



TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW



Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Vol. X.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1897.

No. 11.

TO THE STUDENTS

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Trinity University Review.

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

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Editorial Topics.

THE CHURCH STUDENTS' MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Church Students' Missionary Association will claim our attention for a few days, at least, next term, and we hope for a much longer period. It may not be amiss to say a word or two concerning this Association and its work. It is, as its name implies, a missionary organization, and as such is entitled to the support of everyone, both clerical and lay. No worthier object on which to expend our energy and ability can at present be brought before us. In addition to this it is a Church organization, with a fixed purpose before it to awaken renewed zeal and activity in the mission work of the Church. In this respect, also, it is worthy of our most loyal support. But what should appeal most forcibly to us is the fact that it is distinctively a students society. It is owing to this cause perhaps that it has not as yet made any great impression upon the Church as a body. But the Association is comparatively a new one, and it will be perhaps some time yet before we can hope to see the full fruition of its work. Certain it is that among the student body is the proper place to encourage missionary zeal and knowledge, and this zeal and knowledge must, sooner or later, become a very active force among those who go forth to work in the sacred ministry. To those also who have not the latter calling in view, student missionary work should appeal in no less degree. It is a source of the greatest satisfaction that the Church students of the United States and Canada are coming to Trinity for their next convention, and it remains for us here to make their stay as pleasant and profitable as possible both for themselves and us. Furthermore, apart from the aims of the Association, which are most worthy ones, Trinity has much to gain from its visit. We shall have here, we hope, in February next, students from all parts of this continent, who will carry back to their homes the impressions they have here received of Trinity student life, impressions which are sure to have their effect on Trinity's reputation among sister colleges.

We have no small responsibility therefore in the matter, which we hope Trinity men will fully realize. They can do so practically by cooperating earnestly and cheer-

fully in entertaining our students, and by assisting the committee in many other ways. If they do so there is no doubt that the Convention will be a success in every particular, and that through it much greater zeal and activity will be awakened in the missionary work of our Church.

In all new countries the question of COLLEGE ENDOWMENTS. which the founders of a new college are brought face to face. It is essentially the work of the rich, and it is one which that class are, on this continent, at least, far from neglecting. The following statistics, taken from *The Chicago Record*, credit seven of the American millionaires with some \$35,500,000 worth of beneficence. Stephen Girard heads the list with the gift of \$8,000,000 to Girard College, of Philadelphia. J. D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, gave \$7,000,000 to the University of Chicago. To the Peabody Institute, of Baltimore, Harvard, and some Southern institutions, George Peabody gave \$6,000,000. From the Leland Stanford estate the University of California received \$5,000,000. Johns Hopkins, from her founder, got \$3,500,000, Asa Packer gave a like amount to Lehigh University, of Pennsylvania; and Tulane, the University of Louisiana, received from Paul Tulane, \$2,500,000. The record is a brilliant one. It is worthy of the days of chivalry. Then the broad acres of endowment were of the rewards of the sword, sometimes of the subtlety of the ecclesiastic, now they come in the shape of bonds and securities, often, too, the rewards of oppression and of a greed that scruples not at means. Still they do come, and at the monuments of the bad as well as the good—for what more lasting monument than a fat endowment—generation after generation is instilled with knowledge and culture, and it may be with wisdom. In Canada the stream of endowments is already becoming apparent, in fact, due proportion being observed, it probably has a stronger flow here than in the Republic to the south of us. The friends of Queen's and the merchant princes of Montreal are setting a grand example to the other parts of our broad Dominion, and it is hoped that soon in Toronto the rising stream may favour the monuments of one of her dearest citizens in the past, the Right Reverend Bishop Strachan.—Com.

Soon after the beginning of next term we have to turn our attention to the **THE COMING CONVERSAT.** Conversat., the annual dance given by the Literary Institute. There are a few points in connection with the Conversat. of '98, which it may be well to discuss now before we commit ourselves to it. The number of men in College this year is rather smaller than usual, and so the cost of this dance to the individual will be larger than usual. Also—if it be not disclosing a state secret—the funds of the Lit. are low, and so this Institution will be less able than ever to bear the full burden of the cost of the dance. Friends of Trinity have, in the past, contributed liberally towards defraying the expenses of the Conversat. But can they be asked to contribute this year, in view of the fact that their kindness and liberality will be taxed to the utmost in a matter of more importance than that of a dance? Would it not be well, under these circumstances, to give up the Conversat. for this year and seek some simpler and less

expensive way of entertaining our friends, and those to whom we owe a return of hospitality? It has been suggested that a garden party be given during the summer term. This would very nicely take the place of our big winter dance for this year, and would certainly be very much less expensive. It is hoped that every member of the Literary Institute will give this subject his attention and be present at the meeting on Friday, December the 3rd, when discussion upon it will take place.

The attention of the students is called CONTRIBUTORS to the notice about contributions, in TO THE REVIEW. THE REVIEW, "that literary contributions or items of personal interest are solicited from the students, alumni and friends of the University." We receive many contributions from the alumni and from friends, but very few from the student body, outside the contributions of the Editors themselves. The men here should be alive to the opportunity they have of seeing their ideas and words in print, and of learning how to write. Let this appeal bring contributions from the men to fill the columns of our paper, or at least the editorial waste paper basket.

THE GOOD-NIGHT PIPE.

The fire was burning low; the sharp knocking of empty pipes upon the bars of the grate, the cessation of steps in the corridors, proclaimed an end to the evening's confab.

Adaptability had been the subject of a discussion. We all know people who seem able to fit themselves into the smallest crannies and corners of existing circumstances; their imperturbability is undisturbed and they settle down to a new regime with the firm conviction that any other condition of affairs would be much less desirable for their comfort and happiness. In fact they succeed in convincing themselves and others that a certain necessity would have been a matter of course.

These people are indispensable in almost every phase of existence; in the crowded summer-houses they are here, there, everywhere, and at the same time nowhere. If supplies run short, they suddenly develop a disinclination for the particular viands of which there is a deficiency; if there are not enough beds to go round, they magnanimously declare that the old rickety shakedown is the most restful of couches, and, if the night is cold and blankets scarce, they find the temperature at a much higher degree than is registered by the thermometer.

They never fret or grow befogged, for if they are disappointed in one regard, something equally agreeable turns up from another direction. They settle down to new environments, make new friends and find diversion in new pleasures with a gusto that bids defiance to anything approaching the blasé.

* * *

Like the mandates of an undisputed power, the phrase "they say" goes forth, the dictum of a source not to be denied.

"They say" forms a screen, behind which a sudden retreat may be made, should a demand arise for more exact information.

The most delicately veiled scandals sail bravely into the midst of a society eager to receive them, firm in the strength assured them by these two words, impregnated with the virtue of a creditable authority.

When the inventions or ideas of some unimportant factor of humanity are clothed in so eminently respectable and unquestionable a garb, they assume a reliance and force most gratifying to the factor in question; if they are denied, the matter is not a personal one, for the phrase is delightfully abstract and vague.

Theologians and rhetoricians may be attacked, for there is some definite ground to proceed upon; but "they say" is inviolate; it is a charm proof against all honest criticism, a banshee that eludes all advances.

The wary gossip prefaces her own thoughts and insidious maliciousness with a boldly uttered "they say," and hugs herself ecstatically when she realizes how much mischief she has done with so very little exertion, and without a suspicion resting upon herself.

Altogether the words are a safe-guard, a loop-hole, so non-committal are they, so impersonal, so unattached to anything definite, so unlikely to call to account the one who utters them.

* * *

Balzac says there are only two ways to get successfully through life—either to plough through it like a cannon-ball, or steal through it like a pestilence. In these days of extreme activity there certainly does not seem to be the same facility of attaining to success as in times past, when one gained one's end with a smaller measure of competition and a more promising assurance of ultimate success.

Nowadays few seem to be born great, still fewer to have greatness thrust upon them; and as for those who achieve greatness, are we justified in thinking they do so by one of Balzac's methods? Heaven forbid! The former bespeaks that arrogant self-assertiveness that so often passes for enterprise and praiseworthy ambition; the latter surely infers a servile courting of the powers that be, an underhand but progressive selfishness, which, when it has achieved its end, folds its hands with a complacency born of an innate and despicable appreciation of results attained by means anything but honest.

* * *

A trip to Port Hope and T. C. S.—a day of days.

We left with the cricket team on the 9 o'clock train; the morning was dark and cool, but the route, lying for the most part by the lake, was a very pretty one—yellow patches of dandelions, trees white and fragrant with blossoms, myriad trilliums growing beside the track, occasionally a stump-dotted swamp, and close by, the steel-gray waters of the lake over which the morning mist still hung. Whitby, Oshawa and Bowmanville were soon passed, and at last we reached the sleepy town of Port Hope.

The first familiar character was old "Plinky," the boot-black, who waved a kiss to us as the 'bus whirled away from the station; up the long, winding hills, along the narrow street, aglow with such names as Skitch and Budge, and then the first glimpse of the school.

The new building is an unusually fine one, complete, convenient, though rather cold-looking inside on account of the predominance of stone and iron. Of course it lacks the associations of the old school—the time-worn, vine-covered walls, rambling wings and quaint gables, but probably a similar tradition will accumulate with the dust of coming years, and the present building will in time become the "old school" of future generations.

We were met by Mr. Watson, and shown to our rooms. In the hall we saw approaching us a tall, angular woman, whom we immediately recognized as "Mull," one of the old residents. At 11.30 the game commenced, T. C. S. having first innings, after which we adjourned for dinner. Remembrances of those delicious lemon pasties still remain to enhance these dark days of "plum tart, rhubarb tart, or bread pudding."

After dinner we paid a visit, all too short for us, to the bright little room of the matron, before the game was resumed. T. C. S. is the embodiment of hospitality.

Stumps were drawn about 4.30, the school having won by two runs. We then went down to the "Tuck" to see "Mammy Tipps," and partake of some most excellent ice-cream. The small room was crowded, and a wild babel of

voices greeted our entrance. A short talk with "Mammy" showed us that remembrances of the old boys have not been entirely usurped by wee "Swipsie" and others who have taken their places in the school.

We then had a hasty survey of the "gym," and some of the older buildings, caught a flying glimpse of old Byam, spent a few moments in the chapel, still, unfortunately, rather unfinished in appearance, and, after tea, left, amid the cheers of the boys, to catch the evening train.

THE "IRONSIDES."

