



TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Vol. V.

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No. 1.

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TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, JANUARY, 1892.

No. 1.

Trinity University Review.

A Journal of Literature, University Thought,
and Events.

Published in twelve monthly issues by Convocation and the Under-graduates 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.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE

PROBABLY no event has so painfully affected the people of England and the inhabitants of the British Empire since the death of Prince Albert, as the decease of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Clarence was not a man of great parts, and it might have been that the royal and imperial crown which he was destined to wear, would have proved a burden too heavy to bear. But thoughts like these will not long be uppermost with any of us at such a time. The royal family are regarded by the subjects of the Empire, not as a mere abstraction, but as members of the community who are held in love and honour by all good men. Constitutionally, we may speak of the crown; but our hearts do homage to the Queen, and to the members of her family; and when they suffer, every member suffers with them. If no intellectual pre-eminence could be claimed for the deceased Prince, it would, at least, seem to be recognized, on all hands, that he was a man of fine character, and of a most amiable and affectionate disposition, much loved by all the royal family and by others who were intimately acquainted with him. When he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, the Prince of Wales was in the habit of paying him frequent visits, and the young fellow and his mother might be seen walking through the streets or in the neighbourhood of the town, their arms affectionately linked together, looking like brother and sister. It is said that the Queen had a peculiar affection for this grandson who bore

the names of herself and her husband and who always showed the deepest affection and reverence for the venerable lady who has done more to consolidate the Throne of England than any member of the Guelph dynasty. The people of this august lady will tender her now their deep and respectful sympathy, the deeper that they remember how much she has suffered in her long and eventful life through family bereavements. Nor will it be the Sovereign alone who will be sustained in her affliction by the hearts and voices of the people. Few men are more sincerely liked by all who know them than the heir apparent to the throne. Whatever human sympathy can do for an afflicted father, the Prince will obtain. We hardly like to speak of the mother and the bride. May God bless and help them! The Princess loses a son in every way near and dear to her, sharing her own sweet temper and disposition. Truly, the sword has gone through her heart. And the Princess Mary, who is said not so much to have desired a place beside the future king as to have loved the man. Surely hers is the saddest case of all. "Clouds and darkness are round about" the Ruler of the Universe; yet in Him there is no darkness at all. "Righteousness and judgment are the habitation of His seat." We see as through a glass darkly. When we know all as we are known, we shall say: "He hath done all things well."

THE NEW YEAR.

THE year 1892 has not been happy in its beginning. The Empire mourns the death of a favourite Prince and future King. A distinguished Cardinal of the Roman Communion famous for his public spirit and good works, dies suddenly. A disease so universal and so fatal in its results as to amount to a very plague, is laying violent hands on hundreds and thousands both in the Old World and in the New. Socialism is rampant, and the leaders seem to be unable any longer to control the more violent and determined of their followers. Coupled with this is the recent discovery of a gang of dynamiters in England busily employed in preparing their instruments of destruction. Here in Canada we have further evidence of political corruption to lament over. Nor are these evidences confined to one party or to one part of the Dominion. It is again made clear that a reputation more than doubtful is no bar to political preferment or to political support. Canada cannot endure much more of this, and it is high time that the people awake out of sleep and have a care for national repute. This indifference extends to our civic governments as well, and though Toronto did make a splendid effort at the recent municipal elections to inaugurate a new idea of things we are afraid that we cannot add that she has been successful. Who can say that Toronto began the year well? Not those who have the best interests of the city at heart. It will be long before we can again induce a man of Mr. Osler's marked ability to come forward as a candidate for the office of Mayor. It will be more and more impossible to elect a really competent man under our system of practically universal suffrage. Nor can we congratulate the citizens of Toronto on securing free text books for the public schools. Why not demand free suits of clothes for the scholars also? By and by some one will suggest that cabs be provided to convey the children to the schools. There is no end to the folly of some people.

NOTES.

ONE DOLLAR! It is not a large sum. But how one will put off paying it—especially when it is a subscription to a paper.

BEGINNING with the present number, reviews of the latest important works in Theology, Philosophy, History, Science, and Belles-Lettres will be a prominent feature of THE REVIEW. The Reverend Professor Symonds deals with Recent Theology in this issue.

A SERIES of weekly lectures on Post Reformation Divines of the Church of England, will be substituted this term for the usual Public Lectures, the course beginning on February 20th, and ending March 26th. The lecturers are chosen from the Trinity Faculty.

WE have received for review in our columns the little volume containing the three lectures on "Loyalty, Aristocracy and Jingoism" delivered before the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto by Mr. Goldwin Smith. This interesting book will be noticed at length in our next number.

WITH this number THE REVIEW begins its fifth year of publication—the twelfth, if we reckon from the first issue of *Rouge et Noir*, of which THE REVIEW is the successor. The circulation is over twelve hundred, a circulation which newspaper directories show to be the largest of any University journal on this continent.

IF any one of our readers is about to take up the study of French we can safely recommend Dr. Pick's *French Method*. We have carefully examined the book but have only space to remark that Dr. Pick's method of learning language, instead of being a laborious effort of memory, is a process of comparison, analysis, and reasoning from beginning to end.

IN the January number of that excellent paper, *The Educational Review*, of S. John, N.B., there is a short article on the "Study of Modern Languages," by the Reverend John de Soyres, the well-known Rector of S. John's church, of that city. The old "grammar and exercise" method, is hit some hard blows, and the (so called) Berlitz method is spoken of with every approval.

PROFESSOR CLARK, of Trinity, the author of *Savonarola* and other well-known works, has kindly consented to lecture in Convocation Hall, Saturday evening at eight o'clock, to the professors, students and friends of Queen's on "The Student's Work."—*Queen's College Journal*, Jan. 9, 1892.

WE hope that Professor Clarke may be prevailed upon to favour the friends and students of Trinity as well as of Queen's with this lecture on "The Student's Work."

WE have received a copy of *The Parish Guide*, a bright little paper published by Trinity church, Toledo, O., of which the Reverend Charles Scadding is Rector. Mr. Scadding was manager of *Rouge et Noir* during his undergraduate days at this University, and it is a peculiar pleasure to us to note his successful career, and the fine work he is doing in the noble profession of which he is so bright an ornament.

THE name of Mr. Charles P. Sparling was inadvertently omitted from the list of subscribers to the New Building and Endowment Fund. Mr. Sparling subscribed fifty dollars. In the same list Mr. C. J. Catto should have been Mr. John Catto. In the list of Members and Associate Members D. R. C. Martin, B.A., should have been D. R. C. Martin, M.A. Rev. R. T. Nichol, M.A., is in good standing.

