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IN AFFILIATION WITH TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

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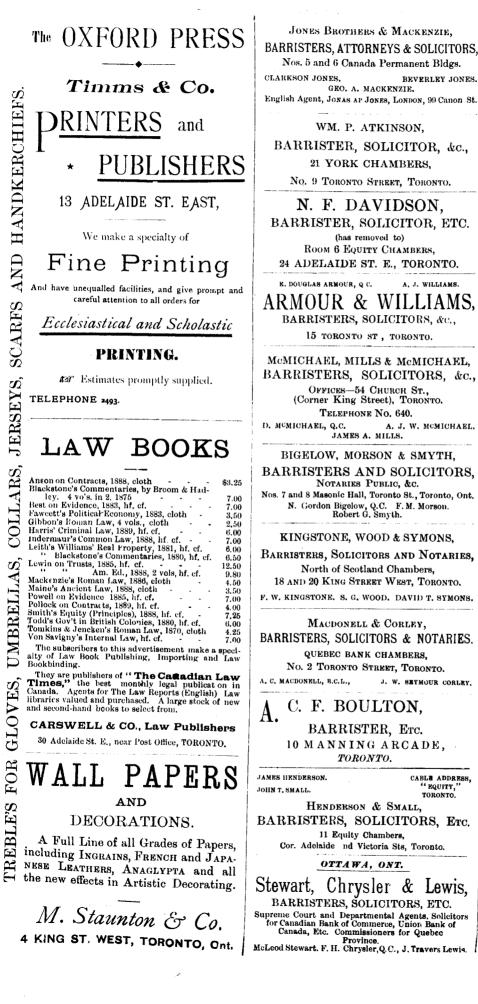
THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

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The Summer Session begins April 21st, ends June 30th. The Winter Session begins on October 1st of each year, and lasts Six Months.

For Summer or Winter Sessions announcements and all other information in regard to LECTURES, SCHOLAR SHIPS MEDALS, ETC., apply to W. B. GEIKIE, Dean of the Medical Faculty 60 Maitland Street, Toronto.







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TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1891.

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Chinify Aniversify Review.

A Journal of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

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Literary contributions or items of personal interest are solicited from e students, alumni, and friends of the University, to be addressed to Troop, Trinity University, or to the Editors Trinity Medical ellege, according to their department. The names of the writers stat be appended to their communications, but not necessarily for ellication.

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Convocation :

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Editorial Topics.

THE annual Convocation dinner, of which A NOTE ON THE DINNER. an extended report will be found in another page, was, as usual, a brilliant event in Uniraity life, the whole affair passing off with a spirit and happily characteristic of this favourite function. This $h_{a_{r}}$ a prominent feature of the evening's festivities was the reption accorded to the Rev. Dr. Clark, Trinity's widelywhen he $h_{s_e}^{s_e}$ to reply to the toast to the Faculty, the cheering and plause amounted to a perfect ovation. But it was evident present that the ovation was not wholly in honour of distinguished Professor himself, for in the gallery hongst the ladies was his wife, and this was the first portunity afforded to Trinity men, past and present, of hitedly welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Clark since their marriage. ^{welly} welcoming Dr. and Bits. Carls on more sincere.

WHILST there are many questions connected BERMONS. with our Chapel services, which a layman will justly hesitate to enter the question of sermons exception. One of the greatest masters of the English pit has said, with a certain touch of irony, that a thon "inevitably puts us upon an act of religion: if it invites us to a prolitable hearing; if otherwise, it hets a short penance, and gives an opportunity to the the of patience." But the students may, perhaps, be

allowed some voice as regards those exhortations which are addressed to them every Sunday, and they may speak with the freedom which none but students can enjoy. It is in the interests of the whole University that they should so speak ; for it is not merely that the wise doctor will gladly listen to the experience of the patient, but that the sermons preached in the University Chapel are almost exclusively addressed to students, and if the sermons fall dead upon their minds and hearts they are purposeless. We say this from no want of appreciation of the conscientious, labourious, and often able work which the clergy of the University discharge in respect of this part of their spiritual duties. But any modification of the present system, which would infuse more life and reality into the somewhat conventional and formal character of so many of our sermons, is most desirable. It is constantly remarked that there is no audience so difficult to preach to as one composed of students. The fact is that no preacher can hope to make much impression on our ordinary Chapel congregation unless the special requirements and temperaments of the students are carefully and sympathetically studied. Sermons preached to students should be prepared especially for students and with a complete understanding of student life. They should, for the most part, be practical and personal, dealing with all the trials, and temptations, all the vicissitudes of individual and corporate life. There is no sign that our little world, anymore than the greater world without us, can dispense with the art of the preacher. The University clergy are in duty bound to give us of their best. Rightly or wrongly many of our men believe that it is considered that no special effort is required for the Chapel sermon and that the cream is reserved for the city churches, where the services of the Trinity clergy are in such constant and urgent demand.

As various erroneous notions with regard to the use and supply of beer in Trinity College BEER.

have obtained considerable credence abroad, we wish to state for the information of those interested in the matter that the facts are these: Up to the first of this month it has been possible for our men to obtain beer at the College butteries whenever it was required, either for dinner or for supper. Notwithstanding the criticisms of outsiders, who knew nothing at all about the matter, and who seem to think that the regulations of a Divinity School should be applied to a University, the system was found to work well and the privilege was rarely abused. It was found that the secret introduction of spirits into the University buildings was stopped by this enlightened policy and that the men were trained in habits of self-restraint and a sense of personal responsibility. Habitual over indulgence was a thing unknown, and if, perchance, anyone overstepped the bounds of propriety he found very quickly that the general sentiment of the men was opposed to such lapses. It it hardly necessary to remark that this sentiment, which has conspicuously strengthened during the past decade, is much more potent in student life than all the rules and regulations that ever a University adopted or faculty devised. But unfortunately a knowledge of the true state of affairs was confined to those immediately concerned, and, presumably from the mere fact that Trinity was not a prohibition institution, there began to arise

strange stories of the inner working of the Trinity beer. These strange stories received an impetus, it seems, from one or two men who have recently left the University and who, for reasons best known to themselves, but not altogether unknown to their former associates, industriously circulated little tales, having for their foundation - so far as they had any foundation at all-certain misdemeanours in which they themselves played the chief if not the only parts. These interesting tales gave the enemy a chance to blaspheme, and the prohibitionists to say "I told you so." Things came to a head at the late meeting of Convocation, the prohibitionists, mustering in force and overflowing with reminiscences of their own and long past youthful indiscretions and excesses, spoke in strong terms of the evils of intemperance, which, of course, nobody denies, and calling in question the wisdom of Trinity's allowing beer to be procured at the College butteries. It was pointed out in vain by the authorities that sumptuary laws have never been successful, and that the chief characteristic of prohibition institutions, like prohibition states, is the consumption of whiskey. However, it was ultimately decided to refer the matter for consideration to the Executive Committee, the result of its deliberations to be made known at the next aunual meeting of Convocation. Pending the action of the Committee the faculty, which had previously been considering the matter, decided that beer for dinner only should be supplied from the butteries, though it was announced to the students, as reported in another page, that no misconduct on their part had necessitated the change. On the contrary the men had shown themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them. As the authorities readily admit that the old system worked well and that there was no cause for any change in it, it is evident that the new regulations have been put in force out of deference to the wishes or opinions of people who think they know better how to manage the domestic concerns of the University than do the dons themselves. Whilst we wish the intentions of these good people the success they deserve we would beg to remind them once more that Trinity is not a Divinity School. Apart from necessary discipline, the freer the men are in a University the better it is for all concerned.

THE NEW EMPIRE.*

W HEN we say this is perhaps, the very handsomest book as yet published in the Dominion of Canada, we would not, for a moment, be understood as drawing off attention from the intrinsic excellence of Mr. Howland's work, which is very great, to the beauty of its exterior. Yet this latter is by no means of small importance, and it is with sincere pleasure that we note the increasing attention paid by Canadian authors and publishers to excellence of paper, printing and binding

But there is something still better in the volume now before us. It is, perhaps, the most important contribution which the press has yet given us to the subject of the relation of Canada to the Empire ; and this, not merely because of the sobriety and largemindedness with which the whole subject is treated, but also because of the large knowledge of the question which the author exhibits, and the able and skilful manner in which he uses his knowledge.

When Mr. Howland speaks of the New Empire, he does not of course mean that there is any real break with the past. The New Empire is the more fulland frank recognition of the principle that all legislation and all government should have regard to the good of the people at large, and that all privileges should cease which are not calculated to promote the common good.

Mr. Howland agrees with Professor Goldwin Smith in holding that the most friendly relations should be cultivated between the Dominion of Canada, and indeed the whole Empire, on the one hand, and the "Great Republic" on the other side. Only he differs widely from that distinguished writer as to the means to be employed for reaching that end. He believes neither in political union nor in commercial union, but in following out our own destiny as part of the British Empire.

The author, very properly holds that an accurate knowledge of our past history is of the greatest importance, if not of absolute necessity, in order to the understanding of our true position and relations, and the duties which flow from them.

Accordingly he begins with the fall of the Old Empire synchronizing approximately with the American Revolt and the French Revolution. He next takes up (Chapter II) the Treaty of Partition and its fulfilment, pointing out some of the errors committed, and the defective fulfilment of the Treaty. In the next chapter he proceeds to give an account of the constitution of the New Empire—"a people of many nations," and "a federation without centralisation," showing the existence of defects in our present arrangements which might be removed without difficulty. We might here remark that we are not quite sure that some system of *zollverein* might not be found quite practicable between different parts of the Empire, notwithstanding the author's remarks on the difficulty of establishing such an arrange-

In Chapter IV, on our centenary year, the author points out with great propriety and force the ruinous effects of hesitation in our own view of our position; and we would earnestly commend his remarks on that subject to those agitators who seem preparing to petition for admission into the American Union. There can be no doubt that this country has been injured by the McKinley legislation; but, if we are to be shaken and paralysed by doubts of our selves, of our possibilities, of our future, then we shall inflict greater injuries upon our best interests than any neighbour. ing or unfriendly power could bring about. In the concluding chapter on the Crisis of the Empire, Mr. Howland advocates the inclusion of Newfoundland in the Dominion and pleads for a frank and bold assertion of the principles of the Unity of the Empire. "Let us," he says, "make our election now. Let the great colonies at once assume their place beside the mother country, at a time when the future is not free from uncertainties, nor wholly unclouded with perils; but then our very decision must help, in some measure, towards a right solution, and may lead to a happy issue from all those possibilities that menace interests more general than our own. Is not this the action which wisdow would advise, and which our honour and our duty to humanity, seem to command ?" These words are certainly not too strong, and we believe they will be weighed and accepted by the general judgment of this country.

We have been able to give only a brief outline of this most important work; but we have said enough to show for estimate of its great vulue. It will be indispensable Englishmen who may wish to learn the state of things here; but there are few among ourselves who will not learn some thing from its admirably written pages.

MR. AND MRS. FFOLKES have come up from New York on a visit, and are staying at Deneside. Mr. Ffolkes, who has been very seriously ill for some time, is much better and it is hoped that he will soon be quite recovered.

The New Empire: Reflections upon its origin and constitution, and its relation to the Great Rupublic. By O. A. Howland. Price \$2.50. Toronto: Hart & Co., 18 91.

PAUL EBBELON.

