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R. TURLEY, B.A., Business Manager,
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THE OCTOBER NUMBER. We are very glad to see that our last number met with so much approval; from all sides we have received congratulations.

The following is written to us by one of our subscribers:—"In sending you a cheque for a couple of dollars on my subscription account to THE REVIEW, may I be allowed to tell you that the last number to hand, October, is one of the best numbers of THE REVIEW I've seen for years; it is interesting, full of good matter, and well arranged."

Such notice as this is very encouraging, and we feel duly grateful for it. One of the characteristics, which we think tends to make THE REVIEW popular with the majority of our subscribers is the Personals column, which recounts the doings of our graduates in different parts of the world. We are therefore always very thankful for any items of interest, which subscribers send in to us, about our alumni; we hope that more may be sent in the future. It is very little trouble to jot down a few facts on the back of a post-card and address it to the Editor.

Since the last number came out another change has taken place in the editorial staff. Mr. R. N. Kyles has been added to the Board of Editors as a representative of Trinity Medical College.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA. Just after our last number had been sent to the press hostilities broke out between the British and the Boers. England had done her utmost to have all disagreements settled amicably, but the

Boer character is such that he will never listen to arbitration, and so her efforts failed. That the armed interference of the Mother country in South African affairs at the present time is justified, is practically acknowledged by all. On Sunday, November 5th, Professor Clark, preaching in St. James' Cathedral to the Army and Navy Veterans, pointed out the justice of England's cause. The *Mail and Empire* gives the following account of what Dr. Clark said in this direction: "At the outset of his discourse Professor Clark referred to the war in the Transvaal. He was entirely in accord with Britain in the present trouble, because, if ever a just war was waged, the struggle now in progress was a just one. However much they might esteem the bravery of the Boers, it was well to remember that, so far as England was concerned, she was engaged in

a battle for the rights of humanity. She was fighting for her own people. It was a case of justice and liberty against oppression and tyranny. The Boers were denying to their fellows the rights and privileges which they claimed and enjoyed themselves. Britain was but doing in South Africa what she had done for the subject races in all parts of the world. She was fighting for the rights and liberties of men, and for the advance of civilization, progress and equality."

The war has pointed out to the world that there is a strong bond of union existing between all parts of the great British Empire. Every colony stands behind the Mother-country in the present trouble. As Canadians we are glad that our Dominion was not behindhand in sending her quota of soldiers to the front. As Trinity men, we are proud to be represented on the Canadian contingent. Lieutenants C. S. Wilkie '96, and R. H. Temple '97, and Private Anderson of the Medical College, have gone with their fellow-Canadians to do battle for their country. That our contingent will gain distinction at the front we have not the least doubt. In the meantime we pray that success may attend them, and that they may all return scathless from the war.

Before our December number is issued the struggle may be ended, and we may see the dawn of a new era of peace and prosperity for our fellow-Britishers in South Africa. At any rate we hope and pray that it will not be long before the Boers are compelled to lay down their arms and submit to the cause of justice and right.

THE FUTURE OF CANADIAN FOOTBALL. As it seems likely that a great effort will be made to introduce English Rugby into Canada, and to do away with our own game, it won't come amiss to make a few

comparisons of the two games from a Canadian standpoint. The essential characteristic of the English game is its openness, which makes it an exceedingly good game to watch when played by good teams.

What must appear to Canadians a weak point in the game is the fact that a "rouge" not only counts nothing, but the side against which it is scored is allowed a free kick at quarter-way, as in our game. Again, when a man is tackled by an opponent, who succeeds in getting his hands on the ball, he is immediately stopped, whether he be advancing or not, and the ball is scrimmaged. The scrimmage is formed by eight men on either side, who form up behind each other in three lines, three being in each of the first two lines, and two in the third line; the ball is then thrown in the middle between the two scrimmages, thus giving either side an equal chance of getting it. There are, of course, no wings in the English game, a fact which almost altogether does away with "scrapping," a decidedly weak point in our own game. Another feature of English Rugby is "dribbling;" but curiously enough the Irish team, which has lately been playing in Toronto, do not seem to drop on the ball at all, which is our invariable rule for stopping a "dribble."

Taking it on the whole, and considering the circumstances, we don't think that the English game would turn out to be any improvement on our own. Rugby, as played in England, is as gentlemanly a game and as devoid of all sharp practice as cricket. Can we expect, then, to enjoy the full benefits of this game, with such teams playing as we have in the east of Ontario and elsewhere.

The annual meeting of the C. I. R. F. U. is being held in Montreal on the 10th inst.; it is then to be decided