet swim, and a 50 yards paddle; the tournament, in which the ${ }^{c}$ tew of each boat contains a paddler and a lance-man, Who stands up forward, and who, armed with a bamboo Pole ten feet long, having a large pad on the end, trys to thock his opposing lancer overboard; the tug-of-war; the hand-paddling race; gymnastics, \&c. No prize of ${ }^{2} n_{y}$ intrinsic value, except the two perpetual challenge ${ }^{c}{ }^{4} \mathrm{pes}$, are given. The first and second man in each race lets a prize flay, and at each meet every member proudly hoists above his tent his string of prize flags, be it long or thort, to slow how many scalps he has taken.
When half-a-dozen or more members of any club are at camp they generally have their own club mess, bringing with them a man to do the cooking. Many indi$V_{i d u a l}$ members do their own cooking, but by far the majority "grub" at the camp dining shed, where good
All to be had for one dollar a day.
All railroad and steamboat companies issue return ${ }^{\text {tickets }}$ to the American Canoe Association at fare and a
third Ohe to canoes and kits free. It is necessary, of course, for is in to look after his own canoc en route, or, unless she is left for very strong crate, there will not be much of her ${ }^{\text {f }} \mathrm{F}$ for use at the meet.
Frequently during the meet a few canoeists will set sail logether in the morning, and settling on some objective
point Point, generally a hotel where a civilized dinner is to be dinnere for it, the last man in having to "set up" the meet, for the crowd. A good many upsets occur at every ting, but never result in anything worse than a good wetlubber. a great deal of chaff for the unlucky landOne can only mention such attractions as Squaw Point,
or $P_{\text {aradise }}$
and
${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\text {or }}$ Pararadise, which is the camp of the lady members of the
fromican Canoe Association, situated about half a mile ${ }^{\text {mod }}$ the main camp; the review of the fleet by the Comgarmes ; the illuminated parade; the fireworks; the the campase ball, and the jolly evenings spent around ${ }^{\text {are }}$ camp-fires, at which hot punch- is brewed and songs tow rep till"taps" (bugle call at II 35), when each fel$W_{\text {itheirs }}$ (or is carried, if necessary,) to his own tent.
Whered having been there, no conception can be
like. The best advice one can give is-Attend the next meet, which is to be held on Sugar Island, one mile from old Grindstone. and one and a half miles below Gananoque, on the St. Lawrence. The date is August 16 th to 30 th, and it can be safely promised that anyone attending the meet of 1889 , which will probably be the largest and best ever held, will not miss another meet till with his canoe he has paddled the Styx.

Ramona.

## 

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J. G. Carter Troof.

## TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. michaelmas term, 1888.

## NOTE.

Arrangements are now being made with Convocation and the Medical Undergraduates on the basis outlined in our last issue. With the beginning of next January the Trinity University Review will probably be the representative journal of all the departments of the University. Convocation has already decided on the details of the amalgamation. while the students of the Medical College are showing a warm interest in the proposal. With such a wide field as the Review will now possess, a glorious future is in store for it.

## OBITER DICTA.

It is to be hoped that the story of the recent exploits of a bear in the streets of Toronto will not get into the English papers. Even to this day many of the good people of England are under the impression that wild beasts of various kinds are to be hunted in our streets, and that the log huts in which most Canadians are supposed to dwell are constantly besieged by the brutes seeking to appease their hunger on the bodies of the struggling colonists. It is easy to see how the present story would strengthen these impressions. But we can assure our transatlantic relatives that it is no more true that ferocious beasts roam our streets than that the Province of Ontario is a town, or that Toronto is in South America, or that the citizens of Montreal do not know the difference between sense and nonsense, all of which strange notions appear to be entertained in parts of the British Islands. The Imperial Privy

Council issues à proclamation in which Ontario is spoken of as a town ; diners-out discuss Toronto as a South American city. The Times asserts that Montreal can neither understand nor appreciate the deliberations of the British Association ; and the Contemporary Revieze makes the startling, announcement that Canada is without a shadow of intellectual significance for the thinker. It is not much wonder that Professor Seeley finds reason to deplore the indifference of the English to the expansion of their state, and their ignorance of all things colonial.