HID at the foot of the frowning hills A valley lies where a thousand rills Sparkle and leap in the noonday glow Seeking their way to the banks below. Saskatchewan's river bounds its slope And bison and elk and antelope Cluster in groups on either side To quench their thirst in the flowing tide. I've roamed the valley. I knew full well The grassy height and sequestered dell When the peaceful lowing of flocks and herds Blent with the notes of the minstrel birds, And the wash of waves on the golden rim And the rustle of trees in canyons dim, Echoing, echoing through the days Joined in a jubilant hynn of praise. To-day, on the verge of the river sands, A dreary and desolate cottage stands, And the cry of birds, as they coyly call From the shelving shade of the ivied wall, Is the gladdest sound that the speeding years Can draw from that terrible tomb of tears. Hunter and trapper and Indian pass O'er the tremulous trail of the waving grass ; But hunter and trapper and Indian, all Shun the shelving shade of the ivied wall, Urging their steeds to a frenzied flight From the fancied glare of the haunting sprite Yet, but eleven short years or more 'Twas an Eden of bliss by the river shore ; Simple and rustic—a lovely spot— Bordered by rows of forget-me-not, And a garden bloomed and the scene was fair For the Spirit of Love breathed everywhere. Here, in the flush of his early life, Paul Ebbelon came with his winsome wife ; Hither he came in the early ray Of a dreamy and nebulous April day, When the mists were heavy on stream and bar And the whirl of waves as they broke afar Sounded like flitting of birds apace In the golden gleam of the morning's face. Oft, when the sun in its ceaseless quest Had leaped down the heights of the further West, And the arrogant day had stilled its tones, And the shy stars peeped from their silvern thrones, In the shelt'ring nook of a cosy bower The twain would sit in the twilight hour, Merrily laughing o'er vanished fears And the hoped-for joys of the coming years. Save once, when the terrors of future pain Had mingled with thoughts of her present gain, Elsie had turned with her wearied eyes, Grey as the grey of the summer skies : " Paul, this happiness cannot last, For, oh I feel such a wintry blast Sweeping over my soul at times. I dreamt last night that the abbey chimes Were pealing merrily over the plains Their dear old well-remembered strains, When, lo ! they stopped, and a solemn knell Tolled from a single abbey bell ! I strive to chase the unwelcome fears But the ominous sounds are in mine ears." And Paul bent low with a smile and said, Ah, lass, dear lass ! thou hast nought to dread, Sing me the song I have heard thee sing, The song of the 'Mermaid's Welcoming.'" Sweetly and softly over the plain Floated the notes of the gay refrain, Yet suddenly ceased as she closer drew Like a sensitive plant in falling dew And the cadence sweet of the floating trills Was drowned in the depths of the silent hills-The months flew on and the autumn sped And the ice bound stream in its shallow bed Groaned as it strove in its binding chains Like a soul in penitential pains. One fearsome eve, when the hounds of Hell Seemed loosened o'er sleeping Asphodel, The summons came and away ! away ! For help in the dusk of the failing day ! Over the bracs in their vestments white Stretching to ultimate realms of sight ! O! think of her, left, in that chamber rude,

In the gloom of her awful solitude ! For maternity's pags have added stress When linked with the terrors of loneliness And day breaks forth as his gallant steed Flies homeward bound o er the frozen mead, Nearer and nearer, though far from home, Her flanks are flecked with the freezing foam ; Nearer and nearer – they gain the height— The valley unfolds to his aching sight— Nearer and nearer, and lo ! he sees The well-loved spot thro' the wind-stripped trees— Nearer and nearer, —with hope elate He leaps from his steed at the garden gate— And stands within. Is it fearsome dread That ties his tongue and that stays his tread, That pales his check and that fills his eyes With the horrible look of the hope that dies ? Ah ! yes, for Paul, as he stands aghast In the light of eve that is closing fast, Sees all, knows all, and his wild despair Rings out on the cruel and startled air— For, frozen as stiff as the frozen mould, The mother and babe lie stark and cold !

Brother and sister, the daylight fades For you and for me, and the verdant glades And the sunlit heights from our mortal ken Must vanish for ever—but when, ah ! when— The summons may come in our morning's pride Or the last faint flush of our eventide— God knows. As we sink with our latest breath In the outstretched arms of awaiting Death, Ere He summons us hence to find surcease Of woe in the realms of His endless Peace, May God in His mercy calm our fears With friendship's touch and with friendship's tears.

F. M. DELA FOSSE.

TRINITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

THIS course of lectures began on October 31st, in Association Hall, the Rev. Professor W. Clark beginning the series by an able lecture on History and Literature. We give a brief outline of his address :

In the larger sense of the word literature embraced history, and was distinguished from writings on science, or intended to convey knowledge. It was, however, conveni-ent to distinguish history from the literature which consisted of poetry, fiction, essays and the drama. His main thesis was to set forth the mutual dependence of history and literature. The lecturer remarked that if all the formal histories were to be destroyed the real character, progress and development of a people could be learnt from its literature. On the other hand, although literature was much more independent and self-sufficient than history, we should gain a good deal in the understanding of writings by making ourselves acquainted with the circumstances in which they had been produced. The connection of the two subjects was first illustrated briefly from early church history; but the main examples were taken from English history. First the lecturer remarked that if we knew nothing of the process of the formation of the English language, its very structure would reveal its history. German in its origin, it belonged to the low German division of the language, which is represented in Anglo-Saxon and Lowland Scotch. Then we became aware of another element, the Latin, and this in a form which showed that it came through the medium of Norman French. Passing on to the epochs of English history, he referred to the thirteenth century as one of the greatest, in men, in events, in architecture, the age in which arose the Franciscan and Dominican orders, the age of the most beautiful ecclesiastical architecture that the world had ever seen, the age of Aquinas, of Duns Scotus, and of Dante. Passing lightly over the age of Langland, Wycliffe and Chaucer, as that which would be considered in the next lecture, he referred to the Elizabethan age, also to be considered in the following lectures, as a period the greatness of which was witnessed by the great literature which it produced. Referring to the state of England at the Restoration, he observed that the general sentiment of the nation would be found in Hudibras, and that the bitter enmity between the churchmen and the Puritans was excellently illustrated by the story told by Addison respecting St. Anne's Lane. In conclusion he pointed out the manner in which our notions on government or morality might be verified or corrected by a reference to history and literature, giving examples, especially in regard to the purification of morals in England as evinced by the character of its literature. There was a very large attendance, and the audience were very attentive.

PROFESSOR HUNTINGFORD ON CHAUCER.

ON Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7, Professor Huntingford gave a lecture on Chaucer in the Y.M.C.A. building, being the second lecture of the Extension Course. He said that when a great nation began to feel a consciousness of its own nationality, the movement usually found an expression in an artistic form ; this had been especially the case in Greece after the Persian invasion, and in England in the Elizabethan age. Chaucer was in like manner the product of his age, - an age in which the beginning of three great movements could be traced; (1) We could see the development of an English National sentiment, and the amalgamation of the Norman and Saxon elements in the country, in illustration of which he read extracts from contemporary authorities shewing how English was just beginning to be the language of the grammar schools instead of French. (2) The English archer was shewing that on the field of battle he was a match for the mail-clad knight, so that from this time Feudalism was doomed (3) A tendency to freedom of thought in religious matters was springing up, which is connected with the name of Wycliffe the father of English Prose.

The lecturer then spoke in greater detail of Chaucer's language, comparing his more modern style with the Archaic and alliterative verse of Langland, though he was actually a contemporary author.

He shewed that Chaucer's English contained many remains of Anglo-Saxon inflection, and that the final e in oblique cases and plurals of nouns, and certain parts of verbs were pronounced for this reason.

Many French words occurred, names of things, for the most part; but they occurred as naturalized words; while French verbs and adverbs, had to submit to English terminations.

He then went on to the Pronunciation, and said that the vowels were nearly the same as in modern French, though not quite so sharp, and with a strong tendency to keep the vowels in a diphthong distinct. Of Consonants gh was always a soft guttural, while r was uttered not as modern England or America, but as the Lowland Scotch use it. The poet's name should be called Chowzaire.

In Religion, Chaucer was no violent Reformer, but held thorough English views about the Papal system, combined with sincere love and respect for true piety. Illustrations were given of the various kinds of clergy, the Courtley Prioress, the Sporting Monk, the Begging Friar, the Pardoner with his sham relies, and pardons "all hot from Rome," and the Country Parson, one of Chaucer's most beautiful pictures. After a glance at the poet's taste for Astrology, the lecturer touched briefly on the characters of various kinds of men given in the Prologue to the Tales, finishing with Chaucer's ideal of a knight, and a lady, to the former of whom the poet must have had some resemblance, for he was himself essentially a "gentleman." Chaucer was not dramatic, but one of our best storytellers, full of quaint touches of humor and pathos. He had a wonderfully strong touch in bringing before us avivid picture of the men of his day, men who enjoyed life in a vigorous and jovial way, without any cant or sentimentality, men who were the descendants and ancestors of a race who breathed the spirit of freedom.

Although capable of deep feeling. Chaucer abounded in humour, which, though it varied with his company, and was sometimes coarse, was never cynical nor intentionally immoral; it was generally quite clean, and always amusing; several anecdotes given were much appreciated by the audience.

The most prominent feature however was the poet's intense love of nature, and especially of spring time, the daisy, which, though it could hardly be copied nowadays without affectation, was in him but the result of a new discovery, as it were, on a great and simple heart.

We knew little of the lives of some of our greatest men, and Chaucer was no exception to this. Little was certain beyond the fact that he was born in London, married some connection of John of Gaunt, and fell into poverty towards the end of his life; that he died about the year 1400, and was the first of our poets who sleep in Westminster Abbey.

PROFESSOR CLARK ON ELIZABETHAN POETRY.

The lecturer referred to the vastness of the subject and the necessity of being contented with hints rather than disquisition on the whole subject. The great thing aimed at would not be to make students critics, but rather to indu⁰⁰ a love of the best literature and a familiarity with the writings of our greatest authors. Between Chaucer and th⁰ Elizabethan era, there was a great waste hardly broke^h. The publication of Tettel's *Miscellany* in 1557 was the only contribution of importance since the time of Chaucer. Its chief contents were the poems of Wyatt and Swney, wh⁰ did much to give form to modern English poetry.

The next great name was that of Sackville, Lord Buck hurst, who, in his Mirror for Magistrates, anticipated much of the poetical spirit and manner of Spenser. The great name among the poets of the period, as distinguished from the dramatists, was that of Edmund Spenser, one who must always stand in the front rank of English poets, by the side of Shakespeare, Chaucer, Milton and Tennyson. If Shakes peare was the great universal human genius, if Chaucer Was the largeminded, genial, joyous English gentleman, Spensel was the highest type of English Christian and religing gentlemen, with just that touch of Puritanism which has always clung to the race. The greatness of Spenser the unquestioned. His great but unfinished poem of the "Fairle Queene " is one of the chief glories of the Elizabethan a_{fl}^{e} , and of the English people. The beauty of its language, set and of the English people. luxuriance of its imagery, the purity of its tone, the earnest ness and sanity of its moral aim were dwelt upon and illustrated trated. The lovely poems, the Prothulamium and E_{pithal} amium were referred to as the most splendid examples of that had e^{pr} that kind of poetry. Among the poets of the School of Spenser were mentioned Sil Spenser were mentioned Sidney, Raleigh, Drayton, Warne's and others; and special reference was made to Drayton, Ballad on Agreement " Since Ballad on Agincourt and his sonnet beginning, there's no help."

The influence of Ben Johnson and Donne was referred and and special mention was made of Johnson's charming in well-known song, "Drink to me only with thine eyes." of conclusion the lecturer pointed out that the cultivation and the best literature was the best means of the discipline and education of the mind. In the course of his lecture he spoke of Palgrave's Golden Treasury of English Lyrics, as being in itself almost the means of a liberal education.

