

# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Vol. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MAY 15, 1890.

No. 5.

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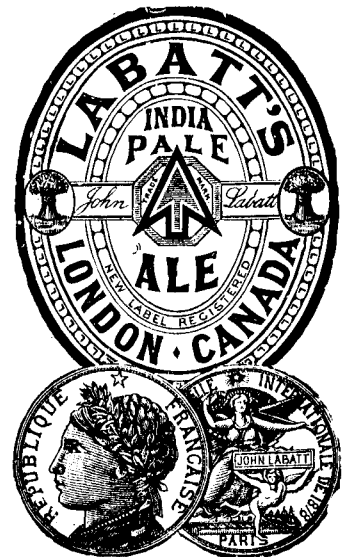
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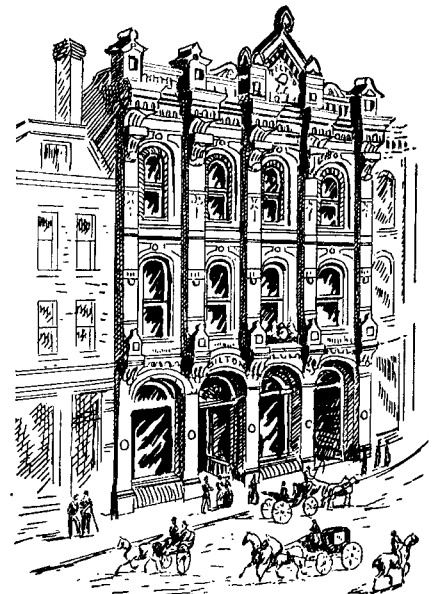
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# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

VOL. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MAY 15, 1890.

No. 5.

## Trinity University Review.

A Journal of Literature, University Thought,  
and Events.

Published in twelve monthly issues by Convocation and the Undergraduates in Arts and Medicine of Trinity University.  
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Literary contributions or items of personal interest are solicited from the students, alumni, and friends of the University, to be addressed to Mr Troop, Trinity University, or to the Editors Trinity Medical College, according to their department. The names of the writers must be appended to their communications, but not necessarily for publication.

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## Editorial Topics.

THE JUNE number of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW will be issued on the 25th, instead of the 15th of the month.

THE Quebec *Chronicle*, which is always to the fore in recognizing the good and the useful, lately had something pertinent to say concerning ambulance lectures, and the great value of the series now being delivered at Trinity University. Although the audience has been very large at each lecture and the greatest interest displayed in the subjects treated, we are sure that were the public thoroughly alive to their real worth Convocation Hall would be found inadequate to accommodate the number seeking admission. The series this year is equal in every respect to that of last year, and the subjects discussed are of the first importance. Matters that can be dealt with in lectures of this kind are numberless, a fact which should be borne in mind by those who imagine that the courses admit of little or no variety. We hope that Mrs. Body will undertake the management of another course. That her efforts have been appreciated by the community at large is very evident. We beg to offer our congratulations on the success this recent series has been. In another column the lectures are briefly reviewed.

### TRINITY'S MUSIC DEGREES.

THERE is considerable satisfaction in knowing that officially the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Durham did not sign the memorial presented to the Colonial Secretary against Trinity University granting degrees in music in England. There is also considerable satisfaction in knowing that the wanton attacks on the fair fame of Trinity have defeated themselves by their own violence. People have begun to see that so much heat was not quite natural. It looked suspicious. Even Mr. Labouchere repented of his haste, and was generous enough to put in several good words for Trinity and many severe ones for her assailants. Various articles and letters have appeared in the English press during the past month deprecating the unjustifiable censures which have been passed upon Trinity. No doubt much of this is due to the fact of the presence of the Provost in England, and the striking ability displayed by him in defending his cause. His letters to *The Times* have been marked by a calmness and power which must carry conviction to every reasonable mind. But a certain Mr. Southgate and the editor of *The Musical Standard* rejoice in minds that are not reasonable. They affirm many strange things and wax exceedingly wroth about them, but beyond that they accomplish nothing. In ancient days it was the custom of those burning for distinction to attack some prominent person. The more violent their attack the greater the glory they were supposed to acquire. It is to be observed that this practice is not confined to the ancients. We understand that Mr. Turpin, the editor just referred to, has never passed any musical examination, but yet he speaks with a fine scorn of Trinity's degrees. By the way, why did Mr. Turpin buy his degree of Mus. Doc. from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and for it pay the neat little sum of \$300? For one who has such a lofty scorn for examinations we should have

thought the regular course a more easy one to pursue. Messrs. Southgate and Turpin, we believe, did not appreciate the editorial in the London *Church Bells* on Trinity University and her Music Degrees. It remarked that "the musical acquirements of Trinity are practically identical with those of the English Universities." It spoke of Trinity as being in the highest rank of educational institutions and whose standards fully equal those of Great Britain. In conclusion *Church Bells* says that the Provost "may well feel aggrieved at the ignorance of people at home, respecting Canadian University education. A distinguished scholar of Cambridge, formerly a fellow of his College and University prizeman, he deserves to be supported in his work of guiding a University where Church principles are fully maintained, where scholarship is demanded and where, if anywhere, we may hope for the formation of that bond of union which will unite the colonies to the mother country by the double tie of Faith and educational sympathies."

S. HILDA'S COLLEGE. SIGNS are not wanting to show that the exceptional educational advantages possessed by S. Hilda's are beginning to be felt and appreciated. Its claims on Canadian Churchmen are great, and we are confident that once these claims are fully known and rightly understood that S. Hilda's College will become one of the most cherished of educational institutions. When we consider how much a College of the character of S. Hilda's has to contend against in its early days, how prejudice, indifference and ignorance are all arrayed against it, we are more than satisfied; we are delighted with the progress made by S. Hilda's College. Its success is assured. Last week a correspondent of *The Empire*, who had evidently made a study of the subject spoke of S. Hilda's in terms that must be eminently gratifying to the authorities of the College. Churchmen were strongly advised to give it every countenance and support. The correspondent remarked that Trinity had been slow to open her doors to women, but when she did open them she opened them wide, and in no half-hearted way. It is clear that for the higher education of women every provision must now be made. The same tests of scholarship as those for men are demanded, and the question how this demand may best be met has been solved by Trinity and in a manner which no other Canadian University has attempted. In S. Hilda's College a common collegiate life is afforded, advantages of which it is difficult to over-estimate. In the present case these advantages are greatly enhanced, inasmuch as S. Hilda's is peculiarly fortunate in its lady Principal. This difficult post is filled by Miss Patteson with rare, grace and acceptance. The advocates of "Women's Rights" do not find at S. Hilda's a nursery for their doctrines. With regard to the studies at this College we may say in brief that instruction is given in the subjects of the University Curriculum for the degree of B.A. by the professors and lecturers appointed by the council, and that the students have the privilege of attending the honour lectures of Trinity College. At S. Hilda's the students receive a thorough religious training. The folly of dissociating secular instruction from religious teaching, which has wrought such havoc among the youth of both sexes in the new as well as in the old world is evident to all who have the true interests of humanity at heart. Without a thorough grasp of the principles of Christianity the student is liable to come to grief among the shoals and quicksands of modern doubt and unbelief. This is equally true of women as of men. We see all too frequently the sorry effect on women of advanced secular instruction in which religious teaching has had no part. When it is considered how immense is the influence of women, how to them is left almost entirely the moulding of the character of the young, the necessity of fitting them adequately for their high office is abundantly clear.

## In Memoriam.

THE REVEREND PROFESSOR BOYS, M.A.