A CHARMING little volume is *Maple Leaves* published by the National Club of Toronto. It contains the papers read before the Club at the "National Evenings" during the

winter of 1890-1891. These papers were: "Our National Objects and Aims," by Rev. Principal Grant, D.D.; "Responsible Government in Canada," by Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G.; "The Commercial Marine of Canada," by Hon. C. H. Tupper, and "Canadian Nationality," by Hon. James Young. Mr. Barlow Cumberland, the president of the Club, a portrait of whom adorns the title page, contributes an excellent introduction.

TRINITY opened its course of Extension Lectures in Hamilton on January 9th, Professor Rigby lecturing on "Elizabethan Drama." The audience was large and eminently appreciative. The President of the Local Association, Dr. Martin, Q.C., presiding. The lectures are held every fortnight. Professor Huntingford has "Chaucer" for his subject on the 23rd inst. Professor Clark will lecture on "Elizabethan Poetry" on February 6th. The subject for Professor Rigby's discourse on February 20th is not yet decided upon. On March 5th Professor Clark will lecture on "Caroline Poetry," and on March 19th, Professor Huntingford will conclude the course by lecturing on "The Return to Nature."

RECENT THEOLOGY.*

THE present publishing season is more than usually productive of important works in the sphere of Theology.

From the Clarendon press comes the first instalment of a new Hebrew lexicon, which promises to be a monument of English and American Semitic scholarship and is but one of many signs of great activity in the prosecution of Old Testament study. Professor Ryle's work on the "Canon of the Old Testament" is awaited with interest; whilst Messrs. T. & T. Clark announce forthcoming translations of such works as "Schulze's Old Testament Theology," "Harnack's History of Doctrines," and Buhl's (Delitzch's successor at Leipzig) work on the "Canon of the Old Testament," already favourably noticed in *The Critical Review*.

Thus far, however beyond all comparison the most important book of the season is Prof. Driver's "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament," which has met with a very favourable reception at the hands of the *Guardian*, the Church "Thunderer." This book is the ripe fruit of many years unremitting study of the Old Testament, marked by able articles in the *Journal of Philology*, *The Expositor* and elsewhere, as well as by a learned though very modest treatise on "Hebrew Tenses" which attracted attention even in Germany.

It has been long known that Driver was an adherent of what, for convenience sake, may be styled the critical school of Biblical students, but it was not until the publication of the now famous article in the *Contemporary Review* for February, 1890, that his precise position in relation thereto, was understood. It then appeared, that he frankly and on the whole, fully admitted the main outlines of the Pentateuchal criticism, as laid down by Kuenen and Wellhausen, and expounded by Robertson Smith in 1881.

From that time the publication of the volume now under discussion has been eagerly awaited, as has been shown by the fact that, though it demands very close and patient study, the first edition was sold within six weeks of its appearance.

It should be noted that this work forms the first of a series to be published by the Messrs. Clark, which is

*1. *Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament* By S. R. Driver, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.—[T. and T. Clark, 1891.]

2. *The Oracles of God*. By W. Sanday, D.D., Dean of Land, Professor of Exegesis in the University of Oxford. [Longmans, Green & Co.]

3. *The Divine Library of the Old Testament*. By A. F. Kirkpatrick, B.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, and Canon of Ely Cathedral. [Macmillan & Co.]

intended to cover the whole field of Theology, so as to afford a devout and reverent, but sympathetic representation of the results of modern investigation, historical, critical, apologetical and dogmatical. Thus we are to have a volume on Old Testament Theology, one on doctrine, a third on Apologetics and so on.

Dr. Driver devotes an Introduction of xxviii. pp. to the question of the external evidence bearing upon the question of the formation of the Canon of the Old Testament, and shows clearly that however much we may regret it, honesty compels the confession that there is none worthy of the name.

The tradition that the Great Synagogue collected the books and set upon them the seal of canonical authority rests on no sure foundation, the very existence of such a body being highly doubtful. At most we may believe that the Canon existed as we have it now, by the year 132 B.C. Since the Greek translator of Ecclesiasticus, refers to the sacred books under their threefold division of law, prophets and sacred writings.

It is obvious, therefore, that we are dependent upon internal evidence for such knowledge as can be acquired in regard to the Books of the Old Testament; and, insecure as the results of this class of evidence is often felt to be, it is impossible to doubt the cogency of the argumentation by which Canon Driver supports his opinions.

The chief critical problems of the Old Testament around which controversy has turned during the last one hundred and fifty years are four in number, viz:

- (1) The composition and age of the books of the Pentateuch.
- (2) The authorship of the last twenty-six chapters of Isaiah.
- (3) The authorship and dates of the Psalms.
- (4) The authorship and date of the Book of Daniel.

On each of these we shall make a few remarks.

I. In regard to the Pentateuch, or rather Hexateuch—since the Book of Joshua is now treated together with the Pentateuch,—briefly stated, Driver holds that it is of composite origin, its various parts differing in style, point of view, and age. There are four main documents, of which the first and second cannot be always distinguished. These, together, are known by the symbol JE. Then comes the Book of Deuteronomy, whose symbol is D, and lastly a document mainly composed of laws but with a historical introduction, known as PC. (Priest's Codex). In addition to these there is a short section composed of Exodus xxiii., which is supposed to contain the oldest form of the law; the foundation, or root, from which the fully developed system of Leviticus has sprung, and which briefly represents the legislative work of Moses.

In regard to the style of the two main documents PC. and JE. (treating JE. for the nonce as one.) Driver says, of the former, "Its language is that of a jurist, rather than a historian, it is circumstantial, formal, precise; a subject is developed systematically; and completeness of detail, even at the cost of some repetition, is regularly observed". Sentences are cast with great frequency into the same mould, and particular formulas are constantly repeated, especially such as articulate the progress of the narrative. (p. 11)" On the other hand JE. is "free, flowing, and picturesque (121)." The "characteristic feature may be said to be the fine vein of ethical and theological reflexion which pervades his work throughout, and the manner in which his narrative, even more than that of E, becomes the vehicle of religious teaching." (113).

The view that the Book of Genesis is composed of dif-

ferent documents welded together in a more or less perfect manner by a compiler, may be regarded as one established result of modern criticism, inasmuch as scarcely any one with a reputation to risk ventures now to question it. Let the reader carefully compare Gen. i. ii. 4, with Gen. ii. 4-25., and he can scarcely resist the conclusion that they contain two distinct accounts of the creation, and that the old theological explanation of the differences whilst containing much that is true and suggestive, rather supports than refutes the dual authorship.

The explanation of this fact, which is abundantly illustrated in almost every Chapter of Genesis and the first part of Exodus, is to be found in the consideration of the methods of Hebrew—and indeed we may say of Semitic—historians. "The authors of the Hebrew historical books do not, as a modern historian would do *recurre* the matter in their own language; they excerpt from the sources at their disposal such passages as are suitable to their purpose, and incorporate them in their work. The Hebrew historiographer, as we know him, is essentially a *compiler* or arranger of pre-existing documents, he is not himself an original author." (p. 3.)