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HERE AND THERE.

The collection of corals and shells purchased by the corporation from Mr. Woodman of New York has attracted the attention of all our visitors. It is said that the variety of the specimens of corals is superior to that of any other collection in the Dominion. When gazing on the shelves one cannot help recalling Mrs. Heman's address to the Coral insect :

"Toil on ! ye Ephemeral train,

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Who build in the tossing and treacherous main.

Toil on ! for the wisdom of man ye mock With your sand-based structures and domes of rock."

But we may leave the freshmen to look up the rest of the lines. Indeed, truth is stranger than fiction in the history of corals. Although they do not build their habitations like the busy bee, yet they form reefs by leaving their little keletons to accumulate with those of their ancestors Beyond the dreams of the poet is the fact proved by Agazziz that the whole peninsula of Florida has been formed y coral agency, and the reefs are still growing there. Popular interest is increased by the strange forms and the beautiful colors of the living animals, looking like a flower Arden under the sea, whilst the gaudy colored tropical fish brouse on the soft parts of the live coral. But scientific ben bring us nearer home, and point to the corals and hells found abundantly in the rocks throughout Ontario. they assert that all limestone is of organic origin, corals being the principle land builders. Thus has been formed the Niagara limestone which is the crest of the abrupt cliff Unning from the cataract up through Grimsby, Hamilton Jountain, Caledon, to Cabot's Head, and on through Manibulin Island. When this great cliff was under the ocean That myriads of corals and molluses and canoids and star Ash must have been required to form such an immense mass Ilimestone. After this journey from Florida to Manitoulin ^{we} need not cross the Pacific to Australia, where there is a tecent coral reef eleven thousand miles long. Returning to the museum we cannot fail to notice the splendid specimen of phosphate presented by Mr. Lockart Gordon It was brought from the mines of Monmouth and is valuable, t only from a scientific, but also from a commercial point of view.

In addition to the improvements in the museum, rooms have been fitted up for photographic, microscopic, and automical work in the Natural Science Department. All the appliances have been carefully selected, and are highly appreciated by the students. O.

THE EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

THE Editor sleeps in his old arm-chair : His intelligent face wears a troubled air ; His labours of love have tired him out : He sleeps : but what is he moaning about ?

The Editor's life may enjoy no gleams Of peace or quiet ; but e'en in his dreams He's fighting, puffing like fifty expresses, Contributors of "Rejected Addresses,"

Who, wrath at the slight he's paid to their trash Seem to run at him, and with a fearful crash Shove him right over a cliff to Gehenna; He feels himself go down, down; when a

Bump at the bottom quite suddenly shakes The Editor just where he sits, and he wakes To find he has slipped from the chair to the floor, To find his nethermost quarters so sore !

While groaning in pain he rolls o'er the floor, Pipes a well-known voice, "Please five pages more !" Forgotten are pain and all manners civil : The Editor "makes for "that Printer's Devil,

* Correspondence, *

To the Editor of THE TRINITY REVIEW :

DEAR SIR--Mr. Locke's motion that the Literary Society should hold its meetings every two weeks instead of weekly, may be viewed in either of two ways; either that the mover is desirous of a better meeting, or, that he grudges the two hours weekly. In the first place this society's primary object is debate, and this is not encouraged by limiting the number who may debate to sixteen in a year; no doubt some of us are already speakers, polished and finished and forceful in a manner that needs little improvement, but some of us are in need of the Society's healing touch. We listen to some poor speeches, but how much worse they might be is best not inquired into. But in the second case the remedy is, for these already formed orators, not to come more than once or twice a month, and not dim us strugglers with their brilliancy. We would, of course, lose a certain aroma, but this we will endure, even if we also lose a Trinitified burlesque from Jacob & Sparrow's.

But perhaps a song might enliven the meeting if it were not too old or too "funny."

But a real help might be the appointing of a critic of the programme who would "criticize." X.Y.Z.

To the Editor of The Trinity Review :

 $M_Y D_{EAR} M_R$. EDITOR—May I call the attention of the readers of THE REVIEW to the advertisement in another column of my translation of the "Laches of Plato," which will shortly be issued ?

I say nothing of the quality of my forthcoming book, but I would like to say a few words about future plans 1t seems to me that one of the main functions of a university is to teach that books are a great means of teaching, and that Trinity, if she aspires to be a great teaching institution, should publish to the world something more even than the TRINITY REVIEW.

My translation of the "Laches" is a feeler. I want to see what market there is for books of the sort.

Should my venture be a success, I should like to follow on with a series of — shall I call them *Trinity Texts*.

May I ask your readers kindly to help me to make a success of my first venture?

I am not asking this merely for myself; I have an ulterior aim of earning a little money for our Alma Mater. As soon as I have cleared myself from the burden of a responsibility connected with my late work in Japan from which I am not yet quite free, I should like to devote the profits accruing from such a venture to helping the many laudable works undertaken by the Convocation of Trinity University, and I think, sir, that if a wise selection of books be made, we ought to be able to realize a profit.

At any rate, I am the *corpus vile* of the present experiment. There is not much that I can do for Trinity. I am a poor hand at begging for her, but I am not above doing a good share of digging. Yours very faithfully,

ARTHUR LLOYD,

To the Editor of THE TRINITY REVIEW :

DEAR SIR: -- I would like to ask you one or two questions in regard to the new regulations concerning the supply of beer.

The old system worked presumably well for the past forty odd years, and certainly to my knowledge excellently well for the past four years. New regulations are now issued and the liberty of the students restricted, because people are talking ill of Trinity, saying that the college keeps a bar, that Trinity is putting temptations to drink in the way of young men, and sometimes placing their feet in the path which leads to a drunkard's grave.

Well, (1) are these allegations true? Do men in and of Trinity drink to excess? Have they misused the liberty allowed them? The faculty themselves reply no.

(2) Is a young man more tempted to drink by seeing his fellow students drink beer moderately, as admitted, than by seeing wine, etc., drunk moderately at his own home?

(3) Can true and perfect self-control be learnt when true liberty is not allowed? Is not a man whose liberty has been restricted more likely to be unable to use, but rather to misuse, full liberty when he goes out into the world than one who has learnt to understand the use and lessons of full liberty?

(4) If full liberty is not misused (as admitted) ought it justly to be withdrawn and restricted? Supposing that Trinity be the only university on this continent which grants full liberty to its students in this respect, ought she therefore to back down and curcail this liberty, because some people remark that Trinity's position in this respect is unique? Ought not Trinity, knowing that the charges brought against her are not true, to be proud of the fact that her position is unique, and that it can show forth that man by the power of will granted to him by his Creator, can exercise self-control in the sphere of full liberty?

(5) Who are they that thus speak evil of Trinity? Are they those that have influence and can use this influence either for or against Trinity, good men who honestly believe that Trinity is doing harm to herself and to others by maintaining this unique position? Or are they men whose minds are filled with but one idea, viz., hostility against liberty in the question of alcohol, and who refuse to see the advantages and rights of the other side of the question, and who, hearing reports exaggerated beyond the similitude of truth, use these slanderously as a lever to bring down Trinity to their own dead and unmeritorious level of compulsory self-control?

Truly, it would be a sad thing for our Alma Mater to bow her head to those who talk without any foundation for what they say—to Mrs. Grundy. Yours truly,

JUSTA LIBERTAS.

P. S.—It is not so much against the matter of the new regulations that anyone should protest, as against the surrender of liberty involved in them, and yet, though the prohibition of spirituous liquors may be an excellent rule, I cannot see why a man should not be able to obtain beer from the buttery in the evening or after exercise with as much right as at dinner in Hall.

CONVOCATION FUNCTIONS.

The proceedings in connection with the meeting of Convocation and the celebration of the old-time feast of S. Simon and S. Jude began as usual with a choral service in the chapel on the evening of the 28th Oct. The chapel was filled with Trinity's friends, but their own Wednesday evening services prevented many of the city clergy from being present. The choir under the leadership of the Rev. Professor Huntingford, acquitted itself very creditably, though it showed a few signs of the change of directors in some of the chants.

At 9.30 p.m. the first smoking concert of the year was held in the Reading-room, in order to find out the new talent and to see if the old nightingales were up to their former standard. Some of our songsters of last year were greatly missed, notably Mr. F. B. Howden,'91, whose "lovely teno" voice" will no longer be so generously placed at the disposal of his Trinity friends. Verily we wish that "Cit" was back again with us.

Next day, Convocation sat twice, accounts of which sit tings belong to the Convocation part entirely, though questions of great importance to the students were among the measures discussed, including an animated debate on the temperence or rather tee-total question, which threatened at times as such questions invariably do, to disturb the har mony of the large assemblage, all eager for the welfare of But it was in the evening that the event so old Trinity. a feast, a mighty feast, for science and the gown," which accounted for the crowded halls, and happy, expectant faces as 7.30 p.m drew nigh. Some of the faces lengthened per ceptibly, when a whisper went round that the wine had not arrived, and some thought that perhaps the ardent tee-total abstainers had stolen a march on the Dinner Committee. The mistake, however, was quickly rectified by the energy of Messrs. D. Martin and E. V. Stevenson, and the process sion passed into Convocation Hall. Besides the Faculty and students among those present were: the Ven. Arch' deacons Bedford-Jones and Lauder, Revs. J. D. Cayley, Williams, Dr. Davis, A. J. Reid, C. Kemp, J. G. Lewis, T. W. Patterson, Scott Howard, C. L Ingles of Toronto ; Rev J. Farncomb and Mr. J. Gibson of Newmarket; Rev. W Walsh of Brampton ; Rev. C. Thompson of West Toronto Junction; Rev. E. P. Crawford of Hamilton; Canon Tre mayne and H. O. Tremayne of Mimico; Revs. A. Jarvis of Napanee; H. Patton of Desoronto; A. C. Watt of Mono Mills; A. Lloyd of Port Hope; Dr. Osborne of Markham; C. B. Lee of Hamilton and H. V. Thompson of Caledon east; Messrs. R. T. Walkem, Q.C. Kingston; Dr. Bourinot Ottawa; Warren Burton, E. Martin, Q.C., and K. Martin, Hamilton; Elmes Henderson, James Henderson, J. A. Worrell, G. F. Harman, G. A. Mackenzie and Dr. Sheard, Toronto. Besides these there were a large number of the younger graduates living in Toronto, so that about 140 in all sat down to the dinner. Many of these had neglected to signify beforehand their intention of being present, and consequently, some little difficulty was experienced in provid All at length, however, were seated, and ing extra places. amid the strains of Corlett's Orchestra ample justice w_{11}^{gg} done to the edibles served by Mr. Harry Webb, the well known and popular caterer, as set forth in the menu card This was admirably arranged and printed by Timms & C_{0} in their best style, and the numerous quotations seemed to be the inspiring cause of many of the evening's speeches The toast list opened with the conventional one of the Queen the menu card suggesting that she would "give the clargy lave to dhrink her health," which was truly honoured, as one of the papers said, "with an enthusiasm which beggar description." Next came the Learned Professions, proposed What in a happy speech by the Ven. Archdeacon Jones. was meant by "the Learned Professions" hardly seemed $\frac{\beta^5}{4}$ clear now as in his younger days when the church, law and applied new the only ones to which the title was ever applied, now the professions which were characterized as learned, were almost unlimited, but in such a conservative place as Trinity, doubtless the old meaning was adhered During this and several of the subsequent speeches, there was so much talking and moving about, that greatly to the disappointment of many, the speeches could scarcely be heard Archdeacon Lauder responded for Divinity, speaking Trinity's work in training men for this profession, Dr. Geikie in a humourous speech for Medicine and Dr. Walkem, Q. d. for the Law. The latter opened by saying that for his part he repudiated a sentiment he saw in the toast list viz :--

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" Each thinks his favourite pursuit the best, Talks of it only and ignores the rest."