The futility of preaching against indulgence in the various amusements which polite society invents for its diversion and relaxation was ably dwelt upon in the Chapel of Trinity University the other day by a visiting dignitary of the Church. We wish that this fact were more generally recognized than it is, and utterances from the pulpit aimed rather at purifying amusements than at denouncing them. Each passing decade life grows more intense, the struggle for existence keener, the competition fiercer, and the solemnity of man more conspicuous. To counteract the evil effects of this unhappy state of affairs amusements must necessarily form a part of every one's scheme of existence, would he not sink to the level of a mere machine. Had Mr. Mantalini lived in these scrambling, undignified days, these days of desperate determination to make fortunes, had he lived here on this Continent of North America, his lamentations over the grinding character of life would have been considerably more applicable than they were in his own time and in his own place. Yes, Mr. Mantalini, you should see how we grind in Canada. Our standard of success in life is dollars-so many dollars, so much success. Our religion is to labour hard, and to be very serious about our labouring. To be a moral man is to be a religious man, but to be a total abstainer is to rank with all the saints who have lived and died since the advent of the Christian era. But be it understood that there is a time to dance and sing as well as a time to toil and mourn ; a time to be frolicsome and free, as well as harsh and frowning; a time to glorify the appetites, as well as to be ascetic. He who should combine all these extremes into his life, each in its place and proportion, would fulfil one of the chief objects of existence. And to those who hold themselves aloof from society and its amusements on the ground of frivolity, it may be said that society is and always must be to a certain extent frivolous. It is intended for recreation, not for work ; for relaxation, not for fresh application. It is the playground of civilization, where a great deal of what children call make-believe necessarily goes on ; where all of us are more or less distinctly acting parts, and hiding our real selves under a fanciful mask.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

The proceedings in conncction with the Annual Meeting of Convocation, must liave filled the heart of every friend of Trinity with encouragement and hope. The Service in the Chapel was hearty and well attended ; the Sermon? exceedingly appropriate to the occasion. At the business meeting the attendance was large and influential, and very fairly representative of those parts of Ontario, whice the cause of Trinity has bsen pleaded in connection with Convocation. At the dinner which followed, the utmost enthusiasm was exhibited by all, á result $\mathrm{i}_{1}$ no small degree owing to the excellent quality of thie dinner itself, which was prepared by the steward.

The proceedings commenced on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, with choral evensong, and sermon by Rev. Dr. Carry, of Port Hope. The preacher indicated the key note which might be appropriately struck at this Annual Service, by the special preacher, in the following words: "May we not be allowed to regard this day as the precursor of an endless serics of celebrations in which not the achievements of man, but the magnificence and glory of Christ should be the theme of admiring, and grateful recognition."

On the following afternoon the business meeting was held in the dining hall.

After the opening prayer, and reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. J. A. Worrell presented the report of the executive committee, the principal feature of which was the announcement that ten local centres had been organized, by a deputation which during the summer had travelled through the eastern part of Ontario.

The retiring members of the Committee having been re-elected, the meeting proceeded to discuss the questions down on the paper. They were :
(1) Local Branches of Convocation and their working.
(2) Extension of the Law Faculty.
(3) Higher Education of Women with special regard to the Women's College.
(4) Enlargement of College Buildings.

The Provost introduced the first subject, and in the course of his speech, explained the simple character of the work of forming a Local Branch. There were probably no towns in Ontario, and few villages even, which could not supply four or five Associate Members. These could meet together and elect a representative on the Executive. Committee, and a Local Secretary, with whom the Clerk of Convocation could communicate. The Executive Committee was always ready to assist in the inauguration of a movement of this kind by sending one or more of their members of Convocation to addre sa meeting, and thoroughly explain the movement.
It is very much to be hoped that members of Convo ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ tion wherever living will take note of this, and endeavour to form Lncal Centres in as manv places as possible.