One other question demands some answer. What is the date of these various parts of the Hexateuch? In the absence of sufficient evidence, no positive reply is forthcoming. JE is assigned by Driver to the beginning of the monarchy. D. to the reign of Hezekiah or Manasseh, whilst PC. is Post Exilic. But let the reader note well, that these dates only refer to their present form. The subject matter, in part at least, in such case, may be much earlier than the date assigned above. It is in reference to this point that Driver says: "It must be remembered that there is no passage of the Old Testament which ascribes the composition of the Pentateuch to Moses, or even to Moses' age." So that we are thrown back upon independent grounds for the purpose of determining its date. The "law of Moses" is indeed frequently spoken of; and it is unquestioned that Israelitish law did originate with him—(pp. 117-118).

I have devoted so much space to the consideration of the Hexateuch, because it is certainly the most burning, and probably the most important subject of enquiry at the present time. It must suffice, therefore, in regard to the remaining three questions, to remark that Driver strongly asserts the dual authorship of the book of Isaiah, the last twenty six chapters of which belong to the period of the close of the captivity. In regard to the Psalms our author's characteristic caution and moderation are well exemplified. But, and it is with a feeling of profound regret we note it, he cannot commit himself to the opinion that any of the Psalms were written by David. Ewald had ascribed to David some thirteen or fourteen, and Driver endorses the "critical tact" of this great Old Testament scholar, but can only add that, "if Davidic Psalms are preserved in the Psalter, we may safely say that they are to be found among those which Ewald has selected." "On the whole," he concludes, "a *non liquet* must be our verdict; it is possible that Ewald's list of Davidic Psalms is too large, but it is not clear that none of the Psalms contained in it are of David's composition."

There remains the knottiest problem of all, viz., the authorship and date of the book of Daniel. The evidence for a later date than that of Daniel falls under the three heads of: (a) historical evidence; (b) language; (c) the theology of the book, and will be found admirably summed up on p.p 467-483.

Whatever opinions may be held with regard to the contents of this remarkable book, whether they be good or bad, true or false, it is in the interest of a living theology that

(a) Let the reader compare—Gen. vii. 11-13-16; ix. 9-11-12-17; xvii. 10-14-23-27.
(b) Cf. i. 5-8-13 etc. 5, 6-8, 9-11, 12-14, etc. xi. 10, 11, 12, 13, etc.

they should be known. English students may with reason, decline to accept the *dicta* of German Theologians, but when our greatest Hebrew scholar, the honoured occupant for many years of a professorial chair at Oxford, after more than due deliberation and with abundant knowledge of every part of the questions at issue, dispassionately, but fully declares himself; when he is more or less fully endorsed by the leading English Biblical scholars of both Oxford and Cambridge, then the English student must beware lest caution become wilfulness, and ignorance vice.

I can only mention the next two books on our list, much as one could wish to dwell upon them. They are both to be strongly recommended, especially to those who may desire to know the result of the foregoing criticism on the doctrine of Inspiration. For a beautiful and lively faith in the "Oracles of God" is evident in every page of these little books. Of the two I prefer the Cambridge Professor's work, which indeed forms a useful introduction to the critical and historical study of the Old Testament.

To pass to a different subject, students of liturgiology, who have not read the original, must not fail to read Dr. Skene's translation of the substance of Professor Bickell's "Messe und Pascha." Bickell is, I understand, an old Catholic, and his work is largely based on the Roman Catholic Protestants "*Liturgie der drei ersten Christlichen Jahrhunderte.*" We have through the learned labours of the late Sir William Palmer, grown familiar with the notion of the extreme antiquity of the ancient liturgies, but Bickell proceeds to show by an elaborate comparison of the Clementine Liturgy with what is known of the ritual of the Passover, that the former is based upon the latter, together with the ordinary Sabbath morning synagogue prayers. Thus the Anti-Communion originally began with readings from the Mosaic Law (p 178) and the prophets, The singing of psalms and the delivery of a sermon also formed part of Jewish and early Christian worship (181). The long prayers for the Church Militant correspond in "contents and arrangements" (183) with that part of the Jewish service known as the Schacharith.

The communion proper, or the Canon, attaches itself to the Passover service, but with exactly what part of it seems doubtful. In the course of the Paschal Ritual, four cups of mingled wine and water were drunk. Which of these was the cup consecrated by our Lord to the sacred purposes of the Eucharist? Bickell says the fourth, Skene the third. Assuming the former to be correct, we can show the extraordinary resemblance between the Passover Ritual and the Clementine liturgy by a comparative table.

PASS. RIT.	CLEM. LIT.
The placing of the bread and the filling of the Hallet Cup.	Oblation of bread and wine and water.
Filling the cup with wine and water. Direction to the disciples, later, all to drink out of this one cup.	Mixing the wine with water. Washing of hands. Silent prayer. <i>Sursum Corda.</i>
Hallel. Ps. cxviii, vs. 1-4. "O give thanks unto the Lord for He is good."	"Let us give thanks to the Lord."
R. "Because His mercy endureth for ever" etc.	R. "It is meet and right so to do."
"O Lord, our God, let all thy works praise thee," etc. "For ever and ever thou art God."	"It is very meet and right before all things to sing a hymn to Thee who art the true God."
"We will hallow Thy name," etc.	"For all these things, glory be to Thee, O Lord Almighty."
"Holy, Holy, Holy, is the Lord of Sabaoth," etc.	"Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord of Hosts, etc."

PASS. RIT.

CLEM. LIT.

"Hosanna . . . Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." "Hosanna to the Son of David. Blessed is He that cometh," etc.

This comparison can be continued down to the Thanksgiving psalm of the Passover Ritual on the one side, and the Thanksgiving prayer and blessing of the Clementine Liturgy on the other.

It has been objected against the English Ritual that it is greatly deformed by the absence from its prayer of consecration of the invocation of the Holy Spirit. According to Prof. Bickell, this part of the service is really a later addition, and therefore, not as formerly supposed primitive. It would appear that our liturgiologists of the Reformation period conformed to their rules of primitive custom, more closely than they knew.

In conclusion we may remark, on the striking illustration of the continuity, together with the development of religious ideas that this work supplies. Truly Christianity is the fulfilling of Judaism, and Christ is the end of the law.

HERBERT SYMONDS.

THE PROCTORS.

A SKETCH OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY LIFE.

BY ALLAN A'DALE.

OUI! nox ambrosiana on which Dobson and I first met under the roof-tree of St. Innocents! With what a grand sense of independence did we lounge in the battered easy-chairs of the absent senior man, whose castle had been assigned to me as a temporary refuge. Banqueting on the dainties and ginger wine which a careful parent had provided to support me through matriculation, we recounted to each other such traditions of the college as we had heard, and agreed that we were both uncommonly good fellows, and that, come sorrow or come joy, we should stand by each other. We did stand by each other on many trying occasions, and the friendship which originated on that night continued without interruption till Dobson, having twice failed to conquer his "little-go," gave up his design of entering the Church, and exiled himself to the far west, with a view to cattle-dealing.

We may have been carousing in the innocent manner I have described, for an hour or more, when a knock at the door introduced a young gentleman, unknown to us, of mild and benevolent aspect.

"The Senior Proctor," said the mild and benevolent young gentleman, in honied tones, "asked me if I'd be so kind as to look up all the new gentlemen in residence, and beg them to come to his room to see about their preliminaries." The Senior Proctor! Who, in the name of terror, was he? The preliminaries! What fateful things were they?

"Didn't know about the Proctors?" the mild young gentleman inquired, "why the proctors put you through the preliminary examination, to see if you're fit to go before the Professors to-morrow. Come on, and I'll take you to them. Exam. hard? Well, a leetle, though fellows often get through. Particular about Euclid! Oh, no; not in the least; or perhaps not; by no means. Here's the door. You come in first." And before Dobson could bid me one farewell, the benevolent young gentleman had him inside the mysterious chamber, and the heavy door closed with bang upon them both.

A high sense of honour forbade my listening at the key-hole as curiosity prompted, so I paced the floor in nervous expectation, and vainly endeavoured to fix in my mind some faint conception of the thirteenth proposition in the Second Book.

In about fifteen minutes Dobson re appeared. His face was deadly pale; his eyes fixed on vacancy.

"Dobson!" I murmured. He smiled sadly.

"Dobson!" I said again. "Tell me the worst. Speak, I adjure you."

Again that sad smile. Still that long look into the future.

At length he spoke, and with unnatural calmness. "I wouldn't like to swear to it; but I rather think—indeed I may positively say—that I'm plucked—and you're to go in at once."

I stood aghast. An icy terror chilled my heart.

"Oh Dobson," I asked tremulously, "do you think I'll pass?"

"No," said Dobson with a faint gleam of cheerfulness.

"One word more, Dobson. Did they give you the thirtieth of the Second?" But he was again exploring the future, and, with trembling hand, I opened the door.

I stood in a large room lined from floor to ceiling with books. Before me and behind a green table, sat three preternaturally solemn gentlemen in academic costume. The centre person of the three first caught my gaze. He was robed in a gown gorgeous in purple and gold. (The next time I saw it, it was on the Chancellor, at Convocation). A college cap, with velvet top and gold tassel, adorned his striking head. He had bushy whiskers of uncompromising redness, corresponding nicely with his complexion, which was florid. His cheeks probably blushed for his nose, which was most fiery red of all, and moreover larger, and less decided in shape, than that of Appolo Belvidere. The nose supported a pair of heavy spectacles, or rather spectacle rims, for I could see that no glasses dimmed the lustre of his keen eyes. Wearing spectacles with the glasses knocked out I put down as merely a learned eccentricity. He appeared to have a contempt for the barber's art, for his hair was unshorn and his chin unshaven, and as he was, on the whole, extremely ugly and rather slovenly, I felt myself in the presence of a man of singular genius. The gentlemen on each side were much younger, and cleaner. They wrote a good deal in pondrous books which lay open before them, and seemed inclined to laugh at times at the learned gentleman's peculiarities, which I thought very irreverent. Besides these, three other individuals, in gowns and tremendous white bands, sat in three great arm-chairs. They assisted occasionally in the examination which ensued, and evinced a kindly interest in my domestic affairs.

"I shall not conceal from you the fact," said the learned gentleman with much affability and Celtic accent, "that I am the Senior Proctor, and the Emeritus Professor of Things in General. These gentlemen who support me are the junior proctors, and the three gentlemen on your right are members of the Senatus, who have kindly consented to assist with their valuable suggestions in the preliminaries of the matriculants."

The junior proctors here bent over their books and took notes diligently, which struck me as a little superfluous, as they ought to have known all this before.

"You will oblige us, in the first place," continued the courteous Senior Proctor, "by candidly stating your name in full, your post-office address, your age next birthday, and whether you have ever been vaccinated."

Though exceedingly surprised at the peculiar nature of the opening questions, I answered them without reservation, and the junior proctors made a frantic note.

At this point a member of the Senatus anxiously inquired if I had any uncles in the lumbering business. I set his mind at rest, when another member of the Senatus asked me if my mother's family name was Hobbs. I was catechised at some length after this fashion, and when I had

made a clean breast of all my domestic secrets, though with some unwillingness and resentment, we came to sterner matters.

"Would you prefer to translate a passage from a Latin, Greek, or Sanscrit author?" said the Senior Proctor. "Latin," I answered, without a moment's hesitation.

"The Latin," soliloquized the Senior Proctor, in a sort of learned reverie. "is undeniably a fine language, a very fine language. At the same time it lacks the peculiar joyousness, the vivacity, the sparkling humour of the Sanscrit. In no Latin writer do we find the delightful pleasantries, the irrepressible love of fun, which makes the *Rigvedas* the pastime of the student's leisure hour. Nor is there, in the Latin, that solemn grandeur and unfathomable mystery which establishes the Greek verb deep in the affection of the scholar. But, in spite of these disadvantages, I consider the Latin a fine, a highly respectable language, and you will be so good as to mention any favourite passage of yours from any Latin author."

The junior proctors appeared struck with the comparative merits of the three tongues, so lucidly expounded, and took a note.

I did not hesitate to mention the opening lines of the Second Book of the *Æneid*, as possessing peculiar attractions for me. I must confess that my choice was not grounded on any particular excellence of style, or loftiness of imagination, which distinguishes this passage, so much as on the circumstance that I had been familiar with it from my earliest years, and considered myself equal to its translation. That pleasing delusion was soon dispelled. I was requested to pause at every full stop, and my construing was most unsparingly criticised by the Senior Proctor, whose comments were echoed by the other learned dignitaries. Thus, having rendered the first two lines in time-honoured fashion—

All became silent, and kept their looks intently fixed upon him; Thereupon father Æneas thus began, from his lofty couch,—

the Senior Proctor interrupts me.

"Pardon me but you entirely fail to transfer the poetic fire, which flashes through the original lines, to your translation."

Chorus of senators and junior proctors—"Not a spark of poetic fire."

S. P.—"Where, in your construction, is the breathless, eager multitude, hushed into awe and reverence? Where the benign countenance of the pious Æneas, beaming with benevolence, fascinating the gaze of the love-sick queen?"

Chorus—"Where, indeed?"

I might have suggested, "Nowhere, that I can discover;" but I didn't.

Then followed questions, critical and explanatory.

By the Senior Proctor—"Can you quote from Homer to prove that the habit of whistling and imitating the cries of domestic animals, at public meetings, was held in contempt?"

Answer—"No."

By a member of the Senatus—"What was the name of the step-mother of pious Æneas?"

Answer—"I'm afraid I've forgotten."

By a junior proctor—"What was the exact height, in cubits, of the 'lofty couch' from which 'father Æneas thus began'?"

"I knew that once, but it has escaped my memory."

In this style did the examination proceed till I was completely bewildered, and had resigned all hope of passing these appalling preliminaries. Yet, at times, in such unseemly levity did the junior proctors indulge, and so utterly unintelligible did their questions become, the idea flashed across my mind that the learned examiners were not all

they pretended to be. In the midst of a rather noisy argument between a junior proctor and a senator, as to whether the police of Troy wore helmets, (during which I learned a good many facts hitherto unknown to me) the door opened quietly behind me. Glancing over my shoulder I observed a gentleman in clerical clothes, and a trencher. The discussion went on, for the scholars, heated with their argument, did not notice the new arrival.

"I tell you sir," shouted the junior proctor, "I have heard the Dean himself say that the helmets of our modern police are constructed on the model of one brought by faithful Achaes, for he was a policeman, to Italy, and preserved in the Roman Capitol."

"Are you sure the Dean said that, Mr. Thompson?" said the clerical gentleman at the door, stepping into full view. Then my suspicions were proved true. In an instant a complete transformation came over the scene. The junior proctors looked foolish, and turned as red as their senior. They closed their note-books with celerity, and attempted the impossible feat of dragging them, unnoticed, out of sight. The members of the Senatus abandoned their chairs of state, consulted the nearest book-shelves with close attention, and, in an abstracted way, tried to transfer their long hands to their pockets.

The Senior Proctor alone preserved his equanimity. Without the least embarrassment he rose from his chair, elegantly doffed his trencher, removed his spectacles from his nose, and with the suavity he had all along exhibited, expressed the hope that he saw the clerical gentleman in good health, and that the long vacation had restored his shattered faculties to their usual vigor.

"It is a very strange circumstance, Mr. O'Rourke," said the clerical gentleman, in frigid tones, and taking no notice of these considerate inquiries, "that this is the third time I have found you in this very position, tricked out in the Chancellor's robes."

The Senior Proctor appeared to assent to this, and muttered that it *was* strange when we came to think about it.

"I don't think the master would feel gratified if he knew his senior men were in the habit of desecrating his lecture-room, and usurping his authority. He would probably tell you that your own knowledge is not so extensive that you can afford to waste time, which should be devoted to reading, in undignified practical joking of this sort. We can get through the examinations without any assistance from officious undergraduates. Get off to your rooms, gentlemen, every one of you, and Mr. O'Rourke must expect that the next time he is found here, the Master will hear of his vagaries."

The Senior Proctor smiled with unruffled sweetness of temper, divested himself of his borrowed plumes with much deliberation, gave the clerical gentleman "good night" with charming affability, and left the room humming a psalm tune. Then followed the senators, conscious of their bands, and his junior disciples, who only waited to get through the door to indulge the laughter with which they had been struggling all evening.

"You're one of the freshmen, I suppose?" said the clerical gentleman, addressing me, "and these amiable young fellows have been trying to frighten you a little. You'll soon learn to know professors from undergraduates. Come with me and have a glass of wine."

And this was my introduction to the Dean.

MR. E. C. TRENHOLME, B.A., returned last week from Middletown, Conn., where he has been representing Trinity at a Church Students' Missionary Conference, a report of which will be found in another column.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNION.

BY REV. PROFESSOR RIGBY, M.A.

THE Cambridge Union Society was founded in the year 1815 by the union of three other societies—hence its name. The original founders were Lord Langdale, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir B. Hall Alderson and the Hon. Henry Pakenham. Its first secretary was the late Lord Teignmouth, who died a few years ago, and who maintained his interest in it to the end of his life. Only a short time before his death he sent his photograph to be included in the collection of photographs of ex-Presidents, which was being made.

The society began in a very humble way, meeting in a room at the back of the Lion Hotel, which has been described by the late Lord Houghton as "little better than a commercial room." From this it moved to more commodious premises, built expressly for it, in Jesus Lane, in which it has been succeeded by the Amateur Dramatic Club. In 1850 it rented better rooms on Green street, now held by the Reform Club, and in 1865, mainly through the efforts of Sir Charles Dilke, the present buildings were erected. A new wing was added in 1884, at the opening of which the Duke of Clarence, whose death we are now all lamenting, presided, and the buildings are now as commodious and convenient as could be desired. They consist, in the first place, of a handsome debating hall, capable of holding 600 people, with a gallery along three of its walls for strangers. Here the life of the society centres. Here take place the debates, the first object of its existence, and the private business meetings, which are often of a most exciting character. In addition there is a library with about 30,000 volumes, a room, the beauty and arrangements of which are generally admired; magazine room, reference room, writing room, smoking and drawing rooms, and rooms for the committee and clerks. All the important English and foreign newspapers and magazines are taken in, and the news of the day is received by telegraph. Light refreshments can be obtained after certain hours, and there is a movement on foot to establish a luncheon room. Attempts have been made from time to time to introduce a billiard room, but those have always been defeated, as not being suitable to the literary character of the society. But whilst to the members the club-like character of the society is one of its chief attractions, the interest of the outside public lies in its debates. It is as a training ground in public speaking that it is best known, and numerous are these, afterwards famous in public life, who have won their spurs as orators in its debates. The following are the names of some of the men who have taken an active part in the debates at the Union: Lord Macaulay, Earl Grey, Lord Lytton, Lord Houghton, Lord John Manners, Lord Cross, Dr. Whewell, Archbishop Trench, Bishop Thirlwall, Bishop Ellicott, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Childers, Chief Justice Cockburn, Justice Bagally, Mr. Fawcett, C. P. Villiers, W. M. Praed, Dean Vaughan, Dean Alford, Mr. Gorst, Sir James Stephen, Mr. Raikes, etc., and many of those, who in later times, have been speakers at the society, are now rising in public fame.

As a debating society, there were many difficulties to contend with in its early days. At first no subject could be discussed which was not anterior to the reformation, and an infringement of this rule led, in 1817, to the appearance of the Probus, with a mandate from the Vice-Chancellor "that this assembly do dissolve." Whewell was in the chair, and with strict observance of the rules he replied, "strangers will please withdraw, and the House will take the message into consideration." A deputation which waited on the Vice-Chancellor was unable to move him,

and no debate was held until 1821, when the society decided "That the Americans were justified in resisting the taxes imposed them by the British Parliament." It will be seen that the limits of debateable subjects had been extended to the year 1800. There was not much difficulty in evading this rule. Motions were introduced in proper form, *e.g.*, "That parliamentary reform was desirable at the end of last century," but the discussion, with the exercise of very little care, could be made to include current controversies. This restriction was soon abandoned, and full freedom of debate granted to the society, which has since passed motions in favour of abolishing Proctors without any interference.

There are records and traditions of many interesting debates in the past history of the society. On one occasion, for instance, it was moved "that the constitution of America was more favourable to the liberties of the people than that of England." Praed, Cockburn and others had spoken in favour of the American constitution, and seemed to have won the house to their opinions, when Lytton rose, and by a very eloquent speech completely turned the tide of the whole debate, the decision giving a majority of seventy-two against the motion. W. M. Praed gives in an unpublished squib an account of the society, and one of its debates on the subject of Reform, from which we give the following extracts:

The Union Club of rhetorical fame
Was held at the Red Lion inn;
And there never was Lion so perfectly tame
Or who made such a musical din.
'Tis pleasant to snore at a quarter before
When the chairman does nothing in state,
But 'tis heaven, 'tis heaven, to waken at seven
And pray for a noisy debate.

Lytton is thus described as rising to oppose the motion.

Then the Church shakes her rattle, and sends forth to battle
The terror of Papist and Sinner,
Who loves to be seen as the modern Mæcenas
And asks all the poets to dinner.

Next but one Macaulay rises:

But the favourite comes with his trumpets and drums,
And his arm and his metaphors crossed,
And the audience, O dear! vociferate Hear!
Till they're half of them deaf as a post.

Then follows a summary of his speech.

Oratoric,
Metaphoric,
Similes of wondrous length,
Illustrations—Conflagrations
Ancient Romans—House of Commons
Clever Uriel and Ithuriel,
Good Old King, everything.

In 1829 a deputation consisting of Monckton, Milnes, Sunderland and Arthur Hallam went over to the sister society, at Oxford, to contend for the superiority of Shelley as a poet, over Byron. They were entertained by Milnes, Gaskell, Sir Francis Doyle and Gladstone. At the debate the Cambridge men spoke first, and no Oxford man rising, Wilberforce, the President, was about to put the question when Manning rose and delivered a speech which fully maintained the reputation of Oxford. Cardinal Manning many years afterwards gave his reminiscences of the debate. "I can well remember the irruption of the three Cambridge orators. We Oxford men were precise, orderly, and morbidly afraid of excess in word or manner. The Cambridge oratory came in like a flood into a mill-pond. Both Monckton, Milnes and Arthur Hallam took us back by the boldness and freedom of their manner. But I remember the effect of Sunderland's declamation and action to this day. It had never been seen or heard before among

us; we cowered like birds and ran like sheep. I acknowledge that we were utterly routed." The Cardinal was too modest. The writer had the opportunity of hearing Lord Houghton tell the history of their visit to Oxford at a luncheon of ex-Presidents of the Union, held in Cambridge at the laying of the foundation stone of the new wing, and he spoke of Manning's speech in the highest terms, both for its eloquence and argument. Of Sunderland he said then, what he had said before, at the opening of the society's buildings in 1866, that he was by far, the greatest orator that he had ever heard, and must have risen to great fame if he had lived. It was, we believe, more than fifty years after this visit before similar visits were again paid, but now it has become a regular practice for deputations to visit the sister society every year in the May term and for these visits to be returned. To the cordial and hospitable reception such visitors receive the writer can testify from his own experience.

The Debates of the Society are held every Tuesday evening, in Term time, at 7 o'clock. The mover of the motion sits at the end of the bench to the President's right, and his opponent immediately opposite him. When these two speakers have concluded, the debate is open to all members, and if the subject be of general interest there is often keen competition to catch the eye of the President, who is generally very careful not to see the men who have established their positions as bores until the debate is far advanced. When the speakers have been exhausted the opener of the debate replies, and then the division is taken on very similar lines to these in the House of Commons, tellers being appointed and counting the members as they file out through separate doors. Members are at liberty after a certain hour, to record their votes in a book without waiting for a division at debates, but not at the meetings for private business. As a rule the debates are very orderly and decorous, but sometimes there is great excitement. The President is armed with absolute power of expulsion from the house, or fining, and strong and willing arms have been required, on more than one occasion, to enforce his decisions. But an exercise of this authority is of rare occurrence, and for any abuse of his power the President is liable to impeachment, for which proper methods are provided.

Great interest is taken by members in the private business of the society, and some of the best speaking is heard there. The society is entirely self-governing, the officers have to submit all their proposals, after due notice, to the whole body of members. At these meetings the subjects discussed are of immediate interest to all there present, and as many of them involve the expenditure of large sums of money it is well that they should be closely criticised. In the past the question of opening the rooms on Sunday divided the house strongly for many years, but that has been finally settled in favour of Sunday opening. Of late years a party has grown up in favour of developing the society on ordinary club lines and eager and exciting have been the discussions on the subject of introducing billiard tables and a luncheon room. As a rule all these questions, if they are of great interest, have to go to a poll, and the votes on either side are counted by hundreds. As all members who have paid a certain number of terminal subscriptions are life members, there is a strong conservative element in the society and changes are not easily made. Any changes in the rules or constitution requires a two-thirds majority. At these private business meetings obstruction is by no means unknown, and the writer has a vivid recollection of one private business meeting at which certain proposals he brought forward, on behalf of the officers were met with such persistent opposition that the house sat

for five hours and only succeeded in passing the word "That" in the first of his resolutions. As a rule, however, the business is done wonderfully well, considering the youth and inexperience of those who have to transact it, and the training which the officers receive is not the least valuable part of their term of office.

The officers are elected every term, except the treasurer, who is always a senior member, and generally appointed annually for several years in succession. The officers are president, vice-president, secretary and librarian and six members of committee, and very keen contests take place for the coveted posts. Men generally go through all the stages and there is a strong feeling against the appointment of a man as president who has not served the other offices. On the vice-president devolves most of the work. He is the executive officer, and responsible for the business of the society during his term of office. His duties take up a great deal of his time, and as a rule he has well earned the honour and repose of the president's chair. Besides the six elected members of committee all men who have held one of the higher offices are permanent members of the standing committee, and thus there is always a body of men with long experience of the society's affairs sharing in its government. They form the conservative element in the governing body, and act as a check on the rash experiments which the newly elected committee might be in danger of trying. A new member of committee finds himself for the first term or two not so influential a person as he thought when he was first elected, which is, as a rule, a good thing, both for him and the society.

The society is in a very prosperous condition and though it has rivals in the many clubs and debating societies which abound in Cambridge, shows no signs of decadence. It is quite safe to prophesy for it as long and as distinguished a career in the future as it has had in the past.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

THE following list of prizes and honours was issued too late for insertion in the last REVIEW:—

GENERAL PROFICIENCY PRIZES.

Form V., Papps; Form IV., Hamilton, max.; Form III., Broughall; Form II. A (1), Francis, min.; Form II. A (2), Wolverton; Form II. B. Maclaren, maj.; Form I. A, Hagarty; Form I. B, Macgregor, max.

HONORARY MENTION.

Form V., Osborne, max.; Form III., Helliwell; Form II. A (1), Heaven; Form II. A (2), Douglas; Spenser; Form II. B, Plummer; Hepburn, max.; Form I. A, Palmer, max.; Wade; Form I. B, Macgregor, major; Tighe.

We commence this term with classes a good deal rearranged. All the boys preparing for University Matriculation and other entrance examinations have been put together, and the work of the Fifth Form becomes consequently almost entirely preparatory for the University. The remainder of the Fourth (those boys that are not going in for the matriculation this year) is fused with what was last term Form III. By this process Form II. A (I) becomes Form III., and we get rid of those very clumsy designations, Form II. A (1) and Form II. A (2). The boys have also been to some extent re-arranged in their classes, and we hope that, as far as possible, boys will take all their classes in the same form, and that the boys in the same form will all be promoted together, until at last they are advanced out of the fifth form into—we were going to say *space*, but we will call it the Freshman's year at Trinity.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I read with pleasure your editorial in last month's issue of THE REVIEW on the new Dean. I have long felt that if Trinity would have the influence that is her due in this young country she must put herself more in touch with the Canadian people. Professor Rigby, although as yet but a short time among us, has, as you say, won the respect and regard of all. This has been in a great measure due to his adapting himself to the country he is in. As long as Trinity pursues the policy of having, as members of her Faculty, men who believe in Canada, I have no fear for her future welfare. Trusting that you will ever continue to make this the ideal of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

I am, yours,
CANADA FIRST.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I am one of those unfortunates who once or twice a week try to reach one of the men at Trinity by telephone. To the uninitiated this would seem nothing unusual, but this is hardly correct. The first step is to get anybody to answer the telephone—which, however, is comparatively easy—you then ask for the man you wish to speak to—he is invariably at lecture, or else out. You mildly suggest that you would like the haughty person who ministers to the telephone to look him up forthwith; but the idea of anything resembling haste is distasteful to the said person who will converse (and demands your number) with you no farther, meaning thereby at his own leisure and convenience to notify the man you asked for. You cannot make him understand that unless you can get the man you wish to speak to at once, it is of no use at all.

Considering how far Trinity is situated from town, and how dependent it is on connection by telephone, it is not too much to expect that the facilities for so doing should be of the best, while it is notorious that they are in a most unsatisfactory state. It would surely not be wild extravagance to have some one whose sole business was to answer the telephone and attend to the door, when the convenience of the outside public and the men in college is in question. Hoping that you will find a place for my complaint, and that it will not be without effect,

I am, yours, etc.,

'89.

TORONTO, Jan. 20, 1892.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—As the proceedings at the late missionary meeting in Middletown, Conn., at which I had the honour of representing Trinity, were of an interesting nature, a few words about that gathering would perhaps be in place in your columns. The Church Student's Missionary Association holds annual conventions, to which the various Church theological schools and colleges are invited to send delegates. At the recent meeting eleven American and two Canadian institutions were represented. The latter were Trinity University, Toronto, and the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. The chief of the American schools were the Berkeley Divinity School, where the meeting was held, the Seabury School of Fairbault, Minnesota, over which Bishop Whipple presides, the General Theological Seminary of New York, the Alexandria School in Virginia, Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, the Cambridge School near Boston, and Hobart College New York State.

The meeting extended over two days, the 7th and 8th of January. On the afternoon of the first day, after the

president's address and the reading of a careful record of the events of the year in the missionary field occupied by the American Church, five-minute reports were called for from each college represented. When it came to Trinity's turn, your representative briefly mentioned the nature and amount of our missionary work here in the way of Sunday duty, etc., and the aids to it, viz., the meetings of the Missionary and Theological Society and the devotional exercises of the Divinity Class. As man after man rose and spoke simply and modestly of the work being done, the prospect before the Church seemed bright.

The evening was occupied by a public missionary service in the parish church. Professor Binney, chaplain of the Berkeley School, gave us a kindly address of welcome, in the course of which he reminded us that Middletown was the birthplace of the apostolical succession in the land, the scene of the first ordination held by Bishop Seabury more than a century ago. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, of S. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, had as the subject of his address "The Theological Convictions of the Missionary" and entered an eloquent and incisive appeal on behalf of theology, "the queen of sciences." Dr. Clark, of Berkeley, dwelt on "Reasons for Encouragement" and brought before us the fruits of the labours undergone by the apostles and their successors, in contrasting the 120 Christians of the anti-Penecostal Church with the 100,000,000 of this century. The last speaker of the evening was Dr. Rainsford, the well-known Rector of S. George's, New York. With the "Imperative Need of New Departure in Church Organization" as his theme, he spoke boldly and vigorously and said many things which were much to the point. Evolution in religious ways and means, accommodation to nineteenth century life, city work, preaching, attractive services, woman's work, were all touched upon.

Friday began with an early celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the chapel. The forenoon was passed in listening to and discussing papers. Mr. Fred H. Graham, of the Montreal Diocesan College, in his paper on "The Missions of North Western America," passed in review the many dioceses which had sprung up from the first seed sown by the Rev. John West in that region not such a very long time ago. Bishops Anderson, Bompas, and McLean were cited as heroes of the great lone land. Interesting papers on the "Missionary's Theology" and "Missions as Factors in Civilization" were followed by an exhaustive and able paper on "Missions of Japan" by Mr. Joseph Motoda, a native of that country, who is at present preparing for Holy Orders in the Philadelphia Divinity School. His plea was for the training of a native ministry.

In the afternoon the business meeting of the convention took place, and in the evening a missionary service, similar to that of Thursday. The addresses of the evening were by the Rev. Dr. Kirkby and the Bishop of Connecticut. Dr. Kirkby gave a vivid description of the life of a missionary in the region around Hudson's Bay.

Some of us heard Archdeacon (now Bishop) Reeve describe that life when he visited us here at Trinity last fall. The closing address of the convention was by Bishop Williams of Connecticut, on "Apostolic Methods in Missionary Work." The venerable bishop showed us how our Lord had commissioned and sent forth His apostles with definite instructions. From Jerusalem they scattered unto the uttermost parts of the earth, establishing themselves at the great centres of wealth and commerce as bases of action. They taught a personal God, not mere abstractions. They founded indigenous churches, with native teachers and preachers. All these facts are lessons for us in the present day.

This service ended one of the most successful conventions

ever held by the Association. The amount received at the the public offertories, to be devoted to missionary purposes, was \$61.99. I came away on Saturday morning feeling strengthened and, to borrow a phrase from our friends across the line with whom I have been sojourning, considerably "enthused."
EDWARD C. TRENHOLME.

College Chronicle.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—It seems that our friend of two years' standing, Madame La Grippe, has determined to pay us an annual visit, and by following in the train of Xmas, to cast a shadow over the "mirth and youthful jollity" of that merry season. We regret to say that several within our walls have fallen victims to the ravager; and everyone seems to be expecting his turn to be next. We can only hope that by careful precautions her majesty may be compelled to "move on," for we do not desire to have "grippe rampant" for our heraldic device.

THE NEW "SCRIBE."—One of the numerous important offices formerly held by Mr. H. H. Bedford-Jones, who has bid good-bye to his student days at Trinity, is that of Father Episcopon's scribe. We commend his good judgment in appointing as his successor Mr. C. S. McInnes, '92, who is admirably adapted to fill a position requiring such varied talents as does this one; and will look forward with great expectation and, perhaps, with more or less anxious dread to hearing, at the end of this term, the result of the annual visit of our severe but esteemed critic of manners and morals.

THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC CLUB.—This club, which was so successfully started last term, is to commence its operations very shortly. Two plays have been selected and the casts are now being made up; and if circumstances are favourable, the first appearance of the club on the boards will be on Feb. 2nd. This club ought to be a great boon to us all in helping to enliven the somewhat weary weeks of this long term. We hear that 'Varsity has once more followed Trinity's energetic lead, and has also formed a dramatic club, with numbers limited to forty. We wish them all success in this similar enterprise.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.—The Literary Institute have decided on Thursday, February 11th, for the date of the Conversazione of 1892. A list of the gentlemen chosen for the various committees has been already posted in the hall, and it is to be hoped that these committees, who give every promise of being highly efficient, will succeed in making the Conversazione for this year an exceptional success. It has been decided to reduce the number of invitations issued to the men from six to five, and every effort will be made to reduce the number of invitations in every possible way; for if the Conversazione is to be a success a crush must be avoided above everything.

WHAT HAVE THEY BEEN DOING WITH THEIR TIME?—We have not yet heard of the engagement—matrimonial, it may be necessary to remark, not professional—of a single member of the Divinity Class as a result of the Christmas vacation. This is inexplicable! Is the Divinity Class deteriorating in this respect, or what is the solution of this unusual fact? The average number of engagements announced after the summer vacation is three; of course the Christmas vacation is very short in comparison—only about three weeks—but taking into consideration the season's diversions, mistletoe, etc., we should expect at least two as a result. It is very disappointing to find that the Divinity men, on whom we

depend to keep up the College record in the matrimonial race, should have grown so backward. But this is leap year! Perhaps, therefore, the fault lies with the other sex, and we are heaping undeserved blame on the "Tugs."

TRINITY'S new blazer is now an accomplished fact. It was weighed in the eyes of numerous fair ones last summer and not found wanting. It is indeed all that its name "blazer" expresses, for its bright red, relieved, yet emphasized, by its narrow border of black and its daintily worked crest, blazons forth in unmistakable tones, "I am a Trinity man:" in this eminently distinctive quality lies its chief claim to superiority over its long established striped predecessor. Many a time this summer, in the busy streets of Barrie, or on the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, nay, even on Toronto Bay itself, was this new offspring of Trinity's ingenuity, the far-gleaming beacon, foretelling the approach of one of Trinity's sons. Field glasses were then not needed, for some well-known form that adorns and some well-known cheer that re-echoes through our corridors, quickly brought about a glad recognition. The style of crest adopted has found especial favour, and some of our football fifteen have made use of it to further beautify their red and black jerseys. We might venture to suggest that a handsome and distinctive adornment of Trinity's Hockey team, so successful last year, might be obtained by a combination of this style of crest with a white jersey. Trinity's blazer is certainly a thing of beauty; may it remain 'a joy for ever.'

LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The first meeting of the Literary Institute for the present term, and that solely a business meeting, was held on Friday evening, January 15th, Mr. C. S. MacInnes in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, some members of the second year stated that a certain resolution passed at that meeting had not been recorded in the minutes. It was objected that the said resolution had not been passed by a quorum and was manifestly foolish and absurd, but a majority of those present showed themselves to be in a hypercritical spirit with regard to any proceedings of the council, and ordered its insertion. A letter of resignation was then read from the worthy retiring president, Mr. H. H. Bedford-Jones, whereupon Mr. G. H. P. Grout, B.A., now head of College, was elected by acclamation to fill the vacant position, this seeming to be the only point on which council and members were at one. Questions with regard to the conversazione then came up, the chairman stating that the evening of February 11th was the date chosen by the Council, and asking if there were any objections to that date. Mr. Stevenson raised the question whether it was within the power of the Council to settle the date for that event, and stated that there was no precedent for such an action. A warm discussion resulted in the passing of a resolution that the Council had exceeded its powers, and Mr. Creswick, deeming the moment auspicious, moved a vote of want of confidence in the Council, seconded by Mr. Powell, but only supported by one other member. It was decided at the suggestion of the Council, that the number of invitation cards for the Conversazione should be limited to five for each member, and that a determined effort should be made to keep down the number of invitations issued, and thereby avoid the crush common to late years. After the motion of adjournment Dr. Robinson put a question to the chair with regard to the constitution. Mr. MacInnes replied that copies of the constitution might be obtained from the treasurer for the sum of five cents, which reply occasioned some altercation and threatened to arouse more resolutions of indignation against the Council, but adjournment intervened. Occasional criticism on the officers and their actions no doubt add spice to the meetings, but we would respectfully

suggest to Council and kickers alike that where an important event like the conversazione is concerned, it is very necessary, instead of aggravating little differences, to smooth them over and all work in harmony together.

SPORTS.

CRICKET.

WE offer our congratulations to the Cricket Club on the success which attended its endeavours to secure a professional for the coming season. Fleet, the well known professional of the Hamilton Club, has been engaged for the month of May (which constitutes our season), after which he goes to Hamilton for the rest of the summer. He has been most highly recommended by the secretary of the H.C.C., and is personally known to three or four members of our club. He is a good bat, but with rather an ugly style, a very good bowler, inclined to be fast, with a break from the off, and an excellent groundman, as the good condition of the H.C.C. grounds can testify. For some years schemes for obtaining a first-class professional have been proposed, but the shortness of our season has hitherto prevented their accomplishment. This year, however, the difficulty has been overcome, and we may confidently expect a boom in cricket here, where it has always taken the first place in sports.

HOCKEY.

HOCKEY has, without doubt, established itself as a regular college sport. Last year very few men outside the team played it, but this year we have almost too many in our practises. Five of last year's team are still here—Messrs. Patterson, Hedley, M. S. McCarthy, Wadsworth, Wallbridge. The other two were Bedford-Jones and Lewis. One or two of last year's team have improved immensely, and there are plenty of promising players to fill these places, so the team will certainly be stronger than last year. Through the kindness of the officers at the New Fort, who have offered us their rink for practice, we have been able to play games nearly every day.

The secretary, Mr. C. W. Hedