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Editorial Topics.

ONCE more we have to report a change in the management of THE REVIEW. It is with regret we announce the resignation of our business-manager, Mr. Turley.

The past year has been, owing to his energy and ability, a most successful one for us. In spite of many difficulties and disadvantages, not experienced in past years, we have been enabled to hand over to the Athletic Association a sum which compares very favourably with the profits of former years. Mr. Turley's resignation necessitated, of course, the election of a new manager, and at a college meeting held on January 23rd, a choice, which everyone must feel is a wise one, was made in the person of Mr. Albert C. Lancefield, '01, who has for the past term been on the Board of Editors. We wish Mr. Lancefield every success in his new position.

AN INTERCOLLEGIATE CLUB.
The last three years have proved a "growing time" in Canada for Intercollegiate Associations of every description. In 1897 we saw the formation of the C.I.R.F.U., now acknowledged as the leading football league in Canada. Last year beheld the inauguration of the Intercollege Debating Union of Toronto, an organization which has proved itself capable of filling a long-felt want.

There is now a movement on foot to form a "discussion club" among the students of Toronto, for the purpose of drawing them more together and promoting among them a better knowledge of each other. It is proposed that the more earnest men from the various colleges should meet every three weeks or so and should discuss the most important social questions of the day.

This is a scheme which deserves every encouragement. There is no doubt that such a club would send forth men who would play as great a part in the history of Canada as members of the Oxford Debating Union have played and are playing in the history of the Empire.

It is from such an institution that Canada might hope in the future to see statesmen worthy of the name rise—men who are not mere politicians of the same stamp as the majority of our public men of the present day.

The credit of this movement is, we believe, due to Mr.

W. C. Good, of Toronto University, and we sincerely trust that his plan may meet with every success. An article by Mr. Good, explaining his idea, appears in a recent number of *The Varsity*.

ANOTHER practical demonstration of STRATHCONA'S colonial patriotism is shown in the very HORSE. generous offer of Lord Strathcona to send a body of four hundred mounted men to

South Africa to fight for the Queen. This means at least an expenditure of half a million dollars, and is a forcible tribute to the Imperial sentiment which animates our colonies. The men who are to compose this corps will be chosen from the rough-riders of the North-West Territories accustomed to scouting, all skilled horsemen and crack shots, and will undoubtedly be of inestimable value in fighting such an enemy as the Boers. It surely augurs well for the ultimate success of the British arms when individuals are willing to contribute so nobly on behalf of the Empire.

ONE hundred years ago, on the last day of the year 1799, the first bishop of Toronto landed in Canada, with whose political and ecclesiastical history he was to be closely connected till his death on All Saints' Day, 1867. Inspired with the best traditions of the Scottish universities, and believing thoroughly in the religious character of the Scottish parochial schools, in some of which he had been trained and had taught, this youth of twenty-one left his native land to become president of the proposed government university of Upper Canada.

To his disappointment, he found on his arrival that, for various reasons, the establishment of the university he had been appointed to had been indefinitely postponed. Nor was it until some forty-two years later that the University of King's College became a reality, with the bishop of three years' standing as its actual, though not its teaching, head.

The intervening years were filled up with educational work at the Grammar Schools in Cornwall and York, as well as with the discharge of the functions of a parish priest and of archdeacon. To these years also belong the establishment of the Common School system, the foundation of Upper Canada College, the membership in the Loyal and Patriotic Society, and the duties of his office as a legislative and an executive Councillor. Nor must mention be omitted of the beginning in 1842 of the Theological Institution at Cobourg, which ceased to exist upon the opening of Trinity College in 1852.

The foundation of our Alma Mater was, perhaps with the organization of the Church Society, and of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, the bishop's greatest work. Believing thoroughly, as has already been said, in the union of religious and secular teaching, Trinity was set up when the teaching of Divinity was prohibited in King's College. And this dualistic idea of Christian education was to be worked out for the whole "youth of the Church of England."

If any are faint-hearted at the present time, nothing more encouraging can be met with than the heroic example of an old man of seventy, who had already done more than fills the lifetime of an ordinary man, setting out to rebuild from the foundation the fabric of the dreams of his earlier years, now swept away before his eyes. Some men,