



TRINITY University REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

VOL. VIII.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MARCH, 1895.

No. 3.

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Trinity University Review

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Vol. VIII.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MARCH, 1895.

No. 3.

Trinity University Review.

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J. G. CARTER TROOP, M.A., Manager,
Trinity University, Toronto.

Literary contributions or items of personal interest are solicited from the students, alumni, and friends of the University. The names of the writers must be appended to their communications, but not necessarily for publication.

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Editorial Topics.

GRADUATES' MEETING.

THE meeting of graduates held at the instance of Convocation on Tuesday, March 10th, may be termed a success.

Neither in point of attendance nor yet in great unanimity of opinion can much be claimed, but since legislation has been made tending towards a distinct change in the body of Convocation, it may be said that the object of the meeting has been attained. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column, and Vox also goes into the question, so just a word in definition of the present situation. The reduction of the fees for a graduate of less than five years' standing is undoubtedly a great step, and the result should be most encouraging. However, let Convocation not forget that the first step must come from it. The tide must be taken at the flood, and all experience teaches that men to be brought into a movement, however much they may approve of it, need looking after in the first instance. Convocation has now to consider itself pledged to take definite steps with regard to communication with graduates on this matter. In the face of what has been done, there should really be no question that a new era has opened for Trinity's Alumni. Have those who talk so glibly of Alumni societies ever considered what constitutes such a body? Convocation is Trinity's Alumni Society established on a sound basis, and invested with powers and privileges which no other such a one possesses. What it has lacked is that breathing spirit of unity, and wider representation which shall bind all members of Trinity together. This is the point which our younger men have been in a visionary fashion striving for, and consideration will show that it can be attained in one way only—and one withal easy of apprehension—viz., the infusion of fresh and vigorous blood into our Society of Convocation. Movements are now on foot, in the formation of year clubs, to ensure every man's becoming a member of Convocation on his graduation, and if the executive committee of that body is keenly alive to the position, and does its duty both by the coming graduates and those who have left us in recent years, we shall soon have an Alumni Society indeed, one which will bind us all to one another and to our Alma Mater, and which with greatly increased numbers will

assure the carrying on, more widely still, the good work which Convocation has so nobly begun.

THE COPYRIGHT.

THERE is at the present time more vested capital in the printing and publishing business than in any other Canadian industry. Furthermore, inasmuch as this industry is more wide-reaching in its effects than any other, whatever tends to raise it from the mire of stagnation into which it seems to have fallen, will go a great way towards removing the pall of commercial depression which has so heavily settled upon the country. Therefore the question of the Canadian Copyright Act, about which so fierce a controversy is being waged, has become one of great and absorbing interest. For the benefit of our readers who are unfamiliar with the position we give the following:—In 1889 this Act was unanimously passed by the Parliament of Canada and assented to by the Governor-General, but the royal proclamation necessary to its operation has not been forthcoming. The Canadian Government claim the right of absolute legislation with regard to copyright by the provisions of the B.N.A. Act of 1867. In that patent and copyright are analogous terms, and the Imperial Government did not disallow the Patent Act which requires manufacture in Canada, the Copyright Act should be proclaimed. There is, however, an agitation on foot in Great Britain looking towards the Imperial veto of the Act on the ground that the position of the British author in Canada will be injured thereby, and there is abundant evidence that our trans-Atlantic cousins are at cross-purposes with us in this matter. As a matter of fact the Canadian Copyright Act makes ample provision for the observance of author's rights in Canada. He is entirely free to secure copyright or not as he pleases, and should he neglect to do so the royalty clause secures him from "piracy." In this regard the author is assured of protection in Canada, which neither Great Britain nor the United States affords. Should a British or American publisher reprint any uncopyrighted work the author receives no remuneration, while in Canada under the same circumstances a royalty of ten per cent. is secured him. Moreover, the collection of the royalty upon reprints is provided for by the Canadian Act, as the ten per cent. upon the retail price of every work issued is levied, and placed to the credit of the author by the Inland Revenue Department. The importation of British editions of works, whether copyrighted here or published under the royalty clause of the Act, is allowed, but foreign editions are excluded. So much for the effect of the Act upon British authors. The advantages accruing to Canadian writers are not very evident, as in any event they would have to publish separately for the American market. It is essentially a publisher's Act, and there can be no doubt that its operation would greatly stimulate the growth of that industry in Canada. Certainly the Canadian market must not be sold and we may justly regard any interference with our own free legislation in this matter as an invasion of our rights under the B.N.A. Act. The Canadian Copyright Association has published a comprehensive circular to which are appended such names as John Ross Robertson, Daniel A. Rose, and James Murray, the publisher of THE REVIEW. This circular shows clearly the different phases of the question, and copies can doubtless be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Richard T. Lancefield of the Public Library, Hamilton.

"TRINITY'S
PROVOST."

THE corporation has been moving slowly but surely in the matter of the vacant Provostship. At last, however, we learn that definite steps have been taken. The Bishop of Toronto has been empowered to go to England and make a selection of a man suitable for this important position. Although his lordship's credentials authorize him to select a man who shall fill the dual office of Provost and First Professor in Divinity, yet he will no doubt bear in mind the suggestion, which we believe has been made, to dis sever the offices heretofore held by one man, and, while bringing a Professor in Divinity from England, to appoint a Canadian to the office of Provost proper. It will be borne in mind that it was the Lord Bishop of Toronto who was responsible for the happy selection of Dr. Body. Were such good fortune again to attend his efforts, we should indeed be well provided. Trinity's many supporters will await with interest the result of the Bishop's quest. Speaking of Canadians, a countless throng of ardent and well-meaning devotees of Trinity have been rushing headlong into the public prints with suggestions as to a fit man to fill the vacant office. On serious consideration we believe that every man who has or has had in the past any connection whatever with the University—in all several hundreds—has been nominated as the man preeminently fitted to occupy the Provost's chair. These are all doubtless estimable and honourable gentlemen, and the corporation bowing to the superior judgment of the multitudinous correspondents, must be in a quandary. Let us suggest, as the easiest way out of the difficulty, that each one of the several hundred nominees be taken for one month on trial, and that the issue be left in the hands of the students. Well on in the twentieth century a great gathering of graduates could be held, and grey-haired sages who had in their day been Trinity men could come together from all quarters of the globe and vote for the man who had in their judgment acquitted himself most creditably during his tenure of office. We give this suggestion for what it is worth. It seems to be the most feasible plan under the circumstances.

T.C.S. OLD
BOYS.

MARCH 14TH was a most opportune time to call a meeting of the Old Boys of Trinity College School, and the large, representative and enthusiastic gathering in the dining hall of Trinity College showed everyone's appreciation of the fact that the time for united action had come. The recent disastrous fire which totally destroyed the school buildings has proved to be not an unmixed evil, in that it has given a splendid example of the energy and courage of the Head Master and his staff under peculiarly disheartening circumstances; and it may prove to be somewhat of a blessing in disguise if Old Boys steadfast in its determination to let nothing interfere with the progress and advancement of the school. After some preliminary remarks by the chairman, Mr. J. A. Worrell, Q.C., the secretary *pro. tem.*, Mr. Dyce Saunders, and Rev. G. H. Broughall, who expressed the Head Master's regret that he was unable to be present; the first resolution was moved by Mr. E. D. Armour, Resolved, that the objects of the Association are: (1) To advance the interests of Trinity College School. (2) To secure a due representation of Old Boys on the governing body of the school. (3) To preserve an *esprit de corps* in both the present and the Old Boys; to sustain the interest of Old Boys in the school and its work; to afford them opportunities of keeping up companionships formed at school, and to make all who have been Trinity College School boys better known to each other. This resolution was seconded by the "oldest boy" present, Mr. Frank Darling. Mr. G. H. Broughall moved and Dr. D. O. R. Jones seconded,

that anyone who has attended the school and left in good standing, and any master or ex-master of the school shall be eligible for membership in the Association. That the annual fee shall be one dollar. Three motions followed relating to the constitution, and were carried unanimously. Dr. D. O. R. Jones made a graceful reference to the loss of the chapel in which all T.C.S. boys have taken so great a pride, and moved that personal contributions from the Old Boys be solicited for its restoration. The meeting was a pronounced success in every way, and the best of practical results should follow it. Mr. G. H. Broughall made reference to certain proposed changes in the constitution of the new buildings, which met with the heartiest approval of all. A new school is hardly conceivable to those who have spent years at T.C.S. No new painted structure can replace the old pile so dear to the hearts of many Old Boys, and yet paint will grow old and traditions will soon gather about the buildings. There is the great danger against which boys, past and present, must guard. With practically a new start in life there is the chance that a new set of traditions may arise and the old fashions and the old ideals be superseded with newer and less worthy ones. Such a condition of affairs would surely alienate the Old Boys from their school as nothing else could; so let us watch. The Association, in recent years a dead letter, is now re-established on a firm and sound basis, and there is every reason to believe that it will go on and prosper. The officers for the ensuing year are: Hon. President, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune; President, Mr. E. Douglas Armour; Rev. G. H. Broughall, Sec.-Treas.; and a committee of twelve. Among those present were noticed: E. D. Armour, Q.C.; Frank Darling, H. K. Merritt, Dr. D. O. R. Jones, D'Arcy Martin (Hamilton), Alexis Martin (Hamilton), Fred Martin, Rev. Scott Howard, Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, W. H. White, Rev. J. S. Broughall, Rev. Herbert Ball, Fred Ball, Rev. Frank Dumoulin, D. M. Rogers, J. W. B. Walsh, E. H. Bickford, W. R. Houston, A. M. Bethune, H. F. Strickland, Grayson Smith, H. J. Bethune, W. C. Walsh, C. Francis, S. H. Cartwright, J. S. Cartwright, C. S. Wilkie, J. F. Scarth, F. A. P. Chadwick, F. T. Henderson, J. G. Osler, D. Campbell, H. C. Osborne, H. Morris, H. E. Price, H. G. Kingsmill, T. M. Lyon, J. G. Brown, C. M. Baldwin, L. Baldwin, W. M. Whitehead, C. A. Heaven, E. Andrews, J. M. Jellett, E. F. Ambery, C. Bogart, H. C. Bickford and many others.

OBITUARY.

JUST as we are going to press the hand of death has removed another of Trinity's strong supports, and one of Toronto's most prominent and respected citizens, Mr. Robert H. Bethune, General Manager of the Dominion Bank and for many years one of the Trustees of this University, passed away suddenly on Wednesday, March 27th. Although he had been suffering for some three weeks from grippe and latterly pneumonia, yet his illness was not considered of such a nature as likely to prove fatal, and consequently the news of his death came as a complete and shocking surprise. The name of Mr. Bethune has been for many years associated with Trinity, and as a member of Corporation his sterling qualities and executive ability were highly valued and will be long missed. One by one the men who have been Trinity's stay, and who have in troublous times aided her to weather her heaviest storms, are passing away. Two have gone within a month, and their places will be hard to fill. THE REVIEW desires to express sincere regret and extends its heartfelt sympathy to sorrowing friends.

It is our sad duty to record the death of our Bursar, the Rev. H. W. Davies, D.D., since our last issue. Dr. Davies

was most intimately associated with Trinity from the establishment of the College. He entered with the second lot of students of the College in October, 1852, and after a very successful undergraduate course in which he gained the affection of all members of the College, he graduated in 1855 with honours in Classics. After two years spent in the Divinity Class, he was ordained by Bishop Strachan, and appointed as Curate at Cornwall. Here he entered upon the educational work to which the greater part of his life was assiduously devoted, as master in the Grammar School. After some years work at Cornwall, the late Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, recognizing his abilities in his profession, offered him a mastership in the Normal School here, and afterwards advanced him to the head of that institution. This position he held for a great many years, and though his daily work was of a very arduous character, he, throughout that time, served as assistant in the Church of the Holy Trinity, taking his full share of Sunday duty and week day work as far as his school work allowed.

Having resigned the Principalship of the Normal School, he was appointed, on a vacancy occurring in that office, to the Bursarship of the Bishop Strachan School, and he conducted its affairs with such marked ability and success that on a similar post being vacated in Trinity College, the Corporation were glad to secure his services.

His tenure of this office was so short, and he suffered during the last four months from so great failure in health, that it is impossible to judge what affect his maintaining of the office of Bursar would have had on the affairs of the College, but all its members, both Professors and Students, will greatly miss his geniality and kindness of manner.

A very interesting letter has been found, preserved by him, among his papers in which the late Provost Whitaker warmly congratulates him on being the first alumnus of Trinity College to proceed to the degree of Doctor of Divinity by examination.

His earnestness of purpose and devotion to duty may be well imitated by all of us who have known and respected him.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.

In another column will be found the fifty-second annual statement of the Mutual Life, showing the extensive operations of the Company for the year of 1894. There is an immense increase in total income, premiums income, assets, surplus, and insurance in force. These gratifying results indicate increased security and permanent benefits to every member of the great Company. The assets amount to the enormous sum of \$204,638,783, the liabilities being \$182,109,456. It is interesting to note that the average daily payments made by the Company during the last week of 1894 amounted to \$44.78 *per minute*, the total being \$64,486.17.

EDUCATION AND EXAMINATIONS.

A RECENT article by Major-General Drayson, F.R.A.S., on "Dangers of Examinations," is deserving of more than a brief notice. In the main it must be regarded as accurate, pointed and seasonable, and it should be read by all who have to do with the work of instruction and examination. In the province of Ontario as well as in some other places, the examinations, both as to their arrangement and conduct, are grievously at fault. This is true in a very great measure with regard to all grades of educational institutions, including the common schools, high schools, academies and universities. It must be admitted that there are some teachers, and also examiners, who conduct their work upon practical, common sense principles. But

they are few in number and they are almost always hampered and hindered by the prevailing methods and systems. If one should deviate from the path laid out for him by the majority, and should adopt more natural and practical methods of teaching and examining, those of his students who might afterwards be required to take other public or official examinations would most likely fail to pass them merely because those examinations were on different and often less useful phases of the work, and were conducted in a conventional, unnatural and unreasonable manner. The courses of study, the kind and the amount of work, the correlations, the surroundings, the methods of examinations and the judgment of the examiners, all these and other things have to be kept in mind in the consideration of the question of examination. Major-General Drayson tells us that, notwithstanding, all that has been done in England to promote popular education, matters are not satisfactory, and it is a most important subject of investigation whether the system adopted to give education, and to test the education of each individual, has not serious defects which may be remedied. Men may be crammed with an enormous amount of stock knowledge, and yet be very deficient in what is termed common sense. Such men cannot be correctly termed educated. The writer then cites instances that have come under his personal notice. One of these is a case of a young Zulu, whose observing and reasoning faculties had been trained by living in close contact with nature. "Many years ago," writes Major Drayson, "when I was stationed at Natal, young Zulus were my constant companions on hunting expeditions. No one would venture to speak of these men as educated, for they could neither read nor write and had considerable difficulty in counting beyond ten, yet their reasoning was so sound and excellent that I learned much from them. Astronomy was a subject that was not taught in Zululand, and I hardly expected to receive a lesson in this science from a Zulu lad. One evening I had directed my telescope to the half-illuminated moon, when I was visited by three young Zulus. I asked one of them to look through the telescope at the moon. He did so and gazed during three or four minutes. He then turned to me and said 'Amasondo Ingloou, (foot-prints of elephants). Very little elephant walked first, then big elephant, then small elephant.' At first I was at a loss to understand what the Zulu meant, until I realized that the circular marks in the moon, which we term craters are very similar to the foot-prints of a bull elephant; but there was still a puzzle as to which had walked first and which last. On asking the Zulu, he scratched in the sand a fair representation of what he saw. I immediately applied my sporing knowledge, and saw that the large foot-print had partly obliterated the very little foot-print, and, therefore it must be of later date, whereas, the other small foot-print had obliterated a portion of the large foot-print, and must, therefore, have been formed after the large one. After reflecting on this matter, I perceived there was a means by which a relative date of the craters in the moon could be arrived at, and that this might lead to interesting results. I concluded, however, that the problem was so very simple that it must be known to every astronomer. Some few years afterward I met two distinguished astronomers, and asked them if there was any means by which the relative age of the craters in the moon could be determined. The answer was positive and was 'No.' I went a little further and said, 'Suppose two craters were more than tangential, are there no means of telling which is the later formation?' The reply was again 'No; it is impossible to tell; there is nothing to guide us. If there had been you would have found it in Herschel's Astronomy.' Some years later I was passing through the Kensington Museum and saw some excellent photographs of the moon. My companion was a gentlemen who had made astronomy his

special study. To him I put the same question relative to the craters. After a careful examination of a photograph, he said, 'I cannot see any means by which it can be told.' I then explained the matter to him, but after again looking carefully at the photograph, he said, 'I don't see that anything is proved by what you say.' Here was an interesting subject for inquiry, relative to the human mind and so termed education. The Zulu, without one atom of what we term education, perceived a fact and reasoned correctly upon it. Two distinguished professional astronomers, thoroughly taught, failed to perceive the fact. A third highly educated man perceived the fact, but was not able to reason upon it. The Zulu had not been crammed with stock-knowledge; he used his eyes, and, seeing a fact, at once set to work to reason on this. From his stock knowledge, as regards sporing, it was manifest to him that if a small foot-print partly obliterated a large foot-print, the small one must have been made the later of the two. Had any person told the Zulu that there were no means of telling which of the two foot-prints was the older, the Zulu would have probably used the word *igesa* (idiot). Since that time I have made a large diagram of the three craters, and have put this before many persons, asking the relative date of the three. Many singular exhibitions of an absence of reasoning have been manifested. From this example it is evident that no amount of conventional teaching gives, necessarily, either an aptitude for observation or a capacity for reasoning."