I.—1642.

We are all familiar with the particulars of Marston Moor, Naseby and Dunbar, but of the early career of the famous body of cavalry, known to history as the "Iron-sides," few of us have much knowledge. Yet the operations of this body, prior to the day of Marston Moor, were of as great value to the parliamentary cause and as worthy of commendation as their later and more widely known actions.

When the great Civil War broke out England had no standing army, and the only trained soldiers in the country were the small number of adventurous spirits who had seen service in the low countries or under the banners of other European powers. The armies with which the King and Parliament took the field were both, therefore, masses of men drawn from the plough, the work-shop and the counter, with little knowledge or appreciation of the training and discipline, without which an army is but an armed mob. The effect of this is seen in the indecisive character of the earlier engagements, in which the successful party was almost as much weakened and disorganized as the beaten one.

There were, however, some points of difference in the two armies. The royalist infantry was recruited from the labourers and dependents on the estates of the landed proprietors; and, while not lacking in courage and endurance, were slightly inferior to the parliamentary infantry (consisting of the trained bands of London and other towns), in intelligence, knowledge and discipline.

At that time, however, owing to the deficiency of fire-arms in range and accuracy, the power, success and importance of cavalry were relatively much greater than at the present day, and in cavalry the royalists were, at the outset, vastly superior to their opponents. With few exceptions the landed aristocracy flocked to the support of the King and formed the bulk of the cavalry of the main royalist army. High spirited, often dissolute, unused to discipline and filled with contempt for their opponents, there were elements of weakness in them; but they were well mounted and practised in handling arms; and, undaunted by odds, they dashed to the charge with such recklessness, courage and enthusiasm as to sweep before them all ordinary troops. There was wanting, nevertheless, the firm discipline and control which could check and direct this finely tempered weapon so as to use it to the best advantage. The parliamentary cavalry, on the other hand, was composed of men unused to arms, of lesser intelligence, and lacking in the spirit and confidence of their opponents. Cromwell described them as "old decayed serving men, and tapsters such kind of fellows." The result, in those days of "shock" tactics, was certain.

While this was the state of affairs in most parts of England, there was being organized in the eastern counties a body of cavalry which was to meet the enthusiasm, courage and self-confidence of the royalists with an equal enthusiasm and courage, an abiding faith in the justice of their cause and a discipline hitherto unknown in England.

In July, 1642, when war appeared inevitable, the Parliament commissioned Cromwell, as captain, to raise a troop

of horse in his own constituency of Cambridge and Huntingdon. Believing that "you must get men of a spirit that is likely to go on as far as gentlemen will go, or else you will be beaten," he resolved to oppose religious enthusiasm or fanaticism to the high spirit of the royalists. He chose for his troop the small freeholders, or their sons; men of fine physique, sober, skilled horsemen, having a substantial stake in the country, and some education; but, above all, filled with the idea that they were obeying the will of God in taking up arms against a King and an aristocracy whom they looked on as evil-livers, idolatrous, and oppressors of the faithful servants of God.

There was no "covenant" to be subscribed to, no test but that recruits should be "religious men," and burning with zeal for the cause. Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Armenians, Anti-Nomians, and Fifth-Monarchy men were all represented, and were equally welcome and effective.

The organization of the troop, which was numbered "67," went steadily on under the direction of Cromwell who trained them in the care of their horses, arms and armour, and in the various manœuvres and duties which they would find necessary on service; teaching them especially the advantage of steadiness, cohesion, and implicit obedience to orders. But the iron rule to which they were subject, and which they cheerfully obeyed, did not stop at training them in military exercises; their conduct when off duty was cheerfully regulated: "No man swears but he pays his twelve pence; if he be drunk, he is set in the stock, or worse." And while their skill in arms was increased, and their discipline was improved, their zeal for and confidence in their cause was constantly excited and augmented. The music with which they whiled away weary hours of waiting or the tedium of a long march, was some stately, martial psalm, rolled forth in all its majestic grandeur by the deep voices of these stern warriors; while there was constant preaching and exhortation by the pastors, and by the officers and men themselves, for their religious knowledge was considerable.

As one writer has said: "To these men battle was no play, but business; they knew that they rushed on, many of them, to their death, but they heeded not; and they advanced to the conflict, mingling with the roar of musketry and the clash of steel, the sound of psalms and spiritual songs." What wonder is it that they excelled all their fellow soldiers in feats of arms.

On August 22nd, 1642, the Royal Standard was raised at Nottingham. The troop was not long idle; for we find that in August, before the raising of the standard, they were patrolling Huntingdon, watching all communication between London and the King at York, seizing the magazine in the Castle of Cambridge and also the university plate which was packed ready for shipment to the King; thus depriving the royalists of considerable supplies of money and arms of which they were in great need. They then marched through the eastern counties, putting down royalist risings, and arresting the sheriff of Hertfordshire, while trying to read the King's proclamation.

On September 13th the troop marched to join the army under Essex, and on October 23rd took part in the battle of Edgehill.

In this extraordinary and indecisive action, Cromwell's troop proved its worth, being one of the few bodies of parliamentary cavalry which held its ground amid the general rout of their horse.

During the autumn and winter Cromwell and his men appear to have been occupied in guarding the eastern associated counties against predatory raids, and in searching the houses of the royalists, seizing arms and plate, and breaking up royalist conspiracies and gatherings; the house of Cromwell's uncle was one of those visited by them.

(To be Continued).

THE FOOTBALL SUPPER.

In cricket and summer weather
We'll hit and we'll catch and we'll bowl;
At football we'll send the leather
Flying towards the goal;
And we'll all pull together,—
Together with all our soul.

—*Bouting Song.*

Naught shall make us rue
If Trinity to herself do rest but true.

On the evening of the twenty-second the annual football supper was held in the dining-hall, being attended with even greater success than usual.

Mr. N. C. Jones presided as chairman. The Faculty were represented by the Provost, the Dean, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Bedford-Jones, Mr. White, and Mr. Simpson. It was a subject of regret that more grads were not able to be present, but there was also a reason for gratification in our being able to welcome several representatives from Trinity Medical College, and a few guests from the city.

After the discussion of the edibles, the programme was opened with a musical duet by Messrs. McLaughlin and Mockridge. The prizes won in the recent steeplechase were then awarded, Mr. Spencer receiving a very handsome Venetian glass punch bowl, the special prize presented by Mr. Huntingford; Mr. Parmenter won the second, a pair of ebony-backed brushes, and Mr. Boyle the third, a silver-mounted ink-well.

The musical part of the proceedings was especially good. That Trinity is not lacking in such talent this year was clearly evinced. Messrs. Griffith, Macdougall, Spencer, McLaughlin, Sparling, McCausland, and Mockridge contributed to the success in this regard, but, if one may particularize, Mr. N. C. Jones' excellent rendition of "Leader of Company B" was the number of the evening, clearly shown by the reception accorded the selection. Mr. Jones truly "suited the action to the word," and succeeded in arousing everyone to a pitch of enthusiasm.

The speeches were unusually happy ones. The Dean proposed the health of the winning year, '99, which toast was responded to by Mr. Parmenter, who then received the trophy cup, which was later filled and passed among the men after the etiquette of the loving-cup. In his reply Mr. Parmenter spoke about the hockey prospects for the coming season, and appealed urgently for the support and co-operation of Trinity Med. in this as well as in other branches of athletics.

Father Seaborn, in a capital speech, rich in humour, proposed the health of the Faculty, to which Mr. White, Mr. Cayley and Mr. Simpson replied in adequate terms. Mr. Bedford-Jones proposed the health of the Athletic Institution, and gave a very interesting discourse upon athletics generally. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Jones spoke of the advisability of a committee of grads being organized to act as an advisory committee to our athletic committee. This would keep our grads in close touch with college athletics. The proposition seemed to meet with general favour, and should be earnestly considered during the coming year. Mr. Broughall, Secretary of the Athletic Institute, replied to this last toast in a very appropriate way. He also spoke to our medical guests, and appealed for their support in hockey and football.

The Provost arrived somewhat late, and was greeted with cheers and a hearty toast to his health. In a few words he thanked the men for their reception, and added some brief remarks upon athletics.

Mr. Macdougall proposed the health of "Our Guests," to which Mr. Kiernan, of Trinity Med., replied in a neat speech.

The supper concluded with the singing of Metagona and Auld Lang Syne, bringing to an end one of Trinity's most enjoyable annual functions.

IN MEMORIAM.

Below will be seen the list to date of the subscribers to the memorial to be erected in memory of the late Prof. Boys, some twenty-five being as yet unpaid. It is hoped that these subscriptions will be remitted without further delay, also that the required number of seventy-five subscribers will be soon obtained.

Name.	Address.	Year.
E. C. Cayley	Trinity College	1885
M. A. Mackenzie	Trinity College	1887
H. O. Tremayne	Islington	1886
H. H. Bedford Jones	Trinity College	1889
F. G. Plummer	St. Thomas Church, Toronto	1889
W. W. Jones	Toronto	1884
J. H. MacGill	Trinity College	1889
S. F. Houston	Toronto	1889
J. Grayson Smith	Toronto	1889
D'Arcy Martin	Hamilton	1889
W. H. White	Trinity College	1890
A. W. H. Francis	Dunnville	1892
Kirwan Martin	Hamilton	1882
H. P. Lowe	St. George's, Toronto	1889
T. B. Angell	Harrisburg, Pa.	1885
H. J. Leake	Rothsay	1887
J. K. Godden	Acton	1887
S. Bennett	Chedoke	1884
C. E. Belt	Stoney Creek	1885
A. J. Belt	Guelph	1879
J. S. Broughall	Whitby	1887
G. H. Broughall	Port Hope	1883
H. W. Church	Toronto	1885
E. W. Pickford	Orangeville	1891
Chas. H. Shortt	Toronto	1879
H. V. Thompson	Newmarket	1889
F. C. C. Heathcote	Toronto	1891
F. E. Farncomb	Holland Landing	1883
E. Vicars Stevenson	Peterborough	1890
N. Farrar Davidson	Toronto	1884
C. B. Kenrick	Port Hope	1882
J. C. Davidson	Peterborough	1882
Herbert Symonds	Ashburnham	1885
Walter Creswick	East Toronto	1892
J. H. Sheppard	Coldwater	1891
G. H. P. Grout	Newboro'	1890
W. J. Creighton	Bobcaygeon	1887
Thos. Stephenson	Omemece	1889
Frank Dumoulin	Cleveland	1892
A. F. R. Martin	Hamilton	1893
Walter M. Loucks	Ottawa	1888
R. B. Matheson	Ottawa	1887
S. D. Hague	Balderson	1883
A. Lampman	Ottawa	1882
J. A. Ritchie	Ottawa	1885
George Bousfield	Billings Bridge	1888
F. W. Squire	Ottawa East	1885
Harold C. Parsons	Toronto	1891
J. B. Haslm	Victoria, B.C.	1888
Geo. E. Powell	Victoria, B.C.	1888
P. S. Lampman	Victoria, B.C.	1888
R. B. Beaumont	Toronto	1882
R. T. Moore	Toronto	1880
George Warren	Lakefield	1888
T. O. Townley	Vancouver, B.C.	1882
J. J. Godfrey	Vancouver, B.C.	1882
Ford Jones	Regina	1889
Wm. Carter	Westminster, England	1889
T. T. Norgate	Bromley,	1889
A. C. Allan	London,	1887
W. G. Aston	Bungay,	1885

IN THE CAMP-FIRE'S GLOW.

