

TRINITY University Review

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

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Editorial Topics.

DU MAURIER.

THE meteor-like rapidity with which the author of "Peter Ibbetson" rose to the pinnacle of fame as an author must always be a remarkable event in the history of letters. We know him as an artist, an artist with a light satiric vein and keen observation to aid his art and to give him the genius with which he so successfully filled his position on "Punch." And yet we venture to think that it will be for his literary labours that the world will recall his name and assign to him a niche in the temple of fame. But whether to "Trilby," that phenomenal book, or to "The Martian," now being served to us piecemeal, Du Maurier will owe his fame, it is far too soon to venture an opinion, even if we felt disposed to do so. How even to consider "Trilby," in what category to place it, as containing widening and expanding power—"a covert protest against prevalent English and American puritanism," as says Grant Allen, or as a mirror of life and opinion in this nineteenth century of ours reflected through the mind of an observant sensitive nature, the recent Trilby mania has not subsided long enough to allow us to decide. As yet we have but few stories of Du Maurier, sidelights on his personality, but such as they are they create a desire for more. We will not, we think, have a second "Trilby" or another Du Maurier for a long time.

RETROSPECT.

THE Parliament of 1896 has completed its work and the members have trooped home laden with the spoils. These have not been extensive or varied and consist merely of the sessional allowance, but the peculiarity of the triumphal march is seen in the arm-in-arm friendship of the lion and the lamb. And yet, not the millennium, truly! Rather, "a famous victory," a triumph of endurance, of patient waiting, not wearisome, or arduous, but pleasant, cheerful, even gay, and crowned with victory and the victors' spoils. A strange victory, too, not of the mighty, the

noble, the renowned, but of the weak, the mercenary, the obscure; won without the shedding of blood and shared by all. And the vanquished do not appear; and there would seem to be no loss. But was there no loss? Parliament has completed its work. And still we must ask: What has been its work? The wholesale dismissal of public servants, the seeming settlement of the fatal School Question *out of Parliament*—there let it remain!—the exchange of Premierships for Portfolios are all facts which we can see, standpoints from which we can see farther. But the country is not satisfied with this. It looks for action, and that tending mainly in one direction. Canada would trade; but *how*, she has not so clearly indicated; and yet Canada would trade soon, but not too soon. The country almost throughout its whole extent demands a tariff, and its Boards of Trade insist on six months' notice as though they were an imperative landlord. But what has been Parliament's work? Have the ministers of the crown been learning the ministerial alphabet, and next session shall we see them spelling? Have the "wholesale dismissals" rid the Civil Service of the recreants and the drones? Then we can wait; but not too long. And the longer we wait the more we expect; and we expect much already.

THE CAN-ADIAN FLAG.

ARE we never to have an end to the controversy as to the form and colour of our Canadian flag? It seemed, in one of our local weeklies not long ago, that this burning question had reached its climax, had waned and had finally died out, but here again it intrudes itself upon us and we are confronted with new designs, new arrangements, and new ideas which one or another thinks suitable to fittingly represent Our Canadian Nationality. We might better look to our nationality itself and give it some critical and thoughtful consideration, observe its tendencies and further its progress. To look abroad for a moment at the history of nations reveals two facts, at least, to the most casual observer. The one is the appropriateness of the designs of the banners of the great nations—the exact and clear manner in which they set forth the evolutionary status of each nation. The second is that these symbols, appropriate and forceful as they are, were not the creations of pen-driving designers, but came into existence as the effectual expression of the genius of the nation in a time of turmoil and struggle, and record with unmistakable clearness an immense stride on the highway of national progress. In France the white banner of the Bourbons with its *fleurs de lys* ceased to exist when the kingdom was no longer pure or beautiful. Its day of symbolical usefulness was over. After it we saw raised the Tri-color of the Republic, the expression in material substance of the vocalised Marseillaise. The stars and stripes of the American Republic arose contemporaneous with the greatest achievement in the Republic's national evolution, and to day swings proudly on the breeze a constant undeniable record of a glorious victory won in a bitter struggle. Nor is this all. Every star which is added to the number already on the canton bespeaks an historical event worthy of note, and calls to our attention a people not yet done with progress. Here, then, we have two flags—it would not be difficult to name more—symbolical of great events. They have arisen with the nationality of the people they represent. They mark an

epoch in the national history and are—which is of greater importance to us at present—the outcome of some uncontrollable, universal popular feeling. No such turmoil of popular feeling exists in Canada to-day; and until some intense emotion shall stir the Canadian people to their very hearts, shall call for sacrifices of wealth and blood in a national cause, we shall never have a truly national flag. When such a unifying force shall weld our provinces indissolubly together, the statesman, soldier or patriot, be which it may, who guides the movement will design the flag which will represent the nation he has lead, for which he has toiled, struggled or endured. Let our correspondents to the weekly press perform their part and if they are worthy no one will be found, we think, to deny them the honour of designing our Canadian flag. Until then let this “unsightly menagerie” still be blazoned on the fly, and let province after province add its distinctive armorial bearings as it comes into the union of our prosperous Dominion, and let us have no more designing of A National Flag.

THE QUESTION OF NON-MATRICULANTS. THE late returns, this year, of the results of the provincial examinations has forced into unusual prominence a question of great importance which might otherwise have lain dormant for some years. In consequence of this tardiness

the freshmen classes in all our universities are made up of an enormous percentage of non-matriculants—men who do not, and men who may not possess the amount of elementary knowledge necessary to enable them to gain the greatest benefit which can be obtained from a course of study in a first-class university. When a common standard for a matriculation examination was decided upon, not so many years ago, it was thought an admirable achievement and well suited to cap the public school system of the province which had been so carefully and systematically built up. Indeed it was more than that. It would act as the focusing point upon which all the attention and energy of the schools would be directed, and any danger of schisms due to the different training required to pass the matriculation of an isolated university was thereby avoided. But it accomplished even more than this. It set up a standard of the amount of fundamental and general knowledge a man *should* possess before being allowed to enter a university. But once let a man pass this entrance examination and the aspect of the problem is immediately changed. The question is no longer, What shall a man be required to know? but becomes, What knowledge does the man require? It might be said in reply to this question that a man requires an education which will fit him to fill any position in life into which by force of circumstances he might be thrown. But we venture to think this is not true. Such an answer would undoubtedly, until recent years, have met with the approval of a vast majority of the people of this country; and to-day it is accepted by very many people in the motherland where the problem is only beginning to take the complexion which it has all but assumed here. For the purpose of considering this question the undergraduates of our universities may be divided into two classes, those who, after their university course is completed will not be required to earn their livelihood by their own exertions—a very, very small class—and those whose university course must form the chief part, if not the whole of the stock in trade of the future worker. This second class may, of course, be again sub-divided, but the sub-division will be one of quantity and not of quality and so does not assume very great importance. The undergraduate who in later years will use his university training most will be the professional man, and as it is more than probable, owing the absence of a class of landed or wealthy

Canadians in our new colony, that he is not able to spare more time in acquiring an education than will be sufficient to equip him to successfully carry on his future vocation. To admit these men, then, to our universities for the purpose of *specialising*, before they have acquired the elementary knowledge necessary to accomplish their purpose with success; or worse, to admit to our universities men who do not possess sufficient mental calibre to fulfill the requirements of the profession they intend to pursue, is an injustice and a wrong which we think the universities should be far from countenancing. In this lies the danger of admitting non-matriculants to our universities.

THE HUSTLING OF THE FRESHMEN.

A feature of college life peculiar to this continent is found in a practice generally prevalent in both the Canadian and American educational institutions. Here, it assumes one form and name, there another, but no matter what the moderation or excesses of its practice, it probably has one common origin, and may, for want of a better name, be termed “The Hustling of the Freshmen,” a timely topic, as freshmen are now “in season.”

In the universities of the old land it is said to be quite unknown, and it is probably unknown because it is unneeded. There is no occasion for it, and however much one may deplore any particular act or practice it is but the repeating of a truism to say that unless there is some occasion or cause for the same it would not exist. In the old land the great public schools such as Eton and Rugby, ably assisted by a long list of less famous ones, perform a mighty work, not merely in the preparing for examinations and the consequent storing of the mind and developing of the faculties, but chiefly in the making of “men,” and with such success that nowhere across the sea is the term “boys” or “college boys” applied to the undergraduate body. In England the student is called a “man,” and he appears to deserve the name.

But public schools, though we have a couple of excellent ones in this province, have not found favourable soil on this new continent; they are looked upon as alien branches engrafted on our educational tree, and that for various reasons. They are expensive, and, so, far beyond the reach of many of our people. In the old land they were so largely, if not exclusively, filled with the sons of a higher caste than that from which the mass of our people sprang, that in this land where all are free and equal the old prejudice is not forgotten, and in the town boy *vs.* school boy troubles where one was a “cad” and the other a “snob” sufficient reason is found for repudiating the entire system as uncongenial to the soil. And so, whether conscious or unconscious of the actual loss, a salve is found to the feelings, or a source of glory to themselves, in the national system of schools found throughout the continent.

This national system has accomplished wonders, it has filled innumerable colleges and universities, it has educated a continent, it has performed a work perhaps impossible by any other means, and it has also overcrowded the professions, and in some places reduced the remuneration for the work of skilled intelligence to the pecuniary level of manual labour. Its operation has been both very effective and startlingly sudden. So much so that many, very many, sons have better educations than their fathers, and accordingly despise, or affect to despise that parent whose too common name is “the old man.” From this the step is but easy to that general disrespect for authority and position which is so marked a characteristic of the present generation, and according to which “Jack is as good as his master,” in Jack’s own mind. This effect is certainly not wholly attributable, but it as certainly is, partly so, to

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

It would scarcely be seemly that this number of THE REVIEW should go forth without some reference to the great loss sustained by the Church of England in the death, so sudden and so unexpected, of her great leader and champion, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The greatness of his influence is evidenced by the almost universal regret expressed by secular as well as religious newspapers, not only in England, but throughout the British Empire and the United States. Edward White Benson, after a distinguished career at Cambridge, was appointed to a mastership at Rugby, and later to the headmastership of Wellington College. In 1872 he became first Bishop of the new diocese of Truro. Here he displayed that remarkable energy and administrative ability which gained for him in 1882 the nomination to the See of Canterbury and the Primacy of all England. Truro Cathedral, the only English cathedral which has been built since the Reformation, remains a lasting monument of his zeal and energy.

As Archbishop of Canterbury he has been a conspicuous success, thoroughly representative of all that is highest and best in Anglicanism—a worthy successor of Augustine and Anselm, of Parker and Laud and Sancroft. His gifts, physical as well as mental and moral, were of the highest order. His presence was most striking and pleasing, his features finely cut, his expression, especially when speaking, fascinating, his manner gentle and sympathetic. He was simple and unpretentious in his habits, and the most approachable of men. Though not perhaps a great orator, his sermons and speeches were effective and impressive, owing not only to their learning, their clearness of thought and expression, but to the earnestness and catholic charity of the man behind them. He was great as an organizer and administrator. His power of work was enormous. When called to go up higher he was only in his 67th year, a young bishop as bishops go in England, and still apparently strong to labour for the good of the Church and nation.

O strong soul, by what shore
Tariest thou now? For that force,
Surely, has not been left vain!
Somewhere surely, afar,
In the sounding labour-house vast
Of being, is practised that strength,
Zealous, beneficent, firm!

The Primacy of Dr. Benson will perhaps be chiefly memorable for the judgment in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, which has done much to promote peace without sacrificing principle.

It may be of interest to recall the fact that it was the late Archbishop who selected Trinity's present respected Provost, who was educated in the theological atmosphere created at Cambridge by those great theologians and great characters, Lightfoot and Westcott, and Hort and Benson—men whose names are known and respected wherever sound learning and unaffected piety are valued.

THE HEADSHIP OF COLLEGE.