The Rev. J. Langtry, MI.A., sjoke of the necessity f
making the University known amongst members of the Church of England, and for obtaining matriculants. He belleved the success of the Church in the future depended upon the success of Trinity.

Dr. Griffin said the advantages of Trinity were not sufficiently known. Trinity was well calculated to give a thorough University education. It should be the aim of Convocation and of every Member and Associate Member to make this known.

Rev. D. F. Bogert spoke of the success which, contrary to all expectation, had attended the labours of the deputation at Belleville last summer. If only meetings were held, and information given, he was convinced our Church laity would rally round our (hurch University.
Others having spoken on this subject, the Bishop of Niagara, who was received with loud applause, moved the following resolution:
"That the Executive Committee be requested to prePare annually a brief address, setting forth the aims of Trinity University, its equipment for attaining those aims, and its claims upon the hearty and generous support of all the members of the Church of England in the Province
of Ontario, and that this address be seint to each clersyman
with a respectful and earncst request from Convocation
that he should read it to his congregation on Trinity
Sunday, or some other Sunday which may be more con-
venient, and that he afford them an opportunity of
${ }^{\text {contributing; or at least sending through the parish officers }}$
Contributions to some one or more of the funds connected with Trinity University."

This notion was seconded by Archdeacon Lauder, and ${ }^{4}$ nanimously carried.
Mr. J. A. Worrell then introduced the second subject of discussion, viz.:-The Extension of the Law Faculty. He $\mathrm{m}_{\text {oved the }}$ following resolution:
"That the Executive Committee be recommended to devise some means of affording instruction in the Faculty of Law."
He explained the proposal recently considered by the Laplained the proposal recently considered by nection with the University of Toronto, which would by conferred privileges on that University not enjoyed by conferred privileges on that University not enjoyed
it other Universities. Although that scheme had failed, it was Universities. Although that scheme had failed, ${ }^{\text {some improvement in the the present system of legal edu- }}$ cation, either by itself or in conjunction with the Univer-
sities, sities, either by itself or in conjunction with the Univer-
for whonto was preparing to allow a course of study
${ }^{\text {lor }}$ which she would in all probability obtain some recogahead from the Law Society. If Trinity desired to keep should of Toronto it was absolutely necessary that she. $L_{\text {Law }}$ offer similar opportunities to her undergraduates in be cstable thought a Law School should and could our cstablished which would compare as f..vourably as does ${ }^{\text {Our }}$ present Examination in Law with the University of Toronto, especially if, instead of appointing as Lecturers Prominent Judges, counsel, and politicians (whose other
engagements would make them mere figure-heads), we selected men who would lecture in the same way as is done in the other Faculties.

Rev. J. Langtry, Messrs. G. F. Harman, Beverley Jones. E. K. C. Martin, and N. F. Davidson also spoke on the same subject.

The Provost then introduced the third subject on the list, viz., "The Higher Education of Women in Connection with St. Hilda's College." He moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. C. L. Ingles :
"That it be an instruction of the Executive Committee to take such steps as they think possible to advance, by means of Convocation and its local branches, the movement now inaugurated for the higher education of women at St. Hilda's College, Toronto."

The Rev. Dr. Carry and others spoke to this resolution
The hour being now somewhat late, Mr. J. A. Worrell merely alluded to the fourth subject, which was "The Enlargement of the College Building."
A report of the corporation as to the needs of the University at the present time had been tabulated. The present building was in such a state that an enlargement was absolutely necessary.