What a pile of miscellaneous merchandise! Flannel shirts, disreputable trousers, frying pans, tin dishes, tooth brushes and a heterogeneous mass of valuables, equally essential to the camper's existence, were heaped upon the boat-house floor in reckless confusion; the waters of Sturgeon Lake washed in undulating swells against the small wharf, their "sweet inland murmuring" tending to drive

from our thoughts every remembrance of the dusty journalist's office in far-distant New York. Numberless circumstances had led us to seek surcease from the stirring life of the Metropolis in a paddling tour of a most charming chain of Canadian lakes, situated in Peterboro and Victoria counties.

At Lindsay we had taken the small steamer plying between that rather drowsy town and Sturgeon Point, making this latter the starting place of our canoe trip.

Robinson perched himself upon the empty packing-case and uttered some bad words. "Them's our sentiments, exactly." was the general chorus uttered by three sympathetic listeners. How were we to cram into two canoes the pile of garments and cooking utensils which lay before us? At last, it was concluded that it is better to humour the inner man, and that superfluous dressing is wicked, accordingly, the greater part of our cherished wardrobe was again consigned to the darkness of the packing-box.

The sun was just rising above the pine trees as our paddles first swept the smooth waters, and we waved our adieux to the kind friends on the wharf. Far to the north an old Indian burial-ground gleamed bare upon the hill summit; in front of us, alone in the midst of the waters, the Hermit's Island stood out in strong contrast to the chill grey sky. Here a solitary recluse—erstwhile disappointed in love 'tis said—has lived for years, his only companions being two magnificent, tawny-coloured collies, which greeted us with boisterous barking as we passed the island, catching a momentary glimpse of its romantic inhabitant as he sat, bare-footed, in his sail-boat at a short distance from his tree-environed home.

About noon we passed through the locks at Bobcaygeon, a dreamy little town, and entered the waters of Pigeon Lake. Late in the afternoon we selected a suitable camping-place, and, stiff and sore, our knees aching from their cramped position, we hobbled out of our canoes, rejoicing at being once more on "terra cotta," as the ancient female expressed herself. We soon discovered that it was not very desirable "terra cotta," on account of the rocky nature of the soil and innumerable grubs. However, after eating our first camp meal we began to view things in a more hopeful aspect. Alas! Scarcely had we retired to our rocky couches when a loud crash of thunder and blinding lightning proclaimed Jupiter's intention of making our first night under canvas at least lively. When the lightning rendered our tent almost transparent, we were greeted with the unwelcome spectacle of a stately procession of grubs, wandering in dignified solemnity above us and threatening every minute to precipitate their hard, shell-like frames to lower regions where our weary heads reclined on improvised pillows of boots covered with a coat.

But every day has its end, as has also every night, and nature smiled upon a matchless morning after a matchless night's experience. As the thermometer ascended our spirits did the same in an equally brisk and surprising degree. At noon we once more "smote the briny deep" with our paddles.

After a six hours paddle we arrived at Jacob's Island, a favorite camping ground, where we decided to remain for a few days. The sun was sinking behind the far trees across the lake in a bed of flaring crimson, and a broad streak of saffron spread across the sky, against which the spiky pines were lined like rows of spears; a few clouds with ambered edges drifted aimlessly across the horizon, and a hovering crane sailed slowly over the rice beds near the island; on all sides sounded the piping of the "pied-frogs orchestra," and the shrill trilling of myriad crickets. Our tent was soon pitched among the oak trees, and savory odors were wafted toward us in the smoke of our camp-fire. It was Punch's night to prepare tea and we all vividly remembered a dainty concoction of bass, bacon and frogs-legs—ye gods! what memories!—of a year before. When Punch did not happen to fall

asleep, or, like Alfred the Great, lose himself in his meditations, we were sure of a well-cooked meal, a rare treat after good old Allan's dread culinary attempts.

We will ever remember this camp on account of the depredations of a winged-horde of blood-thirsty monsters who, under cover of the darkness, assailed our tent, and forced us to swathe our heads in towels and handkerchiefs. We even did not scorn dishcloths, as proof against the buzzing marauders, in our frantic endeavours to escape bites. Scarce did the sun sink behind the hills before the leader of the gang "tuned up," as it were, and their heinous war-song soon re-echoed among the tree-tops. Smudges and pipes of Latakie were tried in vain, and we then had to resist, as best we could, within the darkness of our blankets.

After three days' lounging we once more pressed onward, reaching, in the course of a few hours, Lovesick Locks. A quaint old Indian legend renders this particularly interesting. It is said that, years ago, a young Indian brave perished in the rapids, having cast himself into the foaming waters in desperation at the loss of his dusky bride. These locks mark the entrance to Buckhorn Lake.

Buckhorn is a small village with a fairly good hotel, and forms a summer resort for quite a number of Americans. The fishing here is better than in most of the lakes.

While on our way, after leaving Buckhorn, we met a canoe containing a family of berry-pickers; a man, his wife and child, and a small black-and-tan mongrel that sat complacently in the bow. The blueberries looked luscious, and we were swindled into paying an almost fabulous price for a quart. The wife did the selling, while the husband, poor man, looked meekly on. We arrived at Burleigh Falls. Here is really a splendid hotel, and the miniature falls are decidedly pretty.

We then entered Lake Chemong, near one end of which we found an ideal camping-place entirely free from mosquitoes and grubs. At a little more than a stone's throw was a farm-house where we were able to secure supplies. There was also another attraction in the person of a "little boy what stole." He lingered suspiciously near, informing us of the prevalence of black snakes, and other pleasant neighbors, until we, in our turn, made known to him the existence of numerous explosives secreted amongst our baggage. Strange to say, the little boy decamped soon afterwards, forgetting, in his haste, to take our silverware.

At Lake Chemong we spent a week of perfect happiness and laziness, during the day exploring the woods or lounging on the green grass, and at night sitting in a dreamy contentedness, around a huge camp-fire, occasionally stirring ourselves sufficiently to tell some blood-curdling ghost story.

There is something wonderfully fascinating about a camp-fire with its bright flames reflected in the glassy water, and the cedar-scented smoke that floats heavenward in fantastic wreaths, till lost among the shadows. Miss E. Pauline Johnson's beautiful lines on "The Camper" occurred to me as we sat in the ruddy glow of our huge bon-fire:—

"Night, 'neath the northern skies, lone, black and grim,
Naught but the starlight lies 'twixt heaven and him.

Of man, no need has he; of God no prayer;
He and his deity are brothers there;

Above his bivouac the firs fling down
Through branches gaunt and black, their needles brown.

Afar, some mountain streams, rock-bound and fleet
Sing themselves thro' his dreams in cadence sweet.

The pine-trees whispering, the heron's cry,
The plover's passing wing his lullaby.

And blinking o'erhead the white stars keep
Watch o'er his hemlock bed—his sinless sleep.

At last, as we found our time was limited, we felt constrained to leave our pleasant quarters, though very loath to do so. After a two-days' paddle we reached Stony Lake, which is said to resemble the Muskoka district very much. After a short stay here we started for Lakefield, a pretty town ten miles from Peterboro, which we reached late in the afternoon. We stayed here over night, and then began our homeward paddle. This we made in easy stages and, as our canoe glided up to the wharf at Sturgeon Point, we felt a decided yearning for the waters on which we had spent four weeks of unmitigated pleasure.

The following afternoon we again stood on the deck of the little steamer en route to Lindsay; in the evening we were spinning along behind a screeching locomotive, homeward bound. Behind us lay the mist-bound shores, the blue stretches of waves, and the crooning, scented pines; before us piles of unanswered letters, illegible manuscript and visions of smoky chimney tops.

H. CAMERON NELLES WILSON.

A COLLEGE TRAINING.

Home from college came the stripling, calm and cool and debonair,

With a weird array of raiment and a wondrous wealth of hair,
With a lazy love of languor and a healthy hate of work,
And a cigarette devotion that would shame the turbaned Turk;
And he called his father "Guv'nor," with a cheek serene and rude,

While that raging, wrathful rustic called his son a "blasted dude,"

And in dark and direful language muttered threats of coming harm

To the "idle, shiftless critter," from his father's good right arm.

And the trouble reached a climax on the lawn behind the shed—

"Now I'm goin' ter lick yer, sonny," so the sturdy parent said,

"And I'll knock the college nonsense from your noodle, mighty quick."

Then he lit upon that chappy like a wagon-load of brick;

But the youth serenely murmured, as he gripped his angry dad
"Your're a clever rusher, Guv'nor, but you tackle very bad;"
And he rushed him through the centre and he tripped him for a fall,

And he scored a goal and touch-down with his papa as the ball.

Then a cigarette he lighted, as he slowly strolled away,
Saying, "That was jolly, Guv'nor, now we'll practice every day,"

While his father from the puddle, where he wallowed in disgrace,

Smiled upon his offspring proudly, from a bruised and battered face,

And with difficulty rising, quick he hobbled to the house.

"Henry's all right, Ma," he shouted to his anxious, waiting spouse;

"He just licked me good and solid, and I tell yer, Mary Ann,
When a chap kin lick your husband, he's a mighty able man."

—*Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin and Good Roads.*

A YALE JOKE.