MONDAY, April 21, 1890, is a day which will not miss its record in the history of this University, nor in the memory of those who in the past decade have dwelt within her halls. On that day died the faithful and large-hearted man who for twelve years and more filled the post of Classical Professor of Trinity. Though it was known for many days that Professor Boys was beyond all hope of recovery, yet the news of his death was none the less painful, the sorrow felt was none the less keen. The sad tidings brought tears to the eyes of many a man here, and the hush that fell on all the College bore eloquent witness to the affection and esteem with which the dead Professor was regarded. But those only who knew him best, those who had some real knowledge of the heart and mind of the man, could realize all that Trinity had lost in his death. It is comforting to know that this knowledge was not confined to his fellow-professors, but that many of the students appreciated to the full the man whose personal influence and example was ever making for righteousness, and whose words of counsel and advice and kindly admonition were ever of lasting value. Deep, indeed, is the impress he has left on the life of Trinity and her sons. When writing in February last of his resignation, we spoke of Professor Boys' singular fairness of mind, his absolute justness and freedom from all prejudice and partiality, and how these rare virtues commanded for him the confidence and respect of every man in Trinity. We spoke, too, of his splendid classical learning, his brilliant translations of the great masters of ancient Greece and Rome, which won for him that deference and admiration which only abilities of the highest rank can inspire. In literature Professor Boys has done work which we believe will be more and more valued as it becomes better known. Their striking originality and genuine humour will win for his poems a long life. Though his verse was for the most part humorous and sarcastic, this ingenious and gifted man was capable of excelling in the grave and pathetic. Like Hood, he had serious and mournful jests which were the more effective from their strange and unexpected combinations. Professor Boys was often thought rather cynical by those who knew him but slightly. His unconventional way of looking at things, and the candour which characterized his remarks, helped to further this impression, as did his incisive and epigrammatic manner of expressing himself. People were startled by his seeming contempt for the forms and conventionalities of life. But at heart he was no cynic: he was too wise a man for that, and too good. He hated sham. Against the artificial he was ever at war. With his keen sense of humour and insight he was quick to detect the unreal. But he was equally quick to detect the real and the good. He was, indeed, a man—and all things human touched him.

The outward story of his life is simple. Born at Simla, he was educated at Shrewsbury and at Jesus College, Cambridge. Graduating with high classical honours, he subsequently received an appointment to the parish of Faversham. In 1878 he accepted the Professorship of Classics at this University. And now he is dead. We have stood about his grave. It is all past and over. His kindly voice is hushed. But in the hearts of many he yet lives—his words and kind deeds will not soon be forgotten by those he leaves behind him the while. He has fought the good fight, and the battle is won.

Oh blest communion! fellowship Divine!  
We feebly struggle, they in glory shine;  
Yet all are one in Thee, for all are Thine,—Alleluia!

The golden evening brightens in the west;  
Soon, soon to faithful warriors come their rest;  
Sweet is the calm of Paradise the blest.—Alleluia!

## A REMINISCENCE.

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND A. CLEVELAND COXE, D.D., BISHOP OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

THE local newspapers, speaking of the gathering of the Bishops at Durham (July 31, 1888), after the Lambeth Conference, remarked as follows: "In the Cathedral, on Tuesday, was beheld one of the most interesting ecclesiastical events ever seen in the North—a procession, up the nave of sixty bishops, drawn from every quarter of the globe." In the evening of the same day, there was a banquet in the great hall of the Castle, at which 300 guests were entertained by the Bishop; the authorities of the University and dignitaries of the Cathedral animating the scene by their presence and their words of welcome to the Prelates, who had just adjourned from Lambeth to visit the chapel at Auckland and the sepulchres of St. Cuthbert and the Venerable Bede at Durham, under the hospitable invitation of Bishop Lightfoot.

It is a source of satisfaction to the writer of this reminiscence that he was present on that occasion, and had the honour of expressing, in few words his heartfelt estimate of the great and learned Bishop who had gathered about him such an assemblage, brought together, in large measure, by their common regard for such a luminary of the Church. Now that Bishop Lightfoot adorns the Militant Church on earth no longer, it may not be inappropriate to recall the tribute which the writer was then privileged to offer in his presence, more especially as the reports of what was said at the banquet were all very imperfect; while most of them, if they could be reproduced, would be read with interest at this moment, when the whole Anglican Communion is deploring the loss of so grand an ornament of the Catholic Episcopate. I annex a partial report, as follows:

The Bishop of Western New York, in returning thanks for a kind mention of his name, expressed the gratitude of the American bishops for the privilege they so greatly enjoyed (under the hospitable invitation of the Bishop) of visiting the ancient Cathedral of Durham, and of being also the guests of the University which maintained the time-honoured glories of Durham as a seat of Christian learning. Here was indeed a fitting epilogue to a history, of which the festival at Canterbury, presided over by the Primate of all England, a month ago, was the prologue. It must be owned that His Grace had not permitted them to be *players* at Lambeth; if "all the world's a play," Lambeth furnished an exception, for they have been kept at hard work ever since they were convened around the Primate's chair in that venerable palace, henceforth not England's pride alone, but "dear for its reputation through the world."

An eminent dignitary, near whom I have been happily seated, has reminded me, in a pleasant vein, of scenes of which this ancient hall has been the theatre in other days. In his opinion, our gathering to-day is the rival of a somewhat more secular assembly, in which among many more notable for titles and distinctions of the great, sat the "Border Minstrel," that delight of our early days, that inexhaustible genius, Sir Walter Scott. The mention of that name fired my imagination with thoughts of what his inventive brain must have worked up, as he sat among dukes and nobles, "the observed of all observers." No doubt, my Lord, he reproduced, in his mind's eye, those superb pictures of the Middle Ages with which he charmed your Lordship's predecessors might have been seen, where you now sit, wearing his rochet of dainty lawn, over a hauberk of twisted mail. About him were gathered, not the captains of the Lord's host; not, as to-day, the soldiers of the Prince of Peace, but fierce paladins of the North, a menace to Sir Walter's own "Border," and not less to

"black Pagans, Turks and Saracens," far away, about the sepulchre of Christ. I am glad that such are not the characters by whom we are here surrounded. I am glad that this delightful academic feast furnishes a remarkable contrast to those of the olden time—

"When they carved, at the meal,  
In their gloves of steel,  
And drank the red wine thro' the helmet barr'd."

As for them, we may yet again quote Sir Walter:

"Their bones are dust,  
Their good swords rust,  
Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

And, perhaps, your Lordship will permit me to say that I am glad we are gathered here to honour the Bishop, and not "the Prince Palatine" of Durham. There are princes of another sort, princes who have the glory of being fore-known and celebrated by a great King, a thousand years before Christendom was founded by His greater Son, "the King of Kings and Lord of Lords." How strikingly we see fulfilled in this assembly, what the Psalmist prophesied: "Instead of the fathers thou shalt have children, whom thou mayest make princes in all lands." Yes, My Lord, you will recall St. Augustine's interpretation; for he says—this means the Bishops—"the successors of the apostles." And that illustrious Bishop of an obscure See, which he made more shining than Rome or Constantinople, does not fail to remark that this prophecy does not mean that they shall be made like "the princes of this world that come to naught," but that they shall be leaders of the people, in Faith, in Hope and in Love. There are princes in the realms of intellect among Christian bishops; leaders of the people in all knowledge and wisdom; leaders to whom the educated mind of Christendom turns with homage, as to stars that shall shine forever in the firmament, because they "turn many to righteousness." Permit me to congratulate the Diocese of Durham that it still wears its princely dignities, though with a fresh and more glorious lustre; and long may it be presided over by that Prince Bishop of St. Augustine's type, whose name will never be less than that of any of his illustrious predecessors.

## LUX MUNDI.

## SECOND NOTICE.

THE storm which has arisen in England about the latter part of Mr. Gore's essay on *The Holy Spirit and Inspiration*, seems to be increasing in intensity. Led by Archdeacon Denison and Canon Liddon, the attack has become so fierce that a correspondent, signing himself X., writes to the *Guardian* of April 2nd, deprecating the bitterness of tone towards Mr. Gore. "From some of the criticisms," he also writes, "and brief quotations few would gather the general drift and reverent spirit of the whole essay." Few will go all the length with Archdeacon Denison in his characteristically trenchant indictment; and as Professor Sanday says, "There are many sober and cautious scholars" who cannot accept Canon Liddon's dilemma, which briefly stated is Christ or "criticism"—for they accept Christ and "criticism."

By "criticism" we mean that criticism which calling itself scientific, and professing to be free from any predilections, sets itself to work on the books of the Old Testament and endeavours to determine, as in the case of any other literature by means of methods of pure criticism, how the text which we possess came into existence and at what time and who were its authors. Now this Old Testament criticism is comparatively new. Its results are naturally received with great suspicion. For the New Testament

criticism, its elder sister, has been proved to be anything but scientific and by no means free from bias. Its once "assured results" have for the most part turned out to be non-proven. And the Faith of the Church in its New Testament books, which was said to have been shaken, has only been strengthened. Whether Old Testament criticism will run a like course cannot yet be determined. There are different schools and they differ widely among themselves. Already they claim to have reached "results" which, if they prove true, will largely modify our traditional views regarding the authorship and dates of different parts of the Old Testament. Few accept all those "results," few reject all of them. Mr. Gore provisionally accepts some of these "results" and indicates how the Church can accept them if necessary. Dr. Liddon considers that these results of criticism are incompatible with the claims of Christ and our faith in his knowledge and truthfulness. Mr. Gore thinks the claims of criticism in no way touch our faith in Christ—Hence the controversy.