## The Dinner.

The meeting then adjourned to prepare for the dinner at 7.30 p.m. This had been prepared in the Convocation Hall, which presented a very prepossessing appearance, the long tables being admirably prepared. It was soon discovered that it was not only in appearance that the tables were inviting. The menu was the subject of universal praise. The Chancellor took the chair, and on his right sat the Bishop of Niagara, E. Martin, Esq., Q. C. Hamilton, and Jas. Henderson. On his left, Dr. Geikie, Dean of the Medical School ; Dr.T emple, J. G. Bourinot, LL.D., of Ottawa, and Professor Clark. Altogether about one hundred and twenty sat down.
After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Mr. J. A. Worrell proposed "The learned professions." The Bishop of Niagara who was again received with loud applause, responded on behalf of the Clergy, Mr. Jas Henderson for the Law, and Dr. Temple for Medicine.
The Toast of the evening, "Trinity," was proposed by the Ven. Archdeacon Bedford-Jones, who referred to the pleasant associations connected with his own college life, now many years past. The Chancellor in replying referred with pleasure to the presence of the graduatesan arrangement which he said had been first suggested last year. The annual dinner should be an affair which should be attended by all old Trinity men. He hoped both students and professors would unite so as to place the College on such a footing that it could compe:e with any other educational institution in the city. The Ven. Archdeacon Lauder, replied for the Corporation, in a speech brimming over with humour, which was vociferously applauded. Professor Clark spoke with his
usual eloquence and vim, in replying for Convocation. J. G. Bourinot, LL.D., a graduate of whom Trinity has every reason to be proud, spoke to the same toast as representative for Ottawa, Rev. D. F. Bogert as representative for Belleville, and Rev. J. C. Davidson for Colborne.
The Provost responded for "Trinity College." Dr. Geikie for the Medical Faculty. Mr. E. C. Cayley in an enthusiastic speech for St. Hilda's College.

To the toast of Undergraduates, Mr. R. N. Sanson replied for the Medical School, and Mr. Houston for the Art Students.

Other toasts were:-The Facultics, Sister Universities, replied to by representatives from Toronto, Queen's, and Victoria, College Institutions, the Ladies. the Seniors, and the Freshmen.
Corlett's string band discoursed sweet music in the early part of the evening, and later on the speeches were interspersed with songs and college choruses. A few ladies appeared in the gallery. We suggest that an effort be made to secure a larger attendance of the gentler sex next year.

It will be apparent to all who were present at these proceedings, and to those who read the above account, that the Annual Meeting of Convocation is the great event of the year for Trinity. We trust all Graduates will hasten to do the loyal thing by sending to the clerk applications for membership, and that both members and associates wherever they may be living will make a special effort to be present another year. As Archdeacon Lauder said : we should like to see dinner tables stretching from the dais of the Convocation Hall to the extreme end of the vestibule filled with those who were devoted to the interests of Trinity.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

The Council of the Literary Institute have arranged to give the lady undergraduates of St. Hilda's the benefit of the papers and periodicals of the reading room. Hence has arisen a fierce controversy as to who will carry the papers thither, the Librarian, Curator, or Messenger!!!

A rather unusual event occurred on the evening of the Trinity-'Varsity football match. The building was wrapt in silence, and many were deep in the pursuit after knowledge when from without, "I hcar a voice," was wafted through the air by a detachment of 'Varsity men who had come to serenade us. The friendly attention was appreciated, and as soon as a sufficient number could be collected at the entrance, was acknowledged with " They are jolly good fellows" and three cheers.
Directly after the Literary Institute meeting on Friday evening, November 16th, the fieshmen's annual "At Home" took place in the reading-room. Almost all the seniors responded to the invitations sent to them, and spent a most enjoyable evening. The toast of "Our Hosts" wai proposed by Mr. E. C. Cayley, B.A., and in
reply each member of the first year gave a speech and a song. Mr. H. J. Leake, B.A., occupied the chair, and opened the musical programme, which was continued till a late hour, closing with the usual "Auld Lang Syne" in the College hall.