They had a funny incident at Yale College one day. Professor Silliman was going to experiment with laughing gas, when he overheard a student say that under its influence no one was responsible for what he said, and he would take advantage of this and tell Professor Silliman what he thought of him. When the class met, Professor Silliman quietly said he would like, for the purposes of illustration, to administer the gas to some member, and the student volunteered. The leather bag was connected with his mouth. He pretended to be very much excited, and began to abuse and swear at the professor. Professor Silliman

let him go on a while, and then said he need n't be so irresponsible, the gas hadn't been turned on yet. Only those who have been to college and know how a chemistry class can applaud, can adequately imagine the uproar that followed.—*Exchange.*

[The following article is taken from the *Cosmopolitan*. Mr. Grant Allen does not seem to have a very high idea of a "College education" as received at the recognized Universities to-day].

MODERN COLLEGE EDUCATION.

"Beyond a doubt, the course of learning Greek and Latin does afford one a single piece of good mental training; it is unrivalled as a method of understanding the nature of grammar—that is to say, of the analysis of language. But this knowledge itself, though valuable up to a certain point, is absurdly overrated; ignorance of grammar is treated as a social crime, while ignorance of very important and fundamental facts about life or nature is treated as venial, and in some cases, even as a mark of refinement.

"An intelligent system of higher education designed to meet the needs of modern life would begin by casting away all preconceptions equally, and by reconstructing its curriculum on psychological principles. (And, I may add in parenthesis, the man to reconstruct it would be Professor Lester Ward). I am talking now, of course, of a general scheme of preliminary higher education—the sort of education which should form a basis for all professions alike (like the ordinary B.A. degree at present), and which would have to be afterwards supplemented by the special technical training of the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the manufacturer, the engineer and the parson. Such an education ought primarily to be an education of the faculties; and for educating the faculties, language and grammar have proved themselves to be the worst possible failures. It ought, however, at the same time to consider whether, while training the faculties, it could not also simultaneously store the mind with useful facts. For both these purposes a general education in knowledge is the most satisfactory; and I say knowledge on purpose, instead of saying science, unduly restricted. I would include among the most important forms of knowledge a knowledge of man's history, his development, his arts and his literature. I believe that, for a groundwork, a considerable range of subjects is best; this may be supplemented later by specialization in particular directions. Let us first have adequate acquaintance with the rudiments of all knowledge; in other words, let us avoid gross ignorance of any; afterwards, let us have special skill in one or more.

"As a beginning, then, I would say, negatively, no Greek, no Latin, no French, no German. Those languages, or some of them, might or might not come later in particular instances. For example, a man might get interested in Hellas (say by travel, or by examining Greek sculpture), and might reasonably take up Hellenic art and Hellenic archæology; in connection with which it would also be desirable that he should read Æschylus, Sophocles, Herodotus and Thucydides, not to mention likewise Pausanias and Pliny (I am aware that Pliny wrote in Latin). Or he might have business relations with Germany; in which case it would be desirable that he should learn German. Or he might take an interest in literature as a whole, and in the history of its development; in which case, of course, he could not afford to neglect French literature. Moreover, since languages are most easily acquired during plastic childhood, I do not deny that if exceptional opportunities exist for picking up modern languages (as during travel, etc.), advantage should be taken of them. I am not dogmatically opposed to the learning of languages;

I have learned one or two (besides Greek and Latin) of my own accord. I only say their importance has been vastly overrated, and the relative importance of certain other subjects unaccountably underrated.

"On the other hand, education ought certainly to include for everybody, men and women alike, some general acquaintance with the following subjects: Mathematics, so far as the particular intelligence will go; physics, so as to know the properties of matter; generalized chemistry; zoology; botany; astronomy; geography; geology; human history, and especially the history of the great central civilization, which includes Egypt, Assyria and Babylonia, Persia, Asia Minor, Hellas, Italy, Western Europe, America; human arts, and especially the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture in North Africa, Western Asia and Europe. If this seems a large list for the foundations of an education, it must be remembered that six or seven years would be set free for the acquisition of useful knowledge by the abolition of grammatical rote-work; and that a general idea alone of each subject is all I ask for.

"For instance, in physics, it would suffice that students should be taught the fundamental laws of matter, solid, liquid, and gaseous; the principles of gravitation; the main facts about light and heat; and some notions of electrical science. In biology, it would suffice that they should be taught the general classification of animals, a little comparative anatomy and physiology, and some idea of specific distinctions. At present, quite well informed people will speak of a porpoise or a lobster as a fish; such grotesque blunders ought to be made impossible; they ought to be considered far more damnable evidence of ignorance and ill-breeding than "you was" or "me and him went there." A few weeks' practice will enable any intelligent young man or woman of eighteen to identify any plant in the American flora by the aid of a technical description; and the mental value of that training is immeasurably greater than the mental value of ten years' work at Greek syntax. And so forth with the other subjects. I contend that a man or woman ought to leave college with a fairly competent general idea of most arts and sciences, to be supplemented by exact knowledge of one chosen subject—say, beetles or chemistry, or the English literature of the seventeenth century, or Hittite inscriptions, or the fresh water mollusks of the United States, or early Flemish painting, or the geology of the Ohio basin. The special subject ought always to be one chosen, out of pure predilection, by the student himself; the general subjects ought to be imposed from above by the educational authorities of the particular university. In this way you avoid complete and foolish ignorance of any one subject about which it is desirable for everybody to know something; but at the same time you give full and free play to individual diversities of taste and faculty.

"A person brought up on such a curriculum ought to be fairly well equipped for the battle of modern life in everything except the technical training of the particular profession. And technical training must, of course, come afterwards—in the medical school, in the lawyer's office, in the engineering yard, in the merchant's counting-house. But I maintain that every man or woman will be better fitted for every position in life—he or she may fill—as a citizen, as a bread-winner, as a wife, as a parent—than when linguistically educated upon the existing basis. Wide knowledge of facts is essential to success in modern life; it is ignorance of facts that most often causes failure of adaptation. And any nation that ventured to adopt such an education in facts, instead of words, would forge ahead of all other nations with an accelerated rapidity that would astonish even those who introduced it.

"But there is a preconception still more fatal to progress than all these preconceptions with which I have hitherto dealt—a preconception that vitiates as yet almost all thinking on the subject, even in America. It is the

deep-seated prejudice in favour of the college itself—of education as essentially a thing of teaching, not of learning—of education as bookish and scholastic—another baneful legacy of the monkish training. I believe almost everybody still overestimates the importance of college as such, and underestimates the value of travel and experience. Let me put the thing graphically. Thousands of American parents, asked to thrust their hands into their pockets and pay a round sum to send their sons or daughters to Harvard or Vassar, will do so without hesitation. Thousands of English parents will do the same thing, at still greater expense, for Oxford or Girton. But ask those same parents to thrust their hands into their pockets and pull out an equal amount to send their sons and daughters traveling, deliberately, as a mode of education, in Europe, and they will draw back at once; 'I don't want to waste so large a sum on a mere pleasure excursion.'

"Why is this? Clearly because the mediæval idea that most learning, or all learning, is to be derived from books, still survives among us. In the middle ages travel was difficult. People lived much in the same place, and the knowledge of the times was really all book knowledge. To-day people travel freely; but the conception of travel as a great educator hardly exists at all in Europe, and is relatively little known even in America. I say 'even in America,' for I gladly admit that many more Americans than Europeans do really understand the high educational value of travel. But for the Englishman, travel in England itself is comparatively useless; so for the American, it is travel in America. It is travel in other countries that is of prime importance—above all, in the motherlands of culture—France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Egypt. And the greatest of these is Italy.

"In my opinion, a father who has sons and daughters of the proper age to go to college, will do better by his children, and not less economically for himself, if he sends them for two years to travel in Europe than if he sends them for three years to an American or English university.

"The knowledge gained at the university is unreal and bookish—mere half knowledge; the knowledge obtained by travel is real and first hand; it teaches and impresses. And the things it has taught us live with us forever.

"Let any cultivated man or woman of middle age ask himself or herself seriously: 'How much of what I know that I really prize did I learn at school and college, or learn from books, and how much did I learn from things seen and visited in London, Paris, Venice, Florence, Munich, Nuremberg, Dresden, Brussels?' Will not the answer be, to the first half, next to nothing; to the second half, almost everything? Speaking for myself I can honestly say I went away from Oxford without a single element of education worth speaking of, and without the slightest training in method or development of faculties. Everything that I have ever learned worth knowing I have taught myself since by observation and travel; and I reckon in particular my first visit to Italy as the greatest and most important date in my mental history. Oxford taught one how to write imitation Latin verses; Italy taught one who the Romans were, and why their language and literature are worthy of study. Until you have been in Rome it is silly and childish to read Roman books; only when you know Rome does Rome begin to live and speak for you.

"One's own experience is often the best guide one can have; therefore I shall make no apology for adding that on the first day I ever spent in Rome, I took a long drive round the town—a drive of mere orientation, suitable for a man who was weary with travelling all night; and in the course of it I saw the Forum, the Capitol, the Palatine, the island in the Tiber, the Vatican, St. Peter's, the Pantheon, the column of Trajan and most of the other great monuments and churches. Now, I had been teaching Roman history half my life, and lecturing on the

masterpieces of Roman literature; but when I returned from that drive I felt I knew and understood Rome as I had never understood it before; and I was ashamed of the fact that I had not earlier seen it. I realized that my education had been neglected. I re-read several of my classics, comprehending for the first time in my life what they were about, and reading them with pleasure, where before I had read from a sense of duty. The man who has once visited Italy finds all the world thenceforth something fuller and deeper for him.

"But you had already learned some Latin!" In fear and trembling, yes; as a hateful task, to be examined in. If I had never learned Latin till I went to Italy, and had then spelled it out word by word on the monuments, I should have learned it more thoroughly, and certainly loved it better."—*Cosmopolitan*.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

On Wednesday, November 24th, delegates from the various Canadian Colleges met in Kingston to form an Inter-College Rugby football Union. There were delegates representing six colleges, as follows:—

- Royal Military College... Cadets Sherwood and Rogers.
- McGill..... G.L. Alley and N. Grace.
- Queen's..... J. M. Parker and W. F. Nickle.
- 'Varsity..... J. Inkster and A. J. McKenzie.
- Osgoode Hall..... J. M. Mowat and T. J. Rigney.

and Mr. H. C. Osborne, the president of our Athletic Club and Cadet Carr-Harris of Kingston, represented Trinity.