He looked upon the law very much as many men looked upon their wives. He admired his own profession, but he had no compunction about admiring that of any other man. The lawyers of this country followed the traditions of the profession in England, and probably to this fact might be attributed the high estimation in which the law was held.

Dr. Bourinot then proposed the toast of the evening "Trinity." His speech --- a most excellent one---- was full of reminiscences of his own days in his Alma Mater and the dinners which then he enjoyed even more than at present, but which were not the bond of union with the graduates nor the sumptuous repasts they are now. The Chancellor, in responding for the Corporation, spoke of the changes on the staff of the University since last Convocation, speaking in deservedly high terms of the present Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Trinity's late classical Professor, and welcoming the two new professors to the University. The Provost, who was given an enthusiastic welcome by the men, in replying for the College, introduced the new English professors to the members of the University, speaking of them in the highest terms and making a speech full of interest to all. When Professor Clark rose to respond for the Faculty, he was given what was undoubtedly the reception of the evening. "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow " was sung with tremendous gusto and the cheering was deafening. This continued for some minutes while the Professor smiled his acknowledgements, and was repeated again and again in the course of his singularly happy speech -which was a model for after-dinner orations.

"Affiliated Institutions" was then proposed by Mr. J. Worrell, Q.C., and responded to by Dr. Sheard for Trinity Medical College in a speech breathing loyalty to and love for his Alma Mater in every word, by Mr. G. A. Mackenzie for 8t. Hilda's, and Rev. A. Lloyd, for Trinity College School, Port Hope.

Rev. J. C. Farthing presented "Sister Universities," replied to by the representatives from the 'Varsity, Royal Military College, and Trinity Medical College, after which "College Institutions" was proposed by Mr. Kirwan Martin, drunk with great fervour, especially by the students, and responded to by Messrs. H. H. Bedford-Jones and Carter Troop. The health of "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. F. Dumoulin, and thanks returned by Mr. C. W. Hedley. The evening's entertainment wound up with the toast of "The Freshmen" who responded in very few words, doubtless owing to the lateness of the hour. Our reporter Was unable to catch the drift of their remarks owing to the general conversation amongst the diners—

"this band of ancient friends With common pleasures and with common ends."

Numerous songs enlivened the speeches. The Rev. E. P. Crawford sang after the response for Divinity to the "Learned Professions" toast and received a hearty encore. Professor Huntingford made his debut in Canada at the end of the responses to this toast, Mr. Carter Troop sang "Anchored" at the end of the responses to "Trinity," Mr. Stevenson after "Affiliated Institutions" gave the "Marion-Stevenson after "Affiliated Institutions" gave the "Mariontettes" and Mr. Gwyn, the 2nd year's primo tenore, sang at "the end of "Sister Universities" the heartrending "Never the end of "Lear from the door."

^{ta}ke the horseshoe from the door." A larger number of ladies than on previous years graced the gallery with their presence. Ice cream and cake were handed round, and menu cards—a rather unsatisfying arhanded round, ard menu cards—a rather unsatisfying arhanded round rou

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Concluded).

THE Spinet (there are several in Mr. Boddington's collection)—was similiar to the Virginal except in shape, which was nearly that of the harp laid horizontally. Illustration No. IV. is an Italian Spinet purchased in Venice, and probably of the sixteenth century. A much later one is No. IX (English) the date 1784, made by Longman and Brodripp. The compass nearly five octaves, the case very plain, with only three legs.

Of the Harpsichords there are five illustrated four of which are double Harpsichords-*i.e.* having two keyboards, the upper of the two with a separate set of single strings, giving an effect similiar to that produced by the soft pedal of the modern piano. Two of the doubles Harpsichords (XIII. date 1773, and XIV. date 1789), were made by Kirckman, London,--once a workman of Schudis', and later a celebrated manufacturer. Another Harpsichord (XII. date 1614), made by Andrew Ruckers of Antwep, came from near Bath, and although it is not claimed to have been Handel's property, the great composer is known to have often played upon it." Like many Italian and Dutch Harpsichords, it has a painting inside the top or cover, the interior being "decorated with vermilion and gold, the soundboard ornamented with flowers." Handal's performance upon the Harpsichord must have been quite remarkable, and his favourite instrument, made by Hans Rucker is now in the South Kensington Museum. All the Harpsichords shown in this collection are in shape very much like the modern grand pianos, with however, a much smaller compass, a brilliant, rather harsh sound quite capable of expression. Men were slow to discover the secret of modifying the tone-to make it loud or soft, but in 1709 Cristofori or Cristofali, a clever Italian Harpsichord maker. constructed four "new" Harpsichords which had instead of jacks producing sound by quills, a little row of hammers striking the string from below. Cristopali seems, then, to have been the real inventor of the piano, though the claims of three others-Schroter, a German ; Marius a Frenchman, and Father Wood, an English Monk at Rome, are not to be despised. All three seem to have thought out the construction of a "Clavier with hammers, upon which one could play loudly or soft (forte or piano), at nearly the same time. In the introduction to the catalogue we are told that the evident source of the piano is the Dulcimer. "Add finger keys and mechanism to the hammers of the Dulcimer, and we at once have the hammer clavier or the Pianoforte There are three Dulcimers in the collection, one of which (XVIII.) is thought to be of a set of Dulcimers owned by Mary Queen of Scots. This one is highly decorated, with a picture on the lid, is on a stand, enclosed in a chest "with curious old iron hinges." Illustrations of fourteen Pianos are given, chiefly of English make, dating from 1766. The first shown (XIX.) is a square one made by Johannes Zumpe, without pedals, but three stops inside the piano at the left hand may be used to obtain loud or soft effects The compass is five octaves-there being eighteen keys in the octave.

EMMA S. DYMOND, MUS B.

Токопто, June 5, 1891.

AT a recent College Meeting, Messrs. Hedley and Pat terson were appointed a Committee to see if it would be possible to make terms for the use of a rink for Hockey by Trinity's skaters, and D. L. and M. S McCarthy and Mar tin were chosen to take steps towards securing a cricket professional, if possible, next season.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

156

THE schools sports were held this year on October 17th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, the 20th being omitted through rain. On the whole we may congratulate ourselves on their being quite as successful as in former years. Owing to rain the track was rather heavy and this had some effect on the times; which were, nevertheless, on the whole, quite as good as, and in some cases better than, those of former years. The Old Boy's Challenge has been won for the eighth time and well won too. The winner is J. J. Keyes and he thoroughly deserves his victory. Of the six championship races he has won four, and the times speak for themselves. The half-mile (open) is especially noteworthy as one of the best races run in the school for years. Davis set a very hot pace, but his three opponents stuck well to him, so that on the home stretch the four were abreast for a good distance; then Keyes and E. Seogram finished with a magnificent spurt, Keyes winning in 2.16²/₅.

E. Seogram came second in the championship and deserves much credit for his plucky running. He won the mile very cleverly as well as three second prizes.

J. Davis, who came third also ran well, winning the steeple chase and one second.

A great many second prizes were carried off by D. F. Campbell and we hope that he will change these to firsts next year.

A new feature was added to the sports this year in an obstacle race, which proved so successful that it will probably be a part of our programme in the future.

This distribution of prizes took place in the dining-hall on the evening of Thursday 22nd. Short addresses were given by the Warden and the Head Master, who were heartily chored, as also were the ladies and the champion. Then the time honoured custom of chairing the champion for the year was gone through with its usual heartiness.

A remark may not be out of place about the lateness of the date on which the sports have always been held. We have very seldom had fair weather and a dry track throughout the sports. It is said that this will be remedied next year and we all hope so.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

THE Headmaster of Trinity College School has been asked to deliver a course of lectures at Peterborough. The proceeds of which, after defraying expenses, are to be devoted to the purposes of St. Hilda's College. No further action has as yet been taken in the matter, but the very fact that such a request has been made, shows that the need is felt, and that now is Trinity's opportunity.

THE SCHOOL MISSION.

It has been for some years a practice in many of the Public Schools and Colleges of England, for the students and boys to support a mission. These Public School Missions are generally in the great cities, and are supported by the offerings of the boys, which are generally large enough to provide the stipends of the clergy and other incidental expenses of the missions. We cannot hope to do anything so great as can be done by the boys of Eton, Rugby or Harrow, but we have one advantage over the English Public Schools. Our Mission Field is at our doors, and an hour's drive into the country will bring us to many homes which are quite beyond the reach of the ordinary ministrations of the church. In commencing, then, (as we have done) a School Mission at Dale, we feel that our personal service will, to some extent, make up for our other deficiencies, --- nay, that it is a greater privilege to be able to work oneself, than to be able only to contribute to another's working. The first service was held on All Saint's Day, in the house of Mr. Mellson, the Headmaster preaching. A choir of eight boys went; and the drive there and back promise to be quite an agreeable feature in the programme.

NOTES.

The following questions have been proposed for our next Common Sense Paper. Some University students might, perhaps, like to send in solutions :

1. Supposing fifty boys (big or little), armed with fifty horns, are blowing for more than they are worth, and that fifty others are yelling as loud as they "know how," what are the chances of the foot ball match being lost?

2. How would you describe the boys—as savages or as fiends ?

WITY should we not have a school debating and literary society this winter? We have lots of talent—no one can do a piece of special pleading so well as a boy who wants to get out of an imposition—and the long-suffering piano in the reception room (to say nothing of another longsufferer in the adjacent room) can bear ample witness to the large amount of vocal and musical talent. The initiative lies with the boys, but they would get every encouragement from the Masters.

WOULD not some friend of the school like to present us with a good magic lantern? A good oil lantern would not cost very much and would be a real boon to us. So much can be done by means of a good lantern in teaching popular science, and generally in giving boys an intelligent interest in what is going on around them in the world that we feel sure that our "want" needs no apology.

An enemy hath done the following :—We give it for what it is worth.

Twas the voice of the Prefect, I heard him complain, You have waked me too soon, I must slumber again; Though the Warden look grave, and the Headmaster weep, We're the boys that will show them how long we can s'eep.

FOOTBALL.

ON October 17th, the old rivals, Port Hope vs. Trinity College School, met on the school grounds, the match resulting in a defeat for the Town by 18 points to 0. The game was fast throughout, and at times rough, but the School heeling out and passing was too much for the town. In the first half two rouges were secured, and Cartwright got a touch-down. In the second half the condition of the School boys was quite noticeable as they kept the ball in the Town quarter most of the time, and Ogilvie and Davies

то ве	E READY SHORTLY.	PRICE 35 Cents.
The	Laches	of Plato

INTRODUCTION, TRANSLATION, AND NOTES

BY THE REV. A. LLOYD, M.A.

Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont. Formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

W. WILLIAMSON, Bookseller and Stationer, PORT HOPE

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I make Special Lines of Hosiery, and parents having boy^{\$} attending Trinity College School can obtain these goods dir^{\$\$} from u.e. W. WALLER, Porr HOPE

Reference permitted to Mrs. Lloyd

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both secured tries which Mr. Watson converted into goals. The Town backs played a fast game, but team play was lacking, and their forwards did not understand the heeling out game.

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A CLOSE game was played on the morning of October 31st, between the School and Bishop Ridley College, on the Trinity College grounds; the heavy rain preceding the match, combined with the rough state of the field, made the play slow and inaccurate. At 12.45 the following teams lined up to Referee Alexis Martin's whistle :

в. к. с.		т. с. s.
Ryckman	Back	Jones.
McLean	1	Osborne.
Kingstone. (caut.)	Halve	Davies.
C P Macdonald	Halve	Senkler.
V. T. Mucasine		Seagram.
Symmes		/ McGee.
Peters		(McGee. Ogilvie (Capt.)
Dewar		
Arthur		Lottenige.
Baldwin		(Francis. (Syer.
C S Macdonald		
U. D. Mactonatt		Palmer.
		Watson
Perry		(Watson. Carswright.
Lee		Carswright.
E. M. Hooper	Forwards	Osler
	l	(Ballard.

The Trinity Captain won the toss and elected to kick with the wind. The game during the first half was hotly contested and resulted in a rouge and touch-down for the School, the latter being secured by Davis, who played well throughout. In the second half Ridley, favoured by the increased wind, scored three rouges in close succession, and kept their opponents almost entirely behind their quarterline; nevertheless, the School held their lead up to the last minute of play, when Dewar secured the ball on the throw-out, and scored a tonch-down through weak play on the part of Trinity's back division, thus making the score 7 to 5 in favor of Ridley.

In the afternoon the School Second met the Ridley Juniors on the Trinity lawn. The game was very fast on both sides, but the School's passing was too much for Ridley, and after one hour's play, the game was won by the School, 36 to 0.

NOTES.

THE School Second were defeated by Port Hope Second after a very evenly contested game, by 6 to 3, on Wednesday, October 14th.

A FIFTEEN from Peterboro was expected down on the 24th but they unfortunately could not get up a team.

On the 17th, a Town man was heard to say, "This is not exactly a parlour game, is it?"

THE Upper Flat has succeeded in winning the Upper and Lower game this year. When will the Lower wake up?

ON Wednesday, the 11th, the game of the season was played—U.C.C. vs. T.C.S. The two Schools had not met on the football field for over eight years, but now we hope to have as interesting a yearly contest as the annual cricket match is. This year the game was won by U.C.C. by 15-9. An account will appear in the next REVIEW.

THE Canadians visited us on Thanksgiving Day,

MR. J. PATTERSON, '92 hurt his ankle so badly in the second Varsity game, that by a subsequent twist he has been compelled, greatly to his chagrin, to lay off for all the rest of the season.

DR. PICK, the well-known lecturer on memory, has recently delivered a course at Trinity to a good sized class. We have also received his work on the way to learn French which will be noticed at more length in our next issue.

College Chronicle.

HOCKEY.—It is time for Trinity sportsmen to think about the game which came in so largely last year—hockey. No time should be lost in reorganizing the club if it is to con tinue, and in making arrangements with some rink for games if a rink of our own—of which there is no prospect cannot be made Trinity's hockey team last winter was no discredit to her, but this year, to keep up to the mark, we must practice more and endeavor to get the team to play more together. We have good material— all we want is regular practice in passing and shooting.

WANTED, A GYMNASIUM.—A reference to this real want on the part of the undergraduates, made in the reply to "College Institutions" at the dinner, showed by the applause it occasioned what the feeling of the students on this point is. Last winter several joined the Y. M. C. A. athletie club, a course not to be compared with having a gymnasium of our own. Trinity's position on the beer question was said to be unique on this continent. Certainly her position on the gymnasium question is unique, and the sooner the uniqueness on this point is done away with the better it will be for her position in the eyes of many of the young men of Canada. This is all we say on this point at present, but we intend to refer to it again at more length.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS .-- Owing to want of space in our last issue, a notice of some recent improvements in Trinity's appearance was crowded out. Coming up along Queen street one misses the old heavy dip in the road by the ravine, as this was almost filled up and the roadbed raised during the summer. The old fence, however-' a relic of old days" when Trinity was considered in the country and miles out of Toronto-is still there in all its pristine beauty. We are glad to say that owing to the efforts of the football officials the barbarous wire fence at the Crawford street entrance has been removed from the trees and will no longer be an eyesore or man-trap for unwary students. Thanks to having the grass kept cut during the summer, the campus looked more like a lawn and less like a hayfield than on other years when we returned for the Michaelmas term. We trust it will never be allowed to go back to the condition of lying desolate in the sight of all passers by.

NEW REGULATIONS -When the Provost called a college meeting early last week it was readily surmised that he intended to make some announcement with regard to the question of the supply of beer from the buttery, which has been so exercising the minds of some of our members of Convocation lately, as well as of some outsiders who take a kindly interest in our affairs, and so it turned out. The Provost had no fault to find with the men, nor did he think that they were in the habit of abusing the privileges per mitted them. It was quite conceivable, he thought, how. ever, that, through the prevalence of the custom, some students coming up to college might be led into drinking beer to whom it might, perhaps, be hurtful. He was, he said, very ready and very glad to accept the assurance of the men that cases of excess were rare, and were distinctly frowned upon by the majority of students. Nevertheless, in discussing the matter, the faculty had come to the conclusion that their best course would be to limit the issue of beer from the buttery to dinner time. At the same time it is forbidden to import spirituous liquors into college except with special permission.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Several artists with cameras have been on the grounds recently. On the 5th inst., after dinner, a

call went round for all the men in residence, and many of the non-residents were also on hand to be in the group of students which an enterprising photographer wished to take. Caps and gowns and the inevitable smiles were the order of the day. The grads were seated on downy wooden chairs, with a throng of seniors immediately behind, while the freshmen either humbly reclined with an attempt at grace in front, or took up an unostentatious position in the rear. If the group is taken well, many students will be glad to have all their college friends thus collected, since in after years it will be a means of calling up many pleasant recollections and happy days passed in conjunction with them. The football team had their photo taken just before the match against the R. M. C., even the crippled warriors who could only look on at the game with a longing to be in it, coming out to show that they were an integral part of the '91 team.

SPORTS.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY VS. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE annual game with U.C. C. took place on the campus on Wednesday, 28th, at 3.30 o'clock. The following teams lining up:

TRINITY.		U. C. C.
H. V. Hamilton,	Back	Crerar.
D. L. McCarthy, Capt.)	(MeMurrich.
G. H. P. Grout	Halves	{ Leslie.
D. L. McCarthy, Capt. G. H. P. Grout J. Laing E. C. Wragge]	Waldie.
E. C. Wragge	.Quarter	.Robinson.
E. C. Cayley)	(Mill, Capt.
W. R. Wadsworth		Burnside.
F. A. P. Chadwick		Eby.
M.S. McCarthy		Blair.
C. B. B. Wright		McDonald.
H. Nelles	Forwards	White.
H. H. Bedford-Jones		Suter.
W. R. Ferguson		Mullin,
A. C. M. Bedford-Jones		Snyder.
A. W. Mackenzie		

Trinity were minus Martin and Patterson, but they did not need them as the team had no difficulty in beating U. C. C. by 20-0. Two half-hours only were played.

Trinity won the toss, and kicked with the wind, defending the south goal. The ball was at once rushed into U. C. C. territory, and only once or twice during the game did the college boys succeed in getting it past their opponents half way. The scrimmage heeled out splendidly, and Grout's big punts soon had two rouges to our credit. Then McCarthy from a pass out got a chance to run, and took the ball over the line, but the referee only allowed one point, because his feet were out of touch, 3-0. Twomore rouges were added in quick succession. Then Mr. Cayley got a touch down behind the posts, after some dribbling and a nice run, which Hamilton converted, 11-0. Another rouge followed. Then McCarthy repeated his performance of a few minutes before, and obtained a try, which was not converted. Another rouge ended the scoring in the first half, 17-0.

With the wind in their favour, U. C. C. did much better, though they never were near scoring. Trinity put on three more points, two touches in goal and one rouge; Laing got in a good run, but ran into touch in goal; 20.0.

For Trinity, the scrimmage did splendid work, their heeling out couldn't have been better. Wragge at quarter played very well—his best game this season. Mr. Cayley and Bedford-Jones on the wing did good work. Grout played his usual good game, punting well and passing with judgment.

The College boys, who have always heretofore given us a

good hard game, did not play with their usual dash, and seemed dispirited. Perhaps it was due to two of their backs—Gilmore, Hargraft—being unable to play.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY VS. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Besides being noted for the establishment of a second XV, this year will also be remembered at Trinity as the one in which the first of what we hope will be an uninterrupted series of matches was played with the Royal Military College, Kingston. The Cadets came down here on the 7th and gave us the most enjoyable match of the year. Nobody talked and everybody played the game, and a good hard one at that. We had the pleasure of entertaining our guests at dinner, and the excellent idea of our hockey elub going down to Kingston in the winter was proposed. Whether this comes off or not, we shall look forward with the greatest pleasure to going down to Kingston next year, and seeing again the jolly good fellows (some of them old friends) we met last Saturday.

The R M.C. won the toss and took the kick, defending the north goal against the sun and wind. They played with a rush at first, and soon had the ball in our twentytive; it hovered midfield for a time, and then we rushed it up in their half from a long kick by Grout, R.M.C. were compelled to rouge ; a few minutes after the kick out Martin kicked over the line and it bounced into the trees 2-0. The Cadets braced up now, and their forwards, who played well on the ball all through the game, worked the ball down the field, when Duilus got in a pretty bit of dribbling, taking the ball about thirty yards, and from a scrimmage secured it, dashed along close to the touch line and secured the first try, which was not improved on 4-2 R.M.C. favor. Things were looking rosy for Cadets now, while one or two of our forwards were evidently out of condition and were rather slow in scrimmaging; both sides were working hard, and it was very even for ten minutes. Soon, however, the superior heeling of our forwards began to tell, and the ball got near their goal and was kicked across the line. The Cadet back returned it, but Bedford-Jones was on the watch, caught it, and, passing a couple of men, ran over the line and secured a try a few yards from touch in goal; McCarthy kicked the very difficult goal amid great applause 8-4 Trinity's favour. After five minutes rest Trinity kicked off, the ball keeping pretty well in mid-field for some minutes. Soon, however, the Cadets, by judiciously swinging their scrimmage and dribbling a couple of times, got the ball into our quarter, and then Duffus dribbled through the halves and over the line just beside the goal posts; the goal was kicked, making Cadets ahead again 10 8. They did not manage to keep their lead long, however, for our wings didn't give their halves a chance, being on them as soon as they got the ball, Mr. Cayley and Bedford Jones being especially noticeable. From a scrimmage near their line Wadsworth passed to Grout, and he to Martin, who secured a try, which McCarthy converted 14-10. Only a few minutes elapsed before another goal was secured by a pretty bit of passing; the ball was scrimmaged about mid-field, close to touch. Wadsworth passed to McCarthy, who ran round the scrimmage and started down field. Just as he was tackled he passed to Martin, and he, when collared near the line, passed to Cayley, who made the touch down behind the posts 20-10. The Cadets then obtained a touch in goal, but still another goal was added before we stopped scoring. Mr. Cayley hit somebody with the ball from the throw out of touch, dribbled on down towards their goal seized the ball, passed to Bedford-Jones, and he obtained the touch, McCarthy again kicking the goal, thus finishing the scoring 26 11 in Trinity's favour.

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TRINITY SECOND VS. DOMINION BANK.

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THIS was the most even and exciting match the Second has had this year,—Wednesday, Nov. 4th. In the first half the Second scored a goal from a run in by Baynes Reed which Hamilton kicked, and a rouge, while the Dominion scored a goal, 7-6. Wallbridge (Captain) sprained his ankle in this half and had to retire, M. S. McCarthy taking his place. In the second half our men had rather the best of the play and scored a rouge and a try shoved over the line from a scrimmage, making the score 12-6. For the Second Robertson did good work at half, and Carleton made some useful runs.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY VS. TORONTO.

Hamilton		
McCarthy Grout	Half	
1) - 44	1 Catvicy.	
Wragge	QuarterCassels. (Morton.	
Cayley Wadsworth	Taylor.	
Chedwick	WingsWings WanKoughnet. Bayley.	
McCarthy Nelles	VanKoughnet.	
Martin	(Bayley. Stovel.	
Bedford-Jones Ferguson	Loosemore.	
Mackenzie	Forwards Hoosemore. Wright. Brighton.	
Sanders	(Brighton:	

TRINITY UNIVERSITY *vs.* TORONTO.

THE above game was played on the campus on Wednesday, 21st ult. Play was begun by Toronto kicking off from the south end against the wind. On the whole it was rather a slow game, but was brightened up by some very pretty runs, notably Gale's in the first half, who made a break of fifty yards, and was finally well tackled by Hamilton, who made his first appearance on the team, and did very well. Chadwick also made his debut. He is good out of touch, and plays a hard game. We scored first - a touch in goal. A few minutes after they forced us to rouge, and we got another touch in goal just before time. Score, 2-1, our favour. With the wind in their favour, Toronto did much better, while our team, with a few exceptions, did not seem to realize they were playing a match. Of course we missed Laing at half and Bedford-Jones on the wing, and McCarthy's leg prevented his kicking. After some minutes' even play the ball was transferred to our twenty-five, and, after a scrimmage, Loosemore secured a try, which was not improved on. Score, 5-2, in their favour. Shortly after the kick out the ball was returned, necessitating a rogue. Now the play was transferred to Toronto's half and quarter, but nothing came of it, and Toronto scored the last point by a touch in goal. Score, 7-2.

For Trinity, Mr. Cayley's play on the wing is alone deserving of mention.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY SECOND V8. PARKDALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This match was played on Friday the 23rd ult., on the campus, the following team representing the Second : Back —Hamilton; Halves—Wallbridge (Capt.), Robertson, Carleton; Quarter—Vernon; Wings—Cattanach, Ince, Wright, Ballard, Pottenger, Fessenden; Forwards—Leech, Baynes Reed, Dunlop, McCallum.

Baynes Reed, Dunlop, McGalum. Our Second has certainly improved since last Friday. They were much quicker in following up, and scrimmaged immediately. Leech heeled out very well. Baynes Reed was always ready at touch, and made some good rushes. Ince surprised himself and the spectators by making a dash of about thirty yards up the field. The backs ran and passed well. The score was 54 to 0.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY VS. TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Referee-Mr. J. Johnstone.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY.		TORONTO UNIVERSITY.
(4. H. P. Grout		
J. F. Patterson J. Laing H. V. Hamilton	Half Backs	(Bunting (Capt.) Parkyn. Gilmour
E. C. Wragge	.Quarter	.Smith.
E. C. Cavley	Wings	Bam,
H. H. Bedford-Jones	• wings	Cross. Roseburg. M. Lash.
A. F. R. Martin (Capt). W. R. Ferguson A. C. M. Bedford-Jones A. W. Mackenzie	Forwards	N. Lash.

On Saturday, Oct 24th, our second game with the 'Varsity was played, and a very hard and even one it was, too. The team certainly improved a great deal, and played with much more confidence. McCarthy's loss was greatly felt at half. He might have changed some of those numerous rouges into tries, and Patterson, another half-back, sprained his ankle during the game. 'Varsity's strongest point was their forwards. The only regretable event of the day was the attack on our supporters' drag by some of 'Varsity's unelevated Freshmen. We join the *Empire* in its hope (quam longissime abest /) that they will learn, before their course is over, "what good taste, good manners and intercollegiate courtesy mean."

The team, who drove to the game in a four in-hand, were escorted by a drag decked out with ribbons and flags, and filled with patriotic grads. and undergrads. who led the cheering during the game. Now for the game ; we lost the toss and consequently had to kick against wind and slant; the ball was kicked off by Laing, missed, and from the scrim doubled over the 'Varsity line, going into touch in goal, 1-0 Trinity's favour. From the kick out the ball was gradually worked down to our twenty-five. Several scrim-mages followed; from one of them a 'Varsity man got the ball and made for the line, was tackled before he reached it and held, but was shoved over before the referee could see it; try without kick for 'Varsity; score 4-1 'Varsity's favour. Some very even play occurred at this time. Trinity's forwards and wings playing much better, getting the ball out and giving the halves a chance Soon, however, the ball was down in our territory, and kicked across the line, Grout miking the rouge very well. 5-it. Now Trinity braced up again, and for a long time the ball remained in 'Varsity's territory, Grout working well at half. Wragge at quarter, and Mr. Cayley on the wing, and at last McQuarrie was forced to rouge. 5-2. From the kick-out the ball was worked down again to our 25, from a scrimmage close to the goal line. Smith, their quarter. dove over the line securing a try, which Parley converted into a goal, 11-2. From the kick-off the ball was rushed into 'Varsity's twenty-five, and stayed some time and two more points gained by Touches-in-goal, 11-4. About this time a free kick was given to Trinity for Cross' holding Martin on the wing. Laing took the kick, chose a drop, and missed narrowly.

³Varsity finished the scoring for first half by a wing, 12-4. With the wind in our favour we started with a rush to try to overcome the 'Varsity's lead, and after a few minutes, McQuarrie was compelled to rouge, 12-5. 'Var. sity wakened up now, and their forwards monopolized the heeling out; rushed the ball up to our territory, and obtained a rouge, 13-5. After some even play the scene was again transferred to their half; from a scrimmage the ball was doubled by the wings near their goal line, kicked over by a 'Varsity man, and a safety touch resulted 13-7. A few minutes after this Gilmore was checked by Patterson, who sprained his ankle in the operation. Sanders came on in the scrin, and Martin went to half. The play was now for some time in our quarter. 'Varsity scored, and a rouge and try, 18-7. More even play followed, and again 'Varsity scored twice, a touch in goal and a rouge, 20-7. Again Trinity braced up, and after some play in mid-field, got the ball near their opponent's goal, and from a scrimmage shoved it over just at the call of time, 20-9.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY US. BLAKES.

On Monday, 26th, with a diminished and rather battered team, we had a game with Blake's office, who have a very good team this year, containing many Osgoode Hall players. We started off well by rushing the ball down to their twenty five, and getting a rouge in quick order, but they soon got a rouge, and then Senkler made a good run up the field, and secured a try; there was no more scoring till just at half time, when Trinity scored another touch in goal by Bedford-Jones, score 5-2 Blake's, favour. In the second half, aided by the wind, Blake's piled up 13 points, the ball being most of the time in Trinity's twenty-five. Towards the end, however, the ball was kept in Blake's territory and Nelles by a good dash secured a try, which Laing converted. The score stood 22 8.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The old time steeplechase, held every year on SS. Simon and Jude's Day (Oct. 28th), in honour of which our College song $\mu\varepsilon\tau \not\equiv \gamma\omega\tau\alpha$ $\sigma\tau\varepsilon\varphi\alpha\tau\sigma\sigma$ was composed, took place on Thursday morning, the 29th ult., at 11 30, having been put off for a day on account of our football match with U.C.C. The course is a fairly hard one, about a mile and a quarter in length, with a couple of fences and a good solid embankment about thirty feet high to get over; the start is made from a point about a quarter of a mile north of College Street, thence down the ravine, and finishing behind the chapel.

There were twelve starters, and as Patterson (on account of his sprained ankle), and Bedford Jones, who took the first and third places respectively last year, were unable to run,Carleton, who took second, was expected by many to win. At start Fessenden led a fast pace, with Wadsworth and McKenzie a bit behind. Wadsworth caught and pussed him just before the last fence, and tinished a winner in 6.57, a good deal slower than last year's 6.48; Carleton second, Mackenzie third. The prizes were presented at Convocation Dinner next evening, Wadsworth getting a very nice china clock, Carleton an inkstand and Mackenzie another clock. The sporty third year, we think, holds the record for greatest number of places in steeplechase during its sojourn here, having won the first place every year, and on the whole six out of the nine places, a very good performance.

SKETCH OF THE TRINITY FIFTEEN.

A. F. R. MARTIN, (1889-90, capt. 1891) As captain he has discharged the duties of his office most ably. His sang-froid, and readiness of resource have been proved over and over again during the season. In the field he has been a pillar of strength to the wing division otherwise rather weak. Lacks speed but uses his weight, and shoves off well. Tackles strongly at the right time and place. A good kick whether at place, drop or punt. (Weight 155).

H. H. BEDFORD JONES, (1886-91). An honest worker whether playing forward or inside wing, in which position he has played this season. Follows hard on the ball and seldom fails to bring down his man. A fair dribbler, but often kicks too hard. A good place kick but not often tried. (Weight 150).

G. H. P. GROUT, (1887 91). As centre-half he has no equal, although his want of pace is against him. Punts with perfect certainty and accuracy. Feeds his outside halves judiciously. Stops rushes well, and once in possession of the ball is sure to gain ground. Only a moderate tackle. (Weight 165).

MR. CAYLEY, (1882 91). A very fast outside wing and always on the ball. His short-sightedness is against him in taking passes, but is a dangerous man when once in possession of the ball. A good dribbler, but tackles much too high. (Weight 150).

A. C. BEDFORD-JONES, (1886-91). An excellent forward, always doing honest work in the scrimmage, thought very slow, and for that reason seldom conspicuous. A rather clumsy dribbler and fair tackle. (Weight 162).

A. MACKENZIE, (1889-90-91). One of the best dribblers, always on the ball. Plays very hard and comes straight through the scrimmage. Should pay more attention to the heeling outgame. Very useful out of touch. Tackles fairly well. (Weight 165).

D. L. McCARTHY, (1890-91). As outside half he has played well this season. Has a turn for speed. Good kick if he did not sometimes punt straight in the air. Safe tackle. (Weight 148).

J. F. PATTERSON, (1889 90-91). Played outside half with great success, his dodging and kicking being quite firstclass. An uncertain tackle. Should pay more attention to his opposing half. Has been hors de combat lately. (Weight 149).

M. S. McCARTHY, (1890-91). As inside wing has done useful work. Seems puzzled to know what to do in the open. A poor kick. Holds his wing well, but should tackle lower. (Weight 142).

E. WRAGGE, (1890 91): A very plucky quarter. His passes are usually well managed, but they are not always well timed. Tackles in the right style, but from want of weight is often thrown off. A fair kick. (Weight 143).

FERGUSON, (1891). An invaluable forward, his weight alone doing wonders in the scrimmage. Possesses pace, his bulk considered, but is a poor dribbler. Generally tackles well. A strong kick. (Weight 205).

CHADWICK, (1891). A reliable man, with lots of dash, whether at forward or wing. At the touch line has no equal. Inclined to pick up when he should dribble. A good tackle. (Weight 152).

J. LAING, (1891). Has played back and centre-half with success. On some occasions his kicking has been phenomenal, but should learn to punt higher. A fair tackle, but lacks pace to ever be a first-class half. (Weight 160).

W. R. WADSWORTH, (1891). A good wing, but rather light for the work. Blocks his man well, but should get at the opposing halves quicker. A good kick. Tackles much too high. (Weight 145).

NELLES, (1891). Although a novice at the wing game, has improved much of late. Want of dash and determination are his chief faults. Should learn to dribble. Tackles in the right style. (Weight 150).

WRIGHT, (1891). Has played well in the last few matches. Uses his weight with effect at inside wing. Should follow up more, and pass better. A fair tackle. (Weight 160).

Average weight of Fifteen, 157.1.

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THE VULTURE AND THE HUSBANDMAN.

BY LOUISA CAROLINE.

N.B.-A Vulture is a rapacious and obscene bird, which destroys its prey by *placking* it limb from limb with its powerfal beak and talons.

A Husbandmeen is a man in a low position of life; who supports himself by the use of the plough .-- Johnson's Dictionary.

THE rain was raising cheerfully, As if it had been May ; The Senate House appeared inside Unusually gay ;

And this was strange, because it was A viva-voce day.

The men were sitting sulkily, Their paper work was done, They wanted much to go away To ride, or row, or run "It's very rude," they said, "to keep Us here and spoil our fun.'

The papers they had finished lay In piles of blue and white, They answered every thing they could, And wrote with all their might, But though they wrote it all by rote, They did not write it right.

The Vulture and the Husbandman Beside these piles did stand ; They wept like anything to see The work they had in hand ; "If this were only finished up," Said they, "it would be grand !"

" If seven D's and seven C's If seven D's and seven U's
We give to all the crowd,
Do you suppose," the Vulture said,
"That we could get them ploughed ?"
"I think so," said the Husbandman,
"I think so," a seven the the seven U's " But pray don't talk so loud."

" Oh Undergraduates, come up," The Vulture did beseech, " And let us see if you can learn

As well as we can teach ; We cannot do with more than two, To have a word with each.'

Two Undergraduates came up And slowly took a seat ; They knit their brows and bit their thumbs, As if they found them sweet ; And this was edd, because you know Thumbs are not good to eat.

• The time has come," the Vulture said, "To talk of many things-Of accidence and adjectives, And names of Jewish kings ; How many notes a sackbut has, And whether shawms have strings."

" Please, sir," the Undergraduates said, Turning a little blue,

We did not know that was the sort

We did not know only was the solution
Of thing we had to do."
"We thank you much," the Vulture said,
"Send up another two."

Two more came up and then two more, And more, and more, and more. And some looked upwards at the roof, Some down upon the floor, But none were any wiser than The pair that went before.

" I weep for you," the Vulture said, "I deeply sympathize !" With sobs and tears he gave them all D's of the largest size, While at the Husbandman he winked

One of his streaming eyes.

" I think," observed the Husbandman, "We're getting on too quick; Are we not putting down the D's A little bit too thick?"

The Vulture said with much disgust, "Their answers make me sick."

" Now Undergraduates," he cried. " Our fun is nearly done; Will anybody else come up?" But answer came there none ; And this was scarcely odd, because They'd ploughed them every one !

A. C. HILTON, in Cap and Gown.

Personal.

THE Rev. Prof. Clark preached at Hamilton on Thanks giving day, and lectured recently at Ottawa on Carlyle.

MR., WALLBRIDGE, captain of the second fifteen has been laid up since the game with the Dominion Bank, when he sprained his ankle.

THE Rev. D. F. Bogert stopped at his Alma Mater for convocation service, but was unable, to the regret of many. to remain over for the dinner.

WE extend to Mr. Dunlop, lecturer in Modern languages. our deep sympathy in the recent bereavement he has sustained in the loss of one of his children.

MR. D. L. McCARTHY, '92, owing to a sore knee could not take his place on the team for several matches. He was greatly missed in the second game against Varsity.

MR. CARTER TROOP delivered a lecture on "Lord Beaconsfield " to a large audience in Ottawa, on the 28th ult , under the auspices of St. John's Church. Col. White, Deputy Post-Master General, presided.

Convocation.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CONVOCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 8TH, 1891.

THE Executive Committee of Convocation, in presenting their Fourth Annual Report, take great pleasure in noting the continued interest displayed in the work of Convocation, as shown by an increased number of Members and Associate Members, the establishment of new local centres, and the general well-being of the College.

Meetings have been held in the following cities and towns of Western Ontario, viz. : Guelph, Galt, Woodstock, and At Guelph and Galt the deputation from Stratford. Toronto consisted of the Clerk of Convocation and the Rev. E. C. Cayley ; whilst the meetings at Woodstock and Stratford were entirely conducted by Mr. Cayley. These efforts were attended with very successful results; some fifty Members and Associates being added to the roll.

The warmest thanks of Convocation are due to the clergy of these cities and towns, the Ven. Archdeacon Dixon. Revs. A. J. Belt and R. Seaborne, at Guelph ; Rev. John Ridley, at Galt; Rev. J C. Farthing, at Woodstock; Rev. Canon Patterson and Rev. G R. Beamish, at Stratford, for their kindness in arranging the meetings and in forwarding the work of the deputation in every possible way. There are still many towns of importance to be visited in Western Ontario, and we trust that after this opening the way may be clear for further work in the same direction. The Executive Committee is always glad to send deputations to

address meetings in any part of Ontario, but would point out that it is essential to the success of such meetings that careful preparation be made beforehand.

The Committee desire to express their regret at the loss of the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, M.A., Professor of Classics, from the staff of the College. Mr. Lloyd, however, in accepting the important position of Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope, is still closely connected with the University. The Committee are glad to welcome as his successor, Rev. E. W. Huntingford, M.A., late scholar of Merton College, Oxford, and Classical Master af Lansing College.

For some years past Rev. Professor Clark has united to the arduous duties connected with the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, that of Lecturer in History. The Corporation, in order to relieve him of this latter work, decided to appoint a Lecturer in this subject. Your Committee were desirous that, if possible, a chair in History should be founded, and accordingly made a recommendation to that effect to the Corporation, at the same time requesting them to appropriate for the purpose the annual sum of \$400 from the funds of Convocation. The Corporation having adopted this recommendation, the Provost has been fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. O. Rigby, M.A., Cambridge.

Your Committee deeply deplore the removal by death of several devoted friends of the University and of Convocation.

The venerable the Archdeacon of Peterborough had been a member of Convocation from the time of its revival in 1886. On his death it was found that he had not forgotten his Alma Mater, but had left the sum of four thousand dollars to be devoted to the foundation of scholarships tenable by students in divinity, intending to present themselves for Holy Orders in the diocese of Toronto.

The Rev. Dr. Carry had for many years taken a very warm interest in the welfare of the University. He was a member of Convocation and of the Executive Committee, and his loss will be deeply felt, not only by the Church at large, but also by this University.

We have also to lament the death of the Rev. K. L. Jones, M.A., who was a member of the Executive Committee, a warm friend who took a lively interest in the welfare of the University. The Rev. A. J. Belt has been elected to fill his place on the Executive Committee.

We remark with satisfaction that the Corporation have adopted the suggestion of Convocation in their report of last year, that the Graduate Members of Convocation in the Faculties of Law and Medicine should each have two representatives in the Corporation, thereby increasing the representative of Convocation by four members. The first representative of the Graduates in Law is Sir Adam Wilson, D.C.L., and of Medicine, Dr. Sheard, Professor in Trinity Medical College.

Largely owing to the efforts of this University, taken in conjunction with the recommendations of Convocation, a common matriculation examination has been adopted by all the Universities of the Province. Although some dificulties have arisen, as might have been expected, in working out so great a revolution, your Committee anticipate that such improvements will be made in the mode of conducting the examination that these difficulties will be removed, whilst, in fulfilment of the purpose contemplated by these changes, a more uniform standard will be secured. The Executive Committee recommend the appointment of a committee to watch the working of this scheme.

In reference to the Archdeacon of Kingston's scheme for providing education on reduced terms for deserving students, which was referred to your Committee for consideration, it is rerommended that any Diocese subscribing as a body the sum of \$2,500 to the Endowment or Building Funds, should have the right to nominate one student who should not be charged the regular tuition fees. Any Diocese subscribing \$5,000, two students, and so on. The Committee have deferred the settlement of details of the scheme until the principle as above be adopted by Convocation.

In reference to Mr. N. F. Davidson's resolution respecting residence of scholars, the Committee are of the opinion that the system of residence for students attending lectures in College as generally pursued by the Corporation should be encouraged, and to that end that no moneys in the way of scholarships should be paid to non-residents, in excess of College fees and dues, but that the said excess should be granted to the next best candidate. The Committee have placed the question of residence on the agenda paper as a subject of discussion.

The Committee have given serious consideration to the development of a scheme for enlisting the interest of the large number of graduates in medicine in the affairs of the University. Steps have been taken to form a Medical Alumni Association to promote this object, and it is confidently expected that during the current year the organization will be complete. The matter is in the hands of an able committee presided over by Dr. Sheard.

In respect to the resolution passed at the last meeting of Convocation on the report of the Kingston Local Association, instructions have been issued to Members and Associates residing in towns where a local treasurer has been appointed, to pay their fees to him, but the Conmittee cannot recommend the adoption of the proposition to enrol Associate Members for a definite term of years, inasmuch as such a plan would be liable to be confused with the payment of subscriptions by instalments, and the membership of Convocation would thereby be lost sight of.

In accordance with the Resolution of the last meeting, Convocation has been summoned to meet at 11 a.m. instead of 2 p.m. as heretofore.

At a public meeting of the Members and Associate Members of Convocation, held under the direction of your Committee, a strong Committee was appointed to co operate with the Provost in soliciting subscriptions for the new Endowment and Building Fund. Owing largely to the activity of this Committee, such amounts were collected as enabled the Corporation to claim grants of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, amounting to \$7,500. There still remains a large amount to be collected in order to make up the \$100,000 which Convocation decided should be raised for the purpose of the University. Your Committee recommend that Convocation should continue to co-operate with the Provost in this work.

Appended is the financial statement for the past year.

J. A. WORRELL, Chairman of Convocation.

HERBERT SYMONDS, Clerk of Convocation.

RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 8, 1890, TO OCTOBER 8, 1891.

To balance from last year	\$1,523	18
To 317 subscriptions at \$5.00 \$1,585 00		
To 33 " 2,00 66 00		
Donation		
	1,671	00
	\$3,194	18
DISBURSEMENTS.		
1890.		
Nov. 5th, By TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW	\$50	00
Nov. 18th, By Rowsell & Hutchinson's account	11	65
Dec'r 6th. By Harry Webb's account, dinner deficit	50	

1891 April 23rd, July 18th, Sept. 30th, Feb. 21st,	By Rowsell & Hutchinson's account """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$ \frac{844}{38} $ 13 100	$\begin{array}{c} 45\\ 88\\ 00\\ 90\\ 20\\ 00\\ 20\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ \end{array}$
	Balance on hand	\$1,878 1,316 \$3,194	18

TRINITY CONVOCATION DINNER.

MR. CHALMERS, who in response to the invitation of the Arts Students, had been elected as representative of Trinity Medical Students at the Trinity University Convocation Dinner made us, as is the custom, report of his experiences on Tuesday Nov. 3.

He could not speak too highly of the kindness and attention shown him by our fellow-undergraduates in Arts and Divinity, and pronounced the evening a most successful and enjoyable one. Dr. Sheard's aprearance as a representative of Trinity Medical College was a signal for the greatest applause.

An idea was current among some of our students that the attentions to the representatives of the Meds at the Convocation Dinner had not been all that they would have wished.

If this ever was so, and we think it was a mistaken idea the report of Mr. Chalmer's hearty and pleasant reception shows that it certainly is not so now. In fact, as matters are to-day, the inter-union of interest is growing fast and needs only a little attention on both sides to bring out many pleasant results. It is to be regretted that the undergraduates in Arts in Trinity University and those in Trinity Medical are so seldom brought into contact but the reasons are self evident.

In the first place the daily work and bent of inclination of the one differs so vastly from the other. We are absorbed in the practical pursuit of one class of knowledge, driving into the shortest space an immense amount of labour upon one intensely technical branch of study. They, on the other hand are more varied in their pursuits, more general in their courses of study, with less haste and more time at their command. Theirs is the broader education of the mental powers and of the intellect intended for application to subsequent studies, ours obtaining immediate knowledge for the acquirment of livelihood. Thus our work does not bring us together.

Again, the great distance by which our colleges are separated is surely a great factor, for if it were otherwise we would undoubtedly see the sports of Trinity University actively joined in by the undergraduates in Medicine, and after all, this is the way in which men most often meet and become most intimately associated. This explains how it is that the hearty invitations from time to time received from our fellow-grads in Arts, to join in their several sports have not been availed of, but this seems irremediable, for we must be near the Hospital, and then, Arts men cannot leave their present delightful spot, so things will probably have to remain as they are with regard to location, but let us hope that perhaps with improved means of city communication we may be able to travel across sometimes and see them. However, notwithstanding their drawbacks there exists a warm regard between the two sections of the "scarlet and black" as was well shown by Mr. Chalmer's reception.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ELECTION OF MEDICAL EDITORS.

At an early date, a meeting will be called at Trinity Medical College, for the purpose of electing a new staff of editors for the Medical department of the Trinity University REVIEW for the coming year. As a general rule the third year men are not so pressed by work as those of the other three years, and as a result the editors chosen from that year are expected to bear the brunt of the work, and this seems but reasonable. If this is the rule, the past year has been no exception. But do not think this a complaint, for it is not. The staff that are now to be relieved of their responsibility, have in their own humble way tried to the best of their ability to perform the duties of their positions, and it remains for the readers of the REVIEW to say as to whether they have succeeded or not, and in this our last effort we crave indulgence at the hands of our more literary fellow-editors in Arts, for our many failures.

Literary talent does not flourish in a Medical College as a general rule, and it is a very true, yet deplorable fact. that there exists in the Medico a strong tendency to become somewhat narrow-minded with regard to matters outside his routine of work, and by constant application to the literature of his own subject he loses the great advantages to be derived from general reading. Yet it is hard to blame one on such a ground as this, for when one has before him a study so vast as that of medicine, his one idea is to grasp whatever knowledge he can of his own subject even though it may be at the sacrifice of some other of a more general nature which perhaps would make him more generally attractive to others. The retiring staff would take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Faculty who have from time to time so kindly contributed to out columns during the past year and trust that their successors will see that the records of College events and College men are more amply kept up in our section of the REVIEW so that those who have passed beyond the College walls may be through its means be kept alive to what is going on within their much loved "Alma Mater."

SPORTS.

The annual match between the Toronto Medical School and Trinity Medical College took place on Thursday last. The following teams lined up:

TORONTO. Porter	.Goal	TRINITY.
Cameron	Backs) Arug) Jury
Ball Whitelash	-Half Backs	Ross Davis
Whitelash Alloway, Ferris, Campbell, Crossman, Smith	Forwards	King, Duncan, Large White
Smith	J.	King

The game was well contested from start to finish, neither side making a goal the first half.

At the beginning of the second Trinity scored the first goal. This made the Toronto men wake up to the fact that they had to work to hold their own, which they did, taking the second game in very short time.

The remainder of the game was fast and exciting, each team scoring a goal, making the game stand two to three. Mr. O'Hara, from Osgoode Hall, acted as referee, to the satisfaction of all.

In order to bring the temperance question before the students, the League held a public meeting Friday night at which the following programme was given :

Chorus	Students
SongMr. F	. Wakefield
AddressRev.	J. E. Starr
SongMr. E.	W. Schuch
Reading Miss	
Cornet SoloMr.	J. Newton
Address Rev. Dr	• McTavish
Song	W. Schuch
Reading	

Dean Geikie and Dr. Powell also made short speeches. Mr. Schuch's singing and Miss Whiteside's readings were well received.

TRINITY Medical College annual dinner will be held on November 19th at the Queen's Hotel. Judging from the activity of the officers the dinner will be a great success. The officers for the dinner are : President, R. M. Curts; 1st Vice president, P. Maloney; 2nd Vice-president, F. C. Harris; 3rd Vice-president, W. G. Kechnie; Toaster, A. M. Cleghorn; Committee, W. E. Sitzer, E. O. Bingham, Thomas Douglas, J. P. Robinson, — Story, F. S. Nicholson C. H. Sills, H. S. King.

MANITOBA has sent a larger number of students this year than ever. This is not to be wondered at, as Manitoba's most successful medical men are graduates of Trinity.

A PUBLIC missionary meeting was held in the theatre Saturday, October 24th, at 8 p.m., by the Y. M. C. A The building was well filled by friends of the Association. The programme was as follows :

PrayerRev. Mr. Patterson
Address, Chairman Dr. W. H. Smith
Violincello Solo
Address
Contralto Solo
Reading
Piano SoloMiss F. Brown
Address

A collection in aid of mission work was taken up.

OUR freshmen have sent a challenge to the freshmen of Toronto Medical School to play a base ball game next week.

MR. R. BRODIE, of the third year, has returned, and will resume his studies.

COLLEGE NOTES.

COUNCIL CHANGE-At a recent meeting of the Ontario Medical Council it was moved by one of the members, that the usual examinations should be held in April '92 and that no other be held until the autumn of '93, thus making a lapse of eighteen months, according to which, all those candidates who fail next April will be obliged to wait for eighteen months before they will be able to make another This will necessarily be most disastrous to attempt. many. On hearing of it, therefore, the students of Trinity Medical College held several meetings to discuss the advisability of petitioning the council in their interests and see if this change could not to some degree be modified. Accordingly under the able supervision of Mr. R. A. Buck a petition has been drafted in which the requests of the stud ents are tersely summed up, and having been subscribed to by those interested will shortly be forwarded to the venerable body to await their kind and careful consideration. From the account of proceedings in the published annual report of the council, it would appear that the change has been suggested on the grounds of economy. It would be somewhat beyond our sphere, yea, even a presumption for us, as students, to undertake to argue this point, but what we can say is, that though the fees of the Ontario Medical Council are at present quite high enough, we feel sure, that should it be found necessary to raise those fees for supplemental examinations, many candidates who

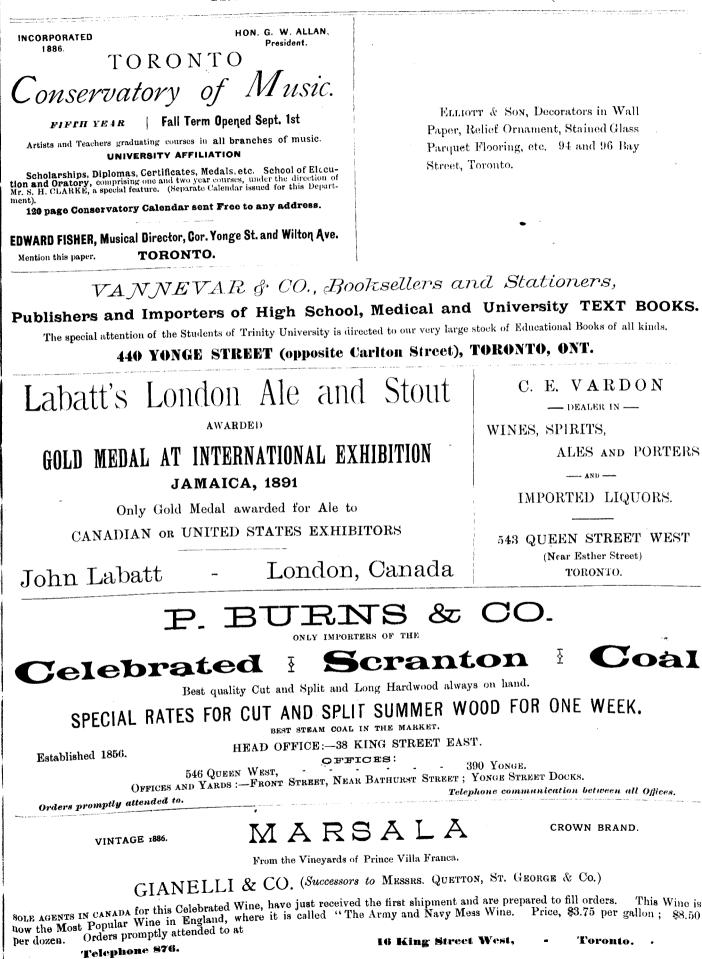
have failed, would only too willingly pay some extra fee and thereby obviate the necessity of waiting for eighteen months without further chance of writing. It is very gratifying to the students to see what a determined stand Dr. Giekie took in support of their rights, it is clearly a proof of his keen interest in their welfare.

DINNER COMMITTEE-The meeting for nomination of committee and officers for our annual dinner was held on Friday, Oct. 16th at 5:30 p.m. There was a large and representative gathering of students, and they are indeed to be congratulated on their selection of candidates. When we consider the arduous and extensive duties which fall upon the members of this committee we awake to the fact that our best men are in most pressing demand. In the choice of Mr. Curts to the position of chairman of the committee a grand step has been taken. When Mr. Curts was first asked to accept the position he with his usual modesty declined, but seeing how unanimously his election was desired, he finally consented. His colleagues are scarcely less able than he with such men as Messrs. Cleghorn, Sitzer, and others among the number. The officers to be chosen are as follows : Chairman from fourth year, 1st Vice-President from third year, 2nd Vice-President from second year, 3rd Vice-President from first year. Toaster from the fourth year, and two committee men from each year. The nominations were : President, Mr. Curts, (acclamation); 1st Vice-President, Maloney, (acclamation); 2nd Vice-President Harris, 3rd Vice-President, Quay, Hutchison, Mc-Kechnie. Toaster, A. M. Cleghorn. Committee, fourth year, Davidson, Sitzer, (acclamation); third year, Robinson, Douglas, (acclamation); second year, Boyes, Story, (acclamation); first year, Krug, Tremayne, Sills, James. The elections took place on Friday Oct. 23rd, at 5.15 p.m., at which the doubt about the envied positions was settled, Mr. McKechnie being elected as third Vice president and Messrs. Sills and Krug as committee men from the first year. The committee men at once had each his duty assigned to him and entered actively upon it, and already all arrangements have been made, and the tickets are now ready for distribution. The date decided upon by the committee for our dinner, is Thursday Nov. 19th, and by the unanimous wish of the students it is to take place at the Queen's Hotel. We trust that the efforts of the committee so actively put forward may be crowned with success and that our banquet this year may surpass those of previous years if such be possible.

Personal.

On Monday Nov. 2nd, Professor Kirkland, during the course of his evening lecture, referred to the sudden and unceremonious demoralization of the fence surrounding the Normal School, saying that he was quite sure that the medical students had had nothing to do with it. His class of (medicals) most emphatically assured him that he was quite right, that they would never think of doing such an unheard-of thing.

DR. F. P. COWAN has been appointed assistant demonstrator in Pathology to Dr. Teskey, and has already entered upon his duties. The course in this branch promises great things for the future, the classes being smaller and material more abundant. We trust that it may ever continue to improve, and that more stress may be laid upon this allimportant subject of Pathology than heretofore, for it is undcubtedly the basis on which we should found all our study.



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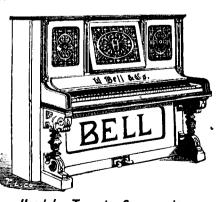
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Faculty of Law.

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Faculty of Music.

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