



# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Vol. IV.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, APRIL, 1891.

No. 4.

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TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, APRIL, 1891.

No. 4.

## Trinity University Review.

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## Editorial Topics.

ALMOST PERSUADED. If there is one thing more than another that we Canadians pride ourselves upon it is our national system of education—especially in the opinions of the good people of Ontario—where this Province is concerned. For anyone to venture to criticize the educational system of Ontario, is at once to expose himself not only to the finest description of fine scorn, but to the finest description of fine abuse. Therefore, for a prominent member of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in the Local Parliament of this flourishing Province, to rise in his place in the House and boldly remark that, perhaps, the very highest wisdom was not shown in the distribution of the educational fund; that, at the expense of the State, Ontario was turning out too many professional men, and that the great majority of these men were not drawn from the lower ranks, but from the ranks quite capable of educating their own sons and daughters without taxing the people generally for that education. Indeed, from reading this gentleman's wise and interesting speech, we are inclined to think that he was almost persuaded to declare that the State should confine its attention to the public schools and leave higher and professional education to private enterprise and the churches. We may, of course, be mistaken in our interpretation, but as he is a man who seems to see straight, and to think clearly, we may presume that we have not hit very wide of the mark, if at all. The High Schools have an average attendance of

10,798; the public schools an average attendance of 253,943. The High Schools receive over nine dollars per capita on their average attendance, whilst the public schools receive but one dollar per capita. That is, the people of Ontario pay nine times as much in proportion to attendance for their High schools as they do for their public schools—the schools which alone are used by the great mass of the people. Add to this the fat endowments in land and money lavished upon the Provincial University, and it will be seen that the sums taken from the people for the purposes of higher education are of no mean proportions. At present it tickles the ears of the multitude to be told that in this free and enlightened Province an university education is possible for all alike; that no distinction is made between rich and poor. But by-and-by the multitude will awake to the fact that an insignificant fraction of their number reach even the High School, to say nothing of the University, and that they are contributing their hard-earned dollars towards educating the families of the wealthy. Then the multitude will rise up in wrath and make a fuss about it, and the Ontario educational system will forthwith undergo some vigorous and radical alterations. They will take care to see that the educational fund is bestowed on the common schools, and that these schools are properly equipped and presided over by competent masters. It is on elementary education that the State should concentrate its resources. Only a limited number of people after all are fitted for superior education. The limitations of nature must occasionally be considered. To educate a man just enough to give him a distaste for the farm or the life of the artizan, is neither to promote the interests of the State nor the interests of the individual himself. The only result is to swell the already overcrowded ranks of the clerks, and depopulate the rural districts. But the lowliest in the land can at least learn to read and write, and imbibe some technical instructions calculated to qualify him for some useful trade or occupation, and to have this done in the best and most thorough way is the legitimate business of the State. Beyond a sound elementary education it is not in our opinion the province of the State to proceed. It is obviously not the province of the State to train doctors and lawyers and other professional men.

### LABOUR JOURNALISM.

It is to be regretted that the class of papers published in the interests of the working people—papers which are of great usefulness when wisely conducted—should so often fall into the hands of men qualified neither by sound principle nor discreet understanding for their responsible and influential office. If labouring people derive their notions of things, social and political, from the labour journals received by us it is not much to be wondered at if envy and malice and all uncharitableness should be found smouldering in the breasts of the labourers. The workingman has no warmer friends than ourselves, but we presume that he, like other human beings, has duties to perform as well as rights to demand; yet, of these duties we read never a word, whilst the rights are writ large all over the page. Most of the screeds of these papers would be unworthy the notice of the educated were it not for the harm they do to the ignorant and foolish amongst the class to which they

TRIBLES PERFECT-FITTING FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS ARE THE BEST—33 KING STREET WEST

are supposed to appeal. The writers of these ludicrously fierce tirades, which are dignified by the name of editorials, probably do not care one iota for the workingman or his interests, and would be the first to accept the favours of the capitalist, whom they so abuse, were it to their advantage to do so. If these writers were really "advocates" of labour—had they the best interests of the poor and friendless really at heart, their course would be quite other than it is. They think it very pretty, no doubt, to work themselves into a white heat and pose as the virtuous and scandalized champion of the downtrodden sons of toil and tribulation. But it is a very cheap kind of white heat, and becomes rather wearisome when there is nothing else. These queer kind of editors are furiously angry all the time about something or other,—generally about capitalism. They seem to loath money—an interesting and peculiar characteristic. Another peculiar, but hardly interesting characteristic, is their noisy hostility to the cultivation of patriotism. Love of one's country it is their laudable mission to discourage; why it is hard to say, unless it offends against the doctrines of the materialistic creed. The sight of a book of national songs for Canadian school use throws these excitable gentlemen into a paroxysm of rage. Ten thousand red rags flourished before the eyes of the historical bull, would have lesseffect on the beast than the presentation of one little patriotic song-book to the labour journal editor. "It truckles to capitalism!" screams the editor, and he will have none of it. Indeed, everybody and everything is truckling to capitalism save the labour journal editor and his paper. And everybody is so desperately wicked too. The Ministers of State are all scoundrels, as is everyone who has any authority in the land. We are informed, with furious reiteration, that the "moneyed-classes" are utterly vindictive, having "neither heart nor conscience," and are "thirsting for the blood" of the workingman. The wealthy speak with "devilish ferocity and hatred" of labour organizations, and would "hail with exultation" the killing of any labourer when engaged in a strike. Is it supposed that the workingman enjoys reading these brayings on the battlements? Is it supposed that they promote his well-being in any way, or mitigate his real grievance? Of course anything can be "supposed" no matter how ridiculous.

THE RICH  
AND  
THE POOR.

WHILST we do not agree with the theory propounded by Mr. Henry George, that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer with every advancing decade, we may yet go so far as to affirm that the gulf between the rich and the poor was never so broad and deep as it is to-day. The cause for this is found in the enormous fortunes accumulated by manufacturers—fortunes greater far than any known, when the wealthiest class of the people was the class of the land-owners; and in the vulgar and ostentatious display of wealth—never so vulgar and never so ostentatious as now. When vulgar people become rich, and the number who do is infinitely larger than in former times, they are apt to make a great noise about it, and proclaim the interesting fact upon the housetops, and in the churches. An excellent opportunity this for the poor to rise up and blaspheme. But, unhappily, the misuse and abuse of money is not confined to the vulgar; the cultivated and refined are not always conspicuous for their unselfishness, nor are they always characterized by a laudable desire to discharge those duties to the community which the possession of wealth rightly entails. They do not always understand, or care to understand, "the mind and will, the miseries and the sufferings of the people." Neither do they always realize that the owner of wealth is responsible

for the use he makes of his riches, even to the uttermost farthing. Of late years the landowner has been charged with many of the ills that affect the body politic; but after all it is doubtful whether he has not on the whole, made a better and less selfish use of his opportunities and privileges than the commercial millionaire. The possessor of land used to be treated as a sort of public functionary, and the duties attached to landed property were seldom wholly and wilfully neglected. But the land-owner has fared even more hardly than the hated "capitalist" at the hands of the social reformers. Economically speaking, there is little, if any, essential difference between property in land and property in capital. It has often been remarked that in ancient times, when land was cultivated in common—under strict customary rules—it was cultivated badly; and everyone knows that private property came into vogue, because the good farmer did not approve of his allotment passing into other hands. As for those whose who assist production by supplying the required capital, the labourer is taught by the disinterested demagogue to regard this rather necessary class of people as their peculiar enemies, to be thwarted and attacked at every inconvenient opportunity. The demagogue is not careful to make distinctions. He brings an indictment against all people with surplus funds, and pronounces them very evil, a class to be despoiled of their stored up savings, and their ill-gotten gains to be distributed among their needy neighbours. Unhappily, the strife between "capital and labour" is not wholly the work of demagogues, for these pests of society do not achieve much success without something more or less definite to go upon. The grievances of the wage-earners have not been few or unreal. Too often have the employers of "labour" been greedy and grasping and inconsiderate. They must amend their ways or else take the consequences. We can assure the advocates of force and violence, however, that the greater diffusion of wealth cannot, and will not, be brought about by revolution. They assume the possibility of breaking away from custom and tradition. It has been well said, that if all our laws were destroyed in a day, our habits and ways of thinking would remain, and out of these a new set of laws, not very unlike the old would soon be developed. It is men's habits and ways of thinking that must be improved if great changes are desired. The disinterested and honest champion of the poor will seek rather to allay than excite the feeling of resentment against the rich. Luxury and idleness are slowly but surely meeting with discouragement; amongst the more enlightened and earnest men and women; whilst on all sides the most heroic efforts are being made to promote the interests of the workman. Let him bid the demagogue a long farewell, and welcome these efforts as he is bound to do.

NOTES.

It should be remembered by those illogical members of the Liberal Party of Canada who waxed merry over the snub received by this country's representatives in Washington lately, that although Sir John Macdonald and his confrères are pretty strong and clever men, they are not strong and clever enough to make gentlemen out of the individuals it pleases the great American nation to entrust with their affairs of State.

\* \* \*

Mrs. S. A. CURZON, the well-known Toronto correspondent of the *Dominion Illustrated*, recently contributed to the *Orillia Packet* a most pleasing descriptive paper on Whitby, Yorkshire, the ancient home of the famous S. Hilda's Abbey. The paper is of special interest to us for obvious reasons.

THE House of Commons meets in a few days now. Mr. Mercier says that Mr. Edgar will be Speaker before a month passes. Poor Sir John!

\* \*

WE notice with pleasure that Messrs. Williamson & Co. have published the interesting lecture on the British *versus* the American System of National Government, which Mr. A. H. F. Lefroy read before the Toronto Branch of the Imperial Federation League last December.

\* \*

MR. LEFROY'S lecture was well worthy publication, and should, and no doubt will, have a wide circulation. The Annexationist will not like it, but then that doesn't matter very much.

\* \*

DR. BOURINOT, C.M.G., has recently published his admirable "Canadian Studies in Comparative Politics," which, together with Mr. Goldwin Smith's charmingly written but somewhat chilling book on "Canada and the Canadian Question," we will notice at length in our next number.

\* \*

ANOTHER book of great interest and importance, which will be reviewed in the May number of this journal, is "Socialism, New and Old," by Professor Graham, of Queen's College, Belfast, which Messrs. Appleton & Co. have lately published in their valuable International Scientific Series.

\* \*

DEDICATED to the children of Canada is an excellent collection of national and patriotic songs, published by Messrs. Suckling & Sons, of Toronto. This is the book which has excited the wrath of the Secularists and Annexationists, for the two-fold reason that the songs are eloquent of faith in God and faith in Canada. Copies of this book should be in every school in Canada, and not only in the schools but in the homes of all Canadians.

\* \*

It is whispered about that the Students intend giving afternoon tea in the Gymnasium to the members of the Corporation, on which occasion this interesting but hardly popular resort will be thrown open for inspection by the distinguished guests. The feelings of these gentlemen will, it is confidently expected, be so wrought upon by the striking scene, that orders for a new Gymnasium and all the necessary paraphernalia will be at once issued by the Corporation.

## ALCESTIS.

(Continued from last month.)

WHILST the household of Admetus is given over to mourning and to the preparations for the burial, Herakles, on his way to Thrace to find the horses of Diomed, calls at the house and claims hospitality. It was a dreadful moment for Admetus to receive a guest, when his wife was lying dead in the house awaiting her burial. But the laws of hospitality are sacred, and Admetus cleverly disguising the cause of mourning, receives Herakles; not in the main building, but in a guest chamber shut off from the rest of the house, and out of the sight and sound of woe. "Were I to refuse him now," says Admetus in answer to the remonstrances of the Chorus, "my grief would be none the less, but I should be less hospitable."

So Herakles is taken into the house, and royally entertained, in ignorance of the sorrow that is breaking the heart of Admetus. In the meantime, Pheres, the aged father of

Admetus, comes to console his son on his bereavement, and to bring a tribute of flowers for the funeral. Admetus, however, does not welcome his father; but reproaches him for his selfishness in not dying instead of Alcestis. This is a very painful scene. As we read it, we can see some force in Admetus' position. If it was absolutely necessary for some one to die, it was obviously fitting that an old man at the verge of the grave should die rather than the young wife and mother, whose place and sphere were obviously by the side of her husband and amongst her young children. On the other hand, we cannot but see the point of view of Pheres. He had done his duty by his son. He had given him life, education, a position, there was no obligation upon him to give him a second lease of life. If selfishness came in, it did not lie with Pheres, but with Admetus, and the husband that allowed his wife to die for him had no business to scold his father, for acquiescing in the arrangement. It is a most painful scene we repeat, and we are very glad when it is finished.

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for some have entertained angels unawares." Admetus is destined to realize the truth of the Apostolic precept. In the next scene, the servant who has been in attendance upon Herakles comes in full of complaints, about the rudeness and greediness of his guest, and of the hard fate which had prevented him from taking a part in the funeral rites, and from bidding adieu to the dead body of his beloved mistress. "Am I not right," he exclaims, "to hate the stranger that has thus come in our sorrows?" when Herakles come in and abuses him for his sour looks and surly gestures. In the conversation which ensues, Herakles discovers the truth, that the woman of whose death Admetus had spoken to him was not, as he had supposed, some maidservant hired from without, but Alcestis herself, the self-devoted wife of his host.

I did indeed observe the tearful eye,  
Bedewing cheek and face—But he spake false  
And said it was a stranger that lay dead  
Awaiting burial; and therefore I,  
Though fearing grief did feast within the house  
Of him thus grieving—and in wanton joy  
Did wreath my head with this accursed wreath.  
But thou—why didst thou ever keep from me,  
The mighty woe that lies upon the house?  
Where doth he bury her? Where is her tomb?

Then, with noble impetuosity, he rushes out from the stage, and though he does not indeed tell us whither he is going, yet Herakles, the generous-hearted righter of wrongs, of whom all ancient legend speaks, would not be true to his nature if he did not go upon some errand of mercy; and of this he gives us a hint. "Admetus," he says, "shall never regret the hospitality he has shown me."

In the meantime Admetus remains beyond the reach of consolation, and refusing to be comforted for the loss of his priceless wife.

After a while Herakles returns beaming with good humour, and leading a veiled woman whom he introduces to Admetus as a captive, whom he intends to present to him in the hopes that she will comfort him for his wife.

Admetus declines the gift—can we blame him?—the memory of Alcestis is too sacred, and no strange woman can take her place.

But Herakles insists, he leads the woman to Admetus, puts her hand into his, persuades him to lift the veil that covers her—and lo! it is no strange woman at all,—but Alcestis herself brought back from the dead.

Such was the reward that Herakles bestowed upon Admetus for his hospitality.

ARTHUR LLOYD.

## NOAH BROWN.

WHAT'S this? what! a letter from England? lor bless us! why, I declare!  
For me! Joe Tompkins! you're foolin', it's not for me, that I'll swear!  
I haint no friend in that country, leastwise so far as I know,  
And my sister is gone, God bless her, for she died ten year ago.

What? open it? well, if you say so, Landsakes! here, fetch us a light;  
Why, here's old Noah Brown, boys, as says he's a barronite.  
And he writes like the same old Noah with the heart of sterling gold,  
To his "dear old chum, Joe Tompkins," recalling the days of old.

And he says that his name war'nt Noah, that he come on a bit of a spree,  
To roge it and tough it a spell in the backwoods of Canady.  
And he says as he got all the roughin' he needs for the rest of his life,  
And he's master of thousands of acres and has gotten a beautiful wife.

And he says "Dear Joe, remember, we were friends in the days gone by,  
If you're ever in need of the needful, you know just where to apply,  
For you'll find, whether wealthy or poor, lad, or up in your luck or down,  
That the same heart beats in Augustus as beat in Noah Brown."

But stay, why you didn't know him, it was long before your time,  
For you're but a youthful stager, and barely yet in your prime,  
And his name was well nigh forgotten ere you and your brother came,  
To work in the lumber shanty on the bank of the river Brame.

Ah, lad, 'twas a pleasure to see him, so courteous like and kind,  
For he'd had an eddication, and was superior like, you mind,  
And he hummed and hawed like a dandy—but I tell you when talk was spent,  
He could handle his fists like lightnin' to strengthen his argument.

Ay! he was a noble feller, and to see the way that he worked!  
Rain or shine 'twas the same, lad, never a duty shirked,  
Allus the first to the choppin', and allus the last to leave,  
With a derned fine, healthy appetite, and a derned fine, healthy heave.

Now, you've scoffed at the bloods and the dandies, and said in your foolish way,  
That the bloom soon fades from the timber, and that firtrees soon decay,  
And though clothes makes a gent genteeler, yet the man as is always smart  
Though he's decked in gaudy plumage, is derned poor grit at heart.

You can scoff till you're black in the face, lad, in mockin' their slap-up style,  
With their swell biled shirts and their collars, and their cooked up company smile,  
But I tell you, in workin' or fightin', or playing an up-hill game,  
These fine-fledged roosters gets there, yes, they gets there all the same.

He never said where he come from, but he come to our camp and stayed,  
And many a frolic the boys had, and many a trick they played,  
But he cared not a continental and he joined in the laugh and sport,  
Saying, "laugh while you can, my hearties, for life at the best is short."

But the boys soon stopped their chaffin' and opened their blessed eyes,  
When they found he tackled the timber of greatest length and size,  
And they gazed in admiration when they found that the slender blood,  
Learned to ride his log like a hero, and swam in the fiercest flood.

But the settlers' gals, lor bless 'em! ah! he was the dandy there!  
For he acted the fine lord genelman, and he tuk 'em unaware,  
And there wasn't a gal in the townships or in this self-same town,  
But would gladly have shook her lover for the sake of Noah Brown.

For he'd ask 'em to dance so wheedlin', with a smile on his face like this,  
"May I promise myself the pleasure of the next Schottischv, Miss?"  
And when it come to the dancin', he'd off with his coat and vest,  
And he'd lay for the derned old fiddle, and he'd hoe it down with the best.

But he tuk no stock in 'em, no sir, and he left on a sudden, too,  
And I reckon the camp was lonesome, and the boys and the gals looked blue,  
And he never told where he went to, and it's give me a kind of a fright,  
To think I chummed for a twelvemonth with a blamed young barronite.

F. M. D.

## RECIPROCITY.

## THE AMERICAN MISAPPREHENSIONS.

MR. GEORGE HAGUE, writing to the *Commercial Bulletin*, of New York, says: "The well known fairness of the *Bulletin* in discussing international and commercial questions, emboldens me to crave a line or two of space for comment on your article of Wednesday respecting Canada. The old reciprocity treaty, being one in natural products, did not affect the trade of Canada with Great Britain at all. But Unrestricted Reciprocity would simply mean admitting a large variety of manufactured goods from the United States free, while imposing a duty on the very same articles when imported from the Mother Country. To suppose that Great Britain would quietly submit to this is preposterous. It would be dishonourable and unreasonable in Canada to ask it. It could not be done. It is against common sense and against all the laws that govern the intercourse of dependencies with the Mother Country. It would, moreover, necessitate the assimilation of our tariff to yours. The American people are not such fools as to allow us to import European goods at a lower tariff than theirs, and then to send them across the border free. But in an assimilation of tariffs how could we expect to have a voice equal to that of the United States, which outnumbers us twelve to one. Our tariff would therefore be made for us at Washington. If our tariff were made at Washington, we might just as well have all our laws made there. This is where the charge of disloyalty comes in. In the one case, a disloyalty to Great Britain, and in the other, disloyalty to ourselves as a practically self-governing people. The truth is, there are the most extraordinary misapprehensions on your side about this country. Americans have a fixed impression that Canada is slow, unprogressive and unenterprising. The exact contrary is the fact.

Since the Declaration of Independence, your population has increased twenty-fold; our population has increased thirty-five fold. Since the war of 1812, your population has increased eight-fold; ours has increased twelve-fold.

Our first bank statistics were compiled about thirty years ago. The deposits in the banks in 1858 were less than fifteen millions, and there was no other place of deposit in the country. Deposits now are made not only with the banks, but with Government and other savings banks and loan companies. They amount to about 220 millions:

Since 1878 the value of our bank stocks has increased.....	\$27,000,000
Bank and other savings deposits have increased.....	110,000,000
Bank discounts have increased.....	63,000,000
Railways have increased in length, miles.....	8,000
The freight carried yearly has increased, tons.....	12,000,000

In 1878 the tonnage was under two tons per head of population; to-day it is close upon four tons per head. Our principal western city, Toronto, has increased during the last ten years at the same ratio as Chicago. Montreal has increased at nearly the same ratio as New York. Both these cities have swallowed up dozens of square miles of the surrounding country since I came to Canada in 1854. I have lived in both of them some years, and have seen the process.

More might be said, but this is sufficient for the purpose. I write as a man of business and not as a politician, and



simply with a desire to prevent those misapprehensions which are so fruitful of bad consequences in the dealings of nations with one another.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

GEORGE HAGUE.

## Here and There.

A STEP has recently been taken by the Bishop of Marlborough which looks like the beginning of another order in the army of the Church of England. In a service held at St. Paul's Cathedral he commissioned a body of laymen to serve as diocesan readers, *i.e.*, to preach, read the lessons and take the service in any church where the incumbent asks their aid, with the exception of those offices which can be performed by the priest alone. How the experiment will turn out is a matter which time alone can show, but it appears as if it would result in the multiplying of services in the poorer districts of London and other large cities, a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

\* \* \*

A CLERGYMAN had called a missionary meeting one evening during the recent election campaign at one of his outlying stations. The one hall of this place was used for all meetings of every description. The clergyman was late in starting for his destination, as he had waited some time for a brother clergyman who did not turn up. When he drew near the hall he was surprised to see the place black with people who could barely all get in. Thinking this a capital beginning, he started round towards the platform on which he found, to his great surprise, the retiring member and one of his friends! They also had engaged the hall for a political meeting the same night. What was to be done? The clergyman was equal to the emergency, and requested just ten minutes before the political speeches began. On this request being granted he explained to the people the position he was in. Then he told them the story of the two sailors in the open boat during a storm, who knew no prayers, and all they could do for themselves was to take up a collection. Now he was in great need of money for his missions, so, though he would not detain them by a missionary address as he had no doubt they were anxious to hear the speakers, all he would do would be to take up a collection. This was accordingly done, and the readiness of the clergyman rewarded by a liberal response, after which the member and his companions took the floor.

\* \* \*

In a recent number of *The Churchman*, published in New York, are some illustrations of the designs for the magnificent cathedral, preparations for the building of which are going on in that city. It is to be called the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the plans as shown in one number of *The Churchman* are from the designs of Mr. Halsey Wood, one of the architects competing for the honour of building it. Several splendid views of it, as it will look if his designs are carried out, are given, and to judge from these it would be a fitting centre for the Anglo-Catholic branch of the Church in America. The style of architecture is Gothic, illustrating all stages of its development. There is a wonderfully large and handsome dome, while several towers crowned with spires rise around to a height suited to set off its grandeur. The square under the dome is planned for 150 feet each way, while that of St. Paul's, England, is 100. I have not space here to mention the numerous chapels designed, the arrangements pro-

posed for the organ or rather organs, cloisters, baptistry, etc. The total length of it proposed is about 600 feet, and I hear the cost is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. Plans for it have been projected for the trustees since July, 1888, and want of money will apparently be no obstacle to them. There are three other designs which are also being considered by the trustees, one of which would give the cathedral four spires,—more than any other in the world I believe. These, however, are more of the conventional Gothic styles, and while very beautiful and handsome are certainly not as unique as those of Mr. Wood.

H. H. B.J.

## College Chronicle.

IMPROVEMENTS.—On re-entering the College walls this term one was struck immediately by the improvement in the entrance hall. A fine oak flooring has been laid down and the historic boards on which so many generations of students have disported themselves according to their lights, have been chopped up into kindling wood. Such is fate. A needed addition has been made to the chapel furniture also by putting proper seats in the gallery, thus obviating the necessity for constantly carrying chairs up and down the narrow stairway.

BASEBALL.—The enthusiasts for this game are wisely on the warpath early in term, since it is now before cricket can be properly played that they have to make their harvest. We wish them every success, as the game is capital, pure and good exercise when properly played, and we are convinced is not likely to do cricket—Trinity's game *par excellence*—any harm. As Toronto has not at present any professional ball team doubtless the amateurs will now feel more encouraged to go in for the game and make a bid for popular favour.

WITH the re-opening of the summer term, when the men come back to College from the more or less dull Easter vacation, naturally their thoughts turn to the usual sports which keep the body in a proper state of health to cope with the approaching University examinations. Most of the clubs were reorganized last term, while from the first day after the men returned devotees of athletic sports might be seen on the campees, forcing the weather and anticipating the delights of once more indulging in the cricket, baseball, etc., of the warm summer days.

LAWN TENNIS.—The popularity of this game imperatively demands a second court here. One court is far too small for the numbers of men who wish to indulge in it. A new court would not cost any very alarming sum and steps should be taken about it at once so that it might be ready by use during June when cricket is to a large extent abandoned and all the energies of the men during their spare half-hours are devoted to tennis. On the 14th inst., the club re-organized for the season and the following officers were elected: President, Rev. J. S. Broughall; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. A. Hedley; Committee, Messrs. Abbott, MacInnes, and Hibbard. After some discussion as to the price of subscription and desirability of sodding a new court, the matter was finally left in the hands of the committee to decide.

TRINITY'S DUMPING-GROUNDS.—During the summer term, the first since the College accomodation has been so largely increased by the new wing, which doubtless will bring more visitors to see the premises than in former years, would it not be well to have the place as tidy as possible? Surely

there is no need to try to adorn the courtyard and back premises with old cans, broken crockery and refuse of various kinds. In time, let us hope, we shall have a quadrangle of which we may be proud and in the mean time we suggest to the proper authorities to have that portion of the College grounds looked after, besides the more visible frontage. We would also humbly put forward the proposal to the men that neither should the corridors, and more especially the much used, or abused ones in the new wing, be used as dumping grounds for the rubbish whose presence in their respective rooms they no longer deem called for. Surely a little effort in this direction would not be misplaced. It is certainly neither particularly pleasant nor edifying to see the floor all littered up with a fearful and wonderful collection of things too numerous to mention.

UNCALLED FOR PROMINENCE.—Last autumn, when the water main was laid down up the avenue and through the University premises, some of those necessary but most unsightly ornaments—hydrants—were placed in various situations about the buildings. Most of them are in positions where they will not be in the way nor present themselves obtrusively to the notice of visitors. There is one exception, however. This hydrant, not satisfied with taking up a humble station where it would be unobserved till wanted, rears its massive head from the centre of the tennis court in front of the College buildings, and several yards out from the terrace, in about the most conspicuous position possible, in fact, though it is certainly neither a thing of beauty nor a joy forever except in case of fire. If any one attempts to indulge in tennis there, we imagine many blessings will be called down on the heads of the unlucky workmen and overseer, when some helpless person stumbles over it or smashes a treasured racquet against it. Whatever possessed the workmen to put it where it is, it is difficult to discover, unless it be what Artemus Ward calls the "cussedness of human nature." We might also venture the remark that we hope the avenue will not be permitted to retain its present unsightly condition. A beginning was made in cleaning away the superfluous mud of the mound caused by laying of the drain, but for some reason this ceased when only half done, and we would say in the language of the poet "Let the good work go on."

CRICKET.—Although negotiations for the services of a ground man and coach were begun last term, no definite arrangement has yet been arrived at. Hopes were entertained that it might be possible to go in with the Toronto club in securing the services of an English professional for a time, and possibly this may yet be brought about. The only time a coach would be of value to Trinity is during the month of May, while at that time the Toronto club has hardly yet settled down to real work. Hence it is possible that they would be willing to let Trinity engage his services for that month. The crease has not yet assumed the summer coat of green, but to all appearance is very level and will doubtless afford many a good wicket during the season. The first match will probably be against East Toronto, on the grounds of the latter, on May 16th. Our annual match with Toronto will be played here on May 25th, while matches are also being arranged with Hamilton, Trinity College School, Upper Canada College, Rosedale, and possibly Peterborough and Ottawa, whither our team journeyed last year. The annual match with the Varsity will, as usual, be played during the first week in June, and this year on their grounds. There is a proposal at present from some of the American (U. S. A.) Universities to send over a team to meet one drawn from the different Canadian Universities, and to make this an annual match. While the idea is a very good one, we doubt if it could be successfully carried out, as the expenses of a trip from here to

Philadelphia, for instance, are rather more than many a collegian can well afford. It would be of no use to organize a yearly match of this kind unless there was a likelihood of the best men being able to get away. Besides, the time proposed—late in July—comes when the colleges have broken up and the only men who would be in any practise would be those who live in cities, as but few of the towns have a cricket club. It will be seen that there are many real difficulties in the way of what at first sight seems an admirable scheme and one calculated to give a distinct impulse to cricket in Canadian and American Universities.

## Personal.

MR. C. S. McINNES is back again in residence, we are glad to say, after his recent severe illness.

MR. C. J. LOWEN, '87, has embarked in the lucrative business of real estate agent in the bustling city of Victoria, B.C.

THE Rev. Professor Clark lectured at Hamilton on Friday last, the 17th inst., on behalf of St. Hilda's College. Dr. Clark met with a hearty reception, as he does everywhere.

A MOST appreciative and well-written notice of Mr. A. Laupman, '82, one of our most distinguished graduates, appeared in the columns of *The Week* of April 10th as one of the series of "Prominent Canadians." A number of selections was given from "Among the Millet," which was some time ago reviewed in our columns.

MR. N. F. DAVIDSON, '84, is now practising on his own account, having left Messrs Henderson & Small, with whom he has been associated for the past three years. His distinguished course at Trinity—1st class Mathematical honours—and the high places he has taken in the Solicitor's (first) and Barrister's Examinations, point to a prosperous career.

AT the charming residence of Mr. Edward Martin, Hamilton, Miss Patteson, on the Saturday afternoon before the opening of the current term, met a large number of Hamiltonians, with whom she conversed on matters concerning St. Hilda's College. Everybody was charmed with the Lady Principal, and everybody was naturally interested in what she had to say. In Hamilton St. Hilda's has now many friends.

DR. LOTT, the newly-appointed Professor in Music of this University, delivered his inaugural course of lectures in the Convocation Hall on Friday and Saturday afternoons, April 3rd and 4th. The accomplished organist of the widely-known S. Sepulchre's, Holborn, took for his subject on Friday "The Music of the Ancients," and on Saturday, "Rameau as a Theorist and Musician." On each occasion Professor Lott was listened to with great interest by his audience, who were not slow to perceive that the lecturer was master of his subject. At the organ recital which Dr. Lott gave on Thursday evening, the 2nd, he charmed his large and critical audience with his brilliant playing. Indeed, the impression he made both professionally and personally, was eminently favourable, and his return next year will be awaited with interest and pleasure. We clip the following tribute to Dr. Lott's abilities from *The Week*:—

TRINITY University is to be congratulated on the enterprise and energy which so speedily overcame the obstacle created by the conflict of authority which arose between it and some of the musical faculties in England, as to its

power of conferring degrees in music. On Thursday evening, the 2nd inst., Dr. Lott, organist of St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn, London, and Professor of Music in Trinity University, gave an organ recital under the joint auspices of Trinity University and the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The Misses Clara Code, Eva N. Roblin, Frances H. Doane and Mr. W. C. Palmer, all of the Conservatory, contributed vocal selections. There was a large audience, representative of the best musical culture of Toronto, present. From the outset it became apparent to the auditors that they were in the presence of one of the most masterly performers on the king of instruments, the organ, that has ever visited Toronto. Dr. Lott is not only a skilled interpreter of organ technique, but his power of expression is equally masterful. The audience was captivated by his performance and its enthusiasm was demonstrative. Among the noticeable numbers interpreted were Handel's "Concerto in B flat No. 2;" "The Guardian Angel"—one of the doctor's compositions; the "Tempo di Minuetto," and "The War March," from "Athalie," by Medelssohn. The presence of this eminent musician in Toronto—who though resident in London, England, yet comes here to discharge his professional duties in connection with Trinity University—is but another illustration of the fusion of interests which is slowly but surely welding together Canada and the Mother Land.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—HAMILTON.—On the 7th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, by the father of the bride, E. Kirwan Martin, '82, to Mabel Frances, second daughter of the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Niagara.

Convocation.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS AND ENDOWMENT FUND, SPECIAL APPEAL, 1891.

To the Members and Associate Members of Convocation, and to the Members of the Church generally:—

YOUR University appeals to you for your individual support and assistance. Our appeals for financial support are generally met by the following objections:—

(1) "Is not Trinity a rich and sufficiently endowed Corporation?"

To this question we answer an emphatic No. True, when Trinity was founded some forty years ago, it received an endowment, which yielded a fair annual income for the needs of its earlier years. But in order to keep apace with the times it has been necessary to incur large expenditure in increased buildings and improvements, in adding to the courses of study, in equipping our Science Department, and in making considerable additions to our staff. The same causes forced Queen's University to appeal to the Presbyterian body for an additional endowment of \$250,000, the whole of which has been subscribed.

(2) "How can I assist you in face of the pressing claims of my own Parish and the General Missions of the Church?"

We would answer this question by another: "Are you a believer in Christian Education?" If you are you must admit that in providing University education under religious influences, and thereby filling the business and professional ranks with Christian men, we are conferring an inestimable

benefit upon them, and, through them, upon the whole Church and country.

We earnestly beg you not to dismiss this appeal because you cannot give to this work so much as you could wish, reminding you that small subscriptions, if numerous, effect large results. As an example of this we point to the fact that large additions have been made to our teaching staff, solely through the assistance given by the annual five dollar fees of members of Convocation.

The addition to the endowment which is now imperatively required is the sum of \$100,000. This amount was fixed at the annual meeting of Convocation in October, 1889, as the smallest possible sum with which the University could be put in the position it should occupy. Of this sum about \$20,000 has already been raised. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has also promised \$7,500, but on the express condition that additional subscriptions to the amount of \$17,500 are paid in cash before June 1, 1891.

For a period of thirty years from its foundation Trinity never appealed directly to the Church for support. In the years 1882-3, the effort to raise the Supplementary Endowment Fund was made with gratifying results.

The present appeal is justified by the fact that the additional accommodation afforded by the new buildings is already insufficient to meet the demands of those seeking admission to the College.

Trinity receives no assistance of any sort from state or other public funds, but depends wholly upon the voluntary support of its friends. With every confidence, therefore, we ask you to assist us in our present needs by your personal contributions, by the advocacy of our cause, and by suggesting the names of persons likely to aid us in our work.

We enclose subscription slips. Do not fail to use them, even though your contribution may of necessity be small. Pay as much as you can in cash, and the remainder as best suits your own convenience.

The self-devotion and self sacrifice of our fathers have given to us Trinity College, and you are asked to carry on and develop the heritage received from them. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

G. W. ALLAN, *Chancellor of the University.*

C. W. E. BODY, *Vice-Chancellor.*

J. A. WORRELL, *Chairman of Convocation.*

TORONTO, April 14th.

P.S.—Please register all letters containing subscriptions.

THE APPEAL FOR THE NEW BUILDINGS FUND.

MOST of our readers are already aware that a canvass of the Province of Ontario has been set on foot for the purpose of raising funds on behalf of the new buildings, and for the Supplemental Endowment Fund. We publish below the circular which has been sent out to all friends of Trinity, and which contains a statement of our urgent needs. From this it will be seen that a generous donation from the venerable Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge will be paid over to the fund, provided that some fifteen thousand dollars be raised before June 1st.

This, then, is our most pressing need at the present time. Trinity has many friends—men of position and wealth—and we most urgently represent to them the necessity at the present juncture of imitating their predecessors—the original subscribers to the foundation of Trinity University. They have left a noble heritage to the Church—a heritage which surely should be more fully appreciated as the need of some religious training, on the lines laid down for Trinity, grows ever greater and greater. We submit, not in a spirit of boastfulness but because it is the literal truth, that, with

the somewhat limited means at our disposal, the work done by the staff is of the highest order. There are no sinecures in Trinity; every man does his best to do his duty. And it should be noted that the money is asked for, not to raise salaries, but to enlarge the accommodation for the yearly increasing number of students seeking admission to our walls, and to add to the number of the staff, that the efficiency of our work may be still further increased. Men who have, at the cost of much labour, amassed wealth may hesitate to give hard-earned money to an institution whose usefulness is gone, or whose future is gloomy. But it will not be maintained that Trinity is not a useful, nay necessary institution, nor that the rapid strides it has made in public estimation and confidence, in number of students, in activities in many directions, point to any other than an encouraging outlook for the future.

But not only to the rich do we address ourselves. How many men there are in comfortable circumstances who can afford to give, at but slight sacrifice to themselves—a sacrifice amply repaid in the contemplation of Trinity's growth—can afford to give sums ranging from twenty to five hundred dollars. We fully endorse and heartily reecho the language of the appeal, that all should endeavour to do their very utmost in the face of present necessities. Let us, one and all, seriously ask ourselves what we can afford to give, and with firm faith in the righteousness of the cause, freely send in our contributions. It is nothing less than a sacred duty to carry on to perfection the work which was commenced forty years ago by our forefathers. But it is more than a duty: it is surely a privilege. Trinity exists for the purpose of combining sound learning with pure morals, a high standard of polite manners and spiritual instruction. These are, one and all elements in any true and complete education. To accomplish this with ever increasing efficiency is Trinity's object. Surely one worthy of no grudging support, but of an open-handed liberality which ever accompanies a genuine faith.

#### MEETING OF MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

By the great kindness of Rev. S. Pearson, the fine school-house of Holy Trinity church was placed at our disposal for a meeting, called to consider the best way of assisting the Provost in his canvass, held on Thursday, April 9th. If the attendance was not large, it was certainly composed of warm and valued friends. The Chancellor presided, and of the staff there were present, besides the Provost, the Dean, Profs. Lloyd and Symonds, Revs. E. C. Cayley and J. S. Broughall. In addition to these, the following members and associate members of Convocation:—Messrs. J. A. Worrell, G. S. Holmstead, N. F. Davidson, D. T. Symons, J. R. Cartwright, James Cartwright, G. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. Body and Miss Patteson.

After speeches from the Chairman, the Provost, Messrs. J. A. Worrell and G. A. Mackenzie, in which the present state of the canvass was fully explained, and the urgent necessity for united and hearty work set forth, the meeting unanimously passed a resolution of approval of the work. They then proceeded to form a strong committee, whose duty was to take charge of the conduct of the canvass. This committee has already held two meetings, at the first of which the circular now published was drawn up, and at the second the canvass of the city of Toronto thoroughly organized.

It is now the part of all members and associates, friends and Church people generally, to respond with cheerfulness and alacrity, to the urgent call for help now addressed to them.

## TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

#### EDITORS:

G. A. BINGHAM, M.D.	H. C. PARSONS.
D. JOHNSON.	J. R. BINGHAM.
D. BEATTIE.	W. MATHESON.
C. MACKAY.	

This department of the journal is devoted entirely to matters of interest to graduates and under-graduates of Trinity Medical College.

All contributions intended for this department must be addressed to the Editors, Trinity Medical College.

The names of the contributors must be appended to their communications, not necessarily for publication, etc.

#### TRINITY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE annual Convocation of Trinity University for conferring degrees in medicine, was held in the Convocation Hall of the University on Tuesday, April 8th.

Considering the short notice given, the attendance was remarkably good, and it was indeed edifying to see the interest and enthusiasm evinced in Trinity's progress. The body of the hall was well filled—principally by ladies—but as usual the undergraduates took possession of the gallery, and there was no mistaking their presence in the musical way they especially excelled themselves.

Shortly after four o'clock the Chancellor entered the Hall, attended by the Rev. Prof. Jones, Dean of the University, Rev. Prof. Clark, Provost Body, Vice-Chancellor of the University. Of the medical faculty there were present:—Dr. Temple, Dr. Grasset, Dr. Charles Sheard, Dr. J. L. Davidson, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Gibb-Wishart, Dr. Spilsbury, Dr. Bingham, Dr. Cowan, Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Nevitt, Dean of Women's Medical College, Dr. J. Archer Watson. There were also on the platform:—Rev. Prof. Lloyd, Rev. Prof. Symonds, Rev. J. S. Broughall, Rev. E. C. Cayley, Mr. F. B. Cumberland, Mr. Charles Campbell, Dr. Lott, Professor of Music in Trinity College.

Among the ladies were:—Mrs. Body, Miss Patteson, Lady Principal of St Hilda's College, Mrs. Symonds, Mrs. Temple, Miss Temple, Miss Cumberland, Miss Skae, Mrs. Bilkey and others.

After the usual formalities, the degrees were conferred by the Chancellor in order of merit as follows:—

#### DEGREES M.D.C.M.

J. Third, gold medallist and certificate of honour.  
J. T. Fotheringham, silver medallist and certificate of honour.

Certificates of Honour—C. Mackay, J. Sutherland, C. A. Temple, R. Knechtel, C. C. Fairchild, J. R. Walls.

First-Class—W. D. D. Herriman, T. C. Irwin, D. C. Jones, J. B. Martyn, D. Johnston, W. Montgomery, J. J. Moore, W. G. Sprague, R. H. White, G. D. Farmer, F. A. Quay, A. A. Sutherland, G. K. Mark, H. A. L. Reid.

Second Class—Miss L. R. Meade, T. S. Glenn, J. A. Ashbaugh, A. C. Hunter, A. W. Nixon, J. C. Suter, F. R. McBrien, W. J. Scott, J. W. Shaw, P. Robertson, C. F. P. Abraham, J. J. Danby, J. Crooks, Miss L. Graham, R. Archer, J. McQueen, T. S. Farncomb, J. H. Oldham.

Third-Class—W. E. Brown, Miss M. A. Gifford, A. E. Henry, W. A. Macpherson, J. T. Kennedy, F. L. Switzer, D. B. Alexander, A. W. Bell, F. C. Spilsbury, A. J. Murray, W. J. Awty, L. E. Bolster, D. B. Bentley, A. H. Hough, J. P. Russell, W. A. Thompson.

Honours in Primary Examination for M.D.C.M.—C. Shuttleworth, first, silver medal and certificate of honour; J. T. Robinson, second, silver medal and certificate of honour.

Certificates of Honour—H. J. McGill, C. McPhail, R. V. Fowler, W. Glaister, R. Brodie, C. H. Bird, R. E. Macdonald, A. B. McGill, T. Douglas, E. Tomlinson, F. J. Burrows, W. H. Cartwell, B. O. Coates, D. D. Wickson, M.A., Cortes Fessenden.

In addition to the graduating class receiving their degrees, there were several admitted to the *ad eundem* degree in medicine:—B. Atherton, M.B., R. Shaw Tyrrell, M.B., Emily J. Irvine, M.B., W. B. Thistle, M.D., A. M. Sweetman, M.D.

The following received their degrees in music:—George Havelock, Daniel Jones, Julius E. Arscott

The certificates of honour were then presented to those in both Primary and final years who had succeeded in obtaining over seventy-five per cent. of the total marks.

In the final year, honours were obtained by J. Third, J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., C. Mackay, J. Sutherland, C. A. Temple, R. Knechtel, C. C. Fairchild, J. R. Walls.

Undoubtedly the feature of the day was the presentation of the medals.

Dr. Temple, in presenting the gold medallist, Dr. Third, to the Chancellor, spoke in the highest terms of his student course.

Dr. Third's career has been attended with marked success; each year being the recipient of some honour. In his first year, he stood third, in his second year he stood second, and now in his final year he stands first. The Chancellor commended Dr. Third very highly, and extended him his hearty congratulations and wishes for his future success.

Dr. O'Reilley presented Dr. Fotheringham to the Chancellor as the silver medallist, and commended him most highly for the standing he had taken.

The medallists in the Primary Examination—C. B. Shuttleworth and J. T. Robinson—were presented to the Chancellor by Drs. Sheard and Robertson, who spoke of the very close contest between these two candidates, there being the difference of only one mark in 460. They were presented with their medals by the Chancellor, who wished them a continuance of the success in their work so well begun.

#### THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The presentation of awards and certificates having been completed, the Chancellor, amid applause, advanced to the front of the dais and said:

*Gentlemen of the Medical Faculty and Graduates in Medicine of the University:*

It is with great pleasure that I meet you once more in our annual Convocation for conferring degrees in medicine, and have again to congratulate you on a most satisfactory year's work of Trinity Medical College as shown by the results of the examinations and the splendid record achieved by your gold and silver medallists and honour men, as well as by the good work done and the high percentage of marks obtained by the students generally.

As I have stated upon more than one occasion at our annual Convocations, these results are only such as might be looked for, when the teaching staff of an institution are so thoroughly imbued with a spirit of earnest devotion to their work as are the faculty of Trinity Medical College, and where that is met, on the other hand, by an equally earnest and persevering spirit on the part of those who from year to year fill the ranks of the students at the College.

So long as this condition of things prevails we need have little fear for the future of Trinity Medical College. It will continue to hold its present high and independent position, though it may not be so fortunate as to be the recipient of some advantages placed within the reach of other more favoured institutions, but I have sufficient faith in the energy and zeal of all interested in this the largest and most important affiliated institution of this University to believe that in time we shall have all that we desire to make its equipment as complete and thorough as its warmest friends could wish. I would also express the pleasure which we feel in the work of the Women's Medical College, whose professors we have had the pleasure of welcoming here to-day, and whose lady students, by the high percentage of marks they have gained, show what excellent work they have done. (Applause.) And now, if I may address myself more especially to the graduates who have to-day taken their degrees, I would express the earnest hope that they will endeavour to continue to maintain for themselves, as practitioners, the high standing which they have already attained as students. I would venture to remind them that the day for practice having arrived does not mean that the day for study is passed. The medical man who loves his profession and honours it as it deserves to be honoured will ever be a student in the highest sense of the term, and will surely, in this wonderful age of scientific discovery, ever find the field widening before him. No profession certainly offers such opportunities for the exercise of the highest faculties of the human mind, and none certainly offers such rich rewards, in the possibilities which lie open to the diligent student and acute observer, of conferring untold blessings on suffering humanity. (Applause.) What though the untiring and devoted labours of a Koch have not resulted in all that was at first expected from them, yet who doubts that the addition to our knowledge which his labours have furnished, may yet prove of the highest importance in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

In no department of scientific knowledge, I suppose, has more wonderful progress been made than in bacteriology and the study of those organisms which exercise such a wonderful influence upon the physical condition of the human race—and of what vast assistance must these studies prove to the earnest and thoughtful medical man, not merely in the cure but in the prevention of disease. (Applause.)

Again, in the study and practice of surgery, what advantages are possessed by the student and practitioner of the present day, who really loves his profession and avails himself of every opportunity of profiting by the knowledge and experience to be gained from the examples and practice of the leaders of the profession? It is difficult, indeed, to say what cannot be done in these days by surgical skill with all the wonderful improvements in surgical means and appliances.

I have heard many wonderful tales told of the marvellous doings of English "Hakims" in my wanderings in the East many long years ago. One was a case related by Dr. Madden, as told to him by an old Turk, where a man's liver was taken out, cleaned, and put back again, doubtless to the great comfort of the patient. But many of the surgical operations performed, and successfully performed, nowadays, some in this very city, seem scarcely less marvellous than

that which the Oriental imagination conjured up. (Applause.)

It is then no mere platitude to speak of this profession which you have chosen as one of the noblest of professions, if it is entered upon in the large and generous spirit in which I trust you all regard it. For it is one which the widest scope for the exercise of the highest mental powers and calls as well for the most skilful training of hand and eye. It invokes the noblest qualities of our nature to aid in the discharge of its duties, the tenderest sympathy yet unshaken nerve, patient hopefulness, yet prompt decision. I have spoken of the prevention of disease, as one of the results which should follow from the better knowledge of its causes, which modern studies and discoveries have disclosed to us. It seems to me, gentlemen, that here you have great opportunities presented to you, each man as a power in his own neighbourhood, to suggest and enforce by his arguments and his influence, something like attention to those sanitary laws which cannot be neglected with impunity. When laymen take up these things, as I know by experience, they are often supposed to be fanciful or carried away by some "fad," but the medical man speaks with authority, and his advice should have all the greater weight, because, were he capable of being influenced by such selfish and unworthy considerations, he knows that it is the neglect of these things which bring the largest harvest to his own door.

Sanitary science, in practice at all events, is at a low ebb in Canada, or we would not tolerate many sources of disease, which are suffered to exist year after year in this very city. Nor is this want of knowledge or indifference, whichever it may be, confined to our cities and towns. I have known instance after instance in the pure, fresh air of the country, where there should have been nothing but health and vigour, diphtheria and typhoid to claim their victims, because it had never entered into the people's heads, that the well from which they drank was poisoned by the drainage of the privy pit or the manure heap, or that sunlight, fresh air and ventilation in their houses were as necessary to health as food and drink were for the sustenance of their bodies. (Applause.) Much has doubtless been done of late years to call attention to the vast importance of these sanitary laws, but there is a great deal more to be done if the public health is to be maintained at anything like its proper standard and a waste of life to be prevented, all the more sad because by proper precautions it could have been averted. But, gentlemen, outside of and beyond strictly professional duties, there is no walk in like in which a man may wield more influence for good in the neighbourhood in which he lives than can a high-minded, cultured medical practitioner. If he is one of the right stamp, kindly and sympathetic, he will soon command the confidence and regard of those with whom he is brought in contact professionally, and will often find himself the trusted friend and counsellor in many other matters than those of health. If he has been careful to cultivate his own mind by reading and the study of other subjects than those strictly pertaining to his profession, he may contribute largely to the advancement of his intellectual life about him, and, above all, if he is a God-fearing, Christian man, may have greater opportunities, sometimes, of doing good to the souls as well as to the bodies of men than even the minister of religion himself. (Applause.) Gentlemen, it is my most earnest and hearty wish that you may each of you, in your own career, fully realize all that I have so briefly and imperfectly said of your noble position. May every success attend you, and wherever your lot may be cast may you make your Alma Mater known and honoured in your own persons. And as Trinity will ever watch with interest the future of her graduates, so will they, I trust, ever continue to regard her with affection, endeavour, as far as in them lies, to extend her influence, and accord to her

on all occasions their generous and loyal support. (Loud applause.)

The Provost then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings closed.

#### TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ON Thursday, April 9th, the annual commencement of Trinity Medical College for conferring of fellowships and presenting medals and scholarships was held in the college building on Spruce street.

The Dean was in the chair and the faculty well represented; the members present being Dr. Temple, Dr. Grasset, Dr. C. W. Covernton, Dr. Teskey, Dr. Bingham, Dr. J. L. Davison, Dr. Gibb-Wishart, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Spilsbury, Dr. Charles O'Reilly, superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, Dr. Robertson, Dr. J. Archer Watson, Dr. T. S. Covernton, Dr. N. A. Powell, Dr. F. P. Cowan, Prof. Kirkland, Prof. Shuttleworth. In the audience the medical profession was represented by Dr. Pepler, Dr. Young, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Cullen, Dr. McCarty, Dr. Hillary, Dr. Trow, Dr. Clouse and others.

The students occupied the Western end of the final room and previous to the opening of the proceedings entertained the audience with their songs and ever ready wit. The faculty on entering the room received the usual ovation from the students. When silence had been restored the Rev. Mr. Murray opened the ceremonies with prayer.

The Honour men of the several years were first called forward to receive their certificates, each having obtained 75 per cent. or over in their respective examinations. The Dean in presenting them had a good word for each.

#### HONOUR MEN.

*1st Year*:—A. L. Danard, A. K. Ferguson, F. C. Harris, H. Livingston, P. D. White, G. H. Field, C. D. Parfith.

*2nd Year*:—C. B. Shuttleworth, J. T. Robinson, H. G. McGill, C. McPhail, R. V. Fowlet, W. Glaister, C. H. Bird, R. E. Macdonald, A. B. McGill, T. Douglas, E. Tomlinson, F. J. Burrows, B. O. Coates, D. D. Wickson.

*Graduate Class*.—Drs. Charles Mackay, J. B. Martyn, T. C. Irwin, James Sutherland, G. K. Mark, W. D. D. Herriman, R. H. White, C. A. Temple, R. Knechtal, J. W. Shaw, G. D. Fannet, C. C. Fairchild.

The medals and scholarships of the College were then presented; the candidates coming forward as Dr. Bingham read their names.

*1st*.—First year's scholarship (\$50). A. L. Danard having obtained 85 per cent of the total marks.

*2nd*.—First year's scholarship (\$30). A. K. Ferguson, 81 per cent.

*3rd*.—First year's scholarship (\$20). F. C. Harris, 80 per cent.

Dr. Sheards special prize (\$25), for the highest standing in Physiology in first year examination, C. D. Parfith, who succeeded in obtaining 95 per cent. in that subject.

*1st*.—Second year's scholarship (\$50). C. B. Shuttleworth obtaining 420 out of a possible 460 marks.

*2nd*.—Second year's scholarship (\$30). J. T. Robinson with 419 out of the possible 460.

These figures show how hot was the contest, and we predict such another when these gentlemen come together in their final struggle two years hence. It may here be stated that the winners of these medical college scholarships are also respectively the first and second silver medalists of the second year in Trinity University. This contest in the primary was very severe, but in the final, two men, Drs. Mackay and Martyn came out exactly even for first place each obtaining 306 out of a possible 360, marks each consequently received the gold medals of the Trinity Medical College.

The first silver medal was won by Dr. T. C. Irwin obtaining 304 out of a possible 360 marks following very closely upon the gold medalist, and the second silver medalists Dr. J. Sutherland with 303, being only one mark behind.

In presenting the first silver medal in the final year Dr. O'Rielly made one of his usually witty speeches speaking very highly of the work of the students of Trinity both in the lecture room and in his hospital wards.

As there were two gold medalists it was a question as to who would read the "Valedictory," but Dr. Martyn with his usual modesty retired in favour of Dr. MacKay, who then rose and delivered his address as follows:

*Worthy Dean, Members of the Faculty, Fellow-Graduates and Under Graduates,*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

UPON an occasion fraught with great interest and importance, such as is this, I would indeed have been loath to attempt to say what is fitting and proper; but, confident in the possession of the sympathy and good-will of my friends, as well of the graduates and under-graduates as of the Faculty I feel assured that I shall be heard with patience, if not with the same pleasure and edification with which you would have listened to my friend Dr. Martin, had not his modest and retiring disposition prevented his consenting to undertake a responsibility which he is so well fitted to assume, and to accept an honor to which his standing entitles him.

To-day the graduating class of '91 have met within this old well known class room for the last time, and as we step forth into the world we shall carry with us, and for all future time cherish, a warm feeling for an institution which has given us practical knowledge which will enable us to alleviate or mitigate much of the pain and suffering which are inseparable from human existence.

As under-graduates, we were directly interested in the success of our college and took pride in the fact that the difficulties and obstructions to her progress have often presented themselves, yet these only tended to still further bring out those inherent qualities and develop those resources which have so largely contributed to render Trinity self-supporting and self-sustaining. Her persistent independent efforts have secured the respect of the leading educationists of the land and placed her among the first colleges of America.

Such has been the high estimate of the value of a medical education, obtained at Trinity, that her roll shows the largest attendance of all the Medical Colleges of Canada, and among her graduates and under-graduates are men, not only from Canada and the United States, but from all parts of the world.

As graduates, we shall endeavour to follow in the footsteps of those men whom Trinity has already given to the world—men of marked professional ability and of high moral and social standing—men who are a blessing to humanity; and, while taking pride in her future success, we shall also make it our aim to uphold the honour of our Alma Mater.

As graduates, we shall not soon forget the earnestness of the members of the Faculty, their anxiety for our advancement and the interest and satisfaction they have always evinced in our work, progress and success.

The readiness with which, even at considerable loss of their own valuable time, they were ever willing to solve our knotty problems has helped to produce a most kindly feeling, and form bonds of sympathy which distance itself, though we be separated by oceans, cannot destroy and ties which time will fail to break asunder.

To whatever success we may attain in the future, we shall always associate with it the careful training we received while attending the lectures and clinics of professors who

are of acknowledged worth in their respective special branches—professors, one and all, alive to the best interests of Trinity and her students, always willing to sacrifice their own convenience if, by so doing, a student is to be benefited, and ever ready to introduce new and modern ideas and appliances that have been found successful and practicable.

By these means, having obtained a knowledge of the many vital principles which effect the health and happiness of the individual, the community and the public we have become the better qualified to discharge our new duties and obligations.

While we owe so much to our worthy Dean and Professors, and shall for all time retain kind memories of what they have done for us, we have as well, to acknowledge the trouble and care of Dr. O'Reilly and his hospital staff in providing us with ample means for obtaining clinics which will prove of untold benefit from the practical education they afforded when we stand by the bedside of our own patients.

Were I to presume to offer a word of advice to fellow graduates and undergraduates alike it would be this: That it should be our aim to attain to that high standard of efficiency which has been laid down for us here and not rest content with our efforts in the past but continue industriously to strive after greater knowledge and skill in our chosen profession.

Industry then is the keynote to our success. A hearty industry promotes happiness.

As use polishes metals, so labor the faculties, until the mind and body perform their unimpeded functions with elastic cheerfulness and hearty enjoyment.

If we should have no higher ambition in life than the acquirement of riches, then industry—plain, rugged, brown-faced, homely clad, old-fashioned industry—must be courted.

Genius fails to do what industry has accomplished.

A genius is a person who possesses one or more faculties in the highest state of development and activity, but he is generally understood to be a creature of such rare facility of mind that he can do nothing without labour—learns without study—knows without learning—is eloquent without preparation—exact without calculation—profound without reflection—and, in fact, can make a diagnosis without an examination.

Such a one *may* exist and may be known by a reserved air, excessive sensitiveness and utter indolence affectation, conceit and uselessness. But those who take the honours and emoluments of professional life are rather distinguished for sound judgment and close application than for brilliant genius.

While genius performs at one impulse, industry gains by a succession of efforts, so that in ordinary matters they differ only in rapidity of execution and are upon the same level before men who see the result but not the process.

I would impress on you fellow-graduates, that, although our course of studies here is completed, yet we must not cease to be students—that the foundation alone has been laid on which we are to build all our future success, and this, will largely depend on our industriously continuing the studies which were commenced while we were under-graduates.

Mingled with pleasure of our success at the late examinations is the feeling of regret that we shall soon be separated far and wide; and the good old days of keen competition on the football or baseball campus; of exciting elections; of interesting and instructive lectures and clinics; and once in a long time, a more interesting "slope," of the regular annual increasing demand of the freshmen for the highest objective points in this primary room; of the jolly medical student, light-hearted and gay and ever ready, and ever on the look out for a joke (although when required he can be so solemn and serious); of the long hours of study, of the anxiety of examination time, all these have passed and the

medical student is gradually transformed into the sedate, spare, hard working, rarely corpulent doctor with an ever increasing expression of deep thought and wisdom taking possession of his face.

When we look back how short our college life appears—it seems but a few days since we entered as freshmen and almost complete strangers to one another. Then we became better acquainted as primary men and as final friendships have been formed which will endure as long as this life lasts.

While we shall watch the future prosperous career of our classmates with interest and pleasure, they are the more intimate friends from whom it is indeed a trial to part, and whose kindness and ready sympathy have given them places deep down in our hearts.

Amid all the rivalry, in a class where competition was so keen, I must say, there was always manifested that kindly spirit which rejoices in a fellow student's advancement, in a competitor's success, and this more than anything else, has helped to unite the graduates of '91 in a firm and everlasting bond of friendship.

Let us take hope that the steps which have been recently taken to bring about the re-union of the medical graduates of Trinity University may be completed and that we may thus be afforded an opportunity of renewing old friendships from time to time and so be aided in keeping up that attachment to the University and College which we find so marked in graduates of Colleges of the older countries.

While penning these rambling sentences I could not but think that some of my fellow-graduates may yet, by their diligence in the laboratory or by close attendance to new duties, make discoveries or attain to a celebrity which will live for all ages, marking them as benefactors of the highest kind to the human race.

I have every confidence that the graduates of '91 will never bring discredit on themselves; that by endeavoring to live up to those high principles, which have been so faithfully and so persistently set before them, to guide their actions before and on behalf of the public for all time, that they will prove true and loyal to their Alma Mater and do her honour and credit in every possible way.

While we are rejoicing over our common success, and congratulating ourselves on obtaining the Fellowship Degree after months and years of toil, we do so, nevertheless, with subdued spirits, when we remember that there are missing from our midst to-day three of our number.

In them we mourn the loss of able, active members of our class, whose college career gave every indication that they would have become eminent members of their chosen profession, had the Divine hand spared them to follow it.

In saying farewell to you, our worthy Dean, and to you, our esteemed and eminent professors, I wish for myself and fellow-graduates, most heartily to thank you for your earnest efforts on our behalf, for the kindness and leniency you have always shown, and for the lively interest you have ever manifested in our progress.

And it is our sincere wish that you may long be spared to impart instruction, enjoy successful practice, and rejoice in the confidence and respect of your fellow citizens.

I thank you all for your kind attention and my fellow-graduates for their good will, and I wish that you all may be blessed with success and prosperity in your future professional career.

Farewell! a word that must be and hath been  
A sound which makes us linger;

Yet farewell.

C. MACKAY.

## \* Personal. \*

D. A. BEATTIE '92 is at present in New York, recuperating after his year's work.

DR. J. R. WALLS will soon leave for Denver, where he intends practising.

THE examinations of the Ontario Medical Council began on Tuesday 14th, the final in the morning, the primary in the afternoon.

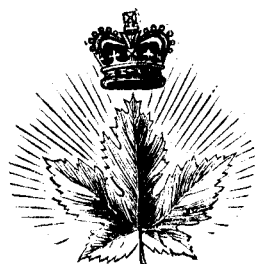
THE summer session of Trinity Medical College is to commence on or about May 1st, and continue for about eight weeks. This course has now become compulsory to those taking the Council of Ontario who had not registered with that body previous to 1889.

DR. ROGERS '90 has just returned from New York where he has been taking a post-graduate course.

DR. A. H. SPEERS '90 is now in Burlington where he is enjoying a very successful practice.

WE have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. Harry A. Collins & Co., House Furnishers, in this issue of THE REVIEW. This well-known and popular firm have lately removed to their large and handsome quarters in Adelaide Street. The genial head of the firm is to be congratulated on the tact displayed in the arrangement of the warerooms, which well deserve inspection.

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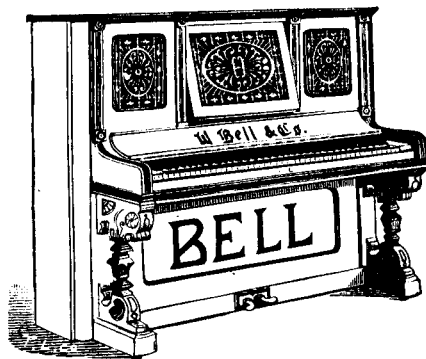
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