When these "results" of criticism are all uncertain, and from some points of view appear extremely dangerous, why has Mr. Gore in any way countenanced them? Professor Sanday in the letter quoted above tells us, "Dr. Liddon's pen," he says, "is an extremely powerful one, but may he not have too complete a success? Are there not some who will accept the dilemma which he offers them, but will draw the conclusion which he would be the last to wish them to draw? He must have known, as I have known, men who have been wrecked altogether on these questions. Now, the scholars whose work lies behind the essay in *Lux Mundi* have been laboriously building up a middle position on which such men may fall back without surrendering fundamentals. Can it be well done to destroy, or to try to destroy this?" If the dilemma is Christ or "criticism," many who feel forced to accept the results of criticism will now have the weight of Dr. Liddon's logic with them in rejecting Christ. Mr. Gore, as we have seen, thinks that these results of criticism may be accepted without disloyalty to Christ, and, in answer to Liddon, clears himself from the reproach of disloyalty in a letter to the *Spectator*, April 9th. "If the present controversy is to be profitable, it is well, I think, to bear in mind that neither a fallible and fallacious Christ nor an inspired forgery are conceivable by Catholic Christians or postulated by literary criticism." Thus the case stands. But we must not forget that the Old Testament critics differ among themselves. It will take years to decide many of the questions in dispute. Meanwhile there are those who, accepting certain results of "criticism" as proved, have thought as Dr. Liddon thinks, that it is a case of Christ or "criticism," and have never thought that any defender of the Faith could accept with them these results of criticism. Accordingly they have given up Christianity. To these men *Lux Mundi* loudly cries, "the claims of Christ and the claims of criticism are not incompatible, we can accept both."

Mr. Gore may be right or wrong in his critical judgment. The results of criticism which he may be supposed implicitly to accept may be proved or disproved: and still his work may be welcomed. There are two classes of persons mainly concerned. First those who inclining to accept criticism think they are called upon to give up Christianity. These persons can now retire upon the position taken up in *Lux Mundi* and fearlessly accept Christianity and criticism. On the other hand there are those to be considered who it is supposed will be "unsettled" by *Lux Mundi*. But they need not be disturbed, for criticism has yet to prove those positions which in *Lux Mundi* are only accepted provisionally. Two possibilities lie before the Church. On the one hand criticism may fail to establish

its contentions, in which event *Lux Mundi* will be seen to have taken up a position which though not absolutely necessary was yet relatively useful. If on the other hand criticism is confirmed, then the Church will have to fall back on the position taken up by *Lux Mundi*. In either case patience is needed and charity is in order, and if Old Testament criticism is going to be as fruitful as New Testament criticism has finally proved to be, which we firmly believe, let Faith and Hope join hands with Charity and Patience.

Meanwhile let us bracket the questionable parts of Mr. Gores' essay, so that we may not be cut off from enjoying many things in this book for which all may be thankful.

There is a special significance in the fact that Oxford and not Cambridge is the cradle of *Lux Mundi*. The writers are the lineal descendants of the "Oxford movement." Did any of the younger followers of Pusey and Keble entertain the fear, lest the return upon the past, which marked the Oxford revival, involved a loss of sympathy with the 19th century? Perhaps they did. If so *Lux Mundi* will reassure them. This work is a pledge that a reversion to first principles is not necessarily a retrograde movement. In *Lux Mundi* intellectual breadth and Catholic tradition are linked together. In 1833 the need of the time was practical reformation. To-day intellectual re-construction is what is needed. The "Tracts for the Times" breathe the spirit of Western thought. *Lux Mundi* is animated by the spirit of Greek thought. The former were anthropological and dealt mainly with life. The latter is theological and deals mainly with thought.

To restore the traditions of the Catechetical school of Alexandria is the crying need of our day. The task which lies before the Church to-day is the exact counterpart of the task which lay before the Church then. The experience of Justin passing from one Philosophy to another and at length arriving at Christian Philosophy has many parallels in our own day. The work performed by Clement and Origen in the school of Alexandria, in bringing over the intellect of Paganism to Christian Philosophy needs doing again. Agnostics and Christian Gnostics pretty well divide our Western World. To commend Christianity as inherently reasonable, to declare that all men must hold some Faith, to show that the Christian conception of God alone can satisfy the requirements of Philosophy, to remove the antecedent improbability of such an event as "Incarnation" by an appeal to pre-Christian history which awakens such an expectancy, to show that the Logos doctrine alone gives to creation the luminous basis which "Evolution" demands, to vindicate the necessity of right views if dogmas are synonymous with facts, to show that the law of solidarity is the condition of the possibility of an atonement, and sacrifice, an instinct of our nature, the ground of its reasonableness, to claim that the doctrine of the divine immanence is the true account of the processes of nature, that a society whose law is love is the true key to our social problems, that the doctrine of Sacraments will alone vindicate the sanctity of all life, and witness to the close bond which exists between the physical and the psychical, that the Church should be the conscience and soul of the State, that Christianity is at last, the only secure basis of universal morality—These are some of the aims of *Lux Mundi*. In spirit it is eminently commendatory. All the provinces of life and thought are eagerly claimed as being only the adequate theatre for proving the claims of Christianity.

We need not stop to notice the debt which Oxford owes to the Cambridge school in this connection. It is enough that both schools court the criticism of secular thought and boldly challenge the production of a single shred of evidence in History, in Philosophy or in Science which is subversive



of the Faith. Rather they claim that, rightly understood, all the voices of the century are bearing witness—often involuntarily it is true—to its truth, or calling loudly for that which it—and it alone—can supply.

"Few people" cries the enlightened Sceptic, "have the right to disbelieve in Christianity" did Monsieur Renan measure the meaning of these words? Has he not taken his weapon by the blade? Imagine any one saying 'Few people have the right to disbelieve in Islamism.'" What a thing of shreds and patches it is in the strong white light of the 19th century! But Christianity, the more we know of nature, the more we know of life, the more light we have, is slowly discovered to herself. In the chaotic period which followed the dissolution of the Roman Empire, Christianity proved herself to be the "Conservator Omnium." In the 16th Century Christianity was found to be not only the parent of just and enduring liberty, but the assertor of true individualism. In the 19th Century Christianity is found to be socialistic in the best sense of that word. That the "religion of the Incarnation" is as adequate as ever, that few people have the right to disbelieve in Christianity—and that those few disbelieve not in Christianity, but in what they think is Christianity, the writers of *Lux Mundi* endeavour to show.

E. C. CAYLEY.

#### A MORNING SUMMONS.

UPON the outer verge of sleep I heard  
A little sparrow piping in the morn.  
Unto my very soul the sound was borne.  
It seemed to me a something more than bird,  
Nature's whole self that touched me with a word:  
"While thou sleep'st on, I have not done my duty;  
Awake, oh man; of all this gift of beauty  
Lose not one grain; the forest depths are stirred  
With morning, and the brooks are loud allow."  
Perchance it was a dream, but this I know  
Behind me as I passed into the sun,  
Whether to me or each one to his mate,  
I heard the little sparrows one by one  
Piping in triumph at my garden gate.

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.

#### A PROBLEM IN CASUISTRY.

JOHN IMLAY was a very good but a very exasperating man. He would walk ten miles to do a kind act, but he habitually forgot his appointments. He was munificent to the needy, and so neglectful of his own interests that he was often unable to meet his butcher's and grocer's bills. His wife was the chief sufferer from this want of balance in his character. Fortunately she was as shrewd and practical as he was the reverse. She loved her husband for his really high qualities, and bore with his defects with long-suffering tenderness. But she found it hard to make both ends meet when they had to maintain their large family on a small income, and even after they came into their fortune she was often sorely tried by John's unmethodical habits and visionary ideas.

The history of Imlay's acquisition of his fortune was very romantic. He was a lawyer with a poor practice, and was enriched by a client who left him one hundred thousand dollars by will. This client, as his name—Dennis Brannigan—would import, was an Irishman; he had neither wife nor children, nor, indeed, relatives of any degree, so far as he knew, having been the protegé of a Dublin foundling hospital.

This man knocked at John's door one bitter winter night, and asked for charity. John relieved his wants for the time, and a few days later got him a coachman's situation.

Dennis understood his business, he was intelligent and sober; he kept his place and saved money. Ten years after he had knocked at John Imlay's door, a wanderer in a strange land and a beggar, he presented himself in John's office, counted out one thousand dollars in bank-bills on the table, and asked the lawyer to invest the sum for him in city lots.