Ottawa College regretted their inability to send any delegates, saying that the only men available as delegates were engaged in the Dominion championship game in Montreal, and also that they could not consent to not play graduates, and, at the same time, having such, who might be attending other colleges in medicine, etc., playing on teams against their Alma Mater. It is thought that, in time, Ottawa College will give way, and join this Union which now seems a certainty.

The delegates at the meeting first spoke of the desirability of a College league, and G. T. Alley moved, seconded by Cadet Sherwood, that an Inter-Collegiate football union be formed. All supported this motion, save the Osgoode Hall delegates, who said that only if the conditions were suitable, would Osgoode enter a team. H. C. Osborne stated to the meeting how strongly Trinity was in favour of the formation of this League, but that, owing to present conditions of football at Trinity, a senior team could not be entered. There was general regret expressed by the delegates that Trinity could not enter a team in the senior series. Cadet Sherwood spoke on the same lines as Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne then suggested that the conditions upon which the Union be formed should be considered. A great deal of discussion then ensued upon the restrictions which should be provided as to the eligibility of players to play in league matches. The clause referring to this, which was finally passed, read thus:—That no person be eligible to play on any team of the Union (a) who is not a bona fide registered student, regular in attendance at classes of some faculty of the University which he represents, or, in the case of Osgoode Hall, who is not a bona fide articulated clerk, a resident of Toronto, and a member of the Ontario Law Society, (b) and who is a graduate of not more than one year's standing.

M. Alley of McGill, said to the delegates that Dr. Yates of Montreal, had intimated his willingness to present a silver trophy to the Union.

The delegates then took up the Ontario Union constitution and rules and amended them, adapting them to the new Union. The officers of the new Union were then elected. J. J. Inkster, 'Varsity, was made President; G. T.

Alley, McGill, Vice-President; J. M. Parker, Queen's, Secretary-Treasurer; and R. H. Parmenter, Trinity, and Cadet Rogers, Committeemen. Questions of finance and further details have been left in the hands of this Executive Committee. There was great enthusiasm and spirit shown at this meeting, and it is evident that the Inter-College Union will be a success.

* * *

Now, Trinity has her duty clear before her. That is, to put a strong team into the intermediate series of this league next year. There is plenty of good football material in College and, with this encouragement, it should be worked up. Every effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the football players at Trinity Med.

As far as one can look ahead, there will be four clubs in the intermediate series. That is, 'Varsity second, R.M.C. Queen's second and ourselves, are the probable contestants. The arrangement of the system of the matches is entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee, but whatever system is decided upon, Trinity should show up well, with the team she can look to have next year.

Convocation Notes.

EDITORS.

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

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

The first meeting of the Executive Committee for the present year was held on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at which twelve members were present. Mr. L. H. Baldwin also came to it by request, since Mr. G. S. Holmsted has felt obliged to resign his position as representative of the Toronto Local Branch.

The following new Associate Members were formally enrolled:—Messrs. J. A. M. Alley, F. Henderson, Percy Henderson, Mrs. Edward Ffolkes, and Miss M. E. Strachan.

The following subscribers to the Sustentation Fund inaugurated by Convocation were elected as Associate Members:—Mr. W. R. Brock, Mr. Walter Barwick, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mrs. J. R. Cartwright, Miss Cartwright, Miss Maud Givens, Mrs. Laidlaw, Miss Laidlaw, Mrs. Montizambert, and Mrs. Worts (all of Toronto), and Mrs. Elliott (of Ottawa), Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Wm. Johnston, Mr. Wm. Richey (of Smith's Falls), Mrs. Cumberland, (of Port Hope).

The names of Dr. J. G. Lewis (New York), Mrs. John Boulton, Mr. H. C. Osborne (Toronto), and the Ven. Archdeacon Evans (Montreal), should be added to the list of members in good standing, making a total of 246, including the subscribers to the Sustentation Fund.

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Prof. Mackenzie, as Managing Editor of the Year Book for 1897, reports that much progress has recently been made with it, and that by means of advertisements and the expected sale of copies, it will probably pay its way entirely.

* * *

At the Executive Committee meeting the report from the Hamilton Local Branch, presented to the Annual Meeting, was discussed. In accordance with one recommendation therein, there will be an attempt to reach all the new Lay Delegates to the Synods in the Province of Ontario. Circulars were issued last year to all the Lay Delegates as it was felt that they might, as a body, manifest more interest in their Church University. In connection with another clause the Chairman ruled that under the present Constitution, a Graduate of Arts in Orders may become an Associate instead of a Full Member, upon payment of a fee of two dollars per annum.

The following sub-committees were appointed for the year:—

1. *Year Book and Press*:—Prof. Mackenzie and Mr. A. H. Young.
2. *Advertising and Information*:—Messrs. Cumberland, N. F. Davidson, W. H. White.
3. *Distribution of Advertising Matter*:—The Clerk, Messrs. White, Simpson, and Heaven, and the Rev. F. Rounthwaite.
4. *Lectures*:—Prof. Montgomery and Prof. Cayley.
5. *Local Branches*:—(Western) Messrs. Kirwan Martin, W. F. Burton, and C. S. Scott. (Eastern) Prof. Cayley, Rev. A. N. Depencier, Messrs. A. F. Martin, C. S. MacInnes, and the Representative of the Toronto Local Association.

Theological and Missionary.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Field has enlarged his "sphere of usefulness" by adding Richmond Hill to Oakridges.

Owing to the return of the Reverend C. H. Rich from England, Mr. C. A. Heaven has left Weston. We understand, however, that he has another engagement.

Mr. H. C. Burt is shortly to be ordained for Mount Forest, in the Diocese of Niagara. He has three good churches and a commodious parsonage. We congratulate Mr. Burt on his prospects.

Mr. J. de P. Wright assisted the Rev. Dr. Nimmo, of Trinity Church, Brockville, during the summer. He is now in charge of St. Barnabas' Church, Chester, where his earnestness and energy are making themselves felt.

The Bishop of Ottawa has granted six month's leave of absence to the Reverend W. A. T. Butler, as his throat is troubling him. During his rest he is to be locum tenens at Tennyson. We hope he will soon be quite well again.

At a recent ordination held in St. Alban's Cathedral, Mr. J. A. White, was ordained to the Diaconate by the Bishop of Toronto on behalf of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Reverend Canon Sweeny, D.D., preached the sermon. We congratulate Mr. White and wish him every success.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

On Nov. 18th, the first meeting of the Sunday School Association was held in St. Stephen's Sunday School. The Reverend H. P. Lowe gave "A Model Lesson on the Institute Leaflet and how to prepare it." The Provost read a paper on "The necessity of systematic teaching of the Church Catechism." Both papers were extremely practical and useful. We would strongly advise the men to attend the winter meetings of the Association. Those who attend them get many practical hints. The next meeting is particularly interesting. It will be held on Thursday, Dec. 16th, at the Church of the Messiah.

Subjects—Boys' classes and how to manage them.—Rev. A. U. de Pencier, M.A.

Some features of the Anglican Reformation—Rev. Prof. Clark.

During the winter Canon Sweeny will give a Bible Lesson on the Institute Leaflet every Saturday at 3 p.m., in Holy Trinity Sunday School.

THE CHRONICLE.

Oct. 27th.—The Bishop of Osaka and the Reverend R. L. Paddock spoke to the Society in the evening. Mr. Paddock spoke of the need of the C.S.M.A., and of the benefit of belonging to it. He gave some good, sensible

reasons for missionary work. He deprecated the idea that Foreign work in any way could obscure Home work. Zeal for Foreign Missions would arouse and stimulate work at Lehee. The Bishop of Osaka spoke of our Canadian Missionaries from Trinity and Wycliffe. He showed how necessary it was that Canadians should do what they could for Japan at once.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Cameron Wilson entertained Mr. Paddock and a number of the men in his usual genial manner.

The following morning at 7 a.m., a devotional meeting was held in Mr. Paddock's room. During the day there was a meeting in Mr. McCausland's room for those unable to come the night before.

We are pleased to hear that Bishop Audry has been appointed Bishop of South Tokyo, the Diocese where the Canadians are working.

Nov. 9th.—A very successful meeting was held to hear addresses from the Reverends C. H. Shortt and F. C. C. Heathcote on Christian Reunion. It was pointed out that the difficulties in the way might seem insuperable, but if we were in earnest, these would gradually become less. The Reverend R. T. Moore spoke a few most earnest and moving words on the subject. It was a great pleasure, indeed, to have him with us. The Reverend G. F. Davidson also made a few practical remarks. An excellent innovation was made at this meeting at the suggestion of Mr. Shortt—two hymns were sung. It was a pity the men did not speak more than they did. Many of them had difficulties which might have been cleared up. These meetings are for the men and the men should speak.

Nov. 15th.—Dr. Langtry and Barlow Cumberland, Esq., addressed the Society on the Clergy House System. Dr. Langtry gave a most interesting account of the history of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto. He made some good practical suggestions. Mr. Cumberland advocated Trinity Clergy Houses throughout the country. They were not to be considered as Monastic Communities, which are not suitable to Canada. They were not to be for the mortification of the flesh but for the help of the missionaries. Prof. Cayley urged that something be done. Messrs. Sparling, Wright, Broughall, Howard, and Rounthwaite asked various questions. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Langtry said that Bishop Strachan would not allow a deacon even to think of marrying. The Provost said it was a great pity that the clergy married so young, they certainly should not marry before thirty. It's a good thing that neither Bishop Strachan nor the Provost are the ascendant stars in the firmament just now. We cannot have Clergy Houses if the present state of things gets much worse. One man offered to work for three years so he is all right, the writer knows he is, the others are all more or less (most of them—more), doubtful cases. What's to be done? "Moonlight" as well as "moonshine" must be done away with or we shall never see our Clergy Houses.

MOST IMPORTANT.

On Nov. 29th, at 8 p. m., in the Chapel, the Reverend F. H. DuVernet, B.D., rector of St. John's Church, Toronto Junction, will conduct a special devotional meeting. This is the most important meeting of the term. It is a kind of summing up. If the meetings have been really beneficial this devotional meeting will be well attended. We strongly urge all to keep this night free. It would be out of place to speak of Mr. DuVernet, happily, this is unnecessary as he is so well known in Toronto for his devotion and earnestness. One thing ought to be emphasized, that is, that all members of the College—Arts and Divinity—are invited. Will all who read this column make this fact as widely known as possible? It seems to not be understood.

THE LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The newly elected Vice-President, Mr. H. T. S. Boyle, presided very competently at the fourth regular meeting of the Institute on October 29th. Mr. Mockridge, '00, was duly and formally introduced, and the programme was then proceeded with, at least, the small part of it that materialized. Mr. Handsfield's reading, an extract from "The Courtship of Miles Standish," was exceptionally good, and won well merited appreciation. Mr. Howard sent a note of regret at his inability to take part in the programmes of the Institute. Mr. Medforth, the essayist, owing to another engagement, was unavoidably absent. The question provided for debate is at present a live topic, and the debaters, especially the affirmative, showed much familiarity with it. It was Resolved, That the present timber policy of the Ontario Government is for the best interests of the Province. Mr. H. P. S. Brennen, as was expected, understood his subject perfectly, and put his side of the question forward in a vigorous and forceful way. It is a matter of regret that all our speeches do not exhibit the same grasp and knowledge of the subject. Mr. Campbell's speech for the negative, though brief, was patriotic and pointed. Mr. Johnston then took up the affirmative side once more, and proved his knowledge also of the subject by a strong and energetic speech. Mr. Muckleston closed the debate for the negative, and dealt severely with the present Government's policy. Mr. Brennan then closed the debate. The affirmative won fairly on the merits of the speeches, though on the merits of the question the meeting was unanimous for the negative. The only business before the meeting was Mr. Baldwin's motion with regard to moving the piano, which, on Mr. Steacy's motion, was laid on the table till next meeting.

Mr. C. A. Heaven, M.A., First Vice-President, took the chair at the fifth meeting, November 5th. Mr. C. M. Baldwin gave notice of a motion, likely to lead to an animated discussion, that essays read before the Institute be retained in the library, should the members vote them worthy of keeping. After the usual routine, Mr. McLaughlin gave a reading, slightly too long to meet the approbation of his student audience. Mr. C. M. Baldwin's was in a lighter strain, and received better attention. Mr. H. C. N. Wilson read an excellently written, but far too short, essay on Dialect Stories. The debate was somewhat above the average, the subject being the American War of Independence. Messrs. D. F. Campbell and Boyle upheld the colonists, while Messrs. Macdougall and Brain, the latter a substitute for Mr. Griffith, debated contra. Mr. Campbell opened the discussion neatly in his usual form. Mr. Macdougall regretted his inability to give the subject due preparation, but nevertheless gave a very good speech. Mr. Boyle followed with strong arguments for the affirmative. Mr. Brain showed marked improvement, and his speech won for him a place among Trinity's best debaters. Mr. Campbell replied, briefly. The vote was unanimous in favor of the affirmative. The position of critic, in the absence of Mr. Broughall, was most ably filled by Mr. Burt, whose outspoken but kindly criticism was received with applause. The motion regarding the piano was again brought up, and resulted in a tie. The Chairman gave his vote against it, so it was decided that the piano should remain in Hall.

The next meeting, 12th November, was called to order by the Reverend J. F. Rounthwaite, B.A., President. Again several members failed to be present to take their part in the programme. Mr. Boddy, the essayist, sent an apology, pleading his inability to be present. Mr. Ireland, '00, and Mr. Griffith, the latter as substitute for Mr. Parmenter, favoured the members with well chosen readings. The debate of the evening was, Resolved, that a lawyer is justified in prosecuting or defending a case contrary to his own convictions. Mr. Sparling opened the debate with a

well prepared speech, and was followed by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who, as leader of the negative, spoke concisely, but none the less exhaustively, in behalf of his side. Mr. Mackenzie, '00, spoke briefly but neatly, and Mr. Strathy closed the argument with a speech that showed marked ability. After Mr. Sparling's short reply, the vote was taken, which resulted in a tie, and was decided by the chairman for the negative. Some minor business was disposed of, the most important of which was Mr. Boyle's motion to substitute the *Guardian* for the *Church Times* in the reading room. Mr. Macdougall opened a discussion on the advisability of dispensing this year with the *Conversat*. Coming from a man like Mr. Macdougall, it excited no small comment. The matter finally was laid over till a subsequent meeting.

The seventh regular meeting of the Institute was held on the 19th November, Mr. Heaven in the chair. The meeting was a short one, but on the whole above the average. Mr. Code failed to materialize, or send a substitute, and a vote of censure was accordingly passed upon him. The other reader, Mr. Owen, gave a well chosen selection, brief and witty, which accordingly was well received. Mr. Boddy chose a very popular topic for his essay, "Professionalism in Sport," and treated it admirably, but far too briefly. The programme seemed to be of an athletic nature, for the question provided for debate was "Resolved, That Rugby should be abolished." Mr. Ryerson, as leader of the affirmative, was in good form, and made his address quite interesting. Mr. Wethey, as substitute for Mr. J. D. Wright, was equally clear and logical in his arguments. Mr. Walker spoke forcefully and well. Mr. Turley closed the argument for his side in a very neat speech, which stamps him as one of our rising debaters. The first vote went to the affirmative, though the negative won unanimously on the merits of the subject. Mr. Baldwin's motion to preserve essays that seemed worthy of being kept, was passed unanimously. Mr. Rounthwaite, as critic, closed the evening's routine with a few well chosen and pointed remarks.

Once more it seems necessary for the Literary Institute to take drastic measures with regard to those members who fail to respond when placed on the programme. Perhaps were some real penalties provided for such delinquents it might have a salutary effect.

The Council has accepted Osgoode Hall's invitation to take part in their open debate, a movement which meets with general approval. Messrs. Macdougall and Boyle have been chosen to uphold Trinity's credit on that occasion, and will no doubt make a creditable showing. The subject decided upon is "Resolved, That the legal profession has a tendency to further the ends of justice," of which our representatives take the negative side.

ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Council of St. Hilda's College was held at the College on Tuesday afternoon, November 16th last. The Chancellor of Trinity was in the chair and there was a fair attendance of members.

The meeting was a quiet and uneventful one, there being no burning questions to be decided, and no new projects to be discussed.

Mesdames Allan Baines, J. D. Cayley, James Henderson, John Cawthra, and Montizambert were re-elected members of the Council; and Mrs. J. R. Cartwright, Miss Laing and Miss A. B. Martin were elected to seats on the Council.

The retiring Executive Committee was re-appointed, with the exception of the Dean, who declined, Miss Laing being appointed in substitution.

Mr. D. W. Church was re-appointed Bursar, and Mr. A. H. Young as Auditor.

The report of the Executive Committee was received and showed that the college had held its own during the past year under unfavorable conditions. The floating debt is being reduced, and will probably be further reduced at the close of this year.

The report of the Lady Principal was received and showed very gratifying successes to have been achieved by the students during the past year.

The report of the Building Fund Committee was received and showed steady progress.

After passing resolutions of thanks to the officers the meeting adjourned.

While the progress has not been as rapid as was wished and hoped for, the fact that the college has fought its way through the last few years of financial depression, without the smallest endowment, and without a suitable building, warrants us in believing that its progress in the future will be satisfactory to its most ardent supporter.

ST. HILDA'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above took place in the college on Monday afternoon at four o'clock. The proceedings were opened by the President, Miss Marsden, who read the programme. A debate upon "The Soldier of Fortune," carried on in a very lively and spirited manner followed. A song, by Miss Marion Talbot, and a very amusing reading, contributed by the critic, Miss Constantinides, enlivened the heavier part of the proceedings, which were brought to a close by tea and gossip. The meetings are well attended and appear interesting to all the members.

The St. Hildians have also organized a "Shakespeare Club," which meets on Tuesday evenings. The non-residents are cordially invited, but have not put in an appearance as yet. "As you Like it," and "King Lear," are the plays chosen for this term.

ST. HILDA NOTES.

"Do let me get you"——"Such a cunning little dog, with such a cute"——"I've only sold three"——"Yes, indeed, and so becoming"——"Who is that awful"——"My very own make, do try them"——"Not if I know it, I never could"——"Sell some tickets"——

Such was the Babel that greeted my ears as we entered St. Hilda's, on the afternoon of Mrs. Rigby's tea. The portly Dean was standing in a resigned attitude near the door, beaming in a fatherly manner on each and all; but to get near Mrs. Rigby was a perilous and exciting feat. Freshies to right of us; freshies to left of us; seniors madly grasping cups of coffee or spilling the sandwiches; groups of interesting girls greatly obstructed our progress. However, we reached the goal at last, and were amply rewarded for our trouble by the kind smile of our charming hostess.

Now we were free to view the assembled company, and were glad to see that Prof. Huntingford had so far recovered from his accident as to be present and able to smile.

Mr. Cameron Wilson was noticed dexterously making his way through the crowd, with a skill acquired by long practice.

Mr. Mucklestone was also conspicuous by his curls and general Samson-like effect. The men were dressed as plainly and unbecomingly as ever. Many tartan ties were seen. (We all know what Ruskin says of the men who wear tartan ties) and one of the dons, who has very small feet, wore a handsome pair of gaiters.

The gentler sex were mainly composed of fair St. Hildians. Among the non-residents I noticed Miss Alexander, looking very charming; the Misses Macdougall, Constantinides, Bovel, Garrett, Kirkpatrick and Hart, a bevy of sweet undergraduates. Miss Playter, Miss Keefer, of Ottawa, and Miss Violet Langmuir were also there.

The well known face and voice of Mr. Hubbard were greatly missed, especially by the St. Hildians.

Great excitement was caused by Mr. Broughall shying a walnut cake at two young ladies, who refused to sell tickets for him.

Mr. Church appeared promptly at four, with a huge box of confectionery, observing as he came in, "sweets to the sweet."

The St. Hildians, especially the third year, keenly regretted Mr. Young's absence.

Save for this disappointment it was a most successful and enjoyable function.

The subject of conversat. or no conversat. is agitating everyone and the St. Hildians are trying to resign themselves to the prospect of its abandonment. The conversat. opens the door of Trinity College to many hundreds of people who never hear of the athletic club dance, and surely once a year these friends of ours might get the benefit of our hospitality. But there is a good deal to be said on the other side of the question, and the subject will doubtless be considered in all its bearings before it is decided.

SPORTS.

As the football season draws to a close the interest is kept up by the inter-year games for the Martin cup. The first of these games took place between Divinity and the Freshmen. The Freshmen, as usual, were beaten but they showed that they have some good material in their year. Keep it up, '00. For Divinity, Campbell, D. F., (Tug?) and Broughall played well, while Strathy and Lucas worked hard for the Freshmen.

The next game was between '98 and '99 and it was the best game of the series. '98 rushed the ball at the beginning of the game, but '99 soon settled down and scored several tries, making in all in the first half, nineteen points to '98's five. In the second half the ball was kept pretty much on '99's side of the half-line, and the only scoring done, was a try by Parmenter on a long pass from touch. The final score was twenty-five to five in favour of '99.

Divinity and '98 were the next to play and it was a very hard game. Divinity were without the services of some of their best men, and '98 allowed them to play Mr. White. There was a strong wind blowing down the field, and with its assistance, '98 rolled up seventeen points in the first half, while Divinity were unable to score. In the next half '98 played a very close game and held the ball most of the time, so that, in spite of strong opposition from Divinity, they held the score down to two points and the game ended seventeen to two in favour of '98. Jones, N. C., and Marling played well for '98, and D. F. Campbell and Wright were Divinity's particular stars.

On Wednesday, the 17th, '99 and the Freshmen played, but the match was "much too" one-sided to be interesting. In the first half '99 scored thirty points, and in the second, nineteen, while the Freshmen were unable to score at all, leaving '99 winners by forty-nine to nothing.

Two matches are still to be played, but the chances are that '99 will hold the cup for this year.

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At a meeting of the Athletic Executive held Tuesday, Nov. 16th., Mr. Osborne, president of the Athletic Society, was chosen as delegate to represent Trinity at Kingston on Nov. 24th, at the meeting called to arrange an inter-collegiate football league.

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The annual football supper is to be held on Monday, Nov. 22nd, and it is to be hoped that everybody will attend and make it as great a success as ever.

A match has been arranged between St. Michael's and Trinity for Wednesday, 24th November.

HOCKEY.

Another year has passed and the hockey season is close at hand again. With it comes the usual amount of speculation as to whether we shall have a good team or not. There is no reason in the world why Trinity should not do well this season if the men, I mean *Art's men and Meds*, will only practice hard and faithfully straight through the season. The committee is making arrangements for the use of the Caledonia rink, twice a week and it is to be hoped that the men will take advantage of this more than they did last year. It is the intention of the committee to enter a team in the senior O.H.A., and in doing so they look for the hearty support of all who play hockey in Trinity. Of last year's team we have Parmenter, Kiernan and Broughall; and King, of Peterboro, is at the Medical College and will be a valuable addition to the team; Curran is also at the Medical College and should do well this year. This is a splendid foundation for a team and there is good material if it is properly worked up, to fill the vacancies on the team.

At a meeting of the Executive, Parmenter was elected captain of the Hockey team and he will doubtlessly fill the position well.

* * *

On Tuesday, November 16th, the annual steeplechase took place. The day was brisk, but the course, an exceedingly stiff one, very muddy. In deciding thereon, Mr. Huntingford showed splendid judgment, and the difficulties of ravine and hill proved satisfactorily the staying powers of those who entered. Very few dropped out, failing to sustain the entire distance of about five miles. Beginning in front of St. Hilda's, the course led across the ravine, thence northeast to the C. P. R. tracks, turning southeast through the ravine, finishing opposite the chapel.

Those who entered, with their various handicaps, were as follows: Rounthwaite, Wilson, Lucas, Richards, Ireland, Canfield, J. Baldwin, Carman, Macdougall, Fee, Boyle, with Parmenter and Spencer at scratch.

Spencer won easily, finishing in twenty-five minutes, Parmenter coming second, and Boyle third.

Mr. Huntingford's intense interest was shown in his presenting a handsome prize. He also led the way over the course mounted upon that gallant steed of Messrs. Bates & Dodds. It must have been a strange experience for the animal, whose wildest dissipation, outside of funerals, consists in carrying King Billy on Orangeman's Day. At any rate, the creature fully realized the joy of a momentary deliverance from a life of sack-cloth and ashes, and cantered bravely over the commons.

The steeplechase should be taken up by the men with much greater enthusiasm, and should be made one of the leading events of college sport. Good handicaps are given, and each one should assume a personal responsibility towards making the affair a success, so far as to enter and sustain the interest therein.

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The 'Varsity second fifteen has won the intermediate championship of Canada. Football is well played at 'Varsity, and we congratulate them upon this victory.

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On Wednesday, November 24th, the following team represented Trinity against St. Michael's College on the campus:—Full-back—Griffith; Halves—Mr. Bedford-Jones, Parmenter, Halnan; Quarter—Turby; Scrimmage—Mr. White, Macdonald, J. M. Baldwin; Wings—MacKenzie, Marling, N. C. Jones, (Capt.) D. F. Campbell, Richards, J. D. Wright, Strathy.

Trinity's captain won the toss and took advantage of the wind from the south. The game was not long in pro-

gress before it became evident that St. Michael's were superior in mass play, and they gained much ground by offside interference, which is decidedly contrary to the rules. After a great deal of scrimmaging the Trinity quarter got the ball out to his halves, and by quick following up the wings rushed the ball over for a try, which was not converted. St. Michael's now rushed the play to Trinity's goal and made a try, but were called back for offside play, a few minutes after they made a touch-in-goal. From a scrimmage in St. Michael's quarter line, Halnan received the ball and kicked over the line into touch-in-goal, and this was the last point scored in the first half, leaving the score five to one in Trinity's favour. The second half had hardly begun before Trinity secured a try by good dribbling by the forwards, and it, too, was not converted. Trinity scored no more points during the game. St. Michael's now began to play much faster, and they made large gains by their mass plays, which Jones pluckily stopped by falling in front of them. After a long succession of scrimmages about Trinity's quarter line, St. Michael's secured a try, which they failed to convert. Five minutes remained to be played and the St. Michael's halves foolishly refrained from kicking, and instead tried to charge through, but were stopped time and time again, and towards the end of the time Trinity were gaining ground. The match ended nine to five in favour of Trinity.

The match was remarkably free from roughness, and was marked with the best of feeling on both sides, and it is to be hoped that this match will be made an annual one.

* * *

The year games had a rather disastrous ending. Divinity defaulted to '99, and '00 gave the game to '98 without fighting for it. '99 won the cup and it is a good thing for football in the College when the second year can come out on top, because it speaks well for the team for the coming year.

* * *

At a combined meeting of the Arts and Medical men, Messrs. R. H. Parmenter and W. Kiernan (Med.), were elected to represent Trinity at the meeting of the O.H.A.

College Chronicle.

Reverend Professor Clark will deliver a lecture in Convocation Hall, on Friday afternoon, 26th November, at 4 p.m., in aid of S. Martin's in the Fields. The subject will be a description of a recent visit to England, which in the hands of Professor Clark will be an interesting and instructive topic. The Reverend lecturer's ability and popularity are too well known among us to need any comment, and considering the fact that it is for a very popular object, "Father" Seaborne's parish, there should be a large attendance of Trinity and Trinity's friends.

* * *

The Reverend, the Dean, and Mrs. Rigby, have again inaugurated the afternoon teas that were so popular last year with the men. The first of what we hope will be a series was given on the afternoon of November 18th.

* * *

Mainly through the efforts of Mr. C. P. Sparling, M.A., the Trinity Guitar, Banjo and Mandolin Club has been resurrected and organized for practice. Some twenty members have been enrolled and have elected officers as follows:—President, Mr. Sparling; Sec.-Treas., Mr. McCausland; Committee, Messrs. Fee and Macdougall. Professor LeBarge, whose talent as a musician is well-known, has been engaged as instructor. The club hopes to be "presentable" for the beginning of next term.

Reverend F. H. DuVernet, M.A., B.D., will address the students at a devotional meeting in Chapel on Monday evening, October 29th, the eve of S. Andrew's Day.

* * *

The Reverend, the Provost, has requested intending candidates for his Greek Testament prize to hand in their names. It is unfortunate that his offer has not met with a very general response.

* * *

Our campus has been the scene this season of many football matches, besides those in which our own teams have taken part. Every week we have witnessed matches between the Collegiate Institutes, or Old Orchard and opposing city teams. As a rule they play very good football and always attract a large number of spectators. We may feel repaid if by lending our campus we encourage the grand old game, and a love of manly sport among the youth in Toronto's "Suburbia."

* * *

The Editors of THE REVIEW had hoped to publish letters from Trinity Med. and Trinity College School in this issue. News from these institutions is always welcome at Trinity, and we hope by next issue to have a column from each.

* * *

The Reverend Professor Clark has been made the recipient of a very handsome easy chair, by the Public School Teachers of Toronto, "in acknowledgment of his kindness and as a mark of their esteem."

COLLEGE CUTS.

The Christmas exam's commence on the 11th of December. How detestable are examinations, and Examiners, and all such! Many an honest, cheery chap's life is made a burden to him by these abominations. If all Examiners were elderly and benevolent it would not be so bad, but a young examiner is the thorn in the flesh of this "honest, cheery chap"

The smile of that young man, get onto,
He examines at Trin. Coll., Toronto.
He's learned, no doubt,
For he asks all about
The things you don't know, and don't want to.

* * *

Mr. N. C. Jones has purchased a small "dorg," which he has christened Nettie. Nettie has already won all our affections.

Here I may say that the tariff for keeping a dog in College is ridiculously high. Fifty cents a week for a wee animal like Nettie, is unreasonable. If the authorities object to dogs in College, why not have a rule excluding them? But to charge, as in the present instance, out of all proportion for this privilege, savours too much of being thought off.

* * *

Not by any means the least of kindnesses is that prompted by Professor Huntingford's thoughtfulness, in providing a bicycle pump for the use of the bicycle enthusiasts of the College. It is much appreciated.

* * *

Another change that is much appreciated is the extended liberty in the matter of obtaining leave. Countersigning is dispensed with, much to the satisfaction of all, especially the freedom-loving Arts men.

* * *

The Student body at "Ould M'Gill" seem inclined to look over the traces of late. At a recent meeting of the

Under-Graduate's Literary and Debating Society, the topic for debate was as follows: "Resolved that the control of the University should be placed in the hands of its graduates." The affirmative won with a sweeping majority.

The very next day, a football match being on, the students of McGill closed their grounds and allowed admission by ticket only. Several of the Professors, wishing to visit their lecture rooms were denied admission by the officer in charge of the gate. It took considerable effort on their part to convince the policeman that they had to get in the grounds on business. The poor Faculty seem a bit sat upon down there!