In illustration of his statement that examinations, as now generally conducted, are no test of intellectual powers, Drayson gives an example from his own experience as follows:—"During the period that I was Professor at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, nearly eighty cadets per year passed under my instruction, in two batches of forty each. These batches differed considerably in intellectual capacity. Each batch had to pass two examinations, one given by myself, the other given by what was termed an 'Independent Examiner,' that is, an Examiner not holding any official appointment at the academy. One batch was, I know, very superior to the average, and each member passed my examination in a very satisfactory manner. The independent examiner, however, reported 'that the class had done very badly and did not seem to understand their subject.' The very next class of cadets was certainly the worst I had ever instructed, both intellectually and as to their capacity for work. I expected, therefore, a very bad report from the independent examiner. A few days previous to the examination by the examiner I looked over several of his old examination papers, and selected twelve questions as likely to be given by him, and I coached the class in these questions. On the morning of the examination the examiner's questions, carefully sealed, were given to me. I opened these in the presence of the Inspector of Studies, and handed a paper to each cadet. On looking over the examiner's paper I found that ten out of the twelve questions were exactly those I had explained three days previously to the cadets. The report of the examiner was, that this class was the very best he had ever examined. I was quite certain that if this class had received no instruction during the half year, but had merely had explained to them the questions I had selected, they would have passed equally as good an examination, although they really knew very little of the subject. As regards this case, I was convinced, from having thoroughly examined the work of each cadet during five months, that the worst cadet in the class that had passed the bad examination was better than the best cadet that had passed the good examination. Successfully passing an examination on any subject does not necessarily, therefore, prove that the candidate is well acquainted with this subject."

Drayson very properly connects the subject of the

art of teaching with that of examining, and points out that it is a grave error to assume that the man who has passed highest at some examination, or the highly cultivated graduate of a university, is at once fully competent to teach that which he has acquired. Some men are quite unable to impart their knowledge to others, and their pupils or students, not having been properly taught by these men, suffer from the effects during the whole of their lives. These remarks apply to colleges and universities as well as to schools of lower grades.

If Major-General Drayson resided in this country, he could find abundant material for writing upon the dangers of examinations. Cases very similar to his Woolwich one are not at all rare in this Province; and, there are numerous others of a nature quite as serious and unsatisfactory. A few days ago the report of the president of the Agricultural College was laid before the Ontario Legislature. In this report are these words:—"The greatest trouble which we have with our students arises from their lack of preparation in the fundamental branches of a public school education. Even those who bring certificates of having passed the entrance examination for admission to the High Schools are often found grossly ignorant of arithmetic, English grammar and composition. They have been taught grammar to no purpose. They do not understand the first principles of the subject, and they cannot spell the ordinary words which they have been using since they began to speak." The foregoing is the official statement of the president of the Provincial College at Guelph, and it is made about students who are drawn from the Provincial Schools all over Ontario, and about students who have successfully passed the examinations given by Provincial examiners.

Personal knowledge of the teaching and examining generally done in most of the schools throughout the Province, would at once, without hesitation, lead us to accept President Mills' statement. It should afford a significant hint to the Government, as to the necessity for inquiry into the present system with a view to speedy and decided improvement in instruction and examination. The blame does not rest with the teachers and examiners alone. Those who frame the courses and regulations are very largely responsible in the matter. The work of calling attention to this question, and of persistently keeping it before the public until considerable improvement may be effected, will, no doubt, be a somewhat thankless one, nevertheless, it is a most important and pressing duty for experienced, practical, earnest educators everywhere.

BESIDE THE BONNY BRIER BUSH.—By Jan McLaren.
Price \$1.25; New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.;
Toronto: F. H. Revell & Co.; 1895.

Here is a book of rare interest and worth, teeming with the tenderest and keenest representations of Scottish life. The writer shows himself possessed of profound insight into the genius and character of the people to whom he belongs, and the types which he selects, although strong, are never exaggerated, and will be at once recognized by those who are intimate with the traits of Scottish character. It is not quite easy to say which of these sketches is the best. They are all good. The first tells the story of a hopeful "lad o' pairts," who died just as he was preparing for the ministry, leaving a beautiful memory behind him. Next comes a "highland mystic," then, "his mother's sermon," next, "the transformation of Lachlan Campbell," originally a very self-righteous Calvinist. After that comes "the coming speech of Drumtochty," "a wise woman," and, finally "a doctor of the old school."

The last sketch, or rather series of sketches—for these

are four of them—are of marvellous tenderness and beauty, telling the story of a country doctor, who gave himself to the care of the district in which he lived with a martyr-like devotion which seemed to meet with little appreciation or recognition while he lived, but which drew forth evidences of the long cherished love and gratitude of the whole district when he was carried to his long home. The woman or the man who can read "the doctor's last journey," or "the mourning of the glen" with dry eyes is not to be envied.

If the Scottish genius and language lend themselves to the fullest and tenderest expression of the pathetic, no less remarkably are they found embodied in the sarcastic. A charming illustration of this aspect of the subject is found in the "cunning speech of Drumtochty." Perhaps, the writer says, "there may have been the faintest want of geniality in the Drumtochty manner, but it was simply the reticence of a subtle and conscientious people. Intellect with us had been brought to so fine an edge by the Shorter Catechism that it could detect endless distinctions. It was ever on the watch against inaccuracy . . . What right has any human being to fling about superlative adjectives seeing what a big place the world is, and how little we know? Mr. Hopps (a cockney bagman) was so inspired by one of our sunsets that he tried to drive Jamie (the cynic of the glen) into extravagance. 'No bad! I call it glorious, and if it hisn't, then I'd like to know what his.' 'Man,' replied Soutar austerely, 'ye'll surely keep ae word for the twenty first o' Revelation.'"

"No Drumtochty man would committ himself to a positive statement on any subject if he could find a way of escape, not because his mind was confused, but because he was usually in despair for an accurate expression." A delightful illustration of this characteristic is given in the examination of a Drumtochty man, beadle of Pitscourie, who was required to give evidence before an ecclesiastical court as to the sobriety of a minister. We wish we could give some extracts from this delectable incident, but we should only spoil it, so we will commend the whole sketch and indeed the whole volume, to the perusal of the reader.

HOW TO READ THE PROPHETS.—Part V; being the prophecies arranged chronologically in their historical setting with explanations and glossary—By Rev. Buchanan Blake, B.D.; Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; Toronto: Willard Tract Depository.

MANY of our friends have asked us from time to time, what is the latest commentary upon the Hebrew Prophets for the ordinary reader. The question is not easy to answer, but we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Blake's series, "How to read the Prophets," which is now complete in five parts, is, perhaps, better than any commentary. It is not a commentary in the ordinary sense of the word, but the students will find just what is needed to make the prophets intelligible.

First of all the text of the Prophet is given in clearly marked off sections, then historical sections follow, corresponding to, and interpreting, the sections of the text. These chapters in contemporary history serve to set forth the historical situation which called forth the Prophecy. The result is that we can now place ourselves in the standpoint of those to whom the message was originally given. In addition, maps where necessary, and notes are provided together with chronological tables and chapters on the Prophetic conceptions of the various periods.

This volume contains Isaiah II. and the post-exilian Prophets Haggai, Zechariah I., Malachi and Daniel. Mr. Blake is in sympathy with the critical school, e.g., he believes that the book of Daniel was written in the second

century B.C. "The book of Daniel is so called not because its author was Daniel, but because it tells us in its earlier portion about the experiences of the man Daniel in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and in its later portion associates with this great name an apocalyptic interpretation of history under the form of visions and their explanation. Hence the true prophetic significance of Isaiah II. and the book of Daniel,—a significance which would be lost were we to ante-date these writings. . . . The historical character of the man Daniel is beyond all doubt . . . In the Jewish Canon this book is not found among the Prophets, but among the devotional books."

Mr. Blake, with this volume, brings his "Prophetic Pentateuch" to an end. We can heartily recommend the series as a popular first-fruits of O.T. Criticism.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.*

THE completion of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the English Language is a great event in the world of letters. Nearly five years of constant labour were required to complete the work. In its production there were engaged 247 office-editors and specialists, and nearly 500 readers for quotations. Besides this great number we are informed that several hundreds of other men and women have rendered effective service in various ways in the defining of words or classes of words. Nearly a million of dollars was spent in the preparation of the dictionary before a single complete copy was ready for the market. The enterprise of Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls will long be remembered and often referred to as one of the greatest enterprises to mark the close of the nineteenth century.