It is now abundantly evident that this year will be a very interesting and and successful one fur the Literary Institute. The meetings are attended by larger numbers than formerly, and the debates have been carried on with vigour, and their usefulness is witnessed to by the marked improvement in the debating of several of the speakers. Only once has a voluntcer been called for to fill the place of an absent debater, and more interest has also been evinced in the other portion of the literary programme, viz., readings and essays. The essays of Messrs. Smith and Troop, read on the evenings of November 2nd and 16th, are particularly worthy of notice. They were entitled "Through Paris in a Four-in-hand," and "Canada in Fiction," respectively.
The Right Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Japan, son of the present Bishop of Exeter, addressed a special meeting of the Theological and Missionary Society, called for that purpose, on Tuesday afternoon, November 6th. The Bishop gave a graphic description of his work in Japan, and mentioned the fact that an old Trinity graduate, Rev. Mr. Shaw, is one of the Archdeacons of his Diocese, and expressed the hope that more graduates would follow his example, and volunteer for the work. The Provost entertained the members of the Society to a five o'clock tea; when many had the pleasure of personally meeting the Bishop.
The first regular meeting of the above Society was held on Monday evening, November 12 th, at which Rev. Prof. Clark read a paper on the "Lambeth Encyclical," and on taking his seat was assailed with questions from all parts of the hall, which he answered in a short concluding address.

It is only reasonable to expect that as far as possible the students in residence would so regulate their personal appearance that they might not alarm sundry innocent beings who are unaccustomed in their civilized abodes to seing a human being on his way to perform necessary ablutions attired in a gaudy dressing-gown, and having both sides of his manly countenance decorated with an unparalleled growth of dark hair, stalking along in ${ }^{2}$ dramatic style, a la Macbeth. We have reason to believe that this Shakespcarian occurrence caused the aforesaid imnocents to have an attack of-well-"Mal d'estomac" (C. T.), and that they, fully convinced of the presence of ${ }^{3}$ venerable officer of the most sacred society, quickly venerable offcer of the most sacred society, quid ent sougit their abodes, and, in fear and trembling moment arily expected an interview with his Most August Majesty.
The most pleasurable occurrence which it is our to chronicle as among the events of the past month is,
of the impromptu concert held in the reading room on the night before convocation. Some of the ever enterprising and energetic undergraduates arranged a good programme and were instrumental in securing a long list of efficient artists who appeared in their full professional names. Refreshments were provided and after a few preliminary ${ }^{\text {m}}$ usical selections, the chairman, Mr. J. S. Broughall, B.A., announced ten minutes interview with the good things provided, and no second invitation was needed. About this period a bevy of parsons appeared, who, in the language of one of them, "scented the battle from afar;" and bashfully encouraging one another, made their entrée on the scene. They were heartily welcomed, and made a merry addition to the assembly, and by their appreciation of the fun showed that they had not forgotten the lesson learned within these walls of how to enjoy a college evening. One, however, expressed his woeful astonishment at the evidence of modern civilization, especially at the Superfluous appurtenance of plates and a tablecloth, of which piece of style "students of his day would never have been - Suilty." The programme was then begun in carnest, ${ }^{0}$ pening with a piano solo from Count Leaki, Mons. $\mathrm{Br}_{\text {radberré }}$ followed with a song, Messrs. Abbott and Howden gave a violin duet, Signor Stevensoni sang "The Soldier's gave a violin duet, Signor Stevensoni sang "The
a "Prod Bye," and Signor Troopé gave a recitation, a "Frenchman's Imitation of Macbeth," which was most amusingly rendered. But the event of the evening was a ${ }^{r}$ round song to which nearly everyone present contributed a Verse, and one of the aforesaid parsons several of a remarkable and interesting character. At the unanimous call of the students the Rev. H. Symonds sang a song which was much enjoyed. Many of the graduates have not used their legs so vigorously since leaving college as they did When for a finale, according to the time honoured custom, "Auld Lang finale, according to the time honoured custom, abundance of musical talent which the present generation affords, we musical talent which the present generation
here that such an enjoyable event will be
hereafter of hope that such an enjoy
moquent occurrence.
PERSONAL.
F. B. Howden, '91, has been elected to represent the F. B. Howden, '91, has been elected to repres
fresh
S. F. Houston, '89, represented the University at the innual banquen, '89, represented the University at the
held the students of Trinity Medical School, held at the Queen's, Tuesday, the i 5 th November.
Among the visitors noticed in College this month we have mong the visitors noticed in College this month we
B.A., '8ch pleasure in mentioning Mr. R. B. Matheson, B.A.,' 87 , who came down from Ottawa for his first exam-
ination ination , who came down from Ottawa for his first exam-
I. $G$ in law, and has passed the same, as did also Mr . ' T. G. A. Wright, B.A., '86.
A. C. M. Bedford-Jones, B.A., '88, was also among our
hsitors, Rev. H. A. Bowien, of Norval and Stewarttown, and . H. Johnston, Curate of S. George's, Islington, also eir friends in College a short visit.

At the Convocation dinner were to be seen Kev. A. Carswell, M.A., Messrs. C. H. McGee, B.A., and P. S. Lampman, B.A.
Mr. E. C. Cayley, B.A., is now lecturing in Classics and Divinity at S. Hilda's.
Revs. J. J. Bogert and J. C. Davidson helped to enliven the proceedings at the impromptu concert in the readingroom on the Monday evening before Convocation.
The Ven. Archdeacon Lauder, of Ottawa, preached in chapel on Sunday, November 4.

## FOOTBALL.

Three matches have been played this month, the first against Toronto University on University Lawn, in which Trinity showed up in her best form. The first half the ball hardly left Trinity territory, and the score was $9-0$. After half-time, though, things were equalized, and Trinity quite held her own, the forwards doing especially well, and the match ended in a win for 'Varsity by a score of 10-0. On Thanksgiving Day the team played two matches at Port Hope, winning both easily-in the morning against the Port Hope Club, by $14-0$, and in the afternoon against Trinity College School, by 28-8. This finished the season, as no other matches could be arranged, and unfortunately the annual matches with Toronto and Upper Canada College did not come off.
The team was certainly stronger than in previous years, and the Football Club has every reason to be satisfied with its showing, and to expect a successful season next year. In all four matches have been played. with the following result :
At Trinity, October 27, vs. Guelph O. A. C.-28.0.
At 'Varsity, November 13, vs. Toronto University.-0.10.
At Port Hope, November 15, vs. Port Hope.-14-0.
15, $v$ s. Trinity College School.-28-0.

## EXCHANGE.

The latest innovation in sports is a progressive tennis party, which is conducted on exactly the same basis as that defunct social agony-progressive euchre.
In the Presbyterian College Fournal, Montreal, there is an article on "The Theatre and the Church," in which the writer "pitches into" the theatre in good old Puritan fashion, making many bold statements about the stage and its effects, which facts do not substantiate, The article goes so far as to stigmatize theatre-going as "one of the sensual pleasures of the world," and would exclude from the Church any one indulging in that form of amusement. One can hardly consider the witnessing of a good play any more of a sensual pleasure than the reading of a good play or an interesting novel, or especially the viewing of a collection of paintings.

The young ladies have the happy faculty of making their journals bright and readable, as is shown by the Rockford Seminary Magazine. In the October number there is a contribution on the Oratorio, which merits a close perusal.

Ohio State University has a battalion of four companies with an artillery detail and signal corps. The undergraduates are consequently advocating the building of a drillshed and armory.

The joke about studying on Sunday is now going the rounds of our American exchanges. If we mistake not this bon mot first had its origin in Trinity when one of the students was so foolish as to ask a professor what he thought of cramming for an examination on Sunday. The don replied: "Well, I consider it a case of pulling an ass out of a pit on the Sabbath day."

The Dalhousie Gazette attains this year its majority, and deservedly prides itself on the fact that it was ushered into existence at a time when no college paper existed in Canada. With much pleasure we send our best wishes and congratulations to this pionecr of college journalism, and in doing so we are forcibly struck by the growth and increase of college journalism since 1867.. There are now about twenty papers published in universities, colleges, or schools in the Dominion. The 'Varsity, to which.we would ascribe the chief place among the college journals of this country, has an editorial on the "Canadian College Press," in which it advocates the formation of an Inter-Collegiate Press Association, for the purpose of combined action among the college papers. Such an association, by the interchange of views, by the discussion of the best modes of work and management, and by the comparison of student life and thought throughout the Dominion, would undoubtedly be very beneficial. The future literature of Canada depends largely upon the literary spirit at present evinced in our centres of learning. The college paper clusters around it the men of literary ability and cultured thought in the institution to which it belongs. That Canadian literature will receive its principal accessions from those who are now interested in the college journals, is shown by the fact that several of our most prominent native Canadian writers achieved their first efforts through the medium of their coilege paper. Among these we might mention Charles G. D. Koberts, Archibald Lampman (of our own Trinity): and another rising young Canadian poet, T. B. Stewart, of Toronto University. There is no doubt that the proposal of the 'Varsity, if carricd into effect, would do much towards fostering this native literary spirit, and we beg to assure the editors that in making their proposition they can rely on the hearty co-operation of the editors of the Trinity University Review.

It has often occurred to us that a very presentable magazine could be produced from the material contained in our college papers. If the Intercollegiate Press Association
becomes an aicomplished, fact we would suggest that step ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be taken towards the publication of a general college jourt nal. Articles, which would be the product of the best literary efforts in our universities, could be written for it News from different colleges, recounting importait stuk dent events, would be an interesting feature. Viewing the matter from the least favorable standpoint, this production would be a choice collection of first-class articles and interesting news. If the interest oi our Canadian litteratit many of whom are graduates of our universities, wert excited, the review we suggest would undoubtedly becom the leading literary publication in Canada. Since the? demise of the Canadion Monthly, many years ago, therta has been no magazine which represents the best literary work of our writers. Their most talented compositions seek an outlet in magazincs across the line. With the aid of these gifted contributors this periodical would fill th gap which has long been a source of regret to the Cant adian reading public. Canada needs some high class? monthiy of its own, and where else would it receive stronget support than in our seats of learning? We think that ${ }^{i}$ the right men took hold of such an enterprise there would be a bright future in store for it. This magazine would be a powerful incentive to original thought, and a kindly nur turer of the latent literary enersies of our people.

While we were considering the advantages of such ${ }^{2}$ scheme as we have outlined, an American exchange caméf to hand with an item to the effect that the eastern col leges of the United States intended to establish a general college periodical. The paper, whose name is to be the Collegian, will resemble Lippincott's in size and general make-up. Its columns will contain one leading articlece contributions of prose and poetry, and two prize stories?
There will also be six pages of editorials, There will also be six pages of editorials, and a larg. amount of matter of interest to the undergraduate, includ ing letters fromers. ing letters from the great European universities, athle ${ }^{\text {fit }}$ news, etc. The new magazine is to be published monthly and the first number will appear about the middle December.

Lectures in Volapuk are now delivered at Yale, is the first American college to add this language to $i$ it curriculum.

It appears that at a large number of Universities in United States the cap and gown are not worn at Cornell and Hobart have just recently adopted the a demic costume.

William and Mary College, one of the oldest colleges the States, and the Alma Mater of many distinguished of Americans, was re-opened this fall after a long period d Nessation. It was severely crippled by the war betwed North and South.

The annual report of Harvard University shows the average yearly expenses of a student are in the neig borhood of $\$ 800$.

One of the best edited and largest college journals is the Hamilton Revierv, which always contains excellell ${ }^{18}$ matter.
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Candidates not competing for General Proficiency Scholarships may substitute for Greek, two of the departments, Divinity, French, German, Physics, Chemistry, or Botany, provided that French or German must be taken.

The examinations for the degree of M.D., C.M., will begin on March 19th, for the degree of B.C.L. as follows:-The First and Final on June 1ith, and the Second on June 14th, and for the degree of Bachelor of Music on April 4th.

Notice for the Law and Matriculation Examinations must be given by June ist., for Mus. Bac. by Feb. ist.
Application should be made to the Registrar for the requisite forms for giving notice.

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