As each succeeding year comes around the graduates of the student body find themselves face to face with the not unimportant issue: "Who is the Head of College?" Not "Who shall be such?" for that position, like other royal ones, is hereditary rather than an elective. The faculty, too, find in it a subject for more than mere curiosity, as upon the Head falls many matters involving the dignity and well-being of the College: matters wrapt up in the due representation of the rights of the men, together with a certain responsibility in those varied relations existing in a residential college 'twixt staff and students.

this cause. And so it happens that some even of our own people are led to question whether the acquisition of book knowledge and the passing of examinations is, after all, the full and proper aim of an educational system; and it may be that, in days to come, our "finest educational system in the world" must be remodelled, and the making of men become a much more important aim than it is at present. A very suggestive article on this subject, though not perhaps one to be defended *in toto*, appears in a recent number of *The Week*, (that for Oct. 9th), entitled "Our Boys," and from the pen of Mr. Ernest Heaton, in connection with which it might well be noted that as the pioneer days of our land or, at least, large portions of it, are fast fading into history; and as our people have time to turn to questions other than those of the bare necessities of life; and as the conditions of life are thus becoming more elevated and refined, and so, more artificial; it is very patent that our ideas are slowly approximating towards those of the old land, even in matters where the ways of the old land were but yesterday much despised, *e. g.*, methods of agriculture, or even the recent marriage act of this province which is said to be an adoption of the English system. As time goes on we doubtless will approximate more closely, though it is hoped that the result may be a lively Canadian national spirit rather than a sodden imitation of the ways of the motherland.

Be this digression, however, as it may, our national school question has produced an enormous and ever increasing class, not alas of university men, but by self-confession as well as public acclaim, of "college boys." And "boys will be boys" and will also act as boys; and if in their school days they have not been licked into shape, and have not acquired a lofty idea of manhood and got rid of a debased conception of the meaning of the term, *gentleman*, the sooner, then, their school days o'er, the work is taken in hand, the better both for themselves and their generation, as well as for that coming generation whose tone they will so largely mould. And so a callow freshman coming up from a high school, where for a year or two, he has been a marvel of erudition, often imagines that his college has long awaited his advent for the righting of its matters, and as a result of course, and that too of painful course, he has to be taught his place. But who are the teachers? Why, only "college boys," and they, generally, but of the second year, o'erjoyed in having become seniors. They take the "cheeky" in hand, and soon a more or less pernicious system is founded—though, in truth, some system is a fell necessity—in which the well-bred boy suffers often equally with his fellow freshman of the cheeky sort, the innocent with the guilty, and, in boyish extravagance, unheard-of extremes are rushed into, and, as it happened a few days ago in the "routing" at one Canadian college, two legs were broken, and the "hazing" at a second was punctuated with a broken arm.

Englishmen coming to take chairs, both in our own and in American universities, are surprised and disgusted to find such a state of things so nearly approaching the heart of nature. The people of our land likewise hold up holy hands in horror when in the white light of our press, accounts of the off-day appear, when injury is inflicted or decency outraged. But whence the outrage? What of the system that turns out "boys," even if they be in addition "college boys," in place of that grand class of "university men" that perhaps more than any other has stamped with its worth that British race from which we boast descent.

We congratulate Mr. Shaw, our Lecturer in Elocution, upon lately having been offered the Lectureship of Elocution in the Toronto School of Pedagogy, as well as a similar position at the Normal School. Mr. Shaw has happily been able to accept both these positions.

In the present year some little questioning arose as to the canons of succession. Here occasion might have been found for some sort of personal rivalry, but happily this was quite suppressed by a strict reference, not to the claims of any graduate in particular, but to the principles and precedents governing the question.

It often happens that in such a caravancery-like institution as a college, a final year carries out with it all personal knowledge of some past events or precedents. In the present instance this happened to a large extent, to so large an extent indeed, that where facts were required, little but vague impressions could be found. Of these latter several interpretations were possible, and wide differences arose over the expression of what was, for all practical purposes, an unwritten law. These varied forms of resurrection were all possessed of close resemblance, and often, though not always, carried with them a similarity of results; and so the need was felt of returning to first principles and re-publishing the canon. In this work, though of necessity in separate conclave, both Faculty and Graduates combined, and with the most satisfactory results.

Several principles were put up for discussion. One, and that perhaps of ancient custom, though the means of verifying it were very scant—"that the senior Jubilee Scholar take the chair." It sounded well, but someone pointed out that in recent and degenerate days that scholarship had been known to go abegging, and so, perforce of circumstances, fresh regulations had been required.

The next ran that the principle of University standing rule. This, too, met with objection as then the Headship fell to him who first secured the crimson lining for his hood, and so a junior might by stealth or vigilance obtain a right of lordship o'er his seniors. Besides, it might give matters a pecuniary tinge, as the Masters Degree, as yet, is granted "for a consideration."

The rule, however, most generally accepted, ran "that the senior graduate be Head." This appeared to have the ring of age as well as that of modern use. But from the latter a limitation had arisen, founded on the leading case of Troop vs. Du Moulin (Body's Reports, Vol. XII.), by which no master could hold the office. Here the present masters joined issue on the grounds that unless the degree carried with it particular advantages its accident should not bar the succession. This was so strenuously pressed that Troop vs. Du Moulin now stands as overruled. Several meetings were held and messages were exchanged, with the result that the Faculty have seen fit to enact the following canon, accompanied, it is to be presumed, with a repeal of all previous regulations hereon.

"The Head of College will be the senior graduate in Arts.

"Seniority shall be decided by the number of terms kept *in residence* and *in course* after the taking of the first degree.

"In the case of equality in the period of residence, seniority shall be decided by the position obtained in the Degree Examination.

"Ruling of the Provost at the request of a meeting of graduates." Oct. 29, 1896.

This canon, though introducing an almost entirely new principle, that of residential qualification, in that very feature appeals more strongly than perhaps any other could to the sympathies of Trinity men. Residence deservedly is given due prominence as it is not a mere accident in our college life, but one of the great pillars upon which Trinity is founded. It will be seen, however, that in its favour nothing has been sacrificed, that even the other principles are by it more thoroughly established. The keeping of the term "in course" gives ample protection against anyone's succeeding to the office by degradation or, as it

is more commonly called, "the losing of a year by ill fortune at exams.," while the resort to the examinational order in cases of equality in the number of terms of residence gives all due reference to the question of scholarship.

Of course no short canon such as the above can be so couched as to meet every possible case, but the one laid down is remarkable for its comprehensiveness, and amply warrants the hope that but few difficulties will be met in its working out in the future. Let *residence* long continue a leading feature in Trinity, as indeed it must if our men will but worthily develop its great possibilities.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

Saucers and insincerity ;
Clatter of tongues and spoons ;
Gossip and spiced asperity,
Atmosphere—good for swoons.
Move, if the swift dexterity
Known to the clown be thine.
That's what you see
At a five o'clock tea
Served in a social shrine.

This is the game Society
(Spelt with a big, big S)
Plays to dispel satiety,
Weariness dispossess.
Tannical insobriety
Varies the dreary round,
Therefore you roam
To a crammed At Home,
Carefully groomed or gowned.

"Awfully glad to see you !"
"Awfully good to come !"
The rest, as the damsels tea you,
Is lost in the 'wilderling hum.
Nobody comes to free you
Of saucer and spoon and cup ;
So you stand and smile
In a vacant style,
And long to be out and up.

Give me an *A.B.C. shop,
Lead me to Lockhart's bowers ;
Take me to any tea-shop
Scorned by the social powers.
Rather, I swear by Æsop,
I'd munch at a penny bun,
Than the cakes and gush
Of a five o'clock crush
Where a hard day's work is done.

*Aerated Bread Company's shop.

The Sketch.

AN OCTOBER WEDDING.

On the seventh of this month one of the most widely known and popular graduates of Trinity joined the ranks of the Bendicts. This occasion was the marriage of Mr. J. G. Carter Troop with Miss Temple in St. James' Cathedral, which looked as beautiful as palms and flowers could make it. At half-past-two Miss Temple entered the Cathedral on the arm of her father, Dr. J. Algernon Temple, and was met at the chancel steps by the smiling groom, supported by Mr. C. S. McInnes. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Osborne Troop assisted by the Reverend Dr. Jones, and at its conclusion debonnaire "Dandy Pat" and his charming bride walked up the aisle chatting pleasantly. The wedding party consisting of Miss Constance Temple, maid of honour, the Misses Evelyn and Erie Temple; the Rev. H. Bedford-Jones, Messrs. R. Temple, H. C. Osborne and E. Cattnach, who did duty as ushers, then drove to Simcoe Street and made merry over the wedding breakfast in a manner which all but did justice to the happy occasion. Mr. George McMurrich

proposed the health of the bride, to which the groom responded feelingly in a short and graceful speech. Other speeches followed and in between came the College yell vociferated by the Trinity contingent. "Dandy Pat" which Mr. Troop sang, as of yore in the smoke-clouded hall of his gay bachelor days, seemed to follow most naturally, and the chorus was re-echoed with a vim which could not fail to bring back recollections of many a pleasant supper in hall. It certainly did to the Trinity men, who, it is rumoured, no one knows whence or how, gathered together after the "jolliest wedding" possible, and made the speeches they had intended to make before—but hadn't.

Shortly after the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Troop departed on the evening train for a short tour in the west, after which they journeyed to Montreal. The wedding presents?—Ah well! they were costly, elegant, superb, beautiful, what you will; and evidenced, as such things can, the esteem of a very large circle of friends. They will adorn the home of "Dandy Pat" and his bride in Montreal, and with them will go the best wishes for prosperity and happiness of many people who will miss, in no small measure, the genial, pleasant society of Mr. and Mrs. Troop.

Dii bene vortant :

say Trinity and THE REVIEW.

AN UNINTERESTING SUBJECT.*

So long as there are Universities to hold them, professors to set them, and undergraduates to pass them, examinations will be a subject of discussion and controversy wherever man in an advanced state of civilization is to be found. We think we need offer no further apology than this to our readers for giving them the extract which follows, and which presents the examination question as it is troubling the great Universities of the old land in our own day. The experiments which have been tried, and are still being tried on this continent, to avoid or better the systems of examination are too well known to American readers to require comment.

EXAMINATIONS.

We have committed to our charge a vast and heterogeneous assemblage of students—many of them not naturally over studious—whom we *should* induce, or enable, to do some intellectual work, *con amore*. What do we do, and where do we fail?

The first essential for the purpose I take to be a *free and wide choice of subjects*. In this respect it is scarcely enough known how great a change has taken place at our Universities during the last half century; and I think I may claim for Cambridge a special readiness to endow fresh branches of study, rather beyond her means. In fact one of our main difficulties is, that the favourite studies for the time being—which I take to be what are broadly termed scientific—tend to multiply their establishments to an extent admirable in itself, but which rather starves the rest, all depending as they do on a common and scanty purse. Still, we can show, in our present development, and under regulations now coming into force, courses of study represented by the following pretty full list of degree examinations. And I would call particular attention to the fact that our so-called *Special* examinations†—a somewhat misleading name, to an outsider, of the final examinations for our Ordinary Degree—offer the same variety of subjects to candidates of lower calibre, which the Tripos or Honour

examinations offer to those of a higher. We have, then, Special examinations in Theology, Logic, Political Economy, Law, History, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Mechanism and Applied Science, Music, Modern Languages, Mathematics and Classics. This order is accidental, merely arising from the date at which the particular examination was introduced or recast. The same remark applies to the Honours examinations, which are held in Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Semitic Languages, Indian Languages, Mediæval and Modern Languages. There are separate proceedings for degrees in Medicine and Surgery, as also for that of Bachelor of Divinity, and of Doctor in the Faculties generally. Many of these examinations are divided into parts, in such a manner as to afford an opportunity of *combining* different branches of study where required, a convenience which might be extended with advantage. For instance, in our Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos, the modern part can now be taken alone, and if it could be combined with part of the History Tripos, would form an admirable preparation for the diplomatic service. The History Tripos, I may add, includes questions requiring a knowledge of Geography.

It must not, of course, be supposed from the fact of these subjects being classified by *examination*, that examination is all that the University does for them. Each has its supply of official teachers, and, in almost every instance a fairly adequate supply.

Here then we surely have a sufficient variety of subjects to arouse the interest and occupy the energies of most youths who are willing to take an interest in any mental work at all.