* * *

It is unfortunate that college etiquette has been so far disregarded as to call forth another appeal regarding the sanctity of the oak. This matter has been discussed time and again, but, apparently, the results are merely momentary, as before long, no attention whatever is paid to the demand for privacy.

The sporting of an oak distinctly implies the wish of those within to be undisturbed, and the man who intrudes upon such a privacy is guilty of gross rudeness. Of course, there are occasions of special importance where it is necessary to make an intrusion of this kind, but that is a pardonable crime. We refer particularly to the petty demands for admission, the mean disregard of a man's desire for a temporary retirement from the alluring distractions of corridor existence. As it is now, a sported oak, instead of being an intimation that one is engaged, seems to have become a necessary defence against a forced attack. We all realize the usefulness of the oaks, and let us, therefore, not abuse the privileges attached thereto. It is merely a matter of thoughtlessness in most cases, but let this reminder bring once more before us, the feelings that should be observed in such cases.

* * *

Thanksgiving Day passed off very quietly in College. A special service was held in the Chapel at half-past nine, after which most of the men went into town to partake of the Thanksgiving dinner at their homes or with friends. The steward did himself justice in Hall, and the few men who dined there had a very good dinner served to them, the usual Thanksgiving turkey and plum pudding forming the backbone of the menu.

Several of our men who belong to the "Queen's Own," started off early in the morning to take part in the sham battle. There was not quite enough "sham" about it for one of Trinity's soldiers, for Mr. E. P. Spencer met with a very disagreeable accident during the proceedings. A blood-thirsty "Tommy Atkin's" in the opposing force discharged his gun in Mr. Spencer's face, filling it with powder. A painful operation was afterwards necessary to remove the powder from under the skin.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Temple took tea in Hall a few evenings ago.

Mr. T. C. Campbell has quite recovered from his slight indisposition.

Principal Henderson, M.A., of St. Catharines, was a welcome visitor in College a few days ago, calling on several ex-pupils.

Mr. H. S. Southam, '95, has moved to Ottawa, where he has accepted a position on the staff of *The Morning Citizen*, a Conservative paper.

Mr. W. H. G. Bates spent a few days in College last week. Mr. Bates will be at Stanley Barracks for some months this winter, and we may hope to see him here frequently.

Mr. Kirkpatrick gave a very enjoyable tea in his rooms last week, in honour of his sister, Miss Rose Kirkpatrick, of Kingston. Mrs. Tyrrell and Mrs. Grant Macdonald acted as chaperones.

Miss Arnold, of Belfast, Ireland, will be the guest of Mrs. Mackenzie during the coming winter. She intends practising in Canada her profession, as trained nurse, having had wide experience in Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Lorne Becher, who has spent the last year in Rossland, B.C., is expected home this winter. It is hoped that Mr. Becher will visit Trinity during his stay "east." He has still many friends here, and will find many a warm welcome.

Reverend Professor Schneider, Vice-Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, formerly Professor of Divinity here, is likely to succeed Canon Henderson, of Montreal, as Principal of the Diocesan College. We congratulate our Montreal friends on the choice.

Mr. H. McCausland will represent Trinity Arts at Trinity Medical dinner to be held at the Arlington Dec. 2nd. Mr. F. G. Kirkpatrick will be the representative at Victoria on Dec. 3rd, and Mr. A. L. Ireland will act in a like capacity at Osgoode on the occasion of their open debate.

The choice of Mr. H. C. Osborne as President of our Athletic Association has been well justified. Mr. Osborne has shown himself an enthusiastic and a hard worker in the interests of the "Athletic." He has spent several evenings in College lately, and we are glad that the duties of President ensure our seeing this popular grad. out here now and again.

Of late there seems to have been an absence of the old-time beer-suppers, which two or three years ago proved a source of so much pleasure in College. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lucas have started the ball rolling and last week gave a most enjoyable supper in the Common Room. The evening was passed most pleasantly in singing and joviality. We hope their good example may be followed by others.

Mr. Clement Lewis, who was at Trinity in the '80's, and an old T.C.S. boy, has been distinguishing himself in the far-away Yukon, where he is now in charge of a party working on Bonanza Creek, Klondike River. In *The Illustrated London News*, of Nov. 13th, there is a photo sketch of Mr. Lewis shooting Miles Canon, White Horse Rapids, in June last, a highly hazardous undertaking.

New Vol. 1, No. 1, of *The Colorado Churchman*, the official paper of the Bishops of Colorado, came to hand some time since. It is full of interesting church notes of the two dioceses, also of valuable information regarding the climate, country and minerals of that State. The amount of space devoted to the latter, even by way of advertisement, speaks fair of the extensive interest already taken in such matters by its editor, the Reverend C. J. H. Mockridge, B.A.

The Reverend A. E. Anderson, the Reverend J. D. MacCallum, and Mr. W. H. White, have passed the Voluntary Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Synod, taking over fifty per cent. of the total marks, so that they are exempted from the first B.D. Examination. We are glad to say that Trinity has captured the first and

second places. Mr. Anderson being first, Mr. White second. We heartily congratulate the successful candidates and the Divinity Faculty on the high honours obtained.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,

May I be allowed a word with reference to a letter which appeared in THE REVIEW for August-September, signed by "A so-called Oligarch." It seems to me that when writing to correct an error, as he did, there was no need for him to adopt the injured and rather abusive tone in which he wrote. Moreover, while he points out a mistake in the Year Book for 1895-6, his own memory has not served him accurately with regard to the times of the Institute with which he deals. I am not concerned to defend the statement in the Year Book with regard to the friction in the Literary Institute, but I am sure it was made in perfect good faith, and I fail to see how anyone could have felt injured by the brief account which was given. But "A so-called Oligarch" has himself confused events which happened in two different years. In the winter of 1886-7 there was a new Constitution adopted by the Institute, after a long drawn out struggle, in which the minority—the Conservatives—took a leaf out of the book of the Irish Home Rulers. In the course of that struggle, three of the leaders of the majority, to which I belonged myself, in company with most of my year, were treated somewhat as described in the passage of the Year Book (page 99) quoted in the letter to which I refer. Only one of them was handled at all, and he not by premeditation, but, on the spur of the moment, I believe. The one who had his head cut by his own transom was a Senior, and it was brought about largely through his own impulsiveness,—his opponents, I know, regretted it—and I have no doubt he soon looked upon it all as a joke. I was in his room at the very time it happened.

But the debates had created a party spirit, and the next year, when the elections were on, the sharp practice of a leader on one side brought down upon him, on the floor of the house, a rebuke from the President, not couched in Parliamentary language. The President was censured, but it was at the end of his term of office, and I have no recollection of his being ordered to apologize. The Institute put itself on record as objecting to the terms he used. I am told that the books containing the records are missing, so that I cannot appeal to them for my facts. I don't think any good is served by writing up past history from a partizan standpoint, and my wish has been to state what occurred within my own recollection. It made an interesting episode in the history of the Literary Institute. Trusting I have not infringed too much upon your valuable space, I remain, Yours, etc.,

H. H. BEDFORD-JONES.

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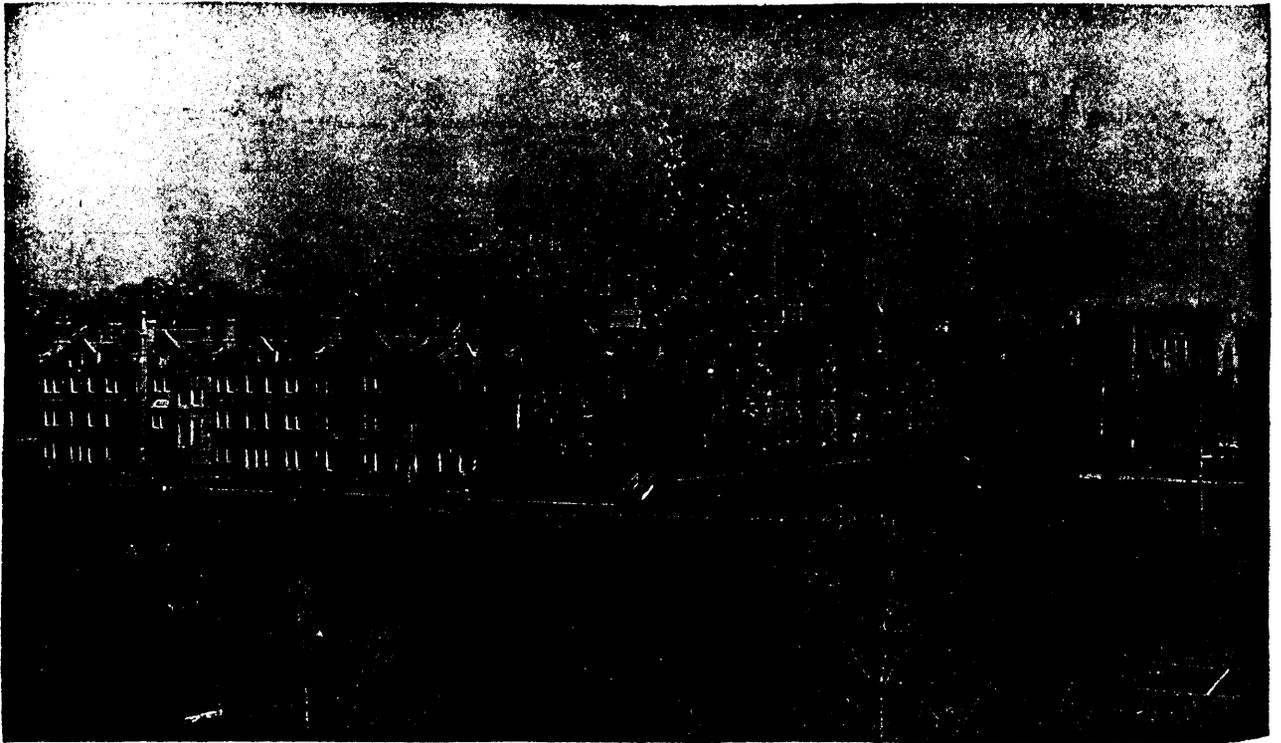
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 The Burnside Scholarship in English and History and Geography of \$235 (\$40 and three years' tuition free).
 The Pettit Scholarship in Divinity of \$235 (\$40 and three years' tuition free).

In addition to the above, a Scholarship in Mental and Moral Philosophy will be awarded at the end of the Second Year, entitling the holder to one year's free tuition.

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