There was a "boom" in real estate in the city at that time. Imlay, though it was his first venture, made a lucky purchase. In a few months Brannigan had doubled his savings, and gained an unbounded admiration for John's ability. This investment was followed by others more or less successful. When Dennis had five thousand dollars, Imlay bought a tract of twenty-five acres for him some distance from the city, which Dennis worked for a while as a market garden.

Presently a new railway was organized. It ran its main line along the boundary of Dennis Brannigan's little farm, and from a point close by sent a spur line to the city. At the junction a town sprang into life as if by magic, and Brannigan's fortune was made. He always insisted that John Imlay knew the intentions of the railway company from the first, although John had as little information on the subject as Dennis himself, and modestly disclaimed any credit for foresight in this respect.

Dennis Brannigan died a few years after the sudden expansion of his means, and left the bulk of his fortune, as we have intimated, to John Imlay. As the latter had had no intercourse with Dennis for more than a year, and as the will had been drawn up by another solicitor, John could find no grounds for charging himself with undue influence, and as no one else appeared to make the charge, he gladly took possession of the estate. He gave up business, bought a beautiful home, made himself and his family exceedingly comfortable and happy, and dispensed his bounty with an open hand to tramps and poor relations.

Well, John Imlay had been in the enjoyment of his improved fortunes for about five years when he made a discovery. He was sent for by a woman who had been the housekeeper of Dennis Brannigan and one of the two witnesses to his will. The other witness was dead, and the housekeeper was in failing health. She wished to make restitution of some trifling article which she had kept back from her master's residuary devisee, that is to say John Imlay, and sent for John to that end. The woman was garrulous and went over all the circumstances connected with the execution of the will. Mr. Brannigan had frequently told her that Mr. Imlay was to have all his property except a few small sums for legacies. Mr. Brannigan had gone to a lawyer who did not know him, and probably thought he had very little to leave by will. Mr. Brannigan was then obliged to take to his bed. The lawyer had sent the will by post to Mr. Brannigan, without a word as to how it should be signed. The latter sent for the parish priest, and signed the will in the presence of the priest and the housekeeper. Then some one rang at the door, and the housekeeper left the room, and the priest brought the will down stairs, and she wrote her name as witness under his, the priest having already written his name upstairs.

This revelation, made in evident good faith and without any consciousness of its import, struck a chill into John's heart. For he knew, as a lawyer, that the will had not been properly executed, and that, as a matter of law, he had no title to the property which it professed to give him.

To prevent mistake or deception, the law demanded very strict evidence of the intentions of an alleged testator. There must be a written will; it must be signed before at least two witnesses; and to identify the document beyond all dispute, not only must the testator sign in the presence

of the witnesses, but the witnesses must both subscribe their names in the presence of the testator. These conditions unobserved, the so-called will was a worthless piece of paper.

Imlay questioned the woman, but his examination only tended to confirm her statements. The priest had signed in the sick room, and she had signed in another room downstairs. It was true that on the face of the document it was set out that the two witnesses had subscribed their names in the presence of the testator. This was part of the usual form appended to every properly drawn will: the words ought to have been a guide to any one careful to guard against error. But John knew how meaningless such forms were to the average non-legal mind. It was true also that on "proof" of the will in the court which had jurisdiction over such matters, the witnesses had made affidavit of the execution of the instrument in the same form of words. But it was quite a common thing for people to make affidavits tendered to them, with the vaguest idea of their details. It was impossible to resist the belief that there had been a fatal blunder, which, curiously, and yet intelligibly, had hitherto escaped notice.

The housekeeper succumbed shortly after to the chronic disease with which she had been struggling. The priest being also dead, John Imlay was left the sole repository of a fact which, had it been disclosed at the proper time, would have deprived him of a fortune.

John was the most conscientious man in the world. He had now an interesting problem in casuistry to solve.

Knowing the said fact, had he any right to retain the property?

He revolved the question in his mind; he looked at it in this light and in that; he argued it and re-argued it with himself; and the more he thought about it the more difficult it seemed to arrive at a decision, and the more uneasy he became as to his own moral position.

Sometimes he laughed at himself for attaching any importance to the slight non-compliance with the terms of the law which had come to his knowledge. The only object of these formalities was to place the intentions of the testator beyond doubt. Could there be any shadow of doubt as to Dennis Brannigan's intentions? He had told the housekeeper that he intended that John should have the property; he had given his own instructions to the lawyer; he had signed the will; there was his own laborious signature beyond all cavil. Did not this assurance of Brannigan's intentions settle the whole controversy?

Then again there was no question between the moral claims of John and the moral claims of relatives or dependents of Brannigan. The property would escheat to the State were an intestacy established, Brannigan having no kindred. Certainly the moral claims of John Imlay, to whose judgment and integrity the accumulation of the fortune was largely due, were at least as great as the claim of the general public.

Lastly John's wife and children had been innocently placed in the enjoyment of privileges the loss of which would now be a serious calamity. They had acquired the right to consideration. Would John be justified in reducing them to beggary by surrendering the estate on account of a mere plan.

These considerations often seemed convincing to John, and when uppermost in his mind, restored him to a temporary equanimity. But at other times arguments such as the following bore down upon him with crushing force, and plunged him into the depth of despair.

What in any but a superficial view had the intentions or "will" of Dennis Brannigan to do with the property after his own death. With the death of Dennis his ownership

necessarily ceased. As a matter of abstract right he had no more right than any one else to say what should become of the property after he had done with it. The State alone possessed this right, for the State was the only rightful absolute owner, the only proprietor whose interest never terminated by death, from whom all individual rights sprang, and to whom they necessarily reverted.

It was true that the State had consented to waive the rights of property in favor of the kinsfolk of the individual proprietor when he passed from the scene. And the State also said to the individual, "You may determine who shall stand in your place after your death if you observe certain formalities." This was, comparatively, a recent innovation. In the case in issue, however, the formalities had not been observed, and the public right was intact.

As to the moral claims of the State as against those of John himself, it was to be remembered that the fortune was due to the increase in the value of land, not from the toil of the man who undertook to dispose of it by will, but from the combined enterprise and labour of the community. John, when he was able to give a disinterested opinion, had always held, as one of his pet theories, that the individual had no right to the "unearned increment" of land. That belongs to the general public. Now as between the moral claims of John and the moral claims of the general public to property of this character, the argument was all on the side of the latter.

Yet, it was too clear to be blinked at. On both legal and moral grounds the State was the owner and John was a trespasser. And what was a conscious trespasser but a robber? John was in the possession of a valuable public property, not because the public had surrendered its rights, but because the public was ignorant of them. And he, who could enlighten them, to benefit himself remained silent.

That the wrong was against the public, and not against some relative of Brannigan's, did not make it less a wrong. It was quite as wicked to rob the public as to rob a private citizen.

It will be seen that John Imlay felt the situation to be extremely embarrassing. Indeed it kept him in an agony of doubt and disquiet for several months, to the great detriment of his health.

Various plans for obtaining an independent opinion on his case occurred to Imlay. At one time he thought of writing to Mr. Gladstone. At another time he almost made up his mind to prepare a supposititious case, in which the substantial facts would be the same as in his own, to make it public, and to offer premiums for the best three solutions of the difficulty. This scheme was given up in favour of the idea of getting up a symposium on the subject in the *North American Review*. All these plans were eventually discarded as involving the risk of betraying his secret, for which Imlay was, naturally, unprepared.

But John Imlay at last felt that he could not go on living in this state of indecision, and he forced himself to the following conclusion. All his own theories and inclinations must be silenced. There was but one safe guide, the law of the land. By the law of the land the property had never really been his; it was, therefore, his duty to hand it over to the owner, namely, to the State.

Having come to this decision the next step was to disclose it to his wife.

She listened in silence to his statement of the whole case, the arguments *pro* and *contra*, and his mild suggestion (for somehow before her unsympathetic demeanour he began to have doubts again) of the course which he had decided to be the right one. When he had quite finished his wife said, quietly and without temper, but firmly:

"John, if you dare to do anything so ridiculous, I shall go away from you forever."

Then John Inlay felt sure that he had not reached the right conclusion after all. His wife said no more, but out of this interview he evolved the following philosophic reflections. It might be unpleasant to have an unsettled problem in casuistry cropping up every now and then and demanding a solution, but it would be ten thousand times worse to be at odds with one's wife. And as he had come lawfully into the possession of a comfortable estate, probably the safest plan was to remain in possession till some one lawfully turned him out.

#### THE HEATHEN PASS-EE

(Being the story of a Pass Examination. By Bred Hard.)

WHICH I wish to remark,  
And my language is plain,  
That for plots that are dark,  
And not always in vain,  
The heathen pass-ee is peculiar,  
And the same I would rise to explain.

I would also premise  
That the term of Pass-ee  
Most fitly applies,  
As you probably see,  
To one whose vocation is passing  
The "ordinary B.A. degree."

Tom Crib was his name,  
And I shall not deny  
In regard to the same  
What that name might imply;  
But his face it was trustful and childlike  
And he had a most innocent eye.

Upon April the First  
The Little-go fell,  
And that was the worst  
Of this gentleman's sell,  
For he fooled the Examining Body  
In a way I'm reluctant to tell.

The candidates came,  
And Tom Crib soon appeared;  
It was Euclid. The same  
Was "the subject he feared,"  
But he smiled as he sat by the table  
With a smile that was wary and weird.

Yet he did what he could,  
And the papers he showed  
Were remarkably good,  
And his countenance glowed  
With pride as I met him soon after  
As he walked down the Trumpington Road.

We did not find him out,  
Which I bitterly grieve,  
For I've not the least doubt  
That he'd placed up his sleeve  
Mr. Todhunter's excellent Euclid  
The same with intent to deceive.

But I shall not forget  
How the next day at two  
A stiff paper was set  
By Examiner U——  
On Euripides' tragedy, Bacchar,  
A subject Tom "partially knew."

But the knowledge displayed  
By that heathen Pass-ee,  
And the answers he made,  
Were frightful to see,  
For he rapidly floored the whole paper  
By about twenty minutes to three.

Then I looked up at U——  
And he gazed upon me;  
I observed, "This won't do;"  
He replied: "Goodness me;  
We are fooled by this artful young person;"  
And he sent for that heathen Pass-ee.

The scene that ensued  
Was disgraceful to view,  
For the floor it was strewed  
With a tolerable few  
Of the "tips" that Tom Crib had been hiding  
For the subject he "partially knew."

On the cuff of his shirt  
He had managed to get  
What we hoped had been dirt,  
But which proved, I regret,  
To be notes on the rise of the Drama,  
A question invariably set.

In his various coats  
We proceeded to seek,  
Where we found sundry notes  
And—with sorrow I speak—  
One of Bohn's publications, so useful  
To the student of Latin or Greek.

In the crown of his cap  
Were the Furies and Fates,  
And a delicate map  
Of the Dorian States,  
And we found in his palms, which were hollow,  
What are frequent in palms,—that is dates.

Which is why I remark,  
And my language is plain,  
That for plots that are dark  
And not always in vain,  
The heathen Pass-ee is peculiar,  
Which the same I am free to maintain.  
A. C. HILTON, in "Cap and Gown."

THE Lord Bishop of Ontario has nominated Mr. J. Travers Lewis, '78, to the seat on the Council vacant by the lamented death of the late S. B. Keefer, Esq. This appointment has given much satisfaction both to Toronto and Ottawa.

## Here and There.

I HAVE frequently heard it suggested of late that a regular Convocation organist would be a useful and highly ornamental addition to the official staff of that august assembly. On the muster roll of its members and associate members I notice the names of several acknowledged "maestri" from whom it should be a matter of little difficulty to secure an accomplished musical representative. The Convocation service, held on October 28th last, was probably the finest service from a musical point of view, if from none other, that has ever been held in the College Chapel, and, if I remember rightly, the organist on that occasion was the Rev. F. G. Plummer, Mr. Creswick, the College organist, gracefully retiring on that occasion in favour of the gentleman I have mentioned. The College organist, whoever he may be, from time to time will naturally not object to a temporary vacation; this, of course, may be taken for granted. Mr. Plummer's name is not unknown in the history of Canadian church music; his compositions in that department of the art place him at once in the front rank, and—well, he has not paid me to write up this.

THE familiar signature "A.B." will be seen no more in this journal, whose pages have from time to time been adorned by that author's poetical contributions. Elsewhere in THE REVIEW will, I am sure, be found a fitting tribute to his memory, and a grateful acknowledgment of the practical sympathy which these columns so frequently received from his pen. I am able to state that a prominent member of the professorial staff of this University is contemplating the publication of the late Prof. Boys' poems in small book-form, if the purchase of a reasonable number of copies, say three hundred, can be guaranteed before publication. Should it be found possible to carry out this plan, I am sure that its promoters will never have reason to regret their share in the literary monument which they will have erected to the memory of an excellent writer and a better friend.

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SHOULD any of our readers feel interested in this proposed publication, his name, together with a note of the number of copies of the booklet required, will be gladly received by Rev. Prof. Clark.

\* \*

I HAVE before me another book which I had intended to have spoken of in our last issue, but from one reason or another was prevented. "The Soul's Quest," by Rev. F. G. Scott, of Drummondville, P.Q., is the work of another of our "parson poets." Unlike the style of Rev. Prof. Boys, which may be compared, broadly speaking, to that of Hood, Mr. Scott inclines to the lyrical and devotional, the humorous vein being indulged in but little, if at all, in his compositions. Space forbids my calling attention to the particular merits of the several poems contained in "The Soul's Quest," but as the author has presented a copy of his work to the College Library, "who runs may read."

\* \*

IN a recent issue of the King's College (Windsor, N.S.) *Record*, appeared a paragraph to the effect that several of Trinity's senior men had been expelled for "hazing the freshmen in the absence of the Principal." I might state (to avoid any misunderstanding), that the friction between the students and authorities did not arise from the fact that the seniors forgot to invite the "President" on that occasion—they were not in the habit of doing so, and I am sure the "President" of Trinity would not like it to be supposed that it was only owing to a missing invitation that he was not present at the annual orgie, seeing that he strongly disapproved of the *raison d'être* of the whole proceeding. Hence this contradiction of the paragraph quoted from the *Record*.

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It seems very evident that a large portion of its subscribers attribute to THE REVIEW the faculty of living upon a generous diet of good-wishes which costs many of those who so liberally express them—nothing. A nicely worded letter, replete with beautifully selected expressions and delightful wishes for continued success, are frequently the only returns which are made in answer to the subscription-bill. I think I am speaking reasonably when I say that if all the dues of THE REVIEW were paid she would be less troubled with the deceitfulness of this world's riches. It should, moreover, be distinctly understood that the only (so-called) free copies issued are to associate members of Convocation, who have no other connection with the University. "Spring's delights are all returning," as the old song says, but it is rather apt to weaken the *main spring* of an Editorial Board if its subscribers consider that "this correspondence must now close" when the subscription bill comes in.

T.T.N.

## College Chronicle.

THE first of the popular series of Ambulance Lectures was given in the Convocation Hall on Friday, April 18th, by Dr. Grasset, on "Surgical hints." He explained the different kinds of wounds most likely to occur. There were two chief heads under which they fell, (1) Bruises; (2) Wounds, and under the latter were three minor divisions, *i.e.*, Incised, punctured and lacerated wounds. The treatment of these last two, he said, should, if possible, be left for a surgeon. He then went on to treat of the various ways of stopping hemorrhage, mentioning pressure by compress and pressure above the vessel cut. He then went on to show how foreign bodies in the eye, ear, throat and nose may be extracted; and, in the latter part of his lecture, Dr. Grasset explained the different methods of bandaging. At the conclusion the Reverend the Dean thanked the lecturer on the part of those present for his very entertaining and instructive discourse.

THE second lecture of the series was held on Friday, April 25th, and was given by Dr. Ryerson, "the voice and how to preserve it" being his subject. In his opening remarks he described the lungs as being similar to ordinary bellows, and the larynx and vocal chords like an *Æolian* harp; the proximity of whose strings cause the variations of tone shown in different people. He went on to explain several popular fallacies, such as speaking through the nose; the commonly known effect so called, being really caused by the person not using his nose. He distinguished between those who stammer and those who stutter, and mentioned that the former cannot sing while the latter can. In speaking of colds he gave the following prescription for a solution for inhaling:—Carbolic Acid, one teaspoonful; pure Alcohol, three teaspoonfuls; strong Amonia, one, and water, two teaspoonfuls. He also gave a great deal of good advice as to the care of the voice, and mentioned the boa<sup>o</sup> often worn now-a-days by ladies as "an abomination." Altogether the lecture was very interesting and was eagerly fessor Clark made a very amusing speech, in which he remarked that he agreed with the lecturer in his reference to the boa, considering it as unbecoming as it was injurious. Dr. Clark said too that he considered the lecture of the greatest practical use to all speakers and singers, abounding as it did in useful hints and thoughtful suggestions. The next lecture of the course was by Dr. Alice McLaughlin on "Health, Habits and Occupations." As this lecture was for ladies only, THE REVIEW is necessarily unable to give a report of it "We" were not permitted to attend. However, we are credibly informed that the lecture was all that could be desired, and that Dr. McLaughlin succeeded in holding the attention of her large audience with ease and success.

The fourth of the series was delivered on the 9th inst., by Dr. Sheard, who treated of *Physiological Phenomena* for over an hour in a manner which delighted his audience while it instructed them. He briefly explained how the brain was made up of convolutions—local centres for different functions, the cerebral mass being as a whole concerned with *sensation, ideation, volition* and *intelligence*. The way the spinal chord carries out the reflex actions was carefully described. We can only enumerate the different phenomena of the brain which were analyzed and defined in a masterly way, viz:—Cerebral shocks, the methods of recalling events to memory, association of ideas and rest for the mind sleep, unconscious cerebration, the influences slight changes in the brain exert over it, concussion, and compression of the brain, syncope or fainting, epileptic fits, apoplectic seizures, and hysteria, which is generally a deficiency of will power. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by many curious and

striking anecdotes, and at the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was proposed by Prof. Clark and heartily given for one of the best and most interesting lectures to which we had the pleasure of listening.

THE next lecture will be delivered by Dr. Davison, on the subject of "Medical Emergencies, while the last will be given on Thursday the 22nd inst. instead of Friday, and will be by Miss M. A. Snively, for ladies only. The following will be the chief points touched on in the last lecture:—A description of a model sick room; ventilation, the necessity for it and how it may be secured; bed making, turning patient, etc., which will be demonstrated; practical points in nursing typhoid fever, pneumonia, and other contagious diseases; and the exhibition of various appliances for simplifying the work of caring for the sick.

THE cricket match which was to have come off against East Toronto on Saturday last had to be postponed on account of rain.

THE annual meeting of the Science Association was held on the 5th inst., the President Mr. T. Smyth, occupying the chair. Mr. Beamish, the retiring secretary, read a very favourable report after which the following officers for the coming year were elected:—President, Mr. T. H. Smyth, M.A., B.Sc.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Leighton; Committee, Messrs. Coleman, Leech and Garrett.

THE tennis club is in a very flourishing condition at present, the court being very good, although more care should have been taken of the part immediately next the new wing. This was rather badly cut up by the workmen's drays. There is to be a handicap tournament towards the end of the present term, and it is probable that a prize will be given to the winner. This will be a tennis racquet of the fairest workmanship, and as every player will be handicapped each one has as good a chance of winning as his neighbour.

ON Friday, April 18th, the Glee Club gave a concert at Milton for the benefit of Grace church. The rector, Mr. Mackenzie, was, as usual, kindness itself, and the concert proved a great success. Mrs. Caldwell, of Toronto, sang in a quartette, composed of herself and Messrs. Howden, Stevenson and Kennedy. After the concert a supper was given for the Glee Club, and they then had the pleasure of meeting many of Milton's most agreeable inhabitants. The attractions proving irresistible, several of the men did not come in till the morning train and the results of such a breach of discipline were dire.

A SERIES of monthly entertainments during the past winter at S. Hilda's College has been very much enjoyed by the Trinity men, who were fortunate enough to be honoured with invitations. The Lady Principal makes an ideal hostess; and through her efforts and those of the fair collegians the evenings left nothing to be desired especially as care was taken that the rooms should not be overcrowded. By the way, the sombre appearance of the clerical garb on some of those present, formed an excellent foil for the pretty gowns worn by the fairer sex. Speaking of gowns reminds us of the fact that the hint given the S. Hildians last month through these columns has been ruthlessly neglected, as they maintain that they are quite content with the gowns which they wear at present and this although the lady undergraduates of our sister University of Toronto quickly adopted our advice and have even gone to the length of "sporting their academical gowns in the public streets."

THE cricket season at Trinity is now pretty well in full swing. A good portion of the crease has been resodded, and the cricketers are now engaged in preparing it for the matches which are soon to be played thereon. A close and

exciting practice game came off on the 6th inst., one side being victorious by thirty-nine runs to thirty-eight. The following list of matches has been arranged.

May 10th, vs. E. Toronto, on E. Toronto grounds,  
 " 17th, vs. Rosedale, on Rosedale grounds,  
 " 24th, vs. Toronto, at Trinity,  
 " 27th, vs. Hamilton at Hamilton,  
 " 28th, vs. U. C. C., at Trinity,  
 " 31st, vs. T. C. S., at Trinity,  
 June 6th and 7th, vs. Varsity, at Trinity.

In addition to the above matches, arrangements for a tour after Convocation are in progress when it is proposed to play Trinity College school, Peterborough and Ottawa, but the secretary is not yet able to speak positively on the subject. Besides the resodding of the crease already alluded to, other improvements are noticeable, viz. a new hydrant and a new supply of hose, while the cricket club also hopes to be in the possession of a stone roller to assist the present delapidated one which has now to do all the rolling for the tennis and cricket grounds, and which makes periodical visits for repairs to the nearest blacksmith's forge.

THE baseball club, though its members did not put in any practice as if they had serious intentions of "going in" for the game, has nevertheless played several outside matches. The first was against a team of so called graduates on the 19th ult. one of whom has still to take his degree, which he expects to do about '99, while several others are in much the same position. Unfortunately the graduates did not have their full strength and the game was called at the end of the sixth innings, Trinity winning by thirty-six to fifteen. Without considering any practice at all necessary, "the boys" next tackled the Resident Beauties of University College on the 24th; a most exciting contest was the result, and the persistency with which the majority of the infield on both sides avoided liners and hot grasscutters was truly marvellous. At the close of the ninth innings the score stood twenty eight to twenty-seven in favour of the "Butes," the game being a seesaw almost all the way through. Still the club thought they could get on without practice and played the Beavers of Parkdale on May 3rd, who prepared a surprise party for us in the shape of a professional pitcher, the result being that Trinity did not score a run. Seven innings were played and the Beavers scored but ten runs, thanks especially to the capital pitching of our managing captain, Mr. F. B. Howden. A much better game all round than previously was put up, and if the team continue to improve at the present rate they may hope to win a few games in course of time.—Latest advices however give the news a chance may soon be had as negotiations are in progress for a return match with the "Butes," and for one with the McMaster Hall nine. A game had also been arranged with the 'Varsity nine for Thursday afternoon, May 15th, but was declared off.

ON Monday, April 21st, the Rev. Professor Boys passed away after his long and trying illness. It had been known for some time that his death might take place almost any day, but that did not prevent the news coming with a terrible shock to all the men in Trinity. He died in a private ward in the hospital, surrounded by his friends from the Faculty, and his remains were conveyed to the College for which he had done so much, on the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, the day fixed for the burial, there was a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Chapel at eight o'clock, and at three the funeral service was held, the Chapel being filled by many of the late Professor's friends. The coffin was covered with a purple pall, on which was laid a very beautiful white floral cross, the gift of the Faculty and Students of the University. The Hymns, "When Our Heads Are Bowed With Woe," and "For All The Saints Who From Their Labours Rest" were sung, and after the funeral service

was over, the cortege proceeded to St. James' cemetery in the following order:—First the Faculty, then on either side of the hearse were the pall-bearers, Messrs. W. M. Loucks, S. F. Houston, D. R. Martin, J. G. Smith, H. H. Bedford Jones and H. V. Thompson, vested in gowns and Batchelors' hoods, after whom came

The Choir,  
The Students,  
Members of the Corporation,  
Members of Convocation and Friends.

A beautifully situated plot of ground had been obtained, close to the last resting place of a former Chancellor of Trinity, the Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, and just on the edge of the Ravine. The Service at the grave was read by the Rev. Professor Jones, while the remains of him, who was for so many years his colleague, were committed to the dust. On St. Mark's day the Rev. Professor Clark preached in the Chapel a most touching sermon on the departure of one whom he had known so well and with whom he had never had any unpleasantness, or anything which was to be regretted. After paying a tribute to the warm kindness of heart which ever distinguished the departed, his sense of duty and feeling of self-respect, Dr. Clark reminded his hearers that they too must soon follow him, before which time however, each had some work from God to do, and which if they were not doing they were neglecting. Were they taking life seriously as God's gift, or not even thinking of what He meant them to do or be? When they reflected how much kinder and more considerate they might have been to their departed friend, let them try to be more kind and forgiving towards one another and try to lighten the burden for their brethren. A memorial service was held in St. Stephen's church, on Sunday morning, May 4th, as it was there that Professor Boys preached his first sermon after arriving in this country.

THE concert given by the Trinity College Glee club under the auspices of the cricket club, was held last night, 14th inst., in the Convocation Hall. Owing to the numerous other musical attractions in Toronto of late, it was almost determined to give up holding it, though it was projected last term; but it seemed on the whole wiser to carry it through. The following programme was presented:

#### PART I.

1. GLEE..... "Come where my love.".....  
TRINITY GLEE CLUB.
2. SONG..... "The Two Grenadiers."..... *Shumann*  
DR. SCADDING.
3. VIOLIN SOLO..... (a) "Romanza,"..... *Wieniawski*  
(b) "Gigue.".....  
MISS NORA CLENCH.
4. SONG.....  
MISS MORGAN.
5. SONG..... "Why must we say good-bye."..... *Edith Cooke*  
MISS CHISHOLM.

#### PART II.

1. GLEE..... "The Image of the Rose."..... *Reichardt*  
MISS MORGAN AND THE GLEE CLUB.
2. SONG.....  
MISS GILMOUR.
3. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Hungarian Dance (Nos. 2 and 6.)..... *Joachim*  
MISS NORA CLENCH.
4. SONG.....  
MISS MORGAN.
5. SONG.....  
MISS CHISHOLM.
6. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Gang Owen"..... *bieux temps*  
MISS NORA CLENCH.
7. TRIO..... "The Mariners.".....  
MISS MORGAN, MR HOWDEN, DR. SCADDING.

As the concert was only given last night we are unable to give a full account of it in this number; it must suffice to say that the concert was an unqualified success from beginning to end, Miss Nora Clench excelling herself and winning round after round of applause. Those who took part in the concert were afterwards entertained at supper by Mrs. Body.

WE extend a warm welcome to our new contemporary, *The Canadian Musical Herald*. Edited with marked ability and of excellent typographical appearance, *The Herald* deserves to meet with every success. All who are in any way interested in music, and who are desirous of keeping abreast of the times on musical matters cannot do better than study its columns.

## Personal.

SAMUEL WHITT, Esq., Toronto, has become an Associate Member of Convocation

THE Reverend the Provost is still in England, the date for his return not yet having been fixed.

THE Rev. A. J. Broughall, of St. Stephen's, preached in the College chapel on Sunday, the 11th inst.

THE Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Rector of Grace Church, Milton, visited his Alma Mater a few days ago.

THE Rev. J. C. Farthing, Rector of Woodstock, was for some days last week the guest of Professor Clark.

MR. J. H. MCGILL left about two weeks ago for the Pacific Coast, whither he has gone for the sake of his health.

THE Rev. Professor Symonds preached in St. James', on the 20th ult., the annual sermon to the St. George's Society of Toronto.

MR. W. O'CONNOR, M.A., Lecturer in Natural Science, took his degree of M.D., C.M., from Trinity at the last Medical Convocation.

MR. P. S. LAMPMAN, of Hamilton, came up last week for his Primary examination in Law, and paid his many friends at Trinity several visits.

THE Rev. Dr. Mockridge, one of the Examiners in Divinity, has accepted the position of assistant Rector at Holy Trinity church, Toronto.

MR. R. T. WALKEM, Q.C. of Kingston, the first representative of the associate members of Convocation on the Council, is in Toronto at present.

THE Rev. J. G. Lewis has resigned his position as assistant at St. Alban's, Toronto, and intends taking a trip to England for the benefit of his health.

THE Rev. J. K. Godden, M.A., of Beeton, and Rev. W. B. Carey, from Kingston, were in Toronto lately, and visited their Alma Mater on Monday last.

DR. JUKES, senior surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police, is expected to contribute a series of articles to THE REVIEW on "Life Among the Indians."

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, Esq., M.D., C.M. of Brantford, was re-elected at the last meeting of the Corporation to represent Trinity University on the Medical Council of Ontario.

MR. J. H. ROSS has presented to the library a splendid edition of Hymns, ancient and modern, and Mr. Baynes Reed has also donated a valuable collection of manuscripts and autographs.

AMONG the Trinity men who recently wrote at the Osgoode Hall Law Examinations was Mr. Ford Jones, of Brockville. Very warmly was he welcomed by his old friends at Trinity.

THE Rev. C. Kenrick, curate of St. John's church, Peterborough, has been compelled to take a rest and to subject his throat to a course of treatment, as he over-used it during the Lenten season.

On Sunday, April 20th, the Rev. Professor Clark preached at St. George's church, Kingston, to the St. George's Society of that city, and addressed a meeting of Convocation on the following day, particulars of which meeting we give elsewhere.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, of Trinity church, Staten Island, preached the sermon required by the University Statutes for the degree of B.D., taking for his subject the character of Balaam, which he dealt with in a masterly manner.

AMONG those who have visited their Alma Mater during the past month were the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Rector of Peterborough, and the Rev. C. A. Oliver, who has returned to Canada after working in England for several years. He is now occupying the position of Curate at St. Simon's, Toronto. Mr. Oliver paid a brief visit to the Rev. R. Harris, of Hartford, *en route*.

#### CONVOCATION MEETING AT KINGSTON.

On April 20th last, Professor Clark preached the annual sermon to the St. George's Society at Kingston. The Local Association, through Prof. K. L. Jones, when they heard he was expected, at once wrote requesting Prof. Clark to address the members. According to *The British Whig*, a goodly gathering was present on Monday afternoon at four o'clock, in the committee-room of St. George's Hall, amongst whom were Dr. Henderson, who took the chair, Prof. K. L. Jones, of the Royal Military College, Secretary of the Local Association, R. T. Walkem, Esq., Q.C., who has just been elected the first representative on the Council of the Associate Members, Dr. Smythe, and Rev. Rural Dean Carey.

Prof. Clark, after congratulating the chairman on the number present, proceeded, in a most interesting way, to set forth the claims of Trinity University to the sympathy and support of all loyal churchmen.

The University of Trinity College, unlike the University of Toronto, was not a State institution. It depended upon a small endowment and the voluntary contributions of its friends. One commendable feature of Trinity was the advantage of community life which it offered. He did not think it well, in this country, to blindly follow English customs and endeavour to produce English types. But it was well to have due regard to the traditions of the great English Universities. Much more could be done with young men in the way of culture and refinement, when they are in residence, under college discipline, than when they merely attend lectures, and are scattered at lodgings through the city. Another commendable feature was the religious training of the institution. In these days, when religion was banished from the Public schools, it was necessary to have Universities where sound moral and secular instruction should go hand in hand.

The learned Professor then gave an account of all that had been done of late years to develop Trinity College, thoroughly enlisting the sympathy of his audience in the work. A vote of thanks was moved by Rev. Prof. Jones, seconded by Mr. R. T. Walkem. Speeches were also made by Dr. Smythe and Rev. Rural Dean Carey.

## Convocation.

Convocation is the degree conferring and consulting body of the University. The members are of two classes,

(1) Full members, viz., Masters of Arts, and Graduates in Medicine, Law, or Divinity.

(2) Associate Members, viz., all others who are friends of the University.

The fee is in all cases \$5.00 per annum (except in the case of Clergy who may wish to become Associate Members, when it is \$2.00.)

The resolutions of Convocation are laid before the College Council with a view to influencing its decisions. Thus Convocation helps to direct the government of the University.

There are at present over four hundred Members and Associate Members, and it is hoped that every layman and laywoman whose eye this meets will at once take advantage of this opportunity of assisting their Church University.

For full particulars and forms of application for membership, apply to the Clerk of Convocation, Trinity College.

#### THE RECENT ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

THE Members and Associate Members of Convocation have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the results of the late annual elections for the Council. Two representatives were elected by the Full members, and one by the Associates. The choice of the former fell upon Mr. G. A. Mackenzie and Rev. E. P. Crawford, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, and of the latter upon Mr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., Kingston.

Mr. Mackenzie was one of the two retiring members, and his re-nomination and re-election shows that good work in the Council is known and appreciated. Mr. Mackenzie is a man who is always ready to do what he can for his *Alma Mater*, whilst his discretion and sound judgment render him a most valuable counsellor in difficult matters. The members of the Council are appointed in various ways; and it is fitting that Mr. Mackenzie should represent Convocation, for he has from the first taken the greatest interest in its work, shown, amongst other ways, by undertaking the somewhat uninteresting task of drafting the Constitution of 1887.

The Rev. E. P. Crawford took the degree of M.A., *ad eundem*, at the June Convocation of the year 1888, on which occasion, it will be remembered, he was the special preacher. Mr. Crawford is a man of many good parts, and we shall be sincerely glad to welcome him to the honourable position to which he has been elected.

The nominations for a representative of the Associate members were exceedingly good, and no one could read the names without feeling that, whoever should be elected, the result would be a distinct acquisition of strength to the Council. It must indeed have been a difficult matter to choose between such men as Messrs. Walter Cassels, Q.C., John Cowan, G. S. Holmeshead, Hon. Mr. Justice Osler and R. T. Walkem, Q.C. The Toronto votes were divided chiefly amongst the Toronto nominees, whilst Kingston and all the country round about, together with Ottawa in the main, plumped for Mr. Walkem, the result being a majority of one or two votes over Mr. Justice Osler.

Whilst we should have been proud to chronicle the election of Mr. Justice Osler, there are many reasons why that of Mr. R. T. Walkem is the best possible. When the deputation of Trinity visited Kingston in 1888, they received a warm welcome from him, and he has ever since taken a close interest in the work, only a few weeks back speaking at the meeting in Kingston specially called to

listen to a Convocation address by Prof. Clark. Moreover, his election proves what is sometimes called in question, that Provincial interests are not entirely swamped by those of Toronto. A glance at the names of the Toronto nominees would suffice to satisfy any one that, had one of those gentlemen been elected over Mr. Walkem, no outcry against the greed of Toronto to gather all the power into its own hands could have been justly raised, but the election of Mr. Walkem proves that a good man has a good chance, wherever he may come from. We trust the Provincial local organizations will take note of this fact, which will, we believe, greatly contribute to increasing the interest in Convocation outside of Toronto.

For these reasons, amongst others, we congratulate Mr. Walkem on his election as the first representative of the Associate members, and trust he will often be able to attend the meetings of the Corporation.

Before concluding these remarks we wish to draw the attention of Members and Associates to the yearly increasing importance of these elections, and the obligation which rests upon them, of seeing to it that the best men are nominated and elected. This is the first year in which nominations have been made at all. Previously every Master of Arts or Graduate in Divinity, Law and Medicine, was eligible for election. The result was a great scattering of votes, and, since little or no attention was drawn to the fact of the election, but a languid interest was shown and few votes polled. The nominations for Full members are now made at the Annual General Meeting, and the prospects of the best men being elected greatly improved. Hitherto, as we have above noted, there has been no representation of Associates, but that which is a reform in the case of Full members is a part of the original provision for the choice of the representatives of the Associate members. It is obvious that the nomination is a very important matter, and an effort should be made by all to be present at the annual gatherings. For good men cannot be elected unless they are nominated, and they cannot be nominated unless they are known. Now the Annual Meeting affords an excellent opportunity for discovering who are the men competent and worthy to share in the Government of Trinity. We require men of high standing in the Province, men whose names carry influence, men of large minds and liberal views, whose wise counsels will tend to the strengthening of Trinity's work, and the increase of the respect she commands.

We have every reason to be satisfied with this year's elections, and we earnestly request every Member and Associate in the future as in the past year to secure a few really good nominations, and then to study carefully the names and qualifications of the candidates, and unhesitatingly to give their votes for him whom they believe will best advance the many sided interest of Trinity.

#### NOTE.

It is with much regret we record the loss of all his books by Rev. R. H. Harris, L.T., '85, Hartford, Conn. Mr. Harris has lately moved from Dunkirk to Hartford. His books were despatched by freight and stolen on the road. Amongst them were MSS., note books, etc., which cannot be replaced, and although Mr. Harris will probably recover damages from the railway company, the loss will still be considerable. No one who, with limited means, has gradually acquired, at the sacrifice of many of the ordinary luxuries of life, and sometimes of the necessaries, well filled shelves of books, almost every one of which awakens pleasing reminiscences, will fail to understand this. We extend to Mr. Harris our sincerest sympathy.

## TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

### EDITORS:

G. A. BINGHAM, M.D.	JAMES THIRD,
R. MCGEE, M.D.	R. A. BUCK, B.A.
C. MACKAY.	R. V. FOWLER, B.A.

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.

## ❖ Editorial. ❖

THE Rev. H. M. Butler D.D., Master of Trinity College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, speaking of the functions of a Medical school says:

"Think of what is meant by a great Medical school, or rather, let me say, just a little of what is meant. It means that a band of our ablest men, the flower of their profession, are acting in concert with the definite ambition of exploring and fathoming the secrets of human suffering, and straining every nerve to relieve it. These men form a brotherhood; each knows that he can rely on his comrade. They contribute each his well known stock of skill, and stimulate each other's enterprise. Further than this, these leaders are not alone; they have under them a staff and students—a staff of skilled officers, competent at any moment to step into a post of chief command, and students of various ages, some of them among the picked men of our University, all proud to belong to a famous school, all animated by a strong corporate feeling, all eager to learn from what they see and hear. And what sights do they not see in the silent hospital? They see sufferers from almost every kind of disease; they see the treatment prescribed and carried out by the elders whom they trust. In grave cases of surgery they see the most delicate and difficult operations performed before their eyes by the masters of their profession. They see consummate skill acting at a crisis of life and death. Further, they hear day by day each improve ment in their art discussed by their chiefs; each new discovery first criticized then tested and then applied. They discuss also among themselves, with all the ardour and freedom of youth, what are the weak points still existing in medical science, what are the secrets which have still to be wrestled from nature by patient thought, happy conjecture, careful experiment. This is how a hospital becomes a school. Knowledge is thus constantly advancing and of this knowledge, remember, all classes have the benefit. If you or I, or any one of those we love, are struck down by any cruel accident; if again any organic disease attacks us and strikes us down in the midst of our days; whatsoever plague, whatsoever sickness there be, we have at once at our service the trained skill and the practised insight which have been called forth and matured by the accumulated traditions of these great Medical schools."

Seldom do we find men outside the medical profession speaking in such laudable terms of the relation of the Medical school to the hospital. The statements of the learned Doctor contrast very strongly with some of those made a couple of sessions since in the Ontario Legislature, when the



"Anatomy Act" was up for amendment. It was then the sympathetic chord was sounded; and how easy it is in these matters to be sympathetic. Some are naturally so. Some are sympathetic that they may wield the "magic wand" over an audience for two or three consecutive hours, while yet a few are sympathetic when the occasion requires it, but are not led away by humanitarian whims when they realize that the question involves something, which is to the profession's advancement and the country's welfare.

THE "24th" becomes then a date not only to commemorate the birth of Her Majesty, the Queen, but also the professional birth of some of Ontario's worthiest citizens.

DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH, gold medalist and valedictorian Trinity Medical College, '90 has entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. T. McCullough, in Alliston, Ont.

THE reports of the Council Examinations will be published on the 24th inst. On that day not a few will throw off the trammels of student life and don the garb of a full-fledged M.D.

DR. H. A. TURNER, of the staff of House Surgeons, Toronto General Hospital, intends locating in Baillieboro, Ont., at the expiration of his term at the hospital.

DR. YEOMANS also of the staff goes to Deseronto.

DR. BAINES is an old student of Trinity Medical College. After graduating in 1878 he pursued his studies in London, under the late J. Miller Fothergill, receiving his L.R.C.P., in the same year. We are pleased to learn that a course of about twenty-five lectures will be given during the Summer session, on this very important but much neglected branch of medical science.

Personal.

THE Summer session opened on the 28th ulto., with a fair attendance.

DR. J. M. SIFTON, '90 (silver medalist) has opened an office in Valley City, Dakota.

DR. A. M. BAINES, the newly installed professor of the "Diseases of Children" delivered his initiatory lecture on 1st inst.

WE believe it is the intention of the General Superintendent of the General Hospital, Dr. O'Reilly, to spend part of the summer in the hospitals of the Old Land.

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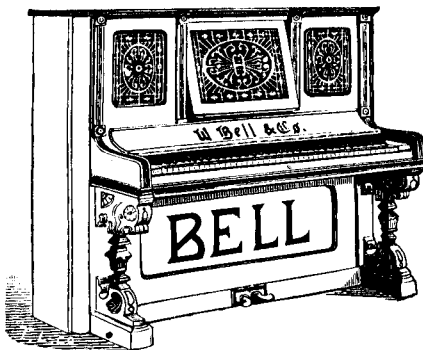
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