And yet you know the proverb, you may take a horse to the water—you may even take the water to the horse or other animal—but you can't always make him drink. "And yet another and yet," as the poet says, the material in our hands is good on the whole. Against "bone" idleness, no doubt, as against absolute stupidity, the gods themselves may fight in vain; but those cases are not really common. One of the things which has struck me most, in the ordinary run of young men at the University, is the amount of mental activity shown in other directions, by those who seem unable to take an interest in any University study. There will generally be some who, though not idle, are—to use a *mot* pretty well known at Cambridge—"always doing something else." But with the majority I don't believe desultoriness, any more than idleness, to be invincible or that the wasted power might not be utilized by an improvement in some of our methods—most of all, in our methods of examination, where I do think that we are, with many of what might be our students, at fault.

I may slightly turn the case of the horse and the water to illustrate an important practical difference between two systems of education, or rather perhaps between two stages of development in any system. If the horse comes to the river of himself *for a drink*, drink he will; but if he comes with mixed motives—amongst others, perhaps, that of getting to the other side—he will possibly do something else. So long as students come to classes or lectures, whether local or University ones, from pure interest in the subject, there can be little doubt about the genuineness of their work and the good they get from it. But when you come to conferring outward and visible signs of attainment—certificates, diplomas, degrees—which have a distinct social or economical value of their own, the inward and spiritual grace is not quite so certain a matter. At this certificate stage we of the Universities have arrived years ago; but your most enthusiastic educational movements throughout the country must some day arrive at it as well. Examinations inevitably follow, and when you have got to them

* From a lecture on "Present University Education," delivered by Professor E. C. Clark, of Cambridge.

† The examinations in course for an Ordinary Degree are the Little-go, the General, and the Special. A candidate for the special examination need not, as with us, write on a variety of subjects, but may elect to take one only of the departments mentioned, and on passing this examination is granted his degree.—Ed.

you must mind what you are about. On that well-worn subject I am afraid I must say a few words here. A vigorous crusade against the examination system in general was, as you may know, carried on, a few years back, in the newspapers and reviews—partly, I think, by persons not hampers with much knowledge of its working. Still, the protest against certain results of bad examination was amply justified, and has led to a considerable change—in the direction of recognising the method and amount of instruction received by the student, in addition to or substitution for the bare results of examination pure and simple. In our elementary schools, for instance, I believe the annual examination is henceforth to be facultative instead of imperative. In the organised science schools, not only is the course of study specified with minute detail, but grants are to depend considerably upon attendance and a favourable report of educational inspectors—not examiners. In the University Local Examinations, which exercise so large an effect upon secondary education generally, the examination is supplemented by educational inspection and oral questioning, at least in the case of schools; (for individuals as opposed to schools, examination by papers pure and simple appears still to be the only test for the honours and certificates to be obtained).

I have, in fact, only mentioned these various agencies of outside education here, to show that, while a great qualification of bare examination results *is* being introduced, it has *not* been found and will not, in my opinion, be found practicable to dispense with examinations, which will probably follow more or less the University type. In my own case, a long and varied practical acquaintance with these expedients, while it gives me some right to speak, has by no means increased my liking for them, and I must heartily depreciate their unnecessary multiplication. But I feel convinced that, quite apart from the question of scholarship and prizes, if any diploma or certificate or degree is anywhere to be conferred, examinations are not only inevitable, but will generally be the most important element in determining the course of study.

You may remember that I have practically advocated specialisation of *our* course, as for *any* advanced course of education, and therefore contended for a great variety and choice of subjects. But if this plan be adopted, what becomes of the old idea of a good general education? I am the last person to depreciate its value or explain away its necessity. One danger of these days undoubtedly is that people specialise *too early*. But, as in the University, so in every case of more advanced education, I hold that the function of the higher educational body is only to *test* the foundation, which ought to be laid elsewhere. On the fundamentals of education, *authority* must judge for the younger mind, and definitely prescribe particular subjects. The place where such a treatment can best be followed is the *school*, where authority *can* definitely regulate study; not the University, or the lecture hall, where it can only do so indirectly. One of the weakest points in our present grinding at schoolboy work, when they ought to be reading and thinking as men.

We then in my opinion ought merely to apply a *test* of the general education which *should precede our course*: but, be it remarked, in doing so, we should exercise an enormous influence upon all forms of education which, in the most remote degree, tend to that course as an end. In present practice, entrance at Cambridge depends simply upon the conditions which may be imposed by individual colleges or hostels, or by the Board for Non-collegiate Students. The first *University* test of capacity or attainment is the Previous Examination, or Little-Gs, to which a candidate *may* be admitted on commencing residence, but which he may defer or repeat as long as his college authorities will allow him. The "ploughing" of a candidate for

this examination has been known, I believe, to occur four or five times, without any perceptible benefit to the soil. However the Little-Gs is not, as you see really an entrance examination.

First of all, then, instead of the variable qualifications at present offered by different colleges or other bodies, a uniform and compulsory entrance examination by the University is desirable, to ensure such fundamental previous knowledge as, whether acquired at school or under private tuition, ought to be possessed by every candidate likely to profit at all by the University course.* In case of failure by only a small amount to attain the required standard, a second opportunity might be allowed at the end of the first university term. But the proper and special university work should be begun, in any case, within the candidate's first year. Men who remain for a longer time employed or half employed on preliminary and, as I am inclined to consider it, school-boy work, are not likely to do much good at the University either to themselves or others. This is one great objection to the Cambridge allowance of repeated trials for the Little-Go, and to the very existence of the Cambridge "General" examination—the second in the Ordinary Degree course—which although it adds some better features, repeats the worst feature of the Little-Go, and at any rate postpones the study of some *special* subject in which the candidate could feel a kind here contemplated.

An entrance examination of the kind here contemplated might probably, for some time, keep away a certain number of young men who at present come up. The difficulty of our scanty finances is an important one, on which I shall have a few words to say elsewhere. As to our *personnel*, while admitting the great desirability of attracting to our universities members of what are called the upper classes, I do not think the idle members of those classes who might be excluded would be any loss to us, or that their own education would materially suffer by its transfer elsewhere. For the poor man, on the other hand, if he has not been able to reach the moderate standard of attainment which is all that should be required, before coming to the university, it is a questionable kindness to admit him to a career in which his chances of success or usefulness or intellectual profit will probably be but small. On the education given at our public schools, I am not now writing; but, with the sincerest appreciation of their work, I do not think that the imposition of somewhat more stringent conditions, for entry at the University in general, would do them any harm.

An important suggestion has recently been put forward by one of the Cambridge Boards of studies that the present Little-Go might be utilised as a University entrance examination. Should such a proposal be adopted—and it has the great advantage of not requiring new machinery—some change would have to be made in the *subjects* of the Little-Go, but a more material one, to my mind, in its *method*, the main fault of which is one that more or less effects very many examinations, not confined to the University, and is at bottom the ground for the attack on examinations in general.

As to subjects—in employing a reformed Little-Go as a test of previous general education, the University would have to decide what are to be considered the fundamentals of such an education; and this task has become, as the report of the recent commission points out, much more difficult since the growth of special and technical studies in schools.

For what is most essential, I have seen no reason to alter my belief that nothing can ever replace the old-fashioned subjects of language and mathematics. These two, apart from their training properties, are the tools that

* At present it is only necessary to satisfy the regulations of any particular college. A student is then "matriculated" by signing the register of the University and paying the customary fee.—Ed.

will be wanted for the prosecution of every other study, as well as for all practical dealing with the world. There are other subjects—the history, at least in outline, of one's own country, geography, elementary science—without which no school education can be considered good, particularly if it is to be all that the young person receives. These also should, I think, be represented, at least as mutual alternatives, in a university entrance examination, but the two above mentioned appear to me to be essential and primary, and I regret to see their province occasionally infringed upon in some higher secondary schools.

As to the proper extent of university requirements in these two branches, controversy still rages. It is not so much upon the limits of the mathematical programme—though there is some difficulty about them—as upon the amount of linguistic knowledge, on which we should insist, that the question turns. Most people, I think, are agreed that some language or languages, besides a boy's own, ought to be required; and most will include Latin in the number—partly from its intrinsic merits, partly from its great use as a key to French, Italian and Spanish. As to Greek, I must confess that, if Greek is to be retained as a *sine qua non* for the ordinary candidate, I think he ought to be prepared for a different test from that at present imposed by the Cambridge Little-Go. The question of the religious subjects now required for that examination I would rather postpone.

But the faulty *method* of this and many other examinations is the point I now wish to make; as it seems to me to suggest a very bad form of education, if it can be called education at all, and positively to block the way against intellectual study. Let me introduce to your notice that product of our examination-ridden age, the *crammer*.

The *crammer* is a person against whom virtuous indignation from time to time boils over into print—especially in what is called the silly season. For all that, he not only continues to exist, but he tends, in my belief, to assimilate to himself his legitimate brother, the official teacher. He is obviously, therefore, in considerable demand though his occupation cannot, apart from the £ s. d., be a very interesting one, and the bad results of his work are set forth to the British public with no lack of black paint. Want of real interest on the part of the pupil in the particular subject which he is supposed to be studying; an acquired or enhanced dislike for study in general; the accumulation of mis-called knowledge, without any assimilation; a baldness of style beyond all conception, contracted by the mechanical reproduction of this indigested stuff—this is the *crammer's* work, if we are to believe the indictments with which the British public is familiar, and which are to some extent true. But, to my mind, the *crammer* himself is a result rather than a cause, and, unless the examination were faulty, would never have come into existence.

Short cuts, again, and compendious forms of knowledge, are not in themselves bad, but only so far as they supercede any appreciation *in extenso* of the work which they represent. That they often do this, even when their unfortunate possessor has spent more trouble on their acquisition than would have given him a real knowledge of his subject, is well known to any experienced examiner. The signs are unmistakeable—the oracular brevity, generally accompanied by astounding grammar; the suspicious recurrence of certain phrases; the inability to give any phrase of a stock rule; the cautious reluctance to tackle any problem or to venture on an essay. The results are sometimes amusing—they form the bits of colour in dreary drab articles on education—like this lecture—but, when one sees the decent fellows they come from, one feels rather sorry than amused, and asks: could not the faults of learning and teaching which lead to this be cured, cured to the comfort alike of learners and teachers, by the suggestion of a better way to both, through an improved system of tests.

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lay down a code of rules for examiners, where the subjects are so various as those treated at our universities, and at the examinations held more or less under university auspices throughout the country. One or two points, however, strike myself as almost self-evident. In any examination intended to test the practical knowledge of a *language*, if the setting of particular books or portion of books is to be retained, the weight given to that part of the examination ought to be small, compared to that given to general grammatical questions and the translation of *unprepared* passages into respectable English. In any entrance examination the unprepared part should of course only consist of comparatively easy passages, and the use of a dictionary might even be allowed, as it actually is in the Cambridge Little-Go; but I am clear as to the predominance which ought to be assigned to this general or unprepared part, for it is the real test of a permanent knowledge of the language.

In expressing this opinion I am perfectly aware of the convenience found by teachers in the selection of comparatively small set subjects. I also admit the attempts honestly and sometimes successfully made to teach language by a free use of such methods. But as long as small set subjects form anything like a considerable part of an examination, I believe they will always facilitate and suggest simple cramming, and that nothing can be more inimical to a healthy mental activity than to begin a university course with that detestable kind of work.