So many are the distinguishing features of this monumental work that it is most difficult to make a selection for comment. To enumerate the half would fill several columns of this journal. We must content ourselves with a mere mention of two or three of the more noteworthy. To begin with, the vocabulary is extraordinarily rich and full, and far exceeds that of any dictionary which has preceded this one. Counting the words in the Appendix, the total number of vocabulary terms in the Standard is 349,333, exceeding the *Century* (six volumes) by 124,333. There are thousands of new words added, the exclusion of which from a general dictionary of the English language few would favour. It is interesting to note that Dr. Samuel Johnson "completed his famous dictionary almost single-handed in eight years, and that its production cost only a few thousand pounds, the extraordinary growth of the language and the enormous increase in the labour and the costliness of dictionary-making in the past fourteen decades will be somewhat apparent." If a word has two or more meanings the most common meaning has been given first, that is, preference has wisely been given to the "order of usage" over what is termed the "historical order." The etymology is placed after the definition. This is a change which will meet with popular approval. Simplicity as much as accuracy is aimed at. Disputed spellings and pronunciations have been referred to an Advisory Committee of fifty philologists in American, English, Canadian, Australian and East-Indian universities, and representative professional writers of English. Of this committee Professor Clark of Trinity University has been a member, and has rendered much valuable assistance to the editors. He is probably one of the first authorities on this subject on the American continent. Though the English form has been given a vocabulary-place we regret to note that the American way of spelling labour and honour and such

*The Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the English Language, Isaac K. Funk, D.D., Editor-in-Chief. London, New York and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

words has been given the preference. It is the only blemish that the Standard has, but it is a serious one. Nothing is more irritating to us than this disfiguring and quite unjustifiable spelling. But if "honor" and "labor" be ugly and vulgar, what word can fully express the hideousness of "program" and "catalog"? Such spelling simply destroys the life history of the word. Yet the Standard recognizes even these.

Amongst the thousands of appreciative remarks made about this Dictionary, we select a few as echoing especially our own views of the work. Professor Clark writes:—"The editors have surpassed all reasonable expectations. I have examined the Dictionary very carefully, and whether we consider the fullness of the vocabulary, the accuracy and admirable arrangement of the definitions, the carefulness of the etymology, or the beauty of the paper, type, and engravings, there seems to be nothing more to be wished for." The London *Nature* remarks:—"It passes the wit of man to suggest anything which ought to have been done that has not been done to make the Dictionary a success." Professor Sayce, of Oxford, says:—"It will deserve all the encomia passed upon it." The *Scotsman* remarks:—"It is a massive and beautiful tome—has more claims on admiration than it is possible to mention. . . . Of the care and labour which has been bestowed on its preparation, every page and every article give evidence."

There are three forms of both the single and two-volume editions. The single-volume can be had for \$12, \$14, and \$18, bound respectively in half russia, full russia, and full morocco. The corresponding binding in the two-volume editions cost \$15, \$17, and \$22 respectively. Denison's Patent Reference Index is added to all the forms except the lowest prices in each edition.

PERIODICALS.

THE common room is well stocked with magazines to suit every possible taste, and the varying conditions in which they are found bear testimony to their popularity or, otherwise, and incidentally to the literary calibre of the men.

In the *Nineteenth Century*, under the head of "Millstone Round the Neck of England," Mr. Wm. Laird Cowes goes into the Mediterranean Question. In a very pointed manner the writer advocates Great Britain's withdrawal from her present occupation of those waters, and becoming, in common with other powers "visitors," instead of "dwellers" therein. Other interesting articles are "The Wanton Mutilation of Animals," "Some Legal Disabilities of Trades-Unions," and "Mr. Balfour's Attack on Agnosticism."

The *Fortnightly Review* gives us "Mr. Morley and the Irish Land Bill," "Church Disestablishment," and "The Crisis in Newfoundland." The last is by far the most interesting article to Canadians just now. The author of an unpretentious but valuable history of Canada, Mr. William Greswell, in a most instructive and readable article goes plainly into the question and lays bare the deplorable position of the "oldest colony." The writer is an admirer of, and has great hopes for the Newfoundlander and his country. Of the two alternatives, reverting into a crown colony, and federation with Canada, Mr. Greswell inclines to the former as the more advantageous as well as the more probable. The article is well worth reading by all interested in this important subject. The Contemporary, in ten articles, ranges over a wide field, including Hades, the Music Halls, Manchester School of Thought, by Mr. Goldwin Smith, the Unemployed, and the English in Egypt. The last-mentioned is an article very much to the point indeed. The writer who signs herself A. Cairene attributes the lack of good English influence upon the morals of the Egyptian people to "a political blunder of the first mag-

nitude," viz., the neglect which the English language and its position in Egypt and her affairs has suffered. British politicians have been inclined to the view that law and finance, public security and national defence, are alone worth their political attention; education they leave to take care of itself. We need not look very far from home to see evidence of English thought in this regard, and A. Cairene shows what a fatal mistake these short-sighted tactics have been in the East. The article is well worth the careful consideration of British people who have any regard for our position in Egypt.

The Week of March 29th is fully up to the high standard which it has assumed under its new management. The excellent quality, including as it does the most prominent Canadian writers, and great variety of its contributions, are gaining for this publication a most enviable position among journals of the day. A series of articles on the Toronto churches, entitled "Pew and Pulpit in Toronto," is creating widespread interest not only in Toronto but throughout Canada.

Harper's is, as usual, artistic, solid and first-class in every particular. Richard Harding Davis, a regular contributor to this magazine, has a polished and delightful article on "Paris in Mourning." The number is profusely and admirably illustrated.

Munsey's, a comparatively new publication, is, by reason of its extremely low price, unfortunately cutting into the field of better magazines. Though prettily illustrated and readable enough it is of no literary value whatever. For those desirous of a half hour's diversion at a minimum cost, *Munsey's* has its use.

We commend to our readers athletically inclined, or interested in sports generally, the *Athletic Life*, a bright little journal in its first year of publication. It is issued monthly and is really attractively gotten up. For a magazine treating of athletics in an able and disinterested manner there should be a field in Canada. We wish the new venture all success.

Lack of space forbids a more extended mention of the common-room periodicals. Almost all of the leading magazines will be found, each having its especial features.

PREPARATION AND WORK.

K. HAYASHI.

THE World is a school and Life is a lesson, and we have to fulfil our duty all through life. So there is no definite time for preparation and for work; through life we must prepare and work as well.

People are accustomed to take the two as existing independently of each other, and to say, "I am now at preparation, therefore I can take no work," or "I am now at work, therefore I am not able to do any preparative study." What a great mistake it is! To prepare is to work. Each work is a preparation for the next one, and thus they never exist separately.

When we are at school the lesson seems to be a mere preparation for something future. Yes, that is so. But at the same time is it not a hard and important work? To build up a man's character is a grander work than to pile up a pyramid, and to cultivate and bring up man's nature is a greater work than to cultivate a garden. If we do not take care of this, the preparation itself would not serve for any benefit, the lesson would be changed into a vain toil of reading and writing.

The next mistake is made also very frequently.

When anyone goes on the battlefield of practical life, he is necessarily at less leisure than he was before, and, in consequence, it becomes impossible for him to devote much

of his time to study. That is true, but it does not follow from this that he should take no preparative study. Each work itself is indeed a preparation for the next one, and so it should be done, as the very preparation for a higher work in future and not as a mere work which ends in itself.

Moreover, cease to pretend that you are too busy to study. A work, not accompanied with some preparative study, will not succeed fully. Just as the atmosphere of a room not cleansed by the continuous circulation of fresh air, becomes soon unwholesome, so the mind of a man not refreshed by continuous study would corrupt. The world is full of unwholesome and corrupt elements, and it is only through self-study that we may pour a new, beautiful blood into our vessels. Being fortified with such preparative study we shall be able to take a vigorous march through the "wild," and the work will be well done.

Thus we see that the students are engaged on a great work at school, that the graduates have to study continuously even after they have finished the school, and that to those of them who do not take care to do this, either the preparation or the work will be proved to be altogether a vain toil.

[The above interesting contribution is from the pen of a Japanese gentleman, a pupil of our sometime classical professor the Rev. Arthur Lloyd.—Ed.]

CONVOCATION

In response to the circular letter sent out by the clerk of Convocation under the direction of the Executive Committee, printed in full in the last number of *THE REVIEW*, a large and representative gathering of Trinity graduates, chiefly composed of those residing near Toronto, met in the Dining Hall of the college and discussed many matters of interest connected with the College. A wise step was taken in admitting to the discussion the members of the present 3rd year, who will soon be joining the ranks of our young graduates. The following resolutions were passed after an animated discussion, and on them the Executive Committee of Convocation will doubtless take action speedily:—

1. *Resolved*: "That in the opinion of this meeting Convocation affords the best possible avenue through which a part can be taken by the graduates in the management and conduct of the University."

2. *Resolved*: "That in the opinion of this meeting any Bachelor of Arts of this University of less than four years standing, shall be entitled to become a Full Member of Convocation upon payment of \$2 per year, and that any Bachelor of Arts over the standing of four years be entitled to become a Full Member upon payment of \$5 per year:"

"And that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of Convocation to ascertain, if possible, the address of men who leave College with degrees each year, and to write or communicate with them with a view to their becoming members of Convocation."

3. *Resolved*: "That this meeting calls upon every member of this University to enrol himself (or herself) as a member of Convocation, and thus ensure that body becoming a strong Alumni Association."

4. *Resolved*: "That Convocation executive be requested to call a similar meeting every year during Lent to discuss matters relating to Trinity."

The meeting began most appropriately by singing our Greek College song, with which doubtless every Trinity man is thoroughly familiar. The main discussion really centred round the second motion and the advisability of admitting men immediately after graduation to full membership privileges instead of making it necessary to wait a year or two. It is not a question to be decided in a hurry,

but we fancy that the Executive of Convocation will do well in recommending such a change. Our strength lies in the support of all our graduates, and all that tends to attract their support should be done. At the same time there seemed to be too much of the spirit of "How much can I get out of Convocation?" not "What can I give to support my Alma Mater?" in the meeting, as was pointed out by the Rev. H. P. Lowe, who in an able speech on the last resolution brought the discussion to a fitting close.

