

TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

VOL. X.

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No. 4.

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Trinity University Review.

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Editorial Topics.

THE INTER-CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

When last autumn the Executive of the Athletic Association postponed the annual games to some date in May to be chosen early in the year, it was not then supposed that out of this change would grow what promises to be one of the most interesting athletic contests which have been held in Toronto in recent years. It was objected at the time that the change was proposed that it would result in there being no games, and the proposal was looked upon with some disfavour. The inter-year football games had made the athletic meeting unsatisfactory in many ways; men were constantly being temporarily laid up with strains or bruises, and, besides, both to train and to play football even under the most favourable circumstances has long since been proved an impossibility. Fall weather—late fall weather—might well cool the ardour of even the most enthusiastic track athlete were he called upon to stem the stormy blasts off the lake in his light and airy running costume. Reasons sufficient we think to justify the Executive Committee in making the change. The sceptics who feared that we would have no games were, however, right, and the Annual Games will not be held this year. Something much better will take their place—the Inter-Club meet under the auspices of the Toronto Lacrosse Club. The idea of the inter-club meet grew out of the organization by Trinity of a Relay Team to meet similar teams of other athletic associations in the city. The proposal was well received by sister clubs and several dates were fixed, but, at the same time many of the clubs approached, while unable to put a relay team on the track, evinced a desire to place men in the field in other events. Encouraged by Hubbard's successes last fall in the open events at the Toronto University games, and remembering Campbell's successes at Queen's and other meetings, Trinity took up the scheme, arranged the preliminaries with the Toronto Lacrosse Club, which as a disinterested organization undertook the management of the meet, and arranged for a meeting at the Toronto Athletic Club. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic. Events were decided upon, arrangements made for entrance fees and entries, and a championship shield was chosen as the trophy for the team winning the greatest number of points. On May 29th the meet will take place on the Rosedale grounds and, barring accidents in training, Trinity will have a track team on the oval which should

make a close run for the championship, and in no way discredit our well-known colours, Rouge et Noir.

THE TARIFF.

For several weeks the new tariff has been under discussion and has produced some good special pleading and a vast deal of bickering. It is essentially "the poor man's tariff" and for that reason will not meet with much favour at the hands of certain of our capitalists, more especially the workers in iron and steel. Many industries were undeniably fostered by the N. P. which, as the protective duty is removed, must for lack of sufficient protection go to the ground. In their wreck many of the weaker banking establishments must be seriously implicated, as in this country these companies have drawn on the banks where a number of small capitalists have invested their funds, owing to the dearth of men possessing amassed wealth. We poor men who smoke our pipes or cigarettes or cigars must still do so, though in sorrow. We may pay the same price for our weed in whatever shape we prefer to consume it, but we must use an inferior quality. Herein lies the evil. The poor man will smoke despite, the tariff or almost anything in fact, but with a high tariff charge he must smoke a poor tobacco to his detriment. Abler heads than ours are racking their brains on this all-important subject, and the Capital is besieged with deputations which will instruct the government as to what should be done. What should be done, we shall only really know after the lapse of several years of fair and practical experience.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

The Sunday car question is being vigorously talked about at the present time and probably will be settled in one way or the other when these lines are in circulation. We say talked about, "advisedly—as fools say in the House of Commons"—for the amount of literature which is filling a disproportionate space in the city press as the crisis approaches and the accounts which reach us of public meetings show that the whole question is being fought out in a most hysterical fashion. Certainly it is rarely if ever calmly debated, and both parties seem to be trusting for success mainly to side issues. The 'Anti's' would, we think, establish a strong case could they prove satisfactorily to the public mind that Sunday cars are not a "necessity," and that in their wake would follow in gradually increasing volume other "necessities" calling for an injurious amount of Sunday labour. Taking them on their own ground of utility and expediency the Sunday-car people seem to have the best of the argument, but to reiterate with feverish vehemence that Sunday cars are being "forced" upon the citizens—we are almost called upon to believe by a minority of rapacious money grubbers—is utterly absurd, as is the assertion that the Sunday-car people are "robbing the citizens of their quiet day for worship and meditation."

The cry of "robbing" and "forcing" and other similar dogmatic assertions, such as those that the poor do not want the cars, that the labouring men do not want the cars, that other people of any subdivision of citizens you may choose to make do not want the cars, are rather irrational, inasmuch as never has the question been made one upon which such a universal consensus of opinion could be taken. If these good citizens do not wish the cars to run on Sunday we may venture to suppose that they will vote against them; if they want Sunday cars May 15th will tell the tale; if they are indifferent the franchise should not have

been extended to them ; but this brings forward a question which would raise a discussion quite as fanatical as that at present raging in our midst. If Sunday cars are not voted a majority on this occasion, it is not improbable that next time they will be given a start if merely for the sake of peace.

* * *

The Sunday-car question raises an issue, however, which is more interesting from a collegiate standpoint, than whether on wet Sundays or hot Sundays we shall walk or ride our wheels. The shifting of the onus of the responsibility of deciding the Sunday-car question from the City Council to the people is a move open to debate, but when we consider this *referendum* as a possible solution of the deadlock which occasionally occurs in second chambers—the deadlock in the House of Lords recently will serve as an instance in point—we have opened up a question worthy of consideration. The referendum is by no means a new expedient, for we have a very fair sample of it during the Commonwealth, and at the present day it may be seen working successfully under the Federal Government of Switzerland and in many states of the American Union. The Swiss use of this referendum presents the example more interesting to us from the nature of the Swiss Confederation. With them the referendum is employed whenever there is under consideration "any Federal law of general application not by its nature demanding instant application in the interest of the state." It "must be referred to a poll of the people, 'Yes' or 'No,' if either 30,000 voters or eight Cantons speaking by their governments demand such reference." The opportunity thus afforded of having any particular law referred to the people for final decision is, within proper limits, almost invaluable. We have seen occasions when the majority behind the government of the day did not by any means represent a majority of the sum total of the votes of the country. To cite a concrete case, we may suppose that the In's have a majority in the House capable of carrying any measure the party may chose to introduce, while at the same time on summing the votes cast in the election we find that the number of votes cast for all the candidates of the Out's exceeds the total of those cast for all the candidates of the In's by several tens of thousands. Again, it may happen that the party in power holds a small majority in the House but not sufficient to meet the coalition of several factions and the opposition. The governing party by an exchange of support gains over a sufficient number of factions to have a majority against all comers, and it does it in this way: A has a bill not entirely favoured by B and much disliked by C, but by promising to support similar bills of B and C for which A has no liking all three measures are carried. To deal with this problem other than suggestively neither space nor our ability will permit, but, to sum up shortly, some of the advantages claimed for the referendum will serve to suggest a line for further consideration of an important political problem which the Sunday-car question has brought into prominence. Some of the advantages claimed for the referendum are these:—(1) It reposes a right to veto in hands strong enough to wield it. (2) It declares the real will of the country, whereas a mere majority vote of the representatives may not represent it. (3) It prevents legislation by a majority of a majority. (4) It prevents legislation by log-rolling bargains. (5) It gives a final decision one way or the other on contentious schemes of legislation.

* * *

The strongest objection that can be raised to the referendum is that it would deal a death blow to our system of Cabinet Administration, for, were the government measure defeated on the referendum, the Administration must needs resign. Nor necessarily, we think, for by precedent established the want of confidence vote in the House could still be kept the controlling force, for it is not

difficult to imagine a case in which the general policy of the government would have the entire confidence of the country and in which some particular measure would be distasteful. Moreover with our second chamber and proper restrictions as to its application we need not have too frequent resort to this final and all powerful veto, lest we fall inextricably into the quagmire which has been pointed out, that of having many governors and yet being not governed.

THE EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.

Again a change has been made, by statute of the Legislature of the Province, in the constitution of the Educational Council, but, unfortunately, so far as has been learned, none has been made in the duties to be discharged by the Council. The only functions performed by it at present are to appoint examiners (including associate examiners), and to receive reports from the examiners it appoints.

* * *

The Central Committee, of which the various latter-day creations have been the successors, whether known under the name of Joint Board, or of Educational Council, used to exercise advisory, if not legislative, powers in the matter of making up programmes of study for the Common and the High Schools. Since its abolition, about 1890, the advisory functions have been performed mainly by persons unknown and irresponsible, while the legislative functions have, by the apparently tacit consent of all parties concerned, been allowed to devolve chiefly upon the Senate of the University of Toronto. The latter is the case, at any rate, with regard to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, for since 1890 the examinations for first-class and second-class teachers' certificates have been practically identical with the examinations for pass and honour matriculation.

* * *

For two or three years previous to 1890 Queen's, Trinity, and Victoria, which was then independent, had held a joint examination for matriculation and had had a common curriculum for that examination. The plan worked well, but the University of Toronto, which had held aloof, made an agreement on its own account with the Education Department by which the examinations for its matriculation and the Department's examinations for teachers' certificates should be held together in the High Schools throughout the country. Victoria, being about to federate with Toronto, as a matter of course, parted company with her old allies in the matriculation scheme, while the latter, beguiled possibly by the federation sentiment that was in the air, gave up their own plan and accepted that proposed by the University of Toronto and the Education Department. At the time, the understanding was that Trinity and Queen's should have a share, not only in conducting the new examinations, but in drawing up future curriculums. This understanding has not been lived up to as it ought to have been by either the Department or the University of Toronto.

* * *

When the first Joint Board was appointed, it was found to consist of four members appointed directly by the Senate of the University of Toronto and four nominated by the Minister of Education. The latter could hardly have made his selection on a worse principle than he did, three of his men being officers of his own Department—the Deputy Minister and the two High School Inspectors!

The ordinary papers were headed University Matriculation instead of Matriculation into the Universities, or something of that kind, and in the first year the scholarship papers went a step further, in that they were called University of Toronto scholarship papers. Justice requires it

to be said, however, that this latter mistake has been rectified, though the other has not. Finally, in 1896 Trinity was passed over in the appointment of head examiners, and no satisfactory explanation of the omission has yet been given.