In many of those courses of study where a knowledge of *subject matter*, rather than language, is the thing to be acquired and tested, not only are set books and portions of books unavoidable, but some will almost necessarily be much the same from year to year. Here, speaking both as a teacher and as an examiner, I hold that the principle of *variation* should be followed *as much as possible*, and that no convenience of lecturer or "coach" ought to weigh against the unfortunate results, at present too well known, of a stock text-book. Where certain subjects, and even certain books, *must* be a standing dish, a practice somewhat similar to that recommended in the language examinations should certainly be adopted. The reproduction of book-work ought to be reduced to a comparatively small space and value, by far the greatest weight being given to new examples, problems and essays. The value of the last element, as a test at once of acquired knowledge and of English style, has, at last, I am glad to say, been fully recognised at Cambridge, and the essay, which has already been admitted into the Previous and many of the Final examinations, will doubtless in a short time take its place in all. The proportion, however, between the area in which cram is possible, and that in which it may be made well nigh impossible, must still depend upon the individual examiners, whose *personnel* is, as it seems to me one of the most important points in the education of to-day. Here, as on the conduct of examinations, it were presumptuous to lay down much, in the way of general rules, for widely differing subjects with a correspondingly variant supply of qualified persons from which to draw. I confine myself to one or two conclusions based on my own experience, e.g., that good examiners are by no means common, so that the pay ought to be more on the scale of high-class professional remuneration, and more directly proportionate to the amount of work, than it often is at present; that a certain continuity in each board of examiners is indispensable and should therefore be secured by overlapping re-appointments, for two or three successive occasions, so as to ensure at least a moiety of old hands: that, while the element of official teaching ought certainly to be represented on the examining body, it is very questionable whether a teacher should examine whose income depends to any extent on fees.

These suggestions are commonplaces to persons closely interested in the higher university education; but, if they were generally acted upon I believe that a change for the better might be inaugurated, and a wholesome interest in our studies might by degrees permeate the stratum of our undergraduates from which it is at present conspicuously absent. For there are now, if not a majority, a very large number who regard the University examinations as little but a game of chance, on which it is desirable to stake the least possible amount of pains necessary. A pass is sometimes admitted to be a successful imposture, a pluck rather inconsistently treated as a grievance, though more commonly as a simple piece of ill-fortune; and there is an end of the matter.

Is it Utopian to hope that this cynical creed and dreary practice may be abolished; and that the imposition of more effective tests may lead in the end to more intelligent study with a view to the acquisition of genuine knowledge? I trust that some day the question put to even the dullest undergraduate, by his guide, philosopher and friend, may be not—Are you safe for a pass? but—How do you like your subject? Then whether the pass was got or not—and it is pretty sure if a subject is read with real interest—the knowledge at least, and the habit of study, would not be so evanescent as their counterfeits are now. Then, I feel confident that the teachers—public or private is to me a matter of indifference—would rise to the occasion. There is no original sin in either crammer or crammees: they simply produce and reproduce what is required of them.

THE PROCESSION OF THE TREES.

AN OCTOBER DAY DREAM.

The softened minstrelsies of waving boughs
And meadow-threading streamlets float like down
Of errant thistle-bloom across the wold.
The woodland's mustering array, in brown
And scattered legions tinged with gold,
Glints with a dying glory on the hills.

Gay maples toss with glee their crimsoned heads
And wave their yellow garlands towards the blue;
While scarlet sumachs' flashing branches glow
In burning patches where but lately grew
Vast scintillating sweeps of mellow grain.

A-quivering at the touch of wanton winds
Low-rustling poplars, gently laughing, bend,
As with the purling music of the rills
The oak trees' mystic murmurs softly blend.

The gaudy hazels' vagrant pathway runs
In zig-zag course beside the river-edge,
Or toils along in tott'ring merriment
Toward the moor-land's grey and ragged sedge.

Speed on in bright and gorgeous pageantry
O singing host from hillside, wood and glen!
Soon stealthy Sleep shall still thy gladdened strain,
And Autumn song in Winter silence die.
On—hasten on—ye merry minstrel train!

H. CAMERON NELLES WILSON.

LITERARY COMMENT.

Professor Clark has begun, in the October number of *Massey's Magazine*, what promises to be a most interesting series of articles on Canadian history. The title, "With Parkman Through Canada," suggests the plan, and Dr. Clark states, with his usual modesty, his two-fold aim, viz.; first, to furnish under the guidance of Parkman an outline of Canadian history for the benefit of those who may not have leisure for more extended studies, and, secondly, to provide a kind of outline map for those who may intend to enter into details. The first article sketches the history

of Canada down to the death of Champlain in 1635, and treats it in an eminently readable manner. It is no easy task to compress into a few pages of a magazine the contents of a volume, and it is less easy still to make such a condensation interesting; but Dr. Clark is never dull, and those who read these articles will—if we may base a judgment on the first of the series—get a clear-cut, accurate and highly interesting account of the salient points in our country's store, and will, doubtless, rise from the perusal of them with their appetite for Canadian history considerably whetted.

DANNIE GREEN.

WRITTEN FOR THE FOOTBALL SUPPER OF
NOVEMBER 27, 1895.

You know, of course, that our boy Dan went off to school last year?
Well, I heard as how his goin's on was—well, was kind o' queer;
I heard he wasn't studyin', but his time was throwin' away
A-kickin' of a football, and sech-like childish play;
And so I kind o' thought it time for me to take a hand,
And see if fer better studyin' we couldn't make a stand;
So I thought that I'd go down to town, and browse around a bit,
And make him get right down to work, or else come home and quit.
So I took the train at four o'clock, and went right down that day,
And thought, as I must stop the night, at the Palmer House I'd stay;
And as 'twas getting kind o' late, I went straight off to bed,
And kept a-thinkin' all the time, what to-morrer must be said.
But when I got down in the morn I heerd the people say
As how a great big football match was comin' off that day;
And when I bought a paper and read about that same,
I saw that Dannie's college team was playin' in the game.
I couldn't make much out of it, so jumbled did it seem,
But Dannie's name was there quite plain, es captain of the team.
And so I calculated not to see the boy that day,
But to go and see the kind of game and how they had to play;
Fer I allus thought the game was rough, it's fun I couldn't see;
'Twas just a pack of fightin' beasts, that's how it seemed to me.
So after grub I took a car and rode away around,
Until I thought I'd never reach that there old plaguey ground;
And then I walked 'cross bridges and 'way out of town,
And there was crowds of ladies, with many a pretty gown.
At last I got inside the gate and paid my money in,
And kept a thinkin' all the time: Such extravagance is sin.
And when I got inside the shed what they allus calls the stand,
I sat right down and looked acrost a lovely bit o' land.
Aud pretty soon the thirty men come out in colours gay,
But there weren't a likelier lookin' lad than our boy Dan that day.
At first I didn't know him, when he comed out in the ring,
All dressed up in padded pants and a jacket tied with string;
But I heard a fellow near me say, "Ah, there comes Dannie Green,
Now, he's the finest half-back that I have ever seen."
Now I didn't know exactly what he meant by that "half-back,"
But I gathered well from what he said that Dan was quite a crack.
Then Dan he took that old football, and kicked straight up the field,
And you'd ought to 've heard the way that crowd stood up and yelled and squealed.
But a feller, on the other side, he grabbed that ball and run,
But he hadn't got so very far when they jumped on him like fun;
And then they all got in a bunch, and pushed and shoved and fought,
But Dan he kind a' kept away, a-hangin' back, I thought,
And I wondered why he didn't get right into the fight;
But pretty soon I found that he knew best, a plaguey sight;
For a feller, who'd ben hangin' back upon the other side,
He got that ball and pranced along until I nearly died,
For I thought that he'd get clear away and run acrost the line,
But a man stood there and collared him—it was that son o' mine!

And then there was the biggest row that ever I had seen,
 And shouts about upon all sides of: "Tackled Dannie Green!"
 But luck seemed right agin our side, for the other side scored
 two
 Before the man, what ran the game, his bloomin' whistle blew.
 Then I thought the game was done, but I heard the men all
 laugh,
 And, winking, say among themselves, "Wait till the second
 half."
 And so I lighted up my pipe and looked around the stand,
 And the crowd that was assembled there, I tell ye it was grand.
 Fer I allus thought the game was rough, it's fun I couldn't see,
 But I tell ye what, a champeen match is good enough fer me.
 And pretty soon they all come out and at it went agen,
 And then they fought, and fought, and fought like—well—
 they fought like men.
 And pretty soon that other side they scored another p'int,
 And it seemed as if our feller's nose was put clean out of j'int;
 And still the fight went right ahead and neither side could score
 Until I thought them boys of ours could really fight no more.
 But when the game was nearly done the ball come out to Dan,
 He picked it up and hugged it tight and down the field he ran;
 There weren't a man, upon that field, that near to Dan could
 come,
 And the way he ran right down that field, it struck the people
 dumb;
 And now he's got to pass one more, and then get 'crost the line,
 And the way he knocked that feller down, I tell ye it was fine!
 He must have run full fifty yards, or mebber it was more,
 Afore he got acrost that line and scored that winnin' score.
 The crowd they went completely daft, and yelled, and howled
 and roared,
 Until I thought on that there roof there wouldn't be a board;
 Soon after this, without more score, the game at last was done,
 And then I went right 'crost the field to try and see my son;
 They shoved him on their shoulders and they dragged him from
 the ground,
 And when at last I reached him he was shakin' all around.
 But at last I grabbed him by the hand, and shook with all my
 might,
 And the proud look was in his eyes, I tell you, 'twas a sight;
 And, "Dan," I said, "I come down here to scold you into
 work,
 Fer I heard that, at the college, all your studies you did
 shirk,
 And I sort o' calculated that I'd scare you from your shoes;
 But sence I've ben in this here town, I've kind o' changed
 my views.
 Fer I allus thought the game was rough, its fun I couldn't see,
 But a boy who'd make a run like that is good enough fer me."
 ARTHUR B. POTTENGER.

CONVOCATION NOTES.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

The editors of the Year Book desire to express their hearty thanks to the many gentlemen who sent them information in response to their request published in the vacation number of THE REVIEW. As yet they have not been able to find out the addresses of the following graduates:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Armstrong, Thomas. | Litchfield, Geo. A. |
| Bradbury, Arthur Rhodes. | Lindsay, Alfred. |
| Butler, Rev. John. | Macdonald, Rev. C. D. |
| Burnham, John Warren. | Morton, Edward. |
| Carruthers, Rev. Geo. T. | McKay, Emanuel. |
| Campbell, Rev. T. S. | Mittleburger, Charles A. |
| Campbell, Wm. Heber. | Morgan, Llewellyn G. |
| Douglas, John. | Nichols, Wilmot M. |
| Evans, Rev. W. B. | Routledge, Rev. A. L. |
| Fraser, Rev. J. W. B. | Richardson, Wm. |
| Hill, Rev. Geo. Arthur. | Ross, Robert A. |
| Hayward, Rev. Henry. | Stewart, Morse. |
| Irwin, Rev. Benjamin. | Wells, John. |
| Jarvis, Gustavus R. | Wetherall, Rev. C. A. |
| Jones, Henry Osborne. | White, James Lyall. |
| King, Wm. Oliver Mead. | White, Rev. W. E. |

The orders received have been so numerous that authority was asked of the executive committee to print 750 copies

instead of 500. The request having been granted, it will be possible to supply all who may yet wish to subscribe, but who have omitted to do so. The book is now in press and it is hoped that it will be ready for delivery by November 9th.

As a specimen of the appreciative letters received from many Trinity men, extracts may be given from one received from the Reverend Canon Fisher, of Pretoria, South Africa.

"I am in receipt of your circular, and very gladly subscribe to the Year Book, for which cheque is enclosed. Please send me three copies and devote the balance to the Library Fund. . . . Heartily wishing your project and the College all success, I am, etc., etc."

LECTURES.

The list of lectures and lecturers for the present session is as follows:—

The Reverend the Provost—(1) John Bunyan; (2) George Eliot; (3) Laud; (4) English Translations of the Bible; (5) Religious Movements of the eighteenth and nineteenth Centuries.

The Reverend the Dean—Sheridan.

The Reverend Professor Clark—(1) The Water Babies; (2) Books and Reading; (3) Tennyson; (4) Dante; (5) Burns; (6) William the Silent.

The Reverend Professor Cayley—(1) Matthew Arnold; (2) The Oxford Movement in relation to the Church and the Age.

The Rev. Herbert Symonds—(1) Ancient Civilizations and Modern Civilization; (2) Modern Christian Socialism.

The Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones—(1) Sir Walter Scott; (2) Hebrew Prophets.

The Rev. J. C. Farthing—Armenia and the Armenian Church.

His Honour Judge Macdonald—(1) The United Empire Loyalists; (2) From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Professor Mackenzie—(1) Sir John Mandeville; (2) Rudyard Kipling.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland—(1) The Defence of York in 1813—How the Six Hundred fought from Dawn to Dark; (2) Layman's Share of Public Worship—the Prayer-book's Provision for the People.

Mr. Henry Montgomery—(1) *The Story of the Earth; (2) *The Black Hills of South Dakota.

Mr. J. G. Carter Troop—(1) Beaconsfield; (2) Under the Southern Cross.

Mr. W. H. White—Charles Dickens.

Mr. A. H. Young—(1) Les Misérables; (2) Faust.

N.B.—In the case of subjects marked with an asterisk, a guarantee of probably \$10.00 will be required for the magic lantern used to illustrate the lectures.

TERMS FOR THE LECTURES.

The terms upon which the lecturers have agreed to lecture are:—

(1) At least two weeks' notice shall be given a lecturer of the date upon which his lecture will be required.

(2) The lecturer's expenses shall be paid.

(3) The proceeds of the lectures over and above the expenses shall be absolutely at the disposal of the organization under whose auspices the lectures may be given, as the lecture scheme is not intended to make money for the University or for Convocation.

(4) Where the lectures are given under parochial auspices, or under those of any branch of Convocation, it shall be understood that the lecturer is to be allowed, at the close of the lecture, to set forth the objects of Trinity University and to make an appeal on behalf of Convocation.

Correspondence about lectures is to be addressed to Mr. A. H. Young, Trinity College.

ENGAGEMENTS.

It has already been arranged that lectures shall be delivered in connection with Trinity Church, Galt, as follows:—On Tuesday, October 27th, the Reverend the Provost on George Eliot; on Friday, November 20th, Mr. Barlow Cumberland on The Defence of York; and on Friday, December 4th, the Reverend Professor Clark on Burns. The Rector, the Reverend John Ridley, has kindly promised to give our lecturers an opportunity to lay the claims and objects of Trinity before the audiences.

On Sunday, October 25th, the Provost preached in Morrisburg, where he also lectured and spoke in behalf of Trinity on the following evening.

In Brantford a course is being arranged which is to be begun on Friday, November 20th, by the Provost, who preaches in Grace Church on the 22nd. The Rector has invited Professor Clark to lecture on December 8th, the Reverend Herbert Symonds, Professor Mackenzie, and the Convener of the Lecture Committee in Lent. The Provost and the Convener are both to speak in the interests of Trinity after their lectures.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the evening of the 20th inst., it was decided to hold the annual meeting of Convocation on Tuesday, November 17th, beginning at 11 o'clock a.m., to be preceded by the usual service on Monday evening and followed by the annual dinner on Tuesday evening. Convocation will meet for conferring degrees, probably in the Library, at 10.30 a.m. just before the business meeting begins. To draft the convening circular, a committee was appointed consisting of the Clerk and the Reverend John Mockridge. The committee on the annual report is composed of the Provost, the Chairman, and the Clerk. The committee to suggest subjects for discussion at the annual meeting is as follows:—The Dean (convener), the Clerk, Messrs. D. T. Symons, N. F. Davidson, G. F. Harman, and Dr. Pepler. The dinner committee consists of Professor Cayley (convener), the Dean, the Registrar, the Clerk, and Mr. MacInnes.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected:—*Associate Members*, Mrs. Cameron, Messrs. C. S. Scott, Vaughan Wright, Stuart Strathy; *Associate Members with the privileges of Full Membership*, Messrs. E. A. Goode, C. W. Bell, W. Ridout Wadsworth, C. A. Heaven, Fred. Martin, H. S. Southam, E. G. Warren, T. H. Wood, M. D. Baldwin; *Full Member*, the Rev. W. R. Clark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The members of the committee present at the meeting were the Provost, the Registrar, the Chairman, the Clerk, Professors Cayley and Mackenzie, the Rev. John Mockridge, and Messrs. N. F. Davidson, G. F. Harman, C. S. MacInnes, A. B. Pottenger, D. T. Symons, and A. H. Young. The last named was appointed Convocation editor of THE REVIEW in place of Mr. Troop, who has removed to Montreal.

Steps were taken towards making a systematic canvas for new members of Convocation, as it seemed to be the feeling of the committee that that ought to be its chief work at the present time.

The Clerk reported the receipt from the Reverend J. C. Davidson of \$6.00 as a contribution towards the Convocation fund, that being the balance which he had in hand after paying the expenses of the Provost's lecture in Peterborough in June.

The Athletic Association will give a concert and dance on the evening of December 3rd.

A recent number of the *Church Times* notices the death, on Sept. 12th, at Godalming, in Surrey, of the Rev. E. St. John Parry at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Parry was Trinity's first Professor of Classics, holding the chair from 1852 to 1855. He was a first-class honour man of Oxford and came out here at the same time as Provost Whittaker and Professor Irving. Trinity University was then just founded and Professor Parry did his share in starting the infant University on the road to success. With the undergraduates of his day he was deservedly popular, owing to his uniform courtesy and kindness. He took a deep interest in the amusements as well as in the studies of the men, and was an active member of the cricket club until the Lord Bishop of the Diocese forbade his engaging in the sport as not being in keeping, we suppose, with clerical dignity. Times and bishops have changed, and we congratulate the present talented Professor of Classics upon the fact that in these later days he enjoys a larger liberty than the first occupant of the chair.

In 1855 Mr. Parry returned to England where he became headmaster at Leamington. He afterwards opened at Slough, near Windsor, a school for preparing boys for the public schools, a work in which he had marked success. Mr. Parry's scholarship is shown in his edition of Terence and in a Greek drama; his character is still held in esteem by those who were students under him.

REBUS PERPENSIS.

A fool must now and then be right by chance.—COWPER.

A column was placed at my disposal by the editor when he was in a peculiarly genial mood; and as I did not suppose it would last long I at once closed with the offer. It was an opportunity not to be missed. I was given a chance to criticise in print, to expand my views and air my theories on the world without fear of interruption. No one can lie back and snore a false snore, or close his eyes and let his head hang limply forward in an attitude which gives his seeming somnolence the lie. Those rude, tiresome undergraduates cannot get up from their seats or rise from their ungraceful loungings in cosy corners and sofas and say "Good-night, you fellows," in a tone meant to be jocular, but which is provokingly ill-bred, when I begin to express my valuable opinions and carefully considered criticisms. They never think, the beasts; and are always busy with football or college affairs, schemes, plans or innovations, always teasing one to run, or help out a practice when one has just got comfortably settled in the depths of one's chair before a cosy fire, book in hand and cigarette nicely going and at a time when a draft of cold air would be the death of one. And yet the same fellows have the audacity to loll about with all the airs of the true *flaneur*. Such men are intolerable; and in future I propose to take all these perquisites to myself and revel in this column and criticize and lounge and be dull to my heart's content.

I don't play football myself but consider the game a very good one from a theoretical point of view. I had intended to say something about its advantages, and to say it cleverly, but I found that some energetic fellow on *The Owl* had got the start of me and had already said it. He has bungled it, rather, I think, but by cutting it out it will save me the trouble of recasting it and may induce some more of those fellows who lounge so ungracefully to take a hand in the game. It would be a great blessing to a quiet thoughtful man to have an hour or so in the afternoon secure for a nap.

"Much has been said pro and con regarding the advisability of playing this game. And, as *The Owl* is always willing to impart advice that may be of advantage to the mental or bodily condition of its readers, we may as well right here state with the weighty authority of our own experience, that this game is an infallible remedy for many of the numerous ills to which flesh is heir. And why so? What is the philosophical reason? you may ask. Sporting though we be, we have met more perplexing questions in philosophy than this, and we may assure you, have not been staggered by them either. Hence we readily answer your question by stating that to play foot-ball is simply to acquiesce in the evident demands of nature. And is this reason not a forcible one? For who can ponder upon the mechanism of the human body without acknowledging that it was designedly framed for the purpose of chasing the rubber. Why those feet, if not to kick? Why those hands, if not to catch? Why those arms and elbows, if not to bore holes in an opponent's sides. In fact every part of the human body shows itself to be so adjusted as to be serviceable to one end. And if imputation and strong circumstance which lead directly to the door of truth, be of any avail, there is conclusive proof that nature in forming man intended that one of his chief duties toward himself should be a frequent indulgence in this glorious game of foot ball. Now, as health and strength are to be obtained only by strict conformity with the rules of nature, and knowing that to play this game is to satisfy her evident demands, we feel that it is but proper to encourage all the students of the college in this laudable pursuit of the pig skin."

Our team defaulted. Beastly shame, wasn't it? Though I don't think the Executive Committee was altogether to blame; still they might have talked to the men, you know. Gone round to their rooms. Talked about their duty to their College, the benefits of the game, College spirit, the glory of beating 'Varsity and all that sort of thing, you know. There are about nine first-rate men in College, and with the assistance and the burning enthusiasm of our grads and the eager spirit of the second-rate men it was a shame to see the game die out. As I sat at the window smoking and watched the practices, and noticed the field crowded with enthusiastic grads, and noticed the field crowded with "loyal graduates" of two or three years' standing who had come to fill vacancies in the practice, and as I watched the eager, expectant look of the "loyal graduates" of one year's standing discussing their chances for a place on the team, I took a reflective puff or two, and in the resultant clouds of smoke I saw the O.R.F.U. championship cup entwined in its wreaths. Then after the first match had been won things looked as rosy as could be. Men were hurt—first-rate men—and there were crowds, almost thirteen, second-rate men, to fill the vacancies. I really believe that when our graduates leave College the sudden change from the coarse fare and hard living—no luxuries, grate-fires, cigarettes, marmalade, coffee—that sort of thing you know, takes all the energy and enthusiasm out of them, and it is very easy to deduct from this premises that until we can get at least sixteen first team men in college we can only use the odd ten we do possess to form the nucleus of a championship second fifteen. We might, you know, wait a little until the College grows and in the meantime be content with the Intermediate Championship.

GRASSATOR.

It is rumoured on the authority of an official high in authority, and so cannot be doubted, that the College's Herald— not the Heralds' College—is nearing the end of his labours, and has at length found a design and motto suitable for the arms of a sister institution. What the design

is for the arms we are not authorised to state, but surmise from the character of the motto that they must consist of the royal arms of France impaled with the arms of the Diocese of Toronto. The motto is, *They toil not, neither do they spin*, and in interpretation signifieth: *They toil not*—that means they don't do any work. *Neither do they spin*—that means, they won't be spinsters. A most appropriate conceit.

College Chronicle.

It was with sincere regret that the College learnt a fortnight since, that Mr. T. H. Smyth, M.A., B.Sc., owing to the pressure of other duties, had found it necessary to resign his position on our staff as Lecturer in Physics and Chemistry. Mr. Smyth has for more than ten years been closely identified with the Science department of the University, and it is largely owing to his profound knowledge of his subject and to his ability as a teacher that this department has for so long maintained its high standard of work, and been crowned with such happy results. Our conveniently arranged Physical and Chemical laboratories were built under his supervision, and to him also was entrusted the task of equipping them. For this purpose Mr. Smyth made special visits to the Continent, and all the apparatus was selected and arranged after the most careful inspection of the best laboratories of Paris and Berlin. Mr. Smyth leaves many friends at Trinity, while many an old graduate will join in the general regret at the departure of this old favourite from among us. All join in wishing him every success.

In the person of Mr. H. C. Simpson, M.A., his successor has been found. Mr. Simpson comes from King's School, Pontifract, Yorkshire, England, where for the year past he has been in charge of the classes in science. In '91 he entered at Magdalene College, Oxford, and, taking his "Smalls" before going up, was free to devote himself exclusively to his chosen department, in which in due course he graduated with high honours. Fresh from so eminent a centre in which his subject is of late receiving such special attention, with Mr. Simpson it is expected that not only will the high standard of the past be readily maintained, but that added enthusiasm will characterize its steps and researches, while, as an additional don in residence, he is all the more welcome to our halls.

A new feature in the curriculum of the Divinity Class is the expansion of the work in Homiletics. As of old the Faculty will continue the usual lectures on sermons and sermonizing, but to these will be added addresses given by clergy in active parochial work upon subjects arising out of the same. Of these, two have already been given, the first on Sunday School work, by the rector of St. Mark's, Parkdale, Rev. C. L. Ingles, M.A. The next on Confirmation Classes, by the curate of St. George's, Rev. H. P. Lowe, M.A. Both addresses were able and of an exceedingly practical nature, and both met with a corresponding appreciation by the members of the class.

The question, Where to leave the bike, which, since term began, has been troubling the men, has been taken up by the College authorities to whom all thanks are due for its speedy solution. No longer shall loose wheels line the corridors and threaten danger to the unwary when the hour of eleven sees gas turned off, for arrangements have been made for the putting in of racks wherein to stall the steeds. These will be placed conveniently throughout the College, and for a nominal sum each one may have his own rack, and much present confusion will be avoided. Some of the racks are already up and give promise of satisfaction.

Mr. A. H. Young, lecturer in Moderns has lately been appointed Librarian, and has arranged, through his two assistants, Messrs. C. P. Johnson, '94, and A. C. Heaven, '96, to have that institution open every day from 1 to 1.15 p.m., and from 1.45 to 2.15 p.m., except Saturday. On Saturday the library will be open from 12 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The books selected for '97 prize work in Divinity were posted some time since, as follows:

The Hamilton Memorial—\$30 on the foundation in memory of the late Mrs. John Hamilton, of Hawkesbury, given on works on Scripture History, Antiquities and Interpretation.

1. Ramsay's St. Paul.
2. Sanday's Bampton Lectures, and Lee on Inspiration.

The Cooper Prize—\$10 on some work on Apologetics.

"The Gospel of Life," by the Bishop of Durham. (Macmillan.)

A most interesting lecture was recently given in No. 2 Lecture Room, on his native city, by Mr. Jacob Khiddar of Jerusalem. The address was illustrated throughout by Oriental dress and articles, and proved very interesting indeed. A very fair collection was taken up to aid in defraying Mr. Khiddar's expenses at King's College, Windsor, where he is now pursuing a post-graduate course of reading.

As the *Year Book* nears completion, and the last sheets go to press it proves much more interesting than was first hoped, even by the most sanguine friends of the project, and it will undoubtedly prove to be of greater advantage to Trinity men than any historical account of the College or its Institutions hitherto published. A story is going the round of a certain small circle one of the contributors and his work. In Hall one day the *Year Book* came up for discussion, and our nameless friend was saying that he had just completed the second section of his article, and then remarked very naively: "Do you know, I have just read the first part of my article again, it has been lying by for some time, and I found it very interesting indeed."

On opening the first page we at once light on the University Arms, as yet but little known to any outside the active centre of University life, and are at once informed of the scope of the *Year Book*. "Although the *Year Book* is intended to deal especially with Trinity College, its life, and undergraduate institutions, it has been deemed advisable to give a short account of Trinity, the University, which is an entirely different thing from Trinity, the College." Passing to the account of the College itself we learn that it "is the central part of Trinity University, or, as it should be called in strict legal phraseology, the University of Trinity College." With the sentiment of our next quotation there will not be a dissentient voice. "What Trinity has been, and is, as a home to those who have lived beneath her roof only they can tell."

S. Hilda's College, Trinity Medical College, the Ontario Medical College for Women, the Toronto Conservatory of Music all receive their share of attention. In part two Convocation is dealt with in a more explicit and clear manner than that to which we have been accustomed, and here also begin the lists. Lists there are without end. Everyone almost who has set foot within the College walls is set down somewhere in the *Year Book*, and this fact will probably make the *Year Book* deservedly popular from the crowds of reminiscences which their perusal will recall. Section three is devoted to the College, and is replete with lists. Section four deals with the Literary Institute, Episcopon, the REVIEW, the Athletic Association, and the Missionary and Theological Society. In sections five and

six we are treated to the Provost's Inaugural Address, and a Bit of History, and at the end of the volume comes the Directory of our graduates and "never grads"—we call them alumni. The *Year Book* will contain six full page photo engravings among which, Trinity College, the West Entrance, the Bishop's Chair, Convocation Hall and the Chapel, will be found.

Trinity College Chapel is indebted to a generous friend for one of the finest gifts which have been made to the College since the chapel was built. An oaken Bishop's Chair now stands against the north wall on the second gradation leading to chancel. The chair is carved and panelled in white oak, and above it rises a canopy of the same wood carved intrefoil arches ornamented with leaf mouldings and other designs, supported by two shafts which are plain. The chair is Gothic in design, and in keeping with the character of the screen between the chapel and anti-chapel, though somewhat richer in design, and one only regrets that the effect of the beautiful carving is to a great extent lost, as the chair stands out from the back ground of the blank, inartistic wall of red brick. The brass plate set in the back of the chair bears the following inscription:

In piam memariam
fratris dilectissimi
Caroli Jones tribuni Militum
cohortis regie ballistariorum prefecti
istius collegii olim scholaris
hanc cathedram episcopalem

p. c.

frater.

A.D. MDCCCXCVI.

COLLEGE CUTS.

The "Sups" are on and off. This October saw them off quite happily. The favourites of a year affect the Sups—those happy fellows whose great big hearts swell in every sympathy but that for classic odes or scientific mysteries. Several of our favourites affected them this year, but all went well; and the college coffers will grow slightly heavier with the tolls of special Convocation. Congratulations are offered, and we pass on to another necessary accident of college life.

Young Ninety-nine has duly come to hand, bright and fresh, and promising. The new year is not remarkable in point of numbers, and its freshness is of a less tender green than that of many, as they bring somewhat of public school life with them, as well as a slight acquaintance with "factoring" and the parts of "fero." They are quite cosmopolitan in their make-up, too, representing many ports from Yorkshire down, but this fact does not appear as any obstacle to that marked tendency of all first years, viz., year clannishness. But that is well, for '99 are now in process of making the friendships of their lives. This further mooted that they have all played football. Noble '99! Keep on playing, and though it is not meet to give informal advice—that, in its proper time and place, not now, nor here—yet if you persistently keep on the ball, or so near it as weight and speed permit, there is little doubt but that some of thy less pleasant features may be overlooked and thy lines fall for thee in not un-pleasant places.

From Freshmen to old grads. By the latter Trinity has been well represented in the recent elections of the Osgoode Legal and Literary Society, no less than six of our men there seeking *kudos* on the suffrage of the limbs of the law. On the McCrimmon ticket W. H. Moore, B.C.L., and silver medalist of '96, was a candidate for the Treasury, while J. D. McMurrich, '95, and H. E. B. Rob-

erton, '94, sought places as Second Vice-Pres. and Secretary respectively. The Second-Vice also brought out C. S. MacInnes, '92, while E. Glyn Osler, '95, aspired to be a Committeeman, both under the leadership of Claude MacDonnell, himself a grad. in law of '95. The latter party made a clean sweep and in congratulating our men it is only to be regretted that Trinity had not eschewed division, so that more had shared the honours.

Within the College an improvement is noticeable this term in an attempt to reduce the number of lectures to be attended. Enjoying, as Trinity does, or, (as stated from the opposite point of view), labouring under a system of compulsory attendance at lectures, and that system being one not in theory only, it has long been felt by many of the men that in some classes and years this attendance was exceedingly onerous, especially when, as happened in several cases, a lecture meant one long pen-drive from start to finish and caused work most unfortunately to assume the cast iron divisions of "notes" and "text-book." By lunch hour, under such excesses, the average student at times began to lag and fondly think of favoured races and sunny climes where the siesta is a matter of course. At the same time, the system could not but have had its influence in promoting to some degree the abomination of systematic plugging. The cutting down of the schedule, even to the slight extent already accomplished, should not only prove a happy relief both to professors and men, but, it is not unreasonable to expect, will lead to a closer reading of the books on the curriculum, while, at the same time, it affords additional opportunity for such work without undue extravagance in the expenditure of midnight oil.

The scope of the Divinity Class has this year been somewhat extended by including some of the work required for the final B.D. examination. As yet but two men have entered. Both are our own graduates, and both are in priests' orders; and there is little doubt but that many others will follow on as the system becomes better defined, both strengthening the hands of our Alma Mater thereby, as well as aiding very materially in the advancement of our Church.

It was an ancient Rugby man,
He stoppeth one of three;
"By thy busted phiz. and matted head
Prithee, why stoppest me?"

Out spoke the ancient pigskinner,
(A man of '93),
"To stay thee from the fatal wiles
Of coffin nails and tea.

The days are past when Rouge et Noir
With 'Varsity would tussle,
And, though we came our second best,
We'd make the yeomen hustle.

We've beaten R. M. C., but Queen's
And the ambitious City,
Where Tigers roam the mountain top,
Have downed us, more's the pity.

But still, for all, we then had sand;
At least were worth our salt,
And didn't play upon our shapes
Or once dream of default."

"I pray thee, ancient pigskinner,
Take hence thy glittering eye,
I hear the clink of spoons and cups;
I to my maid must fly."

"Ah! woe betide those fickle fair!
Confound that fatal beauty
Which weaklings makes of husky men
And weans them from their duty!"

"I see the maidens passing out,
O ancient centre scrim,
Unloose me from the chain that binds
From out thy visage grim."

The guests had sped, the maiden-man
Hung down his head for shame:
A sadder and a wiser man
Went off to learn the game.

A new stall has been placed on the northern side of the chapel, at the eastern end, for Mr. Simpson, Lecturer in Physical Science. Some complications arose at first in the matter of precedence at the close of chapel. Everything is now safely in order.

LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The first meeting of the term, held on the evening of the 16th, instant, was wholly formal in its proceedings. Mr. J. H. MacGill, M.A., occupied the chair. The gentlemen of the first year were duly nominated for membership, and some minor business being considered, the adjournment was made.

The second meeting, however, was of a different sort. The president Mr. C. A. Seagar, B.A., took the chair, and a large attendance resulted from the fact that it was "Freshmen's night at the Lit." Some dozen or more members of the class '99 were introduced with all due and customary formalities, and in turn were seen to murmur, as often, indeed, they were not heard, effuse expressions of those much mingled emotions of which their souls were seized. Their powers however were strongly in reserve as the literary programme weighed heavily on their heads.

Of this the first number was an essay by Mr. R. H. Parmenter, its subject "Newspapers," and its treatment of the thoughtful sort. Various interesting comparisons were drawn between the presses of different countries and though at times declamatory and often somewhat heavy, the effort won deserved remark.

Readings by Messrs. A. W. Canfield and A. T. Rigby followed, but on more uncongenial subjects and so surcharged with Lethian dew that even grave and reverend seniors fell easy victims to its might. But the number of the evening was the debate upon a subject, very trying not only to sentiment but even to oratorical prowess, "Resolved, that the closing of the Bar in the House of Commons is to be commended." Messrs. E. M. Wright and H. C. Griffith championed the removal, while H. S. Muckleston and L. McLaughlin opposed the resolution. The speeches, though short, were bright and vigorous, knowledge of the bearings of the question was in constant evidence and as the Freshmen get their wind they promise to do credit to the Institute. Two votes as usual were taken. On the merits of the debate the affirmative won, but after the subject had been opened to the floor a close division was found to negative the proposition.

The election of a First Year representative on the Council then came up, and resulted, after a ballot, in the choice of the head of the year, Mr. H. S. Muckleston.

The discussion on the selection of papers and magazines to be taken for the Common Room led to several changes. Amongst the additions were, the *London Times*, *The Field*, and a London weekly at present very popular among English university men, *The Referee*.

On the adjournment of the meeting the sale of periodicals was proceeded with. Bidding was brisk and competition lively. Our old friend and official on such occasions, Mr. Lorne Beecher, was sadly missed, but his successor Mr. Nebold Jones exhibited such ability in wielding the hammer that the proceeds of the sale show a marked increase over those of the year '95-6.

SPORTS.

Football has commenced and finished as far as Trinity is concerned. Never within the last few years have we started out with such bright prospects as we did this. Nine of last year's team were back at college and two or three graduates of one year's standing were available. A meeting was held at the Medical School early in the term and although not much enthusiasm was aroused, still several of the men announced their intention of turning out to play, notably Messrs. Cooper, Dean, Curran, Goldsmith and Harry Jones. For the first week all went well, practices were regularly attended and the tackling bag was used and had much good effect. On Saturday, Oct. 10th, our first game was played and we succeeded in defeating the Royal Military College by the respectable margin of seven points. After this game a dry rot set in, none of the outside men attended a single practice during the week with the exception of Mr. W. H. Cooper. Misfortune pursued us on all sides. Curran and Harry Jones were both laid up with wrenched knee joints, Mr. White and Mr. Bedford Jones were both on the sick list, Heaven and Senkler were also incapacitated by damages, and Dean and Dr. Goldsmith, owing to pressure of work, were compelled to give up the game. In the face of this state of affairs the Executive committee very rightly decided that they had good reasons for default. Much adverse criticism has been aroused in the college by this action of the Executive, but we hardly think that these critics have stopped to consider the difficulties which beset the management of the football club, before giving vent to their opinions. It was with the greatest difficulty that men who were not on the team could be got out to practice. From all of them, with a few exceptions, on being asked to turn out, the following answer was received: "I can't, I have another engagement." Now, in our humble opinion, men should be not only willing but anxious to turn out to practice and to do all in their power for the good of the team, and should not consider it a great favour to put on their football suits for an hour a day. Until the day comes when not only those who excel in the game, but also those who do not get places on the fifteens do their level best for the game, football will not flourish at Trinity. Another drop of bitterness is added to our cup from the fact that the team we defeated has won its first game in the semi-final round and stands an excellent chance of going into the finals.

INTER-YEAR GAMES.

In the hope of not letting football drop for the year the class games were brought on as fast as possible. Every class was to play every other class twice so as to give our enthusiastic chasers of the pig-skin a chance to do what they could. How splendidly the men have turned out (!). It is only by the hardest work on the part of the class captains that they have been able to coax eleven men on the field. Up to date seven games have been played, and four have been defaulted. '97 played '98 on Tuesday, the 27th, and succeeded in defeating them by 117 to 0. As far as we know this is a record score. Thirty minutes each way were played and the game consisted of a series of touch downs for '97. The Divinity Class downed '98 in their first game by 24-17 in the closest game of the series. For Divinity Cooper, Heaven and Bushell were the bright particular stars, while Jones, Marling, Richards and Higginson shone for '98, the first named being particularly effective on the touchline. The second game was a Waterloo for '98, they being defeated by 68-0 in a very loose and ragged exhibition of football. The Freshmen, thanks to the good work of Parmenter and Griffith, also defeated the second year by 21 to 2. '97 proved victorious over Divinity by 54-0, and Divinity revenged themselves by getting away with the Freshmen to the tune of 19 points to 4.

The second game between Divinity and '99 was rather more interesting than some of the former ones, though it too, could scarcely be considered a satisfactory exposition of the game. The principal feature was the scrimmaging of which there was an almost endless series. Parmenter's playing on the half-back line, and Griffith's plucky manner of keeping always on the ball were quite noticeable. The score was 18-8 in favor of Divinity.

The standing of the different classes up to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
'97	6	0
Divinity	4	2
'98	0	6
'99	2	4

The different class teams were made up from the following men:

Divinity—MacGill, Howard, Johnson, Mockridge, Cooper (Capt.), Heaven, De Pencier, Bushell, Burt, Fenning, Wright, Sparling, Field.

'97—Broughall, Senkler (Capt.), Campbell, Bradburn, Warren, Madill, Cade, Woolverton, Rogers, Macdougall, Temple, Shaw.

'98—Fee, Richards, Walker, Jones, Spencer, Crawford, Ferguson, Marling (Capt.), Higginson, McEwan, Johnson, Boyle.

'99—McLaughlin, Parmenter (Capt.), Griffith, Turley, Heaven, Baldwin, Muckleston, Canfield, Whittaker, Wright.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE GAME.

On Saturday, Oct. 10th, we met our old opponents R.M.C. on the campus.

Alexis Martin referred the game and gave the utmost satisfaction, his decisions being firm and correct. Trinity won the toss and elected to kick up the field.

The game throughout the first half was very even, each side scoring a rouge. Dean missed an easy chance to score a try by not falling on the ball, kicking it over the dead ball line instead. In the second half Trinity played a far better game. Senkler ran and kicked splendidly, and after about twenty minutes play Harry Jones got over for a try after a nice piece of combination between himself, Senkler and W. H. Cooper. Shortly afterwards J. W. Cooper by good following up blocked a kick of Strathy's and Campbell dribbled the ball over and fell on it for our second try. This goal, like the first was missed, both being very difficult. R.M.C. only scored one more point from a kick into touch in goal, and the game was ours by nine points to two. Trinity's team was made up as follows: Back—Mr. Bedford-Jones; Halves—Senkler, Cooper, H. Jones; Quarter—N. Jones; Scrimmage—Mr. White, Goldsmith, Bushell; Wings—Chadwick, J. W. Cooper, Dean, Parmenter, Campbell (Capt.), Heaven, Ireland.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

A general meeting of the Athletic Association was held Tuesday, Oct. 20th, for the election of two members of the Executive to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. Osborne, the president, and Mr. Becher, a member of the executive. Mr. Mockridge, the vice-president, resigned his position and was elected president, Mr. Rogers being appointed to fill his place. Mr. J. W. Cooper was elected a member of the committee.

Mr. Bradburn gave notice of a motion to the effect that hereafter the executive committee should take office immediately after election instead of in the fall term as heretofore. Mr. Huntingford informed the meeting that he intended giving a prize for the steeple-chase, and requested that he be allowed to select the course, and also that the race be made a handicap one so as to increase the entry list and make the contest more interesting. This matter was left over to the executive

This is but one of Mr. Huntingford's kindnesses to the Association, as for the last several years he has donated handsome prizes to the sports.

ATHLETIC GAMES.

The annual steeplechase is to be held Saturday morning, Nov. 15th. The remainder of the games will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 25th and 26th.

Mr. Hubbard has our congratulations on his excellent showing at the 'Varsity games. He ran second to Caldwell in the 100 yards in fast time, and won the quarter handily.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW:

DEAR SIR,—Is the sporting instinct in Trinity quite dead?

There was some excuse for, and some reason in the team defaulting a few years ago, after being defeated about 50 to 1, or some such score, in the first round. But that a Trinity team, or any team with any regard for its own good name, should win easily in the first round and then default in the second round, seems incredible; and this, too, against the R.M.C., a college which has hitherto been on the most friendly terms with Trinity. The idea of getting them all the way up to Toronto to play the first round, and then funking the second round with them in Kingston is certainly the shabbiest thing that any representatives of Trinity have ever done. Trinity's football has always been sneered at by outsiders, and whoever was responsible for this bungle has prevented Trinity from changing that opinion for many years. It is only necessary to read the papers to see this. A recent edition of the *Globe*, after praising R.M.C. as true sportsmen because they would probably play T.A.C. no matter what the odds against them, says: "That Trinity does not stand much show of getting in the senior series next year." So Trinity is to be put out of the Union!

It is just such things as this that do the College the greatest harm; what true sportsman, looking at the matter as an outsider would, would wish to come up to Trinity after such an exhibition as this!

I hope no offence will be taken at this letter, but I have spoken to several loyal graduates on this subject and they all seem unanimous in feeling that the matter is nothing short of a disgrace to our Alma Mater and all who have ever been connected with her.

GRAD.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Huntingford is back again from England. Isaac also.

E. P. O'Reilly, '95, is now in Montreal reading medicine at McGill.

A. B. Colville, '96, is studying law in his father's office at Campbellford.

Dr. H. C. Tremayne, '95, has lately taken over a practice in Yarmouth, N.S.

Goldie L. Smith, '93, is practising law in the local office of Smith, Rae & Greer.

H. S. Southam, '96, spends the autumn in Hamilton, playing "half" for the Tigers.

H. C. Osborne, '96, one of our former and most efficient editors, is reading law in Brantford.

F. J. S. Martin, '96, is reading law in the family office of Martin, Martin & Martin, of Hamilton.

D. M. Rogers has returned after a year's absence from our halls, and has entered the class of '97.

C. P. Sparling, '95, has our congratulations on his re-appointment as Demonstrator in Science.

Theo. Locke, '93, recently entered the clergyhouse at Young's Point, as lay reader under Rev. Frank Hartley.

We are glad to see Rev. A. U. De Pencier, '95, once more amongst us, he having also come up for Final B.D. work.

Rev. C. H. Shutt, M.A., '87, lately of St. Barnabas', St. Catharines, is about to take charge of the parish of South Cayuga.

M. Day Baldwin, '96, has turned his attention to pedagogy, having taken the classical mastership in Ashbury House, Ottawa.

A. F. R. Martin, '92, who was admitted and called to the bar during the past summer, is practising in the Moss office of this city.

Rev. H. B. Gwyn, '93, one of last year's Divinity Class, was on his ordination appointed to the assistant curacy of All Saints' Church.

Rev. J. McKee McLennan, '97, has lately taken to himself a wife, and is now located in the parish of Cookstown in this Diocese.

Henry Locke, '96, has lately been heard from. He is now a member of the Divinity Class of the General Theological Seminary, New York.

A. B. Pottenger, '93, a recent graduate of the Ontario Law School, is reported to be settling in Hamilton for the practice of his profession.

Rev. J. C. H. Mockridge, curate of St. Luke's, was advanced to the priesthood by the Lord Bishop of this Diocese. The ordination service was held at St. Luke's.

The brothers Brennan, of Hamilton, have entered the class of '98, having been admitted *ad eundem gradum* from Toronto University. Both have come into Residence.

Two members of last year's Divinity Class have entered the Diocese of Niagara. Rev. A. H. Francis, '93, being located at Norval, and Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, M.A., '93, taking the rectory of Arthur.

A. Lawrence, whose college course was very sadly interrupted by ill health, has resumed charge of the mission of Minden. He will probably be a candidate for deacon's orders at this coming Advent.

Rev. C. A. Seagar, '95, who since his ordination has been assistant curate at St. Thomas' Church, has returned to his old quarters in the Divinity corridor, and takes double work, his lectures and his parish.

To the initial ventures on Crawford and Shaw streets, another Trinity establishment has lately been added, viz., that of our popular Lecturer in Elocution, Mr. Shaw, who has lately taken up his residence in Gore Vale.

At a recent concert in aid of the Humber Bay Mission, of which Mr. J. C. Fenning, '97, has been for some time past the student in charge, Messrs. Mockridge, Bell, Burt, Bushell and MacGill lent most acceptable assistance.

The Provost and Mrs. Welch, with Master James Stanley Lightfoot, returned from a most pleasant summer in England in good time for the opening of term. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Welch is much recovered in health.

The College rejoices that the new B.D. work in Divinity enables "Father" Seaborn, of Divinity '90, and Arts '96, to continue as one of the more genial features of the institution, and still further stretch that bond which ties so many years of old and new graduates together.

Quite a number of our old Grads have already dropped in on us to see how matters are shaping for the year. Amongst them were A. B. Pottinger, '93; E. T. Bucke, '94; Rev. J. C. H. Mockridge, '93; H. E. B. Robertson, '94; Rev. H. B. Gwyn, '93; Rev. S. A. Madill, '95; F. A. P. Chadwick, '93; W. R. Wadsworth, '96. We are always glad to see them.

We congratulate Rev. J. G. Lewis and Rev. T. B. Angell, upon their recent success at the D.D. examination. This achievement is all the more noteworthy from the fact that so high is the standard set that but few venture to come up for the examination, so much so that in the calendar list only fifteen names are found, and of these several as Bishops and Deans have received the degree *honoris causa*. Both these gentlemen are working in the American Church, though Mr. Angell is one of ourselves.

A cricketing event of last season has just been brought to our notice. The achievement is one of which Rev. T. D. Phillipps, M.A., may justly be proud, and from which Canadian cricket in general, and Trinity in particular, receives some reflected glory. On May 2, 1852, Mr. Phillipps organized the Trinity College Cricket Club, which has continued to improve with age and experience, and is at the present day showing more than pristine activity, like the reverend gentleman himself. Mr. Phillipps is now sixty-four years of age, and in July last won for himself the distinction of being the only cricketer to make a century in Chicago during the past season. In speaking of this more than creditable performance the *Canadian-American* and *British-American News* has this to say: "Mr. Phillipps' cricket life has been a remarkable one. Here is a man of sixty-four—at an age at least twenty years beyond the active life of the ordinary athlete—running 241 times between wickets in less than three hours, coming out fresher, if anything, than when he went in, an unexampled exhibition of vitality and endurance. The lesson of this successful cricketer's career is that of careful living. His numerous friends hope to meet Mr. Phillipps for still more years in the cricket field, and as a meritorious exponent of the gentleman's game. Meanwhile, we desire most cordially to join in congratulations extended to him."

THE THEOLOGICAL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Our Society has now launched out into another year, with new officers and a host of new ideas. The first general business meeting was held in Lecture Room No. 2, at 2.00 p.m., on Wednesday, November 21st. It was very well attended, and decidedly encouraging to all who are interested in the work of the Society, for several reasons. After the Provost had opened with prayer, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, reports from the members who had been engaged in active work during the summer were read. Mr. C. M. Baldwin's report of the work at Fairbank was as encouraging as one could expect under the present circumstances. The work there is being carried on faithfully and systematically, and the treasurer's report for the past year shows decided progress

in the payment of all necessary expenses and the gradual diminishing of the debt on the building. The people at Fairbank are all poor and cannot give much money towards the maintenance of their church, but, according to Mr. Baldwin's report, they seem ready and willing to do all they can to better themselves financially. There is a prospect of their building a driving shed with a large room above in which to hold entertainments. We only hope that funds will pour in and enable them to carry out their project.

Mr. E. G. Dymond, who has been assisting at Millbrook, read a satisfactory report. He is under two of the senior clergy of the diocese in his work, and, therefore, is mainly accountable to them for it.

Two of the most interesting reports were those of Messrs. J. H. MacGill, M.A., and R. B. H. Bell, B.A. These reports were of a distinctly missionary character, and showed what a lot of aggressive work can be done even by laymen or students in the outlying parts of our Diocese. Mr. MacGill spent the summer in assisting Mr. Lawrence, who has been in charge (as a student) of the mission of Minden for some two years. This is a very difficult part of the country to work, and needs good, hardy men. It is with the greatest difficulty, and sometimes at no small amount of expense, that clergy can be procured to administer the Sacraments of the Church. The services of clergy periodically during the summer were, however, secured, and Mr. MacGill reports a number of baptisms as well as monthly celebrations of Holy Communion.

Mr. Bell has had charge of the Mission of Warkworth for the past fifteen months, and gave us a very encouraging report of the work there. Two new stations have been opened up outside Warkworth, and the congregations in these places are growing in a very satisfactory manner. A branch of the Church Boys' Brigade was organized under Mr. Bell, and he has found it possible to influence to a wonderful extent those, who, on account of the lack of Church services in the district, had been enrolled into the various denominational congregations, and in many cases was able to bring them home once more to the true fold through the medium of the Church Boys' Brigade. Surely this speaks volumes for the Brigade. What could be dearer to the hearts of the parents than an organization whose one object is to enroll and retain the young sons of the Church and to train them up in the way they should go?

Mr. Rounthwaite has been assisting at various parishes during the summer, Burlington, Guelph, Mount Forest and Mimico.

Mr. Fenning's report of the Humber Bay Mission in the Parish of Mimico showed that the Mission, although not making much real headway in the matter of numbers, was, at any rate, holding its own. The congregations remain about the same in size, and the finances are in a fairly prosperous condition.

Other students have been assisting at the following places: Mr. C. A. Anderson, M.A., Pickering; Mr. C. B. Johnson, B.A., Brantford; Mr. J. DeP. Wright, B.A., Belleville; Mr. B. F. Byers, B.A., Maitland; Mr. J. W. White, Sutton; Mr. J. W. Cooper, Milton; Mr. J. R. H. Warren, Cobden.

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The revision of the constitution was an important matter to be dealt with at this meeting, but the committee who had the revision in hand was not quite ready to bring it forward, so the discussion was laid over till a future meeting. When this important matter is settled, we believe it will mean new life to the Society. The constitution has only lately undergone a partial revision; but even this revision, although much time and labor was spent over the preparation of it, has lately been found altogether inadequate. We live in hope of seeing this matter better considered than it has ever been before, and we earnestly request that all members of the Society will attend the special general meeting to be held for the purpose, at some future date hereafter to be declared. Rome was not built in a day! Neither can a missionary society be expected to be a faultless organization even after twelve years' standing. With such a constant change of officers as is necessary in the case of a college institution such as this Society is, and with such a constant influx of new members too, a great change of ideas as to what a constitution should or should not be, is bound to be the result. The Society cannot thrive in the way it should unless its foundation be a secure one, and unless its constitution be a properly constructed one. Others have worked before us and have made changes in the constitution that were beneficial to the Society. Let us again take up the thread of the work which our worthy predecessors have begun, and do our best to carry it on, so that in future years our successors may carry it on to a more glorious completion.

Another important matter now in hand is the re-organizing of the system by which men are sent out to take duty on Sundays. This has been handed over to a committee consisting of the Provost, Rev. Prof. Cayley, Rev. R. Seaborn, Messrs. J. H. MacGill, M.A.; E. A. Anderson, M.A., and James E. Fenning. These two important changes in

the Society should start us off with new energy and zeal hitherto unsurpassed, and should begin a new era in our history.

In the course of his speech before the General Synod, recently held in Winnipeg, the Bishop of Marquette (U.S.A.), said: "I wish to bear testimony also at this time to the great blessing that so strong a development of Anglican Christianity on our northern frontier is to our weaker Church. You are in many respects stronger than we. We owe much to your schools and colleges, and I hope that history may, in this respect, so far repeat itself that some day other graduates of Trinity College, Toronto, may find their way into the American Episcopate, through a rectorship in the Diocese of Marquette. I refer to the new Bishop of Alaska."—*The Western Churchman*.

The general devotional meeting for the term was held on Wednesday night by the Missionary and Theological Society. This time it was taken by Father Convers, who gave a remarkable address on the subject of "Meditations." The chapel was crowded by a large body of students, many of them Art's men, and all evinced deep interest in the subject.

Alexis Piron, a native of Dijon, is perhaps most notorious for his epitaph: "Here lies Piron, who was nothing—not even an Academician." One night he was asked at a party if he could tell the difference between a woman and a mirror. "A woman," he replied, "talks without reflecting; a mirror reflects without talking." Upon this, a lady asked: "Can you now, M. Piron, tell me the difference between a man and a mirror?" And as Piron remained silent, she went on: "A mirror is always polished, while a man sometimes is not."—*Argonaut*.

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COURTESSETTES.

It seems to me that if I were called upon to address the students of a college for young ladies, I might make a suggestive and profitable talk on the subject of *courtesettes*. Perhaps the much-discussed new woman is coming perhaps she is already here; but whether the woman of the living present be new or old, she must still have in her charge a large part of the courtesies of life, and especially the small courtesies, which may be called the *courtesettes*. That all women feel courteous is proved by the fact that they never violate the larger courtesies, even in their conduct toward one another; but it is observable that they frequently neglect the smaller ones—probably because no college maintains a professorship of courtesy, and the *courtesettes* have not been sufficiently defined. One of the fundamental principles that should be thoroughly fixed in the mind of every woman, because it determines many *courtesettes*, is this: That when she goes abroad from her home she must either escort herself or be escorted. This seems like a very simple proposition, and yet I know scores of women who do not comprehend it. They never have said to themselves, and it has never been said to them, that, if they accept a gentleman as an escort, they must let him do the escorting—that, to put it in military form, they must obey his orders. Almost any gentleman who reads this paragraph will recognize this experience: You escort a lady to the railway station for the purpose of taking care of her baggage and putting her on board the train. You enter a car, followed by her, and indicate a seat for her to occupy. Instead of taking it at once, she looks forward, sees another empty seat which she imagines to be better (though the thirty-two seats are all exactly alike), and tells you she would rather have that one. So, good-naturedly, you proceed; but before you can reach the coveted seat it is occupied by people coming in at the other end of the car. Then the lady turns back to take the one you had selected for her, and is just in time to see strangers dropping into that also. Then she stands still and looks at you with a sad face which says, "Is this the way you escort a lady entrusted to your care?" The trouble in this and many similar cases arises from the fact that her mother never has taught her the law of escort, and the supposed emancipation and independence of woman is a little wild in its first workings. Her mother should have told her that when her escort selects a seat she should take it at once, unquestioningly, no matter if she considers it the very worst in the whole train. If the escort is her husband, the remedy is readily found in a subsequent curtain lecture; if not, she need never accept his services again. Whoever he is, she has no right to accept them and then put him to confusion in public. The same offense is often committed in a lecture-hall, where it is even more annoying to the unfortunate man. A variation of it consists in the lady's stopping to speak with acquaintances, while her escort goes ahead down the aisle in good faith, supposing that she is following, arrives at a good seat near the front, turns about, and finds her *non est*. When she accepted his escort, the implied contract was that he was to lead and she was

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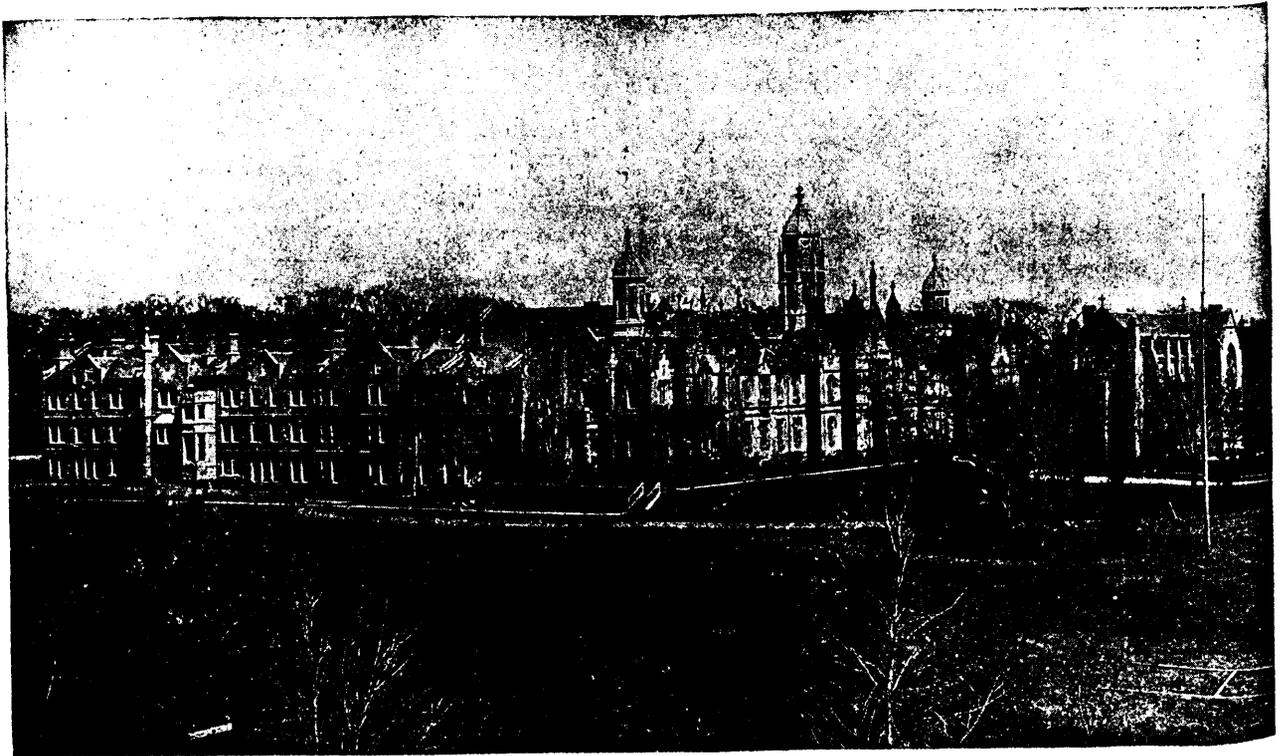
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