At the meeting several remarks were made regarding some rumors of forming an Alumni Association. Such a body need not necessarily be a weakness to Convocation, but it is hard to see either how it would bring Convocation any strength, or what advantages it could offer to its members which this Body does not implicitly hold out. It could have no influence on the management of our College, nor could it conduce to its well-being in the way Convocation has already done. The future of Convocation rests in the hands of Trinity's present and future students. If they will make a point of joining it as they graduate, regarding it not only as a duty but a privilege, we shall soon have a splendid Alumni Association, with its annual meetings, its dinners, its means of recalling bygone years and bringing old friends together, such as many Colleges long for, and long for in vain.

The Executive Committee of Convocation met on March 28th and adopted the principle involved in the 2nd resolution passed at the graduates' meeting. As this involves a number of changes, a sub-committee was appointed to consider and report what is necessary to be done with a view to making these necessary changes as soon as possible. It was also decided that the resolution to have a meeting held every year during Lent for a similar purpose to the last was one to which Convocation would gladly give its hearty support.

ST. HILDA'S.

ALL that concerns the young lady undergraduates of Trinity and their delightful residence, is so highly interesting to our readers that *THE REVIEW* has been for a long time desirous of establishing a permanent St. Hilda's column. Perhaps it is that the proceedings of the mystic shrine are altogether too ethereal for the profane columns of *THE REVIEW*, a journal controlled by the unsaved and perishing male, or perchance the all-engrossing subject of Easter, that has taken so prominent a position of late that it would have been difficult to write on anything else, and we have not yet reached that point of perfection when we may edit a real millinery column. We hope that it will come in time—a very long time. At all events the barrier has hitherto been impervious, even to the attacks of the voracious and brazen newspaper man. Do not let us mislead; no wall of rigid and insane conventionality is meant, on the contrary, Trinity men are privileged to enjoy the society of the fair St. Hildians over the festive tea-cup on many occasions, but when an inquiring scribe, seeking ambrosial tit-bits for a worldly sheet, ventures a question with regard to the inner workings of female residence life he feels that a gulf lies before him as impassable as the storied giants' wall. Recently, however, a charming undergraduate has come to our rescue and we are enabled to give a few notes of general interest from "our special correspondent."

The French Club, conducted by M. Quéneau, continues to meet every Saturday evening. This is one branch of education in which women excel, and the effect might be very beneficial if a number of men were able to form a similar club. The proceedings are carried on entirely in French, and in addition to the usual conversational exercises selections from various authors are read.

A movement is on foot to form a Literary Club, but owing to pressure of other matters—let's hope not supplementals—further arrangements have been postponed till next term.

During the past month Mrs. Body, Miss Middleton, B.A., and Miss Robertson have paid brief visits to the college, much to the delight of their friends.

Miss Montizanbert recently gave a delightful tea at which a large number of Trinity men were present.

On Monday, March 18th, the students were present in a body at the meeting of the Missionary and Theological Society in which they take a lively interest.

The news of the Bursar's death was heard at St. Hilda's with the keenest regret. Especially the old Bishop Strachan pupils have reason to remember Dr. Davies for his kindly manner and ready sympathy.

At present the college is minus a valuable piece of PLATE.

We hope that Miss Ellwood, who was obliged to leave college owing to a severe attack of pneumonia, will be able to return next term.

St. Hilda's rink was not in very good condition this winter. Rumour has it that this is due to a lack of discipline with regard to the first year—"freschettes" is, we believe, the technical term. Certainly the area would have been greatly increased by the removal of the very large snow-bank in the centre.

EPISCOPON.

ON Thursday evening, March 21st, ever memorable in the annals of '95 season, Father Episcopon paid his annual visit to Trinity. Hushed was the voice and stealthy was the step of the trembling undergraduate as he made his way to the Venerable's shrine to receive meet correction for his many faults, and even as he moved an awful shadow glided before. Hushed were the very winds, save that when with one long sigh they wafted the mysterious Visitant through the belfry tower into the midst of us. Of what account was the supper, though the tables groaned with their burden of good cheer, in view of that which was to follow!

A presence was by, unseen, yet felt, and when the scribe with portentous mien and bated breath opened the Book;

*Then quaking throng did listen in amaze
And awe-struck all in solemn silence gaze*

With trembling hand he opened the mysterious roll. The shadow hung above him, and in the gloom and hush Episcopon's annual message to his erring children began.

Grief burdened every word in which he noted the high crimes and misdemeanors, the weakness and mistakes, which marred the fair page of this year's history. Weary and disheartened he had gazed upon them all. True, his unsparing use of the chastening rod last year had had some effect, but oh! (here the scribe's voice faltered and some nervous youth swooned away) oh! he feared that his influence in Trinity was on the wane, and from the shadow came the sound of a wintry wind in a lonely pine, a sound which to the keener ears took this shape, "the past, oh! the glorious faded past."

Then from the message burst words of a mighty righteous wrath. Right and left flew the thunderbolts, and in their track lay the smitten, crushed and writhing. It was an awful moment—a moment in which the boldest cheek turned pale.

The storm passed. The strain softened as in a few sweet lines the Father comforted his soul in an ode to Trinity. Then all was silence. The shadow lifted, the dim light

waxed strong again, the windows rattled softly and Father Episcopon was gone.

Chastened and subdued, the audience, supporting the wounded, dispersed.

Passing through the corridors shortly afterwards we saw excited groups talking in whispers over the events of the evening, and even critizng. Alas! so soon do the most potent influences pass away.

General opinion is that this year's number of Episcopon was decidedly good. With the past in view it is high praise for any scribe to have it said that his number is as good as those of former years. This we do say of Episcopon for '95. The tone throughout was excellent. Hits of course there were, but all were tempered with wit and kindness, and those whose laughter was heartiest were those upon whom the shafts fell. There may be individuals who think differently. We, of course, are speaking in general terms of the number as a whole. We must say, however, that so far as we could see, there was not one item which was plainly venomous or ill-natured. What higher commendation could be given! We tender our thanks to the Scribe and Editors for their arduous and self-sacrificing labors, and compliment them upon the result.

As to the supplementary part of the programme—the supper and the topical songs—opinion is unanimous as to the excellence of the one and the cleverness of conception and execution of the other.

The evening closed with "Auld Lang Syne" in the main hall, with the Scribe in the middle, and three cheers for the latter.

BY THE WAY.

THE result of the Convocation meeting of the 12th inst., while not altogether gratifying to the uninitiated present on that occasion, still was not without its good results. Still that particular august body, in whose interest the meeting was held, has still, unconsciously it may be, a little too much of the high horse about it. The first motion proposed by an ardent Convocationist of the old school, viz., that complete confidence should be placed in the existing system of Convocation, before the ignorami comprehended what Convocation was, was the first proof of this assertion, and then after the said ignorami, heretofore in fear and trembling of airing their opinions before the "high and mighty," had been assured that the freest discussion was invited, to be promptly silenced by a leading member of the inviting body, was far from encouraging. Still the young graduate can now become a full member of Convocation by paying about \$2 a year for five years, and this at least should be a great incentive.

And now that we have this privilege afforded us it remains for the present younger graduates and the graduates of the near future, to take advantage of this and make Convocation the Alumni Association we have been so long feeling a necessity to our strength as a university. It is desirable—nay, the occasion demands that the question be submitted to the present members of the College, to graduate and undergraduate alike, most of whom lie in heathen darkness at present as far as their knowledge of Convocation is concerned. We have an excellent opportunity, and it is our duty, if we be loyal sons, to grasp it, and not to adopt in its stead a foreign system, the benefits of which to a few might be many, but to the College nil. Proceedings of this sort besides being rash would be decidedly selfish. Let us one and all stir up some enthusiasm, and if a proper opportunity and a fair chance is given us, join shoulder to shoulder in Convocation and promote not only the affairs of the university proper, but also be a source of strength to all our college institutions.

Correspondence.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

WOULD it not be well if a little more business energy were infused into the management of the University Library? On the entry of the present librarian into office a new system for the taking out of books was adopted; this system has had a trial of three years, it is an obvious failure, and abundant testimony can be given to its unsatisfactoriness and to the superiority of the old system. Let us be conservative and return to the old way of doing things! How long, too, are books to stand on the shelves and tables in the library without being catalogued and made ready for circulation? Is it to be months or even years? Do let us have a waking up in this department of the University for it is apparent to all that we sadly need it.

NEGOTIOSUS.

MISSION WORK IN NAGANO.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

MAY I use your columns to let Trinity's students and friends know something of the mission work in Nagano, Japan, in which they have hitherto taken some interest?

Our staff of workers was increased last year by the addition of Miss Paterson of Toronto, in October, and by Rev. F. W. Kennedy and family in November. Mr. Kennedy is well known in Trinity and I trust his coming will be another tie to strengthen your interest in Japanese mission work. He is working hard at the language and has already on more than one occasion taken the service in Japanese—except the sermon, of course. Miss Paterson also appears to make good progress with her Japanese. Two students entered the divinity school in September, and a third, who had prepared for it, will follow them as soon as he returns from the war, on account of which he was recalled to his old regiment on September 1st last.

We have three clergy, including the native deacon Kazuzen, three catechists, two students in the divinity school, one lady worker, and a native Bible woman. At the end of the year we had a roll of seventy-one Christians, of whom thirty-six were baptized last year. It is just two years ago the 26th of this month that our first preaching service was held in Nagano—and a wild service it was. You would possibly have thought we were holding, not a meeting for preaching the Gospel, but a rehearsal for Donnybrook Fair. But almost all violent opposition has died away, and although the figures given above seem insignificant, yet, on comparing the result with the time and means employed, I think I can safely say that it has been surpassed by no other mission in Japan. As we have in the past been blessed beyond our expectation we pray and trust that the work may be more prosperous in the future.

We have, in addition to the mission in Nagano, another in Matsumoto where Mr. Kazuzen is stationed, and a third at the town of Nakano. From these we make regular visits for preaching to a large number of towns and villages, Fujisato, Mure, Asano, Togakushi, Suwa, Yashiro, Susaka, Navetsu, etc., in most of which places we have now either Christians or "seekers," as those are called who are favorably disposed towards Christianity, and are being taught in the hope that they will ultimately be baptized. But we have been badly handicapped for want of means, tools with which to work. With the help of the two contributions which Trinity so kindly gave us last year, we bought, and December 27th, paid for a small plot of ground and this constitutes our ole pos session.

Neither in Nagano, nor in any other part of the mission, have we a church, nor a hall for meetings and classes, nor

a school of any kind, nor a dispensary or hospital. We are somewhat in the position of a dry-goods merchant who should attempt to carry on business without a shop. We need a church badly, very badly. If our converts are to be trained as churchmen they must have a place suitable to the church service, and there must be a distinction between services for Christians and preachings for heathen. A church would give an air of stability to the mission necessary to its permanent success. It would be a standing sermon to the millions in this part of Japan who have never seen a church. And it would be a central bond and home to our converts scattered throughout the province. Yes, we need a church. And every man, woman and child of our little band has contributed something, but as not one of our converts earns as much as eight dollars a month, and some of them have a family to support, it will take a long time for them to accumulate sufficient for the building. We hope to raise seven hundred and fifty dollars (gold) in the next four months, so as to be able to build before winter. Will not Trinity help us? It is true that times are hard in Canada, and that you already give to many appeals at home, and on that account I dislike any appeal for Japan. But if we do not get assistance our work will be so much hindered that I have no choice. Every dollar counts. Silver has become so cheap that the Canadian dollar which less than five years ago was worth only *yen* 1.10, is now worth *yen* 2.12 in Japanese money. Who will join us in building our first church in this province? We shall continue our earnest prayer that some may be moved to listen to our appeal. Mr. Baynes-Reed, Rev. Chas. H. Short or Dr. Mockridge will receive in charge any offering for the mission; or it may be sent by postal order direct to

REV. JNO. G. WALLER,

Nagano, Japan.

NAGANO, January 30, 1895.

College Chronicle.

LITERARY INSTITUTE.

ANOTHER year of the Literary Institute's life has gone by. No more this season will the chairman go down to the hall in the dignity of full academical costume and with "longing heart await" the arrival of a tardy quorum. No longer this season will the weary undergraduate fidget throughout a prosy debate and welcome the motion of adjournment. No more will the budding orator pour forth his invectives and flourish his rosy sentences, while his timid neighbor resolves for the fiftieth time that he *will* speak and—doesn't. No. The orator's voice is hushed, the would-be makes new resolves for next year.

Seriously, there has been a good deal of fair speaking this year, but the standard was not as high as it might have been. Discussion from the body of the Hall has been the chief and most satisfactory feature of the programme. The attendance was good last term, but this it has been decidedly bad, while the difficulty which the officers have experienced in persuading men to take part in the programme has been, we are told, most annoying. This of course does not apply to all. However these were but passing obstructions.

The tone of the Valedictory speeches was one which should be pondered by all. Those who had taken advantage of the opportunities which the Institute offers, could not speak in high enough terms of the benefits to be obtained there, while those who had not done so could feel only regret and penitence at their neglect. The sum of the testimony of all was that no college institution can do more for a man than the Literary Institute. Freshmen hark ye to this!

Farewell season of '95. May thy successors emulate thy virtues and take warning of thy faults!

Increased attendance at the fourteenth meeting, Feb. 28th, betokened the approach of elections. The debaters who met to settle the question of Single Tax thus had a large number of listeners. After a great deal of talk with a point or two here and there "ile was struck" in Mr. Chappell's speech. He really had something to say and said it clearly. His colleague Mr. Spencer got tangled at the beginning of his speech in a simile in which he endeavoured to liken society to a deceased body, but which did not work out well somehow. However he braced up his shattered system and made a good address. Of the champions of Single Tax, Messrs. Francis, B. A., and Campbell, '96, the former wandered on in a quiet, engaging, Sunday after-noon way, and really showed some debating ability in saying his say in a quite taking manner. He was rather startled to find that his time was up before he had made any points, and huddled one or two in at the last moment with a rather surprised air. If Mr. Campbell is a novice in the art of debating one would not know it, as he has an enviable faculty of readiness and ease. A seeming unwillingness to stand still upon his feet caused nervous listeners to fidget, and marred in part the effect of his speech. If confidence is the main essential in good speaking Mr. Campbell ought to be the best in the House. Mr. Burt presented a very nice little essay on Burns' "a man's a man for a' that," which read very well indeed.

On March 8th the fifteenth meeting went to visit the former homes of the Mound-builders with Mr. Wethie in his essay on Pre-historic Man, and enjoyed the trip. The only difficulty was that there was but time to take a peep in through the roofs of these strange dwellings and catch a glimpse of queer looking implements and utensils, domestic and otherwise, before we had to hurry away. The essay might have been longer as everyone was very much interested. The debate was upon Women's Rights and at the word of command from the chairman the four champions stood arrayed two against two, Messrs. Gwyn, B. A., and Woolverton on the affirmative side, Messrs. Cooper and McMurrich on the negative side. It soon transpired that they had not a very clear idea of what they were talking about, the affirmative demanding that woman be given certain rights which were not specified, the negative endeavoring to make out a case against Equal Rights. Despite the misunderstanding Mr. Gwyn delivered an excellent speech, in fact the best we have heard from him in a long time. Mr. Cooper's was fair. Mr. McMurrich made his debut in a bright little speech which caught the crowd perhaps more than any other. The New Woman, masculine and obtrusive, was roughly handled from the body of the House, though one or two doughty knights were chivalrous enough to defend her on general principles.

The chief feature of the sixteenth meeting on March 15th was the nomination of officers for next year. Some of the speeches in support of the various candidates were excellent. We consider Mr. Little's speech in support of Mr. Bell, '96, the best of the evening, and judging by its reception the House thought so to. Mr. DePencier's three-fold support mentally, morally, physically, of his candidate was capital. The offices of President, Secretary, Librarian and Curator went by acclamation and were filled respectively by Messrs. Seager, Rogers, Hubbard and Bradburn. In the literary part of the programme the debaters met to decide the fate of the Canadian Senate. Conservative old Trinity displayed her colors in deciding that it should be permitted to exist.

Messrs. McDonald and Bradburn shewed improvement in their speaking. If we remember rightly it is some time since Mr. Browne has appeared upon the platform. Trinity is evidently doing him good. The debate was quiet spir-

ed throughout. A thoughtful little essay on the study of history was read by Mr. Davidson.

The seventeenth, March 22nd, was the Annual Meeting—the final wind-up of the year's work. After the valedictory addresses, every sentence of which was full of affection for old Trinity and regret at leaving her halls, and after the officer's reports, of which the treasurers was most important and satisfactory, the event of the evening—the elections—began. The offices of vice-president's, treasurer, and councillor were to be balloted upon. Over the last two waged a hot contest. During the voting the various candidates' supporters endeavored to press the claims of their friends while their opponent drowned their voices with yells and running comments. Happy was he who had a mighty voice. Final result, Mr. Osborne, First Vice-President; Mr. Gwyn, B. A., Second; Mr. Bell, '96, Treasurer; Mr. Becher, by a narrow squeak, Councillor; and next year's council was complete. It is a good council we are sure. May they do as well as the last.

The elections being over if, during the next fortnight, any one is hungry or thirsty in Trinity it is his own fault.

It was a graceful and affecting bow which was made by those whose time had come to make their valedictories and no wonder. Who could contemplate leaving, for good and all, dear old Trinity without emotion. Perhaps the healthiest symptom about the old place is the regret and sorrow which everyone feels at leaving, and let us take to heart what was said by them in their appeals for unity and energy.

COLLEGE CUTS.

"Abominable," says a leading elocutionist, in an emphatic tone; "far from perfect," says the too considerate professor of Homiletics; "hardly up to the mark," says the long suffering lecturer in elocution, of the reading of the lessons in Chapel by the divinity students. Yet we have had and still have some good readers in College, as far as reading profane literature is concerned, but even these when they stand at the lectern, deliver themselves in a far from pleasing manner and well deserve the adverse criticism given them by judges in the art. Too many evidently are under the impression that holy writ, because peculiarly sacred, should be whined, monotoned or read in a thoroughly unnatural way, in order to enhance its sanctity. The Bible, of all books, is generally read in public in an apparently unintelligent way. His heart and soul seem to be out of it; perhaps he is overcome with reverence; perhaps, on the contrary, he regards this, one of the most telling parts of the service if well rendered, as merely perfunctory; the consequence is an unappreciative, fidgety congregation. Can we ever expect to affect the masses with this droning, drowsy, whining, gabbling, expressionless style? Never, and yet without detracting at all from the sanctity of the subject matter, all can, if they try, read the lessons in an intelligent and appreciable manner and merit a favorable criticism. To cast out a suggestion with regard to the reading prizes, should not the contestants be judged from the way they read the scriptures, and not merely from the way they read an extract of some other character? It only seems fair and reasonable that this should be the case.

Let us offer our hearty congratulations to our boy priest, no longer the deacon of many d's, and especially on the excellent photo of himself which appeared in the *Globe* of the 16th inst. By the way, we believe the issue of that date was controlled by the Woman's Association, so it is not hard to see how rapidly our friend is growing in favor with the sex hitherto so despised by him. It's a grand thing to have influence on certain occasions, and woman is always a factor to be considered by the aspirant for fame.

Still another institution due to these days of extraordinary enterprise, has made its way into our midst. One whose usefulness has been too long neglected hitherto, viz., the exciting and influential campaign meeting. What little rivalry the literary elections furnished this year afforded excellent subjects for the said meetings, and the stump oratory displayed, in itself excellent, was doubly entertaining on account of its novel character. The sturdy oratorical Athenian, he of "the slipping round" proclivities, and the all too reticent Londoner, aided by their ardent supporters and something of a helping nature, put forth their claims for the post of ex-officio, and the allegations made against the rival candidates were of a very serious sort, and the once spotless soul of one is now steeped in the vilest, deepest dye. The plea of being a Sunday School teacher was all very well until the real facts of the case came out in all their unvarnished baseness. Let us venture to say that this was the turning point of the election, and the downfall of John DeP., dated from that moment, and the halo round the head of his rival shone out thereafter with redoubled lustre.

One cannot but feel as he knocks about college that the literary tone of the majority is far below par, and that most men have a tendency to relegate reading matter, apart from that which is absolutely necessary to struggle through their exams, to the back shelves. Their object in attending college seems to be to procure their degree with as little labor as possible, and they are disposed rather to look upon the reading man—so called—with kindly pity rather than envy. And yet this should not be so, for many of this majority shew, at times, no mean literary ability, but always more or less of a spasmodic nature. The recent contributions to *Episcopon* furnish a case in point. A disinterested listener was heard to comment in very favorable terms on the excellency of the articles from a literary standpoint, a large number of which must have been contributed by others than the stock half dozen or so. This being the case, why don't these men of talent declare themselves, why don't they lift the bushel off the light and shine out through the many mediums the college affords. It's all very well to pooh-pooh these things now, but neglected opportunities of this sort will be regretted in after years.

THE REVIEW does not set itself up on a pinnacle as a judge of the morals of the men in college, far from it, but part of its duty, as the organ of the University, is to point out anything that may be at all detrimental to this noble institution. So let us say—and let our words be taken in the spirit in which they are meant—that one of the qualifications of a sport is *not* the gross misbehavior which is seen at present in the Chapel. The sports, truly called, who have passed through college, men perhaps whose spiritual standing was not away above par, and who did not generally express themselves as greatly in favor of Chapels, these at least, recognized irreverence as a thing to be avoided. Apparently the men of to-day, so wise in their generation, think otherwise. The several strangers who visit our Chapel must think the conduct of some men indecent, and say so at the cost of the college's reputation, and if we were moral critics we would say the same. But bring things down to the common plane of behavior, consideration for the feelings of others is always a virtue, and surely one should be doubly careful of his conduct in Chapel where respect is specially due to the Clergy, and where misbehavior cannot be openly reproved.

"I am become like a pelican on the wilderness.

We've another institution, lately formed, which may now be considered a permanent one, after the successful issue of the last annual meeting. The institution in question is the now flourishing Pelican Club, which celebrated its 4th

anniversary on the 11th inst. An artistic notice, or rather subpoena was posted in the front hall, and duly obedient, the uninitiated were at hand in the ante-room at the appointed hour. A roped enclosure, seats for the principals in their particular corners and all the necessary appurtenances were on hand, though one essential seemed to have been dispensed with, to wit, the all important sprayer, who hitherto has always played a prominent part. However, the excellency of the exhibition which followed made us overlook this sad deficiency. The guests of the evening took their seats on the oaken board; mine host of the Beaver, clad in becoming costume, dispensed the cooling draught, via a most grotesque combination of Bishop Ridley and Q.O.R.; the knight of the garter, shirt sleeves up, and clad a la Woodbine, hung out his sign, and he who can be heard from the east wing to the west, bawled forth the odds. Our learned D.D. clad in ecclesiastical robes, and name inscribed on his lower chest, sat heavily down in complacent expectation. The principals entered, were greeted with loud cheers, and took their corners; the master of ceremonies in neat and fitting cockney terms, introduced the coffee cooler and the wool-scratcher of the west; the times keeper, after apologizing for his office, called *time*, and the game commenced. Space will not permit us to record in detail the several well battled contests that ensued; how the T.C.S. men carried all before them; how the pretty features of the dear little Oriental were disfigured by the far from pretty, but muscular St. Stephen's lad; how the Thornhill tarantula stuck to the Brantford bantam, and felled him with a scientific "one on the neck;" and Cockney Bill counted ten, but the bantam never moved. No; all we can say is that this meeting of the worthy promoters of pelican principles, far, far eclipsed the former ones, and that we think that the majority of dead game '96 will have certainly mistaken their professions if they do not permanently adopt the offices in which they showed to such advantage on that memorable night.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE general meeting of the Association, held on the 13th inst., was well attended by the members, the chief interest being the nomination of officers for the executive committee for the ensuing year. The president, Mr. James Campbell, was in the chair. Previous to the nominations and under the head of general business, Mr. A. F. R. Martin gave notice of motion to the following effect: That to clause 15 of the Constitution be added, "and no one, except he belong to the Association, shall play on the teams representing the Association." Rev. F. Dumoulin, the former president, also gave notice of motion as follows: That in addition to clause 10 be added "no member may vote at any meeting of the Association, unless he has paid his dues." Still another motion was presented by Rev. Mr. Little:—"That the acting executive make a thorough revision of the Constitution, and submit any changes in the same to a general meeting of the members for their approval.

Nominations were then in order, and expectations of an exciting fight for the different offices were far from realized, the posts of Honorary President and committee being the only ones contested.

The complete list was as follows: Honorary President, Rev. Dr. Langtry, Rev. The Dean, Prof. Jones; Honorary Vice-Presidents, A. F. R. Martin, M. A., Rev. F. Dumoulin, M. A., and M. S. McCarthy, B. A., all by acclamation; President, H. B. Gwyn, B. A., acclamation; Vice-President, H. S. Southam, '95, acclamation; Secretary, D. F. Campbell, '96, acclamation; Treasurer, C. J. Mockridge, '95, acclamation; Committee of five, to be selected from J. H. Douglas, '96, D. M. Rogers, '96; J. W. Cooper, '96, F. J. Martin, '96, J. McK. McClennan, E. S. Senkler, '97,

R. W. Temple, '97. The lists were declared closed and the meeting adjourned.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Chappell presided at a meeting, which, in spite of its important nature was hardly as well attended as the previous one. Perhaps the fact that voting by proxy was permitted accounted for the noticeable falling off. Mr. E. P. O'Reilly, the retiring treasurer, presented a very satisfactory financial statement. The expenses of the last year were shown to be extra heavy, but despite this fact, a good working balance still remains on hand. The report was adopted and auditors appointed. The secretary's report was not forthcoming, he pleading in excuse his short tenure of office, and want of recorded material. Mr. Little's motion re revision of constitution was carried unanimously.

The motions given notice of by Mr. A. F. R. Martin and Rev. F. Dumoulin, were both withdrawn by these gentlemen, whose opinions had evidently undergone some change during the past week.

Mr. Osborne moved, seconded by Mr. A. F. R. Martin, "that the members of the Association here assembled express their decided disapproval of playing outside men on its different teams." After an interesting discussion of the question the motion was put and carried unanimously.

The meeting heartily endorsed the vote of appreciation tendered to the hockey team for their admirable showing of the past season, and also passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Locke for his handsome contribution to the Association's treasury.

The election of officers to the only contested positions, that of Hon.-Pres. and the committee, resulted in the all-popular Dean obtaining the former office, and Messrs. Rogers, Douglass, Senkler, Martin, and Temple the five coveted places on the latter.

THEOLOGICAL AND MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting was held in Lecture Room 2 on Monday, March 11th at 7.15 p.m., when a paper was read by Mr. H. B. Gwyn, B.A., on "The Country Question."

On Monday, March 18th, the annual public missionary meeting was held in the Convocation Hall at 8 p.m. The chair was taken by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who spoke very kindly about the work of the Association.

The first speaker was the Right Rev. Dr. Newnham, Lord Bishop of Moosonee, who gave a most interesting account of his work in the great lone land. Moosonee is a field about which we all know so little that his Lordship's address was naturally of exceptional interest. It is hard to realize what privations some of our missionaries have to endure and how terrible is their isolation. When we hear of men working only a few hundreds of miles from us, who have to send all their luggage to England in order to get it home and who can only hear from their friends two or three times a year, we ought to be filled with admiration for them and with zeal for the great cause.

The Rev. H. P. Lowe, M.A., curate of St. George's (formerly of Aspdin, Diocese of Algoma), then described the nature of Church work in Muskoka, clearing away several misconceptions, and stating what were the real hardships the clergy had to endure.

Taken as a whole, the meeting was certainly very suc-

cessful. It was not too long, as Missionary meetings are wont to be, and it was very far from being dull.

The last event of the year was the annual business meeting which was held on Monday, March 25th at 3 p.m. The attendance was disgracefully small, and this was quite inexcusable, seeing that the date was announced three months ago and the notice has since been repeated at intervals.

We regret the absence of the city clergy, but, doubtless, the season of Lent is one in which they find it almost impossible to attend a meeting of this kind on account of their many engagements.

We deplore the fact that we have not yet discovered the secret of making our meetings sufficiently interesting to attract the bona-fide arts men, but it surely is very creditable to the Divinity men, whether actual or incipient, that they do not take enough interest in the Association to attend an important meeting like this. Doubtless there were a few who could not be present, but surely it was not necessary for so many to be away! A clergyman who was present stated that when he was at Trinity over five years ago, when the Divinity class was very much smaller, such a small attendance was a thing unknown.

The usual reports of officers were presented, and the following new officers were elected:—President, The Provost (or acting Provost); 1st Vice-President, Rev. R. Seaborn; 2nd Vice-President, Rev. G. L. Starr; Secretary, Mr. J. F. Rounthwaite; Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Fenning; Committee of Twelve, Revs. Prof. Cayley, H. H. Bedford-Jones, H. P. Lowe, A. U. DePencier, H. M. Little, and J. C. H. Mockridge, and Messrs. Gwyn, B.A., Seager, Swayne, Johnson, B.A., Bushell, and Dymond.

PERSONALS.

Who will, next year, be honoured with the title "Oldest Inhabitant"?

As an unfortunate damper to our satisfaction, Mr. Bell, '96, had to go home ill.

We are delighted to see that Rev. H. P. Lowe, M.A., curate of St. George's, is becoming quite a familiar figure here.

AN excellent photograph was taken lately of all now attending lectures. Another, of the Dramatic Club, figures conspicuously on many mantels.

WE hear rumours of a projected tour in store for the Dramatic Club after the Easter vacation. We say "Hear, Hear!" to this suggestion.

THE pleasantest announcement we have to make in this column this month is that Mr. E. G. Osler, who has been ill for some weeks past, is back at work again.

SEVERAL who came to grief over the Christmas examinations in divinity, are now going about with relief written upon their countenances. We hope those who are to figure in the Arts' Supplementals will come off as successfully.

NOR have our friends and quondam residents, Revs. J. C. H. Mockridge and F. DuMoulin forgotten the hall of Alma Mater. We have to congratulate the latter upon his late ordination, and to wish him a pleasant tour in England this summer.

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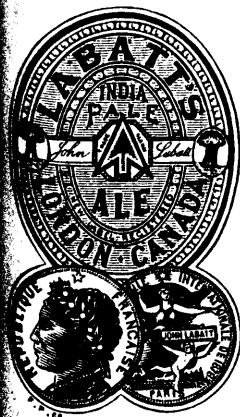
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CHAS. S. BOTSFORD

QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY PRESIDENT.

STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31 1894.

Income

Received for Premiums	\$36,123,163 82
From all other sources	11,897,706 12
	\$48,020,869 94

Disbursements

To Policy-holders:	
For Claims by Death	\$11,929,794 94
Endowments, Dividends &c.	9,159,462 14
For all other accounts	9,789,684 18
	\$30,878,941 26

Assets

United States Bonds and other Securities	\$83,970,690 67
First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	71,339,415 92
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	11,366,100 00
Real Estate	21,691,733 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	9,655,296 81
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums &c.	6,615,045 07
	\$204,638,783 96
Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities, Company's Standard, American 4 per cent.	182,109,456 14
Surplus	\$22,529,327 82

Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed	\$750,290,677 97
Insurance and Annuities in force December 31 1894	855,207,778 42

Increase in Total Income	\$6,067,724 26
Increase in Premium Income	2,528,825 84
Increase in Assets	17,931,103 82
Increase in Surplus	4,576,718 91
Increase of Insurance and Annuities in Force	51,923,039 06

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct

CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

ROBERT A. GRANNISS Vice-President

WALTER R. GILLETTE	General Manager
ISAAC F. LLOYD	and Vice-President
FREDERIC CROMWELL	Treasurer
EMORY MCCLINTOCK LL.D. F.R.S.	Actuary

HENRY K. MERRITT, Manager
31, 32 and 33 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Toronto.

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In our next issue.

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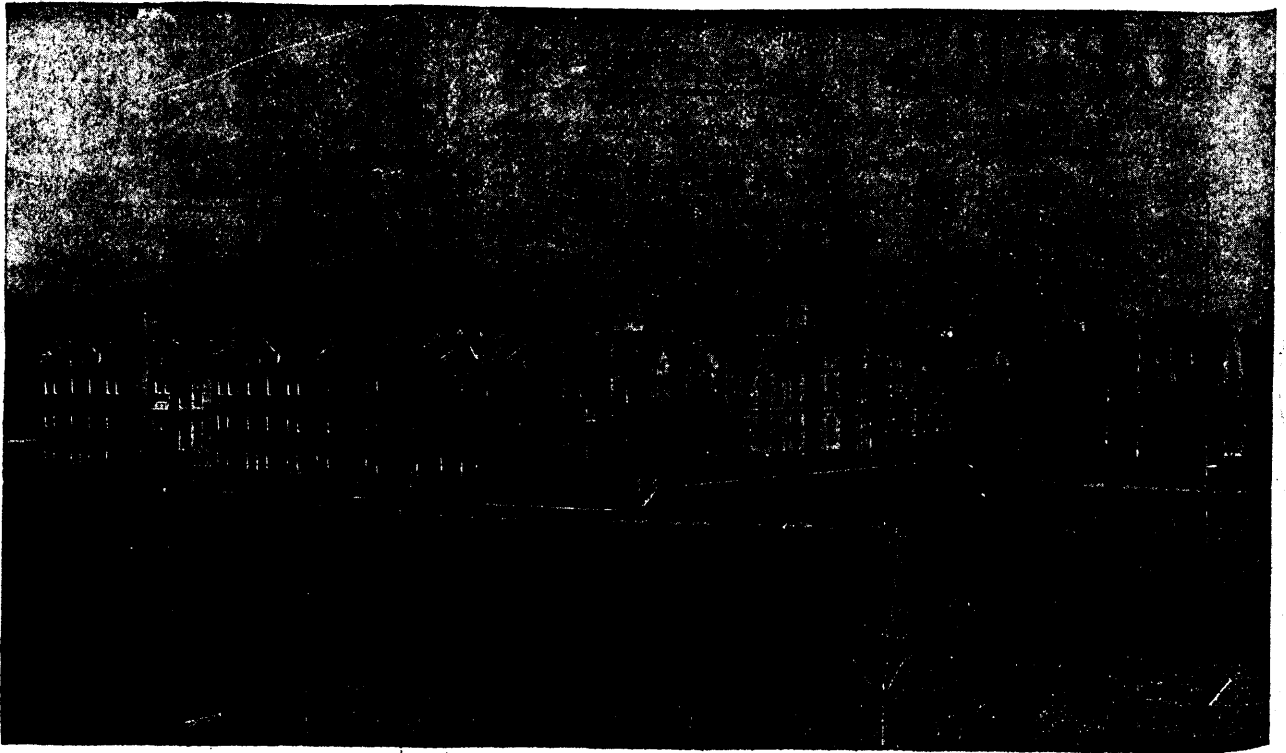
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The Bishop Strachan Scholarship in Classics of \$235 (\$40 and three years' tuition free).

The Barnside Scholarship in Mathematics of \$235 (\$40 and three years' tuition free).

The Dickson Scholarship in Modern Languages of \$235 (\$40 and three years' tuition free).

The Dickson Scholarship in Physical and Natural Science of \$235 (\$40 and three years' tuition free).

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

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

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

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