* * *

On account of the unsatisfactory state of affairs generally and of the almost complete disregard of the old understanding already mentioned, representations were made last year to the Minister, with the result that he introduced a bill during the session of 1896 which changed the number of members of the Board or, according to its new name, the Council, from eight to eleven, the President of the University of Toronto being chairman *ex-officio* and the appointment of the other ten members being left in the hands of the Minister. Though this act of 1896 neither made provision for the revision of the curriculum by the Universities, nor left the Council a free hand in the appointment of examiners and associate examiners, it was a decided advance upon the former order of things. In the appointments made under its provisions, regard was had to the claims of the independent Universities to representation upon the Council, and this, it is only fair to suppose, may be taken as a recognition of the good work they are doing for higher education and of their loyalty to the Joint Scheme for Matriculation in the face of the fact that they did not approve of the details of its working out. While it must never be forgotten that Trinity has more than once declared against federation, still, if its advocates outside of Trinity circles wish to see this University enter it, it may not be out of place to drop the hint that she is not at all likely to reverse her adverse decision, unless she receives still more recognition than that given by the act of 1896. Nor will she reverse it if the policy of exclusion should be reverted to.

* * *

As no other reason has been assigned for the passing of the new Act, it can only be supposed that the objections made to the Act of 1896 by the Senate of the University of Toronto have had some weight. Why half of the whole number of the Council is hereafter to be appointed by that body, it is somewhat difficult to understand, and no satisfactory reason for this being so has been publicly stated. From the standpoint of educational interests generally, it seems much better that some other method and basis of representation should be devised. It will be much to be regretted if this Act means a reversion to the order of things existing prior to 1896, for that would be retrograding.

* * *

What the provisions of the new act are beyond the one affecting the representation has not yet been learned. If they have not already found a place in it, it is desirable that the questions of appointing examiners and of making curricula should be dealt with next session in a manner that will satisfy all parties interested. Examiners and associate examiners should be selected from University professors and lecturers and from the High School masters generally, and not merely from those whose names appear on a list submitted by the Minister.

When the question of representation has been properly arranged, the Council should be entrusted with the task of revising the common matriculation curriculum from time to time after consulting with the Universities and other institutions affected by the examination. The Law School and the Medical Council surely ought to have something to say in the matter.

It might be well also to head the papers differently so as to place beyond doubt the fact that the examination is for the Universities and not for any University in particular.

* * *

Twice the University of Toronto has taken the initiative in the matter of holding conferences for the purpose of

modelling the matriculation curriculum. At the first, held in 1890, votes were taken and, on motion of one of Trinity's representatives, a definite standard for passing was adopted. For some unexplained reason no votes were taken at the second, held in 1894, and important changes were made after the conference without being submitted to Trinity, Queen's, and McMaster, which last, however, has not so free a hand as the other two have.

As the present curriculum runs out in 1898, it is time for Trinity to consider what her attitude is to be, whether she is to allow herself to be sidetracked again, or is to withdraw altogether from an arrangement to which she agreed upon conditions with have been only partially fulfilled.

* * *

There are four courses open to Trinity—first, to hold her own examination at Toronto as she used to do in early days; secondly, to combine with Queen's and hold an examination in Kingston and Toronto, as was done in later times; thirdly, either alone or in partnership with Queen's, to hold examinations, as McGill does, at any point where they may be asked for; and, fourthly, to accept all students, except candidates for scholarships, without examination upon presentation from the headmaster of a High School a certificate that they are fit to profit by a University course. In the present state of affairs the fourth way of doing has much to recommend it, for, among other things, the country seems to be pretty certain to hail with delight radical measures of reform, especially if the number of subjects to be taken can be decreased and, at the same time, greater efficiency be secured in the smaller number to be required.

MATRICULATION.

Whatever may be the cause at the present time, there is just now considerable discussion in college and out, on the present system of university matriculation. Without denying the usefulness in many cases of such a qualification, it is unfair to some to carry out strictly the rule that one and all must pass the examination as now carried out by the department. That every undergraduate should have a good general grounding, previous to his university course, must be acknowledged; but his matriculation certificate is not in every case conclusive proof that he has had such preparation as will enable him to read with advantage for the degree of B.A. With honour men especially is this the case. In colleges where the Honour courses include a great deal of reading outside of the department itself, such a course may be advisable, in that it allows the student to pay less attention to the other work, and thereby to give more time to his special course. In the case of pass men the present course may have some advantages. It is framed, however, more especially to fit the curriculum of the Provincial University. It is not adapted in every respect to the needs of Trinity men, and might therefore be dispensed with very often without loss. For instance, to pass the Matriculation Examination at present, the candidate must take, at least, three languages. If he goes to Toronto, he must continue them during his course. If he comes to Trinity he is required to take only two,—except in the case of moderns. His work, therefore, on his matriculation course will be lost, not because he is not here required to pass in the third language, but because what little he has learned of it is quite useless to him. It is impossible to arrange any preparatory course that will meet the needs of several universities at the same time, and our present system is a case in point. It seems therefore only just that some provision should be made by which the matriculation could, in some cases at least, be dispensed with. The Honour man, as we said before, is subject to a greater injustice. Either he must spend a

great deal of time on his pass matriculation work, or run the risk of failing on his examination, and perhaps losing a scholarship thereby, as many have done in the past. At Trinity, where we are allowed to specialize in our respective departments, the pass work on which he has laboured so abundantly, is comparatively useless. How much better it would be if the University would conduct an examination of its own. The system of preparation for matriculation, as now carried on, too often, unfortunately, unfits a man for a course like ours. It trains him to think that examinations alone are the goal to be sought. It leads him to believe that a university course is merely to accumulate all the knowledge that he does not already possess. Such a system can hardly be an ideal one, for either a Pass or Honour man. In the case of the latter it is unjust that he should be required to obtain a smattering of everything, as the present curriculum provides. For the latter it seems unnecessary that he should be forced to read work which he cannot follow up or make use of during the rest of his course. The same applies to the intending divinity student. He must wade through a number of subjects, bearing no relation whatever to his intended course. He is required only to pass, so he does not prepare the different subjects well enough to make any future use of them, a fault common also to all. In all probability he will take Hebrew or some other option when he enters college, thereby being enabled to drop part of his former work, and the time spent on the latter becomes a loss. If he were allowed to enter on fairer terms, he would find it much more to his advantage. The matriculation curriculum is purposely made very similar to that for Second Class certificates. The latter is confessedly a splendid one, and serves its end well, intended as it is, for those who intend to make teaching a profession, but cannot be expected to meet the needs of men entering college, especially Trinity. It would not be well, perhaps, to deter men who wish from writing on this examination, but surely a better and surer test of fitness for college could be found. Until some change comes about, it would certainly be a good experiment to allow men to prove their right to enter university by the work done there during the first year of their course. Such a change is not likely soon to occur. The aim of education now seems rather to attain a little knowledge of everything, than to seek thorough knowledge of something, knowledge which would then become a source of usefulness and satisfaction to the student.

MEDICAL CONVOCATION.

The cries from the gallery that greeted the "animals" on April 7th were the same and yet not the same as are heard on other occasions when the Chancellor and the less splendidly clad dons, examiners, and visitors file into Convocation Hall two by two; for the students in Arts were down, and but a few of them were scattered among the crowd of unfamiliar faces that told that the Convocation was one for conferring degrees in Medicine. A stentor or two of the Divinity Class tried in vain to raise the old tunes or to work off the time-honoured jokes dear to the heart of Artsmen and Divinity Class but to no avail; Medicine won the day and carried all before it. Dean Geikie was present with his Latin formula of presentation and so were the well-known members of his College staff, and the Woman's Medical College was worthily represented too. The Church, Law, and the Faculty of Arts were also *en evidence* as the mention of the Bishops of Toronto and Huron, Bishop Sullivan, Chief Justice Hagarty, Mr. Justice Osler, Dr. Langtry, Messrs. Cumberland, Worrell, Elmes Henderson, Professor Mavor, and Mr. E. Wyly Grier attests—not to speak of others, which would be an Homeric task.

Wearily, wearily the making of doctors dragged along,

for gowns were few and hoods were fewer still. Besides, it takes some time to adjust a hood, even when the wearer is accustomed to the operation. Perhaps it would be a good thing for the University to rent out gowns and hoods for the day at so much per head—to be added to the fee. Certainly something needs to be done to expedite matters, a very little at any rate.

Doctors Temple, Bingham, Sheard and Stuart presented the medallists and the winners of certificates of honour in the primary and the final examination, the Chancellor gave his customary Convocation speech, and the ordinary proceedings ended.

There was something more interesting to come, however, the unveiling of a fine portrait of the Chancellor done by Mr. Wyly Grier. Twenty years ago Mr. Allan succeeded the Honourable John Hillyard Cameron in the chancellorship and was installed in the then new Convocation Hall in which a dinner was held in the evening, Sir John Macdonald, at the time a resident of Toronto and the leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition at Ottawa, being one of the chief guests. To celebrate the anniversary and to do honour to one who has done so much for Trinity, Convocation had ordered a portrait of the third Chancellor for presentation to the University. Mr. Barlow Cumberland, chairman of Convocation, in making the presentation recalled the fact that the Medical Faculty had been the first to get under way forty-five years ago and very happily referred to the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. Hodder, first Dean of the Medical School, at an Art's Convocation, while at a Medical Convocation he had to perform the pleasing duty of unveiling the portrait of the head of the whole University. The Provost, as Vice-Chancellor, read a beautifully illuminated address, a copy of which is given below together with the Chancellor's reply. It was a striking scene with a decidedly artistic colour-effect as the occupants of the dais stood grouped about the Chancellor and the Chief Justice of Ontario as the latter made his speech of acceptance of the portrait on behalf of the University. Referring to the various scenes in which Mr. Allan had played a prominent part, the Chief Justice spoke of the days of the Rebellion when they had both shouldered their muskets to defend the Government. Of their deeds he said he hoped the historian would be *Tacitus*.

THE ADDRESS.

To the Honourable G. W. Allan, D.C.L., Privy Councillor, and member of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, Toronto—

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of members of Convocation, graduates, and undergraduates of the University of Trinity College avail ourselves of the completion of the twentieth year of your tenure of the office of Chancellor to express to you our profound appreciation of the value of your long continued services to the College and University.

A deep debt of gratitude is owing to you for the time and labour which you have ungrudgingly bestowed in fulfilling the duties of trustee and member of council since the inauguration of the University forty-five years ago, for wise, prudent, and practical advice given at many critical periods of its history, and for valuable material support rendered in the struggles of its early days, both directly, by generous contributions to its endowment, and indirectly, by the two scholarships which you supported for many years. Nor can we forget the very great value of your personal share in the arduous work of raising the supplemental endowment fund and the new building and endowment fund.

As Chancellor for the last twenty years you have, with scarcely an exception, attended and presided at the three regular convocations of the academical year, often, we are well aware, at the cost of much personal inconvenience and

self-sacrifice, especially when the date of convocation has fallen during the session of Parliament at Ottawa.

Feeling that no recognition of your services would be so acceptable to you as the gift to the University of a portrait of yourself as Chancellor, we have subscribed for the picture now to be unveiled and, in making the presentation, we would express the earnest hope that you may long be spared to preside over the University, and that all its members may be inspired to imitate the example you have always set of devotion to duty in all the relations, both of public and of private life.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

April 7, 1897.

THE CHANCELLOR'S REPLY.

I find it difficult to express in fitting language, how deeply I feel the all too kindly and generous terms in which you have spoken of my connection with this College and University and of any services which I have been able to render as a member of the Council and as Chancellor of the University.

While I am very sensible that all I have been able to do for Trinity scarcely merits the high appreciation which you have expressed, I can at least claim that I have been actuated by the earnest desire to help on the noble work of building up this, our Church of England University, the foundation of which was laid five and forty years ago by that great and good prelate, the first Bishop of Toronto.

The mode which you have chosen to mark the twentieth year of my office as Chancellor, in the gift to the University by the members of Convocation, graduates, and undergraduates of Trinity of my portrait as Chancellor, is especially gratifying to me, because I venture to believe that it expresses the more than kindly feeling of the donors towards myself personally, a feeling which I appreciate and value most deeply.

I thank you most sincerely for your kind wishes that I may continue to preside over this University. It is an honour which I prize more than any other distinction.

I nevertheless feel that the time cannot be far distant when I ought to make way for younger men, who may do much abler service, though not, I may venture to say, with a more earnest love for Trinity than has actuated me during the long years in which I have had the honour and privilege of filling this chair as Chancellor of the University.

MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Following the good precedent of last year, the doctors who claim Trinity for their ALMA MATER held the meeting of their association in Convocation Hall on Wednesday, April 7th, under the presidency of Dr. Mitchell of Enniskillen. The election of officers for next year resulted as follows:—President, Dr. Elias Clouse, Toronto. Vice-Presidents; for Toronto, Dr. Rowan; for Western Ontario, Dr. J. O'Reilly, of Guelph; for Eastern Ontario, Dr. Tilley, of Bowmanville. Graduates' Representative, Dr. Eadie, Toronto. Secretary, Dr. H. C. Parsons, Toronto. Treasurer, Dr. Elliott, Toronto. Auditor, Dr. Harris, Toronto. The following honorary members were elected:—Doctors Price, of Philadelphia, Ferguson, of Chicago, Park of Buffalo, Carstairs, of Detroit, Brown and Powell, of New York, and Sir Wm. Hingston of Montreal.

Notice of motion was given of a proposed change in the constitution which should provide for the election to the committee of a representative from the Ontario Medical College for Women.

Papers were read by Dr. Wishart (for Dr. Dillon Brown, New York) on "The Value of Anti-toxine in the Treatment

of Laryngeal Diphtheria," by Dr. J. L. Davison on "The Legal Significance of Certain Classes of Injuries," and by Dr. Harold Parsons on "Bone Lesions following Typhoid Fever."

In the evening a most successful dinner was held at McConkey's. The past president, Dr. Mitchell, presided. The invited guests were Dr. O'Reilly, Barrister, Simpson, and Dr. Dwyer, of St. Michael's hospital.

Dinner over, Dr. Mitchell proposed the health of the Queen. Then followed the toast to Trinity Medical, proposed by Dean Geikie, and responded to by Dr. Campbell. Dr. Powell proposed "Our Alumni," and Drs. Sheard, Shaw, of King, and Niddrie responded. The health of "Our Guests," was proposed by Dr. Sylvester, and the gentlemen honoured replied. Dr. McEachern was called upon and spoke briefly. Dr. Sylvester proposed the toast of the Legislature, and Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., replied. Dr. Temple was called upon and responded briefly. "The Ladies," was proposed by Dr. Andrews, and responded to by Drs. Parsons, Tilley, and Campbell. Those who contributed to the enjoyment with a song were Drs. Gordon, Bain, Parsons, and Dr. Callendar. The evening was a thoroughly enjoyable one and the gentlemen dispersed early.

BY RIGHT DIVINE.

I.

A broad streak of yellow spread across the western sky, against which a single white cloud, drifting aimlessly above the horizon line, stood out in strong contrast; depths of purple, o'erbrimming their ruddy boundaries, welled softly upward and mingled almost imperceptibly with the saffron; over the river, over the fields on either side, and over the wood towards the left, where the birches loomed from the shadows in long slender lines of white, a mist was falling; the heavy fragrance from acres of clover-bloom cloyed the heated air.

Thankful Lester stood watching a figure that was fast disappearing in the gloom. Her sunbonnet had fallen back upon her shoulders, revealing the beauty of the upturned face, the graceful poise of her head, and the loosely braided masses of hair. As Jack Allan's figure became lost to view in the gathering darkness, she jumped lightly down the bank to the river-edge and, seating herself in her canoe, swept gently into the mid-stream. The mists deepened as the canoe was paddled noiselessly down the river; the red, and the orange, and the purple had faded to a dull cloudless gray and all along the shore sounded the shrill cry of the crickets, the piping of "the pied-frog's orchestra," and the murmurous swishing of the water against the stones. A plover's call trilled out from the far distance, then died away in the silence and the night. Fireflies gleamed above the marshlands like flames of nature-sacrifice. The moon's silver edge grew larger and larger behind a fringe of pines until the huge ball seemed poised upon the spiked tops. Then Thankful rested her paddle on the gunwales and, leaning forward with it still grasped in her hands, let the canoe drift where it would. The night wind fanned her flushed cheeks and, having dipped one hand into the water, she passed it wearily over her forehead.

"It is best for us both" she said to herself. "I do not love him. He will get over it—they all do—and then everything will be as before. Why can't people stay friends? I wonder!"

Jack Allan and Thankful had played together as children, had passed through the little school together, and then when life seemed so sunny, so broad, and so full of new and hitherto unknown joys, Jack had discovered that this friendship of the years, this happy, care-free existence had given place to a strange life, had opened into some won-

drous dream-world that he was almost afraid to contemplate. He told Thankful of his love and she cried softly for a time and then, raising her tear-wet face to his, took his hands in her own and said, "O Jack, you *must* not love me. Let us remain friends forever!"

He kissed her trembling lips, turned abruptly, and left her.

II.

"'Twere folly to love,
Shall we be as of yore,
Just friends—no more?"

The summer passed quickly away, and with it Thankful's happiness. The days of sadly-crooned tree-melodies, of "meadows brown and sere," of dull, gray-washed skies came with their mists and rain, and Thankful grew to love them. They seemed an expression of her moods; they harmonized with her feelings better than did the long, lingering months of sunshine and cloudless skies.

The old, old life was indeed a thing of the past. There was an indescribable longing in the girl's heart, a soul-craving that nothing satisfied; her life lacked that wondrous *something* which she knew could alone calm the ceaseless combating within. She looking forward into the vast unknown for the great gift of love, the while Cupid was singeing his very wings in the flames of her heart's altar. One day came the awakening.

It was a warm May afternoon; the air was cloyed with the breath of apple and pear blossoms as Thankful wended her way slowly along the lane to bring home the soft-eyed heifer which was tied to a fragrant pear-tree in a distant meadow.

Thankful's heart throbbed joyously, joining in the great nature symphony of praise and gladness. Lightly she clambered over the rail fences, making short cuts across the fields until she came to the tree where the heifer was tethered. She patted the beautiful creature upon its glossy side and placed her head caressingly against the silky neck, while Cherry chewed her cud, utterly oblivious to the condescension of her sweet mistress.

Thankful sat down with her back to the tree to rest, while the heifer wandered away as far as the rope would permit. Throwing her sunbonnet upon the ground she leaned her head against the rough bark and her hands drooped idly at her side. The sky was dazzling in its blueness; the heavy perfume of the pear-blossoms above filled the air and two or three pink petals fell softly upon Thankful's gold-brown hair; the lowing of cattle in the distant fields, the murmurous droning of bees, the twitter of birds, and the scurrying of a squirrel in the branches above alone broke the stillness. Thankful's eyes closed, her head nodded. The murmur of bees seemed to grow drowsier and fainter, a delicious sense of rest stole over her, and she slept.

In about an hour she woke to find herself a prisoner; Cherry, in her search for food had wandered several times around the tree and Thankful's sleeping figure. In vain the unwilling captive strove to rise, but the strands of rope chafed the delicate arms; the heifer watched her exertions in sleepy wonderment, entirely disregarding Thankful's mirthful "Shoo!" The prisoner's limbs began to ache and a half impatient "Shoo!" again broke the stillness, followed by a distracted cry of "Help!"

Cherry grew tired of standing and lay down upon the grass, nibbling the strings of the neglected sunbonnet. The time dragged slowly and the sun sank gradually lower until it disappeared behind the western hills; the crickets sang in the grass and the frogs croaked in the marsh. Thankful could hear the tinkling cow-bells as the cattle straggled up the lane to the barns. Her eyes filled with tears which were ready to fall when a rustling of grass proclaimed an arrival. In a moment Jack Allan stood before her. At any other time Thankful would have

laughed at the situation and at the surprise depicted upon Jack's face. But her cheeks flushed and her lips trembled as she said brokenly, "I'm—nearly—dead, Jack! Do cut these ropes."

Jack picked up a stick and in a short time had the astonished heifer trotting around the tree; ring after ring of rope was unwound from Thankful's aching body until the last strand was loosened. Then Jack bent over her with eager concern.

"Are you hurt, Thankful?" He took her hands in his and assisted her to her feet. Thankful swayed and a broken sob was hushed in the depths of Jack's coat as his arms encircled her trembling form. His lips touched hers and, half laughing, Jack said "What is my reward for raising the siege, Thankful?"

For a moment there was no reply, and then Thankful said very softly, "Will you take me as your reward, dear Jack?"

H. CAMERON NELLES WILSON.

DIVINITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Easter examinations which end the Divinity year began on April 5th, and lasted ten days. On account of Easter services the results were not posted until the 20th, instant when they appeared as follows:

THIRD YEAR (Final) *Honours*—Mr. E. A. Anderson, '96. *First Class*—Ds. Johnson. *Second Class*—J. D. Cooper, '97; Rev. C. A. Seager, M. A., '95, and Mr. J. H. MacGill, '99.

SECOND YEAR—*First Class*—Ds. H. C. Burt, '97, and Ds. Heaven, '96, *equalis*. *Second Class*—Ds. Wright, '97; Ds. Howard, '96; Ds. Bushnell, '96, and Ds. Bell, '94.

FIRST YEAR—*Second Class*—R. H. Steacy.

Conditioned—THIRD YEAR—In Dogmatics, Apologetics, and Biblical Knowledge, Ds. Byers, '96, in N. T. Subjects and Dogmatics, Ds. Mockridge, '95, in Dogmatics and Biblical Knowledge. SECOND YEAR—In N. T. Subjects, Dymond, '96, Mr. C. P. Sparling, '95.

The Hamilton Memorial and Cooper prize in Apologetics were both taken by Mr. E. A. Anderson, '96, who also won the several prizes in the third year for General Proficiency, Old Testament Subjects, Greek Testament, and Liturgies. The Judge Macdonald prize for Biblical Knowledge could not be taken by Mr. Anderson who headed the list, as that gentleman carried it off last year, and so fell to Messrs. C. P. Johnson, '94, and J. H. MacGill, who were equal for second place in that subject.

The prize for Dogmatics in the third year was not awarded.

In the second year Messrs. C. A. Heaven, B. A., and H. C. Burt take the prizes for Old Testament Subjects and Patristics and Church History respectively and divide that for General Proficiency, while Mr. J. De P. Wright wins that for Greek Testament.

In the first year the prize for General Proficiency was not awarded.

The examinations just past have been marked by several misunderstandings on the part of the class as to the work to be covered by the papers. This with the consequent uncertainty was most unfortunate not merely to the few who thereby suffered as *conditioned in certain subjects*, but also in its effect upon the class generally in some of its relationships in the College. It is hoped, however, that in future such unpleasantness will be avoided by a more definite understanding of the *quantum* of work required by the course in its various years.

IN MEMORIAM.

The academic year now so nearly ended has been marked in various ways at Trinity, but in none with more interest to our own men, or even to the casual visitor of our Halls, than in the Chapel. Here as year follows year are being

placed sad, yet beautiful memorials of those now at rest, whose names, though still fresh in the minds of the friends of this University, will be the better preserved for centuries by these tributes to their scholarship, their piety, their beneficence and their loyalty to the College in which their interest had once been so strong and their affections so ardent. With its chancel now half filled with memorial windows, and furnished with memorial gifts, the chapel, itself a memorial one, is slowly assuming that historic aspect which contributes so largely to the interest of the more ancient of such edifices. Several of these gifts have already been noticed since last Michaelmas, to which at Easter another was added in the shape of a Litany Desk.

This is the handsome gift of the Association of Intercessory Prayer, in memory of one of its most cherished members, the Reverend A. P. Ford (some years) late of the parish of Woodbridge. The Association founded years ago by the Rev. W. A. Johnson, also the founder of the long since famous Trinity College School, then located at Weston, in recognition of the deep debt due from it to the deceased, had decided some time since to erect a monument to his memory, and finding common ground in the College chapel has recently had placed in its aisle an oaken desk or falstool which for a long time since had been much needed. Its architectural proportions from the design of Adam Smith, Esq., are excellent and the workmanship is of the same high order. Mr. Ford, better known perhaps as *Father Ford*, was one of Trinity's most brilliant scholars. In '65 he was a foundation scholar, in '66 and '67 the Wellington and on graduation in '68 took both the Prince of Wales prize for Classics and the Chancellor's prize for Mathematics. He was for many years a staunch supporter of his Alma Mater to whom at his death was also bequeath his splendid library.

Another and similar movement is now on foot, not this time in memory of one of our scholars but of a Professor, who likewise was deeply beloved and mourned. Of the late Professor Boys little need be said to stir up in the hearts of twelve generations of Trinity men happy memories of a great classic, a respected professor and a kind friend, who gave not only a large part of his life to her work but at his death bequeathed to the College the greater portion of his property. To these men the hereinbelow appeal is made, and it is confidently hoped it will not be in vain, especially as a fair start has already been made in the matter. A brass tablet is proposed to be erected over the stall so long occupied by the late professor. The inscription (in Latin) is being prepared by his friend and literary executor, Reverend Prof. Clark, M.A., D.C.L., and the matter has already received the warm consent and hearty approval of the College authorities. In order to facilitate matters, as if possible the gift should be that of the actual students of the late professor, THE REVIEW has been selected as the means of carrying on the project. It is hoped that such success may be attained during the summer that the memorial may be in place by the next Convocation to be held in Michaelmas term, sometime in November.

The following is a copy of the subscription list with the success attained as this issue goes to press. Further subscriptions will be acknowledged in the subsequent numbers of THE REVIEW :

In memory of the
LATE REVEREND ALGERNON BOYS, M.A.
 Professor of Classics, '78-'90,
 Trinity University.

It is proposed to place to this end a brass tablet in the chapel of Trinity College. It is intended that subscriptions should be confined to those graduates and undergraduates of the University who attended the lectures of the late Professor and that subscriptions should consequently be limited to the sum of one dollar each.

The undersigned subscribe the sum of one dollar each :

Name.	Address.	Year.
E. C. Cayley	Trinity College	1885.
M. A. Mackenzie	Trinity College	1887.
H. O. Tremayne	Islington College	1886.
H. H. Bedford Jones	Trinity College	1889.
F. G. Plummer	St. Thomas Church, Toronto	1889.
W. W. Jones	Toronto	1884.
J. H. MacGill	Trinity College	1889.
S. F. Houston	Toronto	1889.
J. Grayson Smith	Toronto	1889.
D'Arcy Martin	Hamilton	1889.
W. H. White	Trinity College	1890.
A. W. H. Francis	Dunnville	1892.
Kirwan Martin	Hamilton	1882.

LITERARY JOTTINGS.

The second number of the *Upper Canada College Times* for the school year has appeared in its artistic and distinctive cover, and is full of college history to make proud the hearts of Old Boys and of the present generation. The College sports are fully treated—the criterion to the world of the present generation—and “the Free Hour” gives a glimpse of the internal workings of the College life, though this time the local colouring is a little difficult to follow to the outsider. Trinity Letter gives a not altogether correct view of Trinity affairs, but records the success which Old Boys are achieving under their new colours, Rouge et Noir.

* * *

We turn with pleasure to *Acta Ridleiana* with its sixteen well printed pages and yellow cover. Here is to be found again the usual amount of school fun not intended for the delectation of the outside world and sundry verses and prose articles. Among the latter “Trinity” by Mr. H. C. Griffith gives a freshman's impressions of our Alma Mater in a most favourable light. Residence, is of course, the key-note of the article, “As is well known, Trinity residence is the finest University residence in Canada. Take away this and you have destroyed nearly the whole charm of University life.” In the same appreciative tone Mr. Griffith completes his article and leaves an impression of Trinity behind him which marks him a thorough Trinity man and promises well for his future efforts in prose.

* * *

But of the trinity of articles which has appeared of late that in *Massey's* for May by Mr. H. C. Osborne, B.A., shows the master hand. Before saying anything of the article itself, it would be amiss not to speak of the illustrations which form the leading feature of the magazine for the month. The frontispiece shows the main building of Trinity from the south as it looks on a bright warm morning in June, and as we know the College so well. The trees are in full leaf and give here and there glimpses of the main front of the building above which rises the main tower. The next illustration is that displaying the west end of the main building, the most artistic part of the College buildings. Following, the West Entrance, the Chapel, and the east wing from the ravine are shown, all well treated and drawn to the best advantage by Mr. C. M. Manly, A.R.C.A. As to the article itself, “Undergraduate Life at Trinity,” it is impossible to give more than a mere idea of the impression of truthfulness and prevailing humour which the article conveys to the many who, like ourselves, have lived within the charmed circle of the undergraduate republic. In Mr. Griffith's article the vividness of new impressions, the brightness of new prospects, and the promise of interesting and novel experiences, is easily observable; in Mr. Osborne's article we regard these impressions and experiences in retrospect from the serene height of the ripe old age of Collegiate life which contains

nothing but the pleasantest memories and the fulfilment of the most ardent anticipation. "It is in such a life, only," to quote Mr. Osborne, "that the undergraduate can exist not only in the atmosphere of the active present, but also in the memory of the past which 'though dead yet speaketh.'" The task Mr. Osborne has undertaken and successfully accomplished is indeed a difficult one, as none but a Trinity man fully knows. "The irony of the situation," to quote again, "lies in this: that to one who has recently finished his course the events which strike him, perhaps, most forcibly are precisely those that he must leave untold. I have altogether too much respect for the powers that be to outrage their peace of mind by the recital of things done that ought not to have been done, or, still more, that might have been done. Besides, one comes to see the error of one's ways, and I have no desire to give to the present generation *gratis* that esoteric knowledge which has only been gained through experience fraught with considerable personal risk. Those lawless happenings of which we have read in Tom Brown and many another, are not entirely wanting in Canadian College life. The memory of some of them is at present strong upon me, but I must refrain. The great C. P. would probably misconstrue these larks to the discredit of me and my friends, which might be inconvenient if nothing else." Thus the sketch goes; here a glimpse, there a peep through the inviolate mystery which enshrouds undergraduate happenings, and which lends such a charm to the whole careless, untroubled life. Of course chapels, and lectures, and sports, and dens are all given their fair share of space, and we would recommend all who would gain an inkling of the things that be to consult the article for themselves.

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Next in interest to the glimpses of undergraduate life itself, come incidents in the lives or characteristics of well-known men, and perhaps above all there hangs a quiet, peaceful, post-prandial sort of satisfaction in seeing the great ones of the literary world through their intimate friends. The transition from undergraduate life to interesting poets is therefore a natural one, and, to quote the Rt. Hon. F. Max Mueller, in the March *Cosmopolis*, "after all, whatever talent England possesses is filtered generally either through Oxford or Cambridge, and those who have eyes to see may often watch some of the most important chapters in the growth of political genius among the young undergraduates." To have known Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, and Tennyson, among many others, is a privilege not given to every man, and greatly to be envied by us Canadians who possess as yet merely the beginnings of a literary life and but a small degree of "culture," that indefinable something which is not learning, nor wisdom, nor experience, but perhaps all three ingrained into character, and made venerable by that priceless boon of the ages, tradition. Of Matthew Arnold then, Mr. Mueller says: "Another poet whom I knew at Oxford as an undergraduate, and whom I watched and admired to the end of his life, was Matthew Arnold. He was beautiful as a young man, strong and manly, yet full of dreams and schemes. His Olympian manners began even at Oxford; there was no harm in them, they were natural, not put on. The very sound of his voice and the wave of his arm were Jovialike. He grappled with the same problems as Clough, but they never got the better of him, or rather he never got the worse of them. Gæthe helped him to soar where others toiled and sighed and were sinking under their self-imposed burdens. Even though his later life was enough to dishearten a poet, he laughed at his being *Pegasus im Joche*. Sometimes at public dinners, when he saw himself surrounded by his contemporaries, most of them judges, bishops, and ministers, he would groan over the drudgery he had to go through every day of his life in examining

dirty schoolboys and schoolgirls. But he saw the fun of it and laughed. What a pity it was that his friends, and he had many, could find no better place for him. Most of his contemporaries rose to high positions in Church and State, he remained to the end an examiner of elementary schools. Of course, it may be said that, like a great many of his literary friends, he might have written novels and thus have eked out a living by pot-boilers of various kinds. But there was something noble and refined in him which restrained his pen from such work. Whatever he gave to the world was to be perfect, as perfect as he could make it, and he did not think that he possessed a talent for novels. * * * * * Arnold was a delightful man to argue with, not that he could easily be convinced that he was wrong, but he never lost his temper, and in the most patronising way he would generally end by: 'yes! yes! my good fellow, you are quite right, but, you see, my view of the matter is different, and I have little doubt that it is the true one!' This went so far that even the simplest facts failed to produce any impression on him. He had fallen in love with Emile Burnouf's attractive but not very scholar-like and trustworthy 'Science de la Religion.' I believe that at first he had mistaken Emile for Eugène Burnouf, a mistake which has been committed by other people besides him. But afterwards, when he had perceived the difference between the two, he was not at all abashed. Nay, he was betrayed into a new mistake, and spoke of Emile as the son of Eugène. I told him that Eugène, the great Oriental scholar—one of the greatest that France has ever produced, and that is saying a great deal—had no son at all, and that he ought to correct this misstatement. 'Yes, yes,' he said in his most good humoured way, 'but you know how they manage these things in France. Emile was really a natural son of the great scholar, and they call that a nephew.' This I stoutly denied, for never was there a more irreproachable *pere de famille* than my friend and master, Eugène Burnouf. But in spite of all remonstrances, Emile remained with Arnold, the son of Eugène, 'for you see, my good fellow, I know the French, and that is my view of the matter!' If that happened in the green wood, what would happen in the dry!

* * *

"Ruskin often came to spend a few days with his old friends, and uncompromising and severe as he could be when he wielded his pen, he was always most charming in conversation. He never, when he was with his friends, claimed the right of speaking with authority, even on his own special subjects as he might well have done. It seemed to be his pen that made him say bitter things. He must have been sorry himself for the severe censure he passed in his earlier years on men whose honest labour, if nothing else, ought to have protected them against such cruel onslaughts. Grotius' style may not be the very best for an historian, but in his *Quellenstudium* he was surely most conscientious. Yet this is what Ruskin wrote of him: 'There is probably no commercial establishment between Charing Cross and the Bank, whose head clerk could not have written a better History of Greece, if he had the vanity to waste his time on it.' Of Gibbon's classical work he spoke with even greater contempt. 'Gibbon's is the worst English ever written by an educated Englishman. Having no imagination and little logic, he is alike incapable of picturesqueness or wit, his epithets are malicious without point, sonorous without weight, and have no office but to make a flat sentence turgid.' I feel sure that Ruskin such as I knew him in later years would have wished these sentences unwritten. . . . Ruskin's influence among the undergraduates at Oxford was most extraordinary. He could persuade the young Christ Church men to take spade and wheelbarrow and help him to make a road which he thought would prove useful to a village near

Oxford. No other professor could have achieved that. The road was made, but was also soon washed away, and, of course, Ruskin was laughed at, though the labour undergone by his pupils did them no doubt a great deal of good, even though it did not benefit the inhabitants of the village for any length of time. It was sad to see Ruskin leave Oxford estranged from many of his friends, dissatisfied with his work, which nevertheless was most valuable and highly appreciated by young and old. His spirit still dwells in the body and if anyone may look back with pride and satisfaction upon the work which he has achieved, it is surely Ruskin.

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"Another though less frequent visitor at Oxford was Tennyson. His first visit to our house was rather alarming. We lived in a small house in High street, nearly opposite Magdalen College, and our establishment was not calculated to receive sudden guests, particularly a Poet Laureate. He stepped in one day during the long vacation, when Oxford was almost empty. Wishing to show the great man all civility, we asked him to dinner that night and breakfast the next morning. At that time almost all the shops were in the market, which closed at one o'clock. My wife, a young housekeeper, did her best for our unexpected guest. He was known to be a gourmand, and at dinner he was evidently put out at finding the sauce with the salmon was not the one he preferred. He was pleased, however, with the wing of a chicken, and said that it was the only advantage he got from being Poet Laureate, that he generally received the liver-wing of a chicken. The next morning at breakfast, we had rather plumed ourselves on having been able to get a dish of cutlets, and were not a little surprised, when our guest arrived, to see him whip off the cover of the hot dish, and to hear the exclamation, 'Mutton chops! the staple of every bad inn in England.' However, these were but minor matters, though not without importance in the eyes of a young wife to whom Tennyson had been like one of the Immortals. He was full of interest and full of inquiries about the East, more particularly about Indian poetry, and I believe that it was then that I told him that there was no rhyme in Sanskrit poetry, and ventured to ask him why there should be in English. He was not so offended as Samuel Johnson seems to have been, who would probably have answered my question by 'You are a great fool, sir; use your own judgment,' while Tennyson gave the very sensible answer that rhyme assisted the memory.

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"It was generally after dinner, when smoking his pipe and sipping his whiskey and water, that Tennyson began to thaw, and to take a more active part in conversation. People who have not known him then, have hardly known him at all. During the day he was often very silent and absorbed in his own thoughts, but in the evening he took an active part in the conversation of his friends. His pipe was almost indispensable to him, and I remember one time when I and several friends were staying at his house, the question of tobacco turned up. I confessed that for years I had been a perfect slave to tobacco, so that I could neither read nor write a line without smoking, but that at last I had rebelled against this slavery, and had entirely given up tobacco. Some of his friends taunted Tennyson that he could never give up tobacco. 'Anybody can do that,' he said, 'if he chooses to do it.' When his friends still continued to doubt and to tease him, 'Well,' he said, 'I shall give up smoking from to-night.' That very same evening I was told that he threw his pipes and his tobacco out of the window of his bedroom. The next day he was most charming, though somewhat self-righteous. The second day he became very moody and captious, the third day no one knew what to do with him. But after a dis-

turbed night I was told that he got out of bed in the morning, went quietly into the garden, picked up one of his broken pipes, stuffed it with the remains of the tobacco scattered about, and then, having had a few puffs, came to breakfast all right again. Nothing was ever said any more about giving up tobacco.

"He once very kindly offered to lend me his house in the Isle of Wight; 'but mind,' he said, 'you will be watched from morning till evening.' This was in fact his great grievance that he could not go out without being stared at. Once taking a walk with me and my wife on the downs behind his house, he suddenly started, left us, and ran home, simply because he had descried two strangers coming towards us.

"I was told that he once complained to the Queen, and said that he could no longer stay in the Isle of Wight, on account of the tourists who came to stare at him. The Queen, with a kindly irony, remarked that she did not suffer much from that grievance, but Tennyson, not seeing what she meant, replied, 'No, madam, and if I could clap a sentinel wherever I liked, I should not be troubled either.'

"It must be confessed that people were very inconsiderate. Rows of tourists sat like sparrows on the paling of his garden, waiting for his appearance. The guides were actually paid by sightseers, particularly by those from America, for showing them the great poet. Nay, they went so far as to dress up a sailor to look like Tennyson, and the result was that, after their trick had been found out, the tourists would walk up to Tennyson and ask him, 'Now, are you the real Tennyson?' This, no doubt, was very annoying, and later on Lord Tennyson was driven to pay a large sum for some useless downs near his house simply in order to escape from the attentions of admiring travellers."

Convocation Notes.

EDITORS.

A. H. YOUNG, M. A.

THE REV. H. H. BEDFORD JONES, M. A.

In consideration of a grant of \$100.00 a year this space is set aside for the use of the Convocation of the University. Copies of the REVIEW are sent free to associate members who are not graduates, and to Headmasters of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

The usual monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, 20th inst. There were present the Chairman (Mr. Cumberland), the Provost, Professors Jones and Cayley, Messrs. J. A. Worrell, D. T. Symons, K. Martin, N. F. Davidson, W. H. White, C. S. MacInnes, Rev. H. B. Gwyn and the Clerk.

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A communication from the convener of the Lecture Committee was read, resigning his position upon the committee. The resignation was laid over for the present, and it was decided to request Mr. Montgomery to act on the committee.

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The advertisements of Trinity decided upon have been published in *Acta Ridleriana* and the *U.C.C. Times*. We understand that arrangements have been made to present a framed photograph of Trinity to each of the three boarding schools, T.C.S., U.C.C., and Ridley.

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It is hoped to take steps immediately for a campaign to push the Sustentation Fund. Books have been provided for canvassers and the movement ought to result in definitely increasing our annual income. Nothing further has been done with regard to the establishment of a Lecture-

ship in English, but it will doubtless depend in some degree upon the success of the Sustentation movement. The taking of such a step seems more urgent every day.

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The annual meeting of the Toronto Local Association, it is expected, will be held shortly after the Law examinations, and the meeting of graduates, whether members of Convocation or not, will probably be called for the same evening. This meeting ought to be largely attended this year, in view of the necessity of increasing our membership in Toronto.

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Mr. Cumberland who was engaged for a lecture in Guelph on April 27th, undertook to address a meeting on behalf of Trinity the same afternoon. These arrangements have since been successfully carried out.

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Professor Cayley laid before the committee a plan for raising money on behalf of the Divinity branch of Trinity's work. It was to be carried into operation by means of the clerical members of the staff appealing from pulpits to which they were granted access for such a purpose. After some discussion the principle was adopted, and the arrangement of details on some definite plan was left to the Provost and Professor Cayley.

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An account of the unveiling of the Chancellor's portrait on April 7th will be found in another column. This was inaugurated by the Executive of Convocation who felt that Convocation, like many other sections of Trinity's organization, had been greatly benefitted by the interest of the Chancellor in its inception and growth.

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The Clerk regrets that a number of subscribers to the Year Book, who duly received their copies, have not as yet remitted the price of them. The number is not large but if this notice happens to come before any such, the Clerk hopes that the money will be sent to himself, since he has been entrusted with the collection, without further delay.

College Chronicle.

The subjects for the Hamilton Memorial prize for 1898 lately posted up are as follows :

1. G. A. Smith's Historical Geography of the Holy Land.
2. Milligan on the Resurrection of the Lord.
3. Milligan on the Revelation.

Amongst the unfortunate accompaniments of a late Easter may be noticed its effects upon College Terms and Vacs. This year's lateness was such as to throw the Divinity Exams. into Passion week, had not the term been shortened, and such an occurrence been thus avoided. But worse yet was the result to that much larger section of the College, the Artsmen. These unfortunates went home to keep holidays wholly in Lent and what was the more unfortunate part of it, in the latter portion of that season, when the opportunities of holiday making are of a most limited nature, and when Easter did at last come on with its usual festivities they hurried back to keep a term beginning on Easter Tuesday or paid for delay at the rate of a dollar per diem. Truly Lectures and Grinds are bad enough but what shall be said when the moon and tars fight against us.

The untimely Easter vac. had a most peculiar and depressing effect on the whole College for at least three weeks after term opened. The blue blackness of the Lenten season seemed to have permeated everyone, to have passed universally into everyone by a process of osmosis during the frequent rains which everyone experienced throughout the wide range of territory over which the men were scattered. Henry Irving "had them" of a bluer blueness than usual, the Man of Many Professors had them in the, for him, most virulent form, he said nothing, except in French, and ordered the whole bill of fare at dinner, found it unpalatable, and ordered it over again. Sir Splitsecond had them and took a dose of Pipe and Pouch which reduced him to his ordinary frame of mind. The Duke—but why prolong the agony, and harrow up remorse in uneasy consciences, even if it all did come from a misplaced Easter vac. ?

The claim of the Arts' section of a University to the leading position must originally have arisen from the fact that the longevity of the Arts' year gave it a preponderant influence in University affairs. The Arts' men are in due course left to uphold the reputation of the university by themselves. The embryo divines have passed their exams., or prepared sups. unto themselves, and have gone down, our saw-bones have for one day held possession of Convocation—on a notable occasion this year, the unveiling of the Chancellor's handsome portrait—and are now let loose, denuded of their glorious hoods, to try their skill on a long-suffering community. In consequence our University paper has again become a College paper, and we can give no notes of medical life in Spruce street. We have not heard the last of our medicos yet, we trust, and await the Medical Council lists in all confidence.

The cricket season has opened later this season than usual and our early matches have not transpired. The usual baseball fever was but a slight attack, owing, no doubt, to the preventive measures taken by the Executive of the Athletic in cutting off supply. The good old days when Trinity cricketers got into shape for their victories on the crease, by being soundly drubbed by St. Michael's and Toronto University on the diamond to the delight of the local press, which invariably headed the report of the first game, "Trinity Beaten Again," are over, we trust; but there is no reason why our early work at the nets should be postponed.

Tennis starts this year with a new court. The old one was so encouraging to the beginner that it is almost a shame to abandon it. A moderately fast service, innocent at the start of all technique, almost invariably developed the most amazing shoots, cuts, curves, and other fine points of the art, which created the most dazzling prospects of international fame. The wily old hand, however, took this untoward conduct on the part of the balls, and changed his finished back hand stroke to a straight drive with as much equanimity as he could command. The new court, nicely levelled and sodded, should prove a boon to the lovers of the game among whom there are several players of skill. Tennis matters are under the management of Mr. A. Angus Macdonald to whose energetic administration the new court is wholly due.

On Sunday, May 16th, the Lord Bishop of Ottawa will ordain Mr. E. A. Anderson, M.A., and Mr. J. D. McCullum, B.A., deacons in the College Chapel.

A letter from the Vestry of St. Clement's Church, Eglinton, was recently posted acknowledging the receipt of

\$16.50 which had been collected in the College in aid of their Building Fund. The College is always glad to help her old Grads, but it is astonishing how many subscriptions make up a collegiate year.

The lists for the Supplemental Exams in Divinity posted on the 17th instant show Ds. B. Byers, '96, and Mr. J. A. White, '97, as passed and approved.

The lists of the Easter Sups in Arts show the following as having passed:

Third Year—Messrs. Bates, Forster and Rogers.

Second Year—Messrs. Brain, Ireland, Marling, McEwen Richards, Wethey and Wilson.

First Year—Misses Good and Macdougall and Messrs Turley and Whittaker.

With Honours in Physical and Natural Science, 2nd year class, Mr. McEwen.

Three or four fell by the wayside, but are enjoying the sympathy and condolence of their friends.

The accounts of the College Chapel for the last two terms have been recently posted. That for Michaelmas shows a total offertory of \$109.11 of which the special collections were as follows: Widows and Orphans, \$17.97; Diocesan Missions, \$11.65; Foreign Missions, \$3.75 and Japanese Missions, \$3.70; in all, \$37.07. The statement for Lent Term sets forth a total offertory of \$93.53, of which \$14.25 goes to Foreign Missions, \$19.13 to Diocesan Missions and \$7.30 to Japan.

COLLEGE CUTS.

With the exit this year of so many good men from the Upper Western, we are beginning to ask ourselves, "What will College be like next year?" And when we consider, too, the third year men who bid good-bye to Trinity this year, we may well ask the question. Not for several years has there been so large a class of outgoing students, and it is some time since Trinity has had to give up in any one year so many truly representative men, men who are prominent alike in the class-lists, in the societies of College, and in the field of sport. That we who stay must feel the loss is inevitable; we can console ourselves, however, with the thought that Trinity will have abler friends abroad, in the persons of this year's "grads." Meanwhile, the duty devolves on those who stay to make up as far as possible, for the men we lose,—and we cannot begin too soon. Now is a most appropriate time to lay aside what little remains of class jealousies and distinctions and put forth a united effort for the good of Trinity and her institutions, for her reputation in culture and athletics. Second Year, realize your responsibility and act!

Now that the Trinity term is well advanced the reading man begins to think of June and, accordingly lighter College amusements are laid aside for the deeper and more unprofitable employment of preparing for "Exams." With most men it is a matter of course that the present one is a term of work. It is only fair to those who wish to read a little more heavily that they should have every opportunity of so doing. Without infringing on personal rights, it is only fair to say that we ought to have quiet corridors—we mean, of course, during the evening, when College isn't always quiet. Every man's time is his own and his room likewise, but only so far as he uses both without annoyance to his fellow student. Hospitality is a "household word"

among us, and rightly so, and we see no reason why men who delight to entertain their friends should not by all means gratify their tastes, but the man who during "forbidden hours" unconsciously or wilfully disturbs his more industrious neighbour, is guilty of what might well be characterized as criminal thoughtlessness.

This term the Arts man has the pleasure of reading the lessons in Chapel. It does seem rather hard that the Divinity men should escape those formidable Old Testament names, and that the uninitiated Arts men should have to struggle with them—much to their discomfiture sometimes—especially before such a critical congregation as that of the College Chapel.

Well, John! How's Kahtie?

S P O R T S .

CRICKET.

Our Cricket outlook for this year is exceedingly good. Of last year's team W. H. Cooper, E. S. Senkler, Broughall Bell, Campbell, Wilkie, Mr. White, Mr. Bedford Jones, and Fleet are back, as well as D. M. Rogers, of the '94 and '95 teams. W. E. Dean, of Parkdale, is now attending the Medical school, and is available. He is a splendid man behind the wickets as well as being a strong bat. From the Schools we get three new men, McLaughlin of U.C.C., Bethune of T. C. S., and Griffith of Bishop Ridley College. Our list of fixtures is a good one and comprise matches with all of our old opponents. It is as follows: May 18th, U.C.C.; May 19th, T.C.S.; May 21st, Parkdale; May 22nd, R. M. C.; May 24th, Toronto; May 26th, Hamilton; June, Toronto University; June 25th, Toronto. Matches had also been arranged with Stanley Barracks and Parkdale for May 8th and 12th, but both these clubs played us false, backing out at the last moment.

Just before going to press we managed a game with Rosedale, whom we defeated handily. Rosedale showed a great lack of practice and only managed to put together some forty odd runs, none of them getting into double figures. For Trinity, Messrs. White and Rogers played excellent cricket, almost getting enough runs between them to win the match before they were separated. Cooper also played well and Broughall, McLaughlin, and T. C. Campbell did very fairly. Rogers also distinguished himself with the ball, obtaining 8 wickets for 25 runs.

ATHLETICS.

The Inter-club meet at Rosedale is now an assured fact. Entries have already been received from about six clubs including ourselves. There are twelve events on the programme:—100 yds., 220 yds., 300 yds., 440 yds., half mile, mile, pole vault, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, hurdle race, broad jump, and high jump. Our team has been training very hard, and it will certainly not be their fault if they lose. It is hard to say as yet who will represent the College in the different events but in all probability these will be the men who will run in red and black:

- 100 and 220 D. Campbell.
- 300 and 440 W. F. Hubbard.
- Pole vault and Hurdle race R. H. Parmenter.
- Half mile L. W. Marling and perhaps C. A. Heaven.
- Mile R. H. Temple.
- Putting the shot Code.
- Broad Jump Hubbard.

Of course, some of these men may run as second strings in some event that they are not set down for. We have a very hard field to beat.

J. D. Morrow and J. McGarry, who are entered in the sprints, are both very fast, each of them having won at the Canadian championships. R. Campbell of the Y.M.C.A. is a good quarter man having beaten fifty-one seconds several times. Webber, who is in the high jump, has done five feet eleven inches. The other events are also filled with good performers, so it can be easily seen we have a hard row to hoe. Unfortunately Hubbard at present has a sore ankle, but we are looking for a quick recovery.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

At a general meeting of the Association, Mr. Bradburn was elected in Mr. Johnson's place as Treasurer, and Mr. Hubbard in Mr. Bradburn's as committeeman. Both these appointments speak for themselves.

Mr. J. R. H. Warren has been appointed Captain of the second eleven.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. H. Church, '85, was a recent guest in Hall, dining at the High Table.

D'Arcy Martin, '89, was recently elected to the committee of the Ontario Whist Club.

Mr. Davey, brother of Sir Horace Davey, the eminent English barrister, was a guest in Hall lately.

Kirwan Martin, '82, has been re-elected Vice-President of the Dominion Cricket Association.

The Chancellor of the University has been elected president of the Anti-Sunday Street Car Association.

Mr. C. A. Heaven, B.A., '96, takes duty at Weston for the summer for Rev. C. H. Rich, who is spending six months in England.

Mr. J. A. Ritchie, '85, has been appointed by the Ontario government, County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in the County of Carleton.

During the meeting of the Ontario Educational Association Messrs. Jolliffe, of Ottawa, Peter Perry, '75, of Fergus, and Dr. Birchard of Parkdale, dined at the High Table.

On the council of the Toronto branch of the British Empire League appear several Trinity men, J. A. Worrell, Esq., Judge Kingsmill, Mr. Barlow Cumberland, Dr. G. S. Ryerson.

Mr. R. B. H. Bell, B.A., '94, is waiting for the first boat of the season for Port Arthur where he goes to take charge for the summer of the mission of Murillo on the Kaministiquia River.

Mr. A. B. Colville, B.A., who was in town writing his first year law exams., was a guest in college for a few days. Race week may give us the pleasure of his jovial company again for a short time.

Amongst the candidates at the recent Primary examination in law held at Osgoode Hall, were noticed several of our '96 men:—Messrs. H. C. Osborne, A. B. Colville, W. R. Wadsworth, and C. W. Bell.

The Honourable J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L., Chief Justice of Ontario, who lately resigned his office on account of advancing age, is with the exception of the Chancellor, the oldest member of Corporation.

The Rev. C. H. Shortt has been appointed to St. Thomas' Church in this city, to succeed the Reverend J. C. Roper, the Rev. F. H. Hartley of Young's Point becoming his curate. The Rev. C. A. Seager, becomes Rector of Mr. Shortt's old church, St. Cyprian's.

An old-time college evening eventuated in honour of Mr. H. C. Osborne, B.A., at one time editor-in-chief of the RE-

VIEW, and now President of the Brantford Young Liberal-Conservative Association. Everyone was delighted to have Henry again in College.

Professor Mackenzie was elected Honorary President of the mathematical section of the Ontario Educational Association at its meeting in Easter week. Among other Trinity men, Mr. Barlow Cumberland, '67, and Professors Huntingford and Mackenzie read papers before the historical, classical, and mathematical sections of the association.

Another of our old graduates has passed away in the person of Reverend Richard Harrison, M.A., of St. Matthias church of this city. The deceased was a double honour man of the year '61 and in his course carried off a great many of our prizes. For twenty-five years he was rector of his late parish of which he was also the founder and in which he was much loved for his zealous labour and steadfast devotion.

At Grace church, Brantford, by her grandfather, the Reverend Rural Dean Mackenzie, Frances Niven, daughter of our popular Professor of Mathematics, was baptized on February 28th last. The Misses Niven and Mackenzie were godmothers to their little niece, while Professor Huntingford stood godfather. The Reverend Professor of Classics preached in Grace church the same evening.

Dr. Harold Parsons, '91, has returned to Toronto to begin the practice of medicine. Since he has obtained his medical degree, he has held the position of house-surgeon in Johns Hopkins' hospital, Baltimore, and he has had a great deal of experience in the hospitals of London and Germany. He is a member of the staff of Trinity Medical College, and has just been elected Secretary of the Medical Alumni Association of the University.

In the *St. John's College Magazine* we see that the Reverend Canon O'Meara, deputy-warden of St. John's, has been appointed by his Grace the Primate to succeed the Bishop of Qu'Appelle as Dean of the Diocese of Rupert's Land. In the same magazine it is mentioned that Mr. Robert Fletcher, who matriculated in Trinity University in '91, but who, instead of completing his course here, proceeded to his degree in the University of Manitoba, has been appointed an assistant resident Master in St. John's College.

EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE.

The results of the final examinations for the degree of M.D., C.M., at Trinity University are as follows:—

J. S. McEachern, gold medal and certificate of honour.
M. MacGregor, silver medal and certificate of honour.

Certificates of honour—F. A. Scott, R. W. Large, E. S. Worthington, C. N. Callander, C. J. Copp, and A. J. Brown (equal), W. N. G. Aspland, and G. Cairns, and H. Maw (equal), C. A. Campbell, J. G. Clarke, S. Moore.

Class I.—R. W. Percy, P. H. Morgan, T. A. McCormick, R. T. Rutherford, N. E. Farewell, C. M. Stewart, R. B. Chisholm, J. A. Butler, J. Shuttes, W. Hackney, A. F. Oakley, P. A. Lewis, G. H. Wade, Miss A. M. McFee.

Class II.—W. M. Pirt, J. M. Pearson, R. Mackenzie, W. E. Graham, J. B. Wilson, A. G. Ludwig, Miss K. L. Buck, A. A. Ross, R. B. J. Stanbury, E. P. Kelly, H. D. Weaver, T. M. Hart, J. A. Jackson, W. T. Rush, W. H. Field, Miss H. M. Cockburn.

Class III.—P. Bradley, R. Spear, H. O. Boyd, Miss L. E. Armstrong, J. J. Langford, T. A. Young, W. T. Yeo, H. Y. McNaught, W. L. Post, G. R. Clemes, J. N. Livingstone, H. J. Le Barre, J. A. Deyall, W. Brent, H. E.

Shaver, W. C. Poussette, W. R. Alway, G. G. Memberry, J. H. McConnell, J. C. Richardson, C. C. Stanbury, J. A. Tanner.

Conditioned in gynæcology—I. M. Macdonald.

These results establish a record not only for our Medical College, but most probably for all such institutions. The class, though not remarkable in size—some sixty-seven appearing for their Final—has carried away with it some sixty-six diplomas, sixty-six out of sixty-seven thus being successful at the examination.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

The following passed the primary examinations :—

H. G. Johnston, first silver medal and certificate of honour.

W. A. Kerr, second silver medal and certificate of honour.

Certificates of Honour—H. C. Wrinch, W. H. Marshall, A. F. Anderson, Jas. Moore, B. J. Haylewood, A. S. Shadd and A. E. Stanton (equal), W. A. Collison, G. C. McGibbon, A. W. Hotham.

Class I.—M. W. Feenan, Miss Greenaway, Miss Macrae, Miss McConnell, Miss Fraser and R. S. Broad (equal), D. E. Langley and H. R. Smith (equal).

Class II.—Wm. D. Orr, Miss Hume, H. O. Simpson, D. G. MacRobbie, A. P. Scully, Miss S. McCalla, P. D. Van Kleek, H. J. Hough, G. A. Schmidt, C. W. Doherty, R. J. Palmer, G. H. McLaren, Miss J. Hall, E. G. Weir, N. E. L. Wright, Miss C. S. Brown, Miss M. A. McDonald.

Class III.—W. J. Bauld and R. J. Carter (equal), E. Parvis, Miss A. C. B. Jackson, S. Lavine, A. A. Drinnan, G. B. Gesner, G. O. Hutchinson, H. P. Martin, Miss M. B. Best, S. A. Foote, N. R. Bobyer, D. C. Wilson, J. M. Caldwell, Mrs. E. Matheson, H. G. Barrie, Miss A. M. Beale, A. S. Callery, Miss Cockburn, A. E. Dean, Miss F. W. Harrison, A. A. McKinnon, B. Spear.

Conditioned in practical chemistry, materia medica, and toxicology—E. Aull, W. S. Curran. In materia medica, practical chemistry and practical anatomy—J. A. H. Curts. In physiology—W. A. Campbell. In materia medica and practical anatomy—A. A. Jackson. In chemistry, practical chemistry and materia medica—J. J. McMahon. In physiology—C. W. Service. In practical anatomy—C. E. Watson.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The annual commencement exercises of Trinity Medical College were held on Friday the 9th inst. in the college lecture hall on Spruce street, in the presence of a large number of friends and well-wishers and an enthusiastic crowd of students. Dr. Geikie, Dean of the faculty, presided, and was supported by all the members of the teaching staff.

In welcoming the visitors the worthy Dean spoke appreciatively of the kindly interest shown in the work and successes of the college, and then addressed the graduating class at length, dwelling upon the duties and high responsibilities of the noble profession they were entering upon, and impressing upon them the necessity of endeavouring to live up to the full measure of their oath of fidelity to the requirements of their calling.

The certificates of honour in each year were then distributed, followed by the diplomas, medals, and special prizes, to the graduating class. Full lists of these awards have already appeared.

The scholarships were awarded as follows :—

First year's scholarship, \$50, standing 453 out of 530 marks, Frank Trebilock. First year's scholarship, \$50, T. A. Addy. The standing of the two successful candidates being this year equal, 446 out of 530 marks, the first year's scholarship, \$20, was raised to \$30, and awarded to T. W. Fitzgerald. Second year's scholarship, \$50, standing 428 out of 500 marks, H. G. Johnston. Second year's scholarship, \$30, standing 422 out of 500 marks, W. A. Kerr.

The medals were awarded as follows :—

Second Trinity silver medal, standing 308 out of 360 marks, H. Maw. First Trinity silver medal, standing 314 out of 360 marks, F. A. Scott. Trinity gold medal, standing 321 out of 360 marks, J. S. McEachern.

Dr. Sheard's special physiology prize, valued at \$25, was awarded to T. A. Addy, whose standing was 95 out of 100 marks.

The members of the class were then formally admitted to the fellowship of the college, after which Mr. J. S. McEachern delivered an eloquent valedictory, which was warmly applauded by his confreres.

In response to loud calls from the students Rev. Prof. Clark made a brief but very apt and witty address which was greatly enjoyed, and was followed by a few words from Drs. Temple and Grasett on behalf of the faculty.

The meeting was closed by the national anthem, led by an itinerant German band which had been secured by the students for the occasion, and which created much merriment by a persistent endeavour, well sustained throughout the afternoon, to work in the national anthem whenever there was the slightest pause in the proceedings.

WANTED FOR THE LIBRARY.

The Librarian is trying to complete sets of Reports of Diocesan and Provincial Synods, and will be glad to receive the following numbers from any gentlemen who may be willing to make a donation to the Library :—(1) *Provincial Synod of Canada* ; sessions 7, 8, 11, 13 and 17.

(2) *Toronto Diocese* ; the years 1853, 1863, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1879, 1887 and 1889.

(3) *Huron Diocese* ; all the numbers previous to that for 1896.

(4) *Niagara Diocese* ; the years 1875, 1876 and 1890.

(5) Reports of any of the other dioceses in the Dominion.


(6) Reports of Lambeth Conferences. The years 1867, 1878 and 1888 are already in the Library.

(7) S. P. G. Reports, except for the years 1827-1832, 1839, 1840, 1843-1845, 1847-1855, 1857, 1858, 1860-1865.

The following books, etc., have been received :—Reports of the Niagara Diocesan Synod for the years 1877-1884, 1887-1889, 1891-1895, presented by Mr. Kirwan Martin, M.A., and Mr. J. J. Mason, Secretary of the Synod.

Provincial Synod Reports for 1872, 1877, 1880, 1883, 1893, 1895, and Toronto Diocesan Reports for 1859, 1860, 1862, 1874, 1878-1883, 1885, 1888, 1890-1895, presented by the Reverend Dr. Jones.

Ontario Diocesan Reports for 1888, 1890-1895, and the



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General Synod Report for 1896, presented by the Reverend Spencer, of Kingston.

The Copp, Clark Company has presented the "Geography of Africa," and "Man and his Markets;" Mr. James Bain, Librarian of the Public Library of Toronto, has presented a collection of pamphlets consisting of "A Solemn Protest Against the Late Declaration of War," (1812), Budget Speeches of the Honourables E. B. Wood (1869), Adam Crooks (1876), and G. E. Foster (1889, 1893-1896), a speech of the Honourable Edward Blake in the Dominion Election campaign (1882), the Judgment in the Manitoba School Case (1894), speeches delivered by Dr. Montague and others in the House of Commons (1893), Open Letters on Equal Rights for All, by L. G. Desjardins, M.P.; Canada and Her Relations to the Empire, by Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, Conference on the Copyright Question (1895), Our Interprovincial Trade, Speech on the Remedial Act, Manitoba, by G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., a Collection of Articles, by G. W. Wicksteed, Esq., Biographies of Sir N.

F. Belleau, Sir G. E. Cartier and Mr. F. X. Garneau, L'Affaire Guibord (1871), Réplique des Marguilliers de Notre Dame de Montréal, Lettre sur le Futur Concile Œcuménique (Québec, 1868), Shea's Library of American Linguistics, No. IX., (a MicMac Grammar), The Way of the Churches of New England, The Water Supply of the City of Toronto (Mansergh), Report on the Toronto Water-works, by E. H. Keating; Civic Relief, by Dr. James Beaty, Q.C.; Faith Healing, by Dr. J. Ferguson.

From other sources have come the Honourable R. Harcourt's Budget Speech (1897), the Policy of the Education Department, by the Honourable G. W. Ross; the Validity of Combinations to Stifle or Diminish Competition, Annual Report on the Year 1896, by E. Merck, Darmstadt; The Announcement of the Victorian Order of Nurses, Votes and Proceedings of the Ontario Legislature (1897), Reports on Common Gaols, etc., Hospitals, Lunatic and Idiot Asylums, and Houses of Refuge for 1896, The Auditor-General's Report for 1896.

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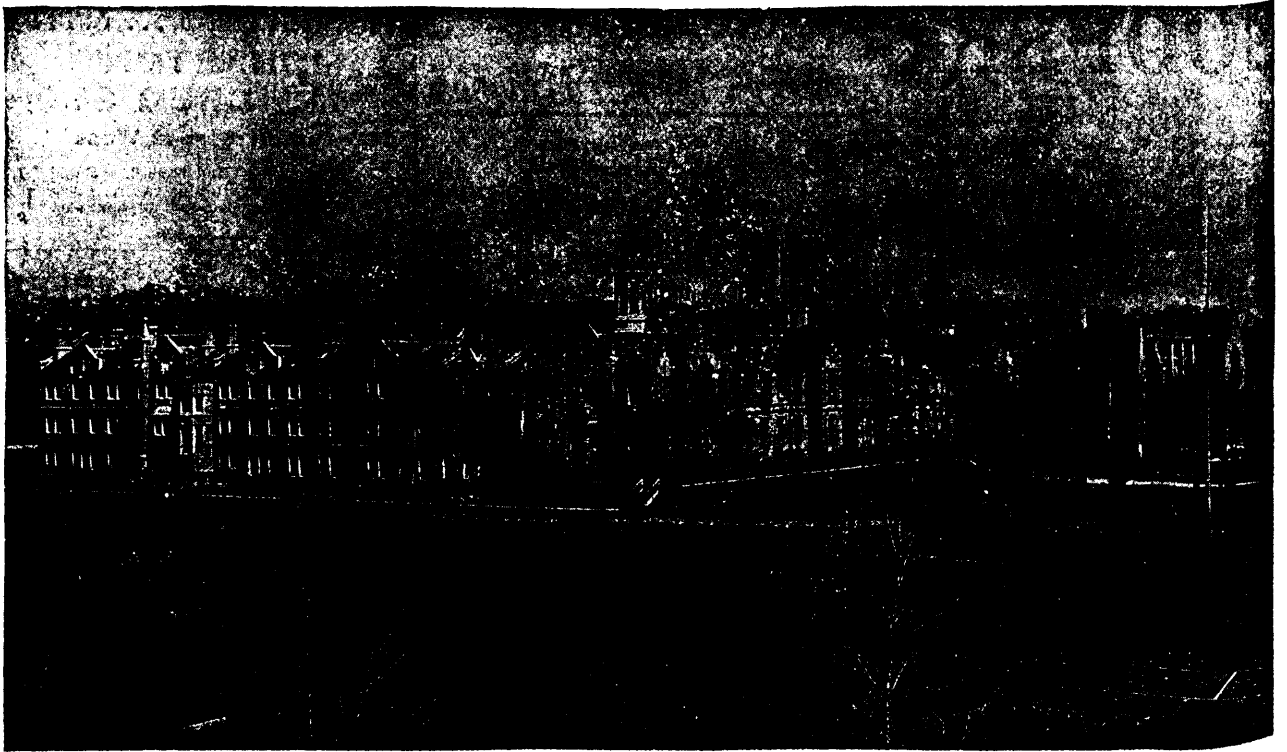
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 The Burnside Scholarship in English and History and Geography of \$235 (\$40 and three years' tuition free).
 The Pettit Scholarship in Divinity of \$235 (\$40 and three years' tuition free).

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Faculty of Law The Examinations of this Faculty for the Degree of B.C.L. are held in June.

Faculty of Music The Examinations in this Faculty for the Degree of Bachelor of Music are held in April. In affiliation is Toronto Conservatory of Music. Calendar, with full particulars, also Notice forms, etc., etc., should be obtained from the Registrar, address Trinity University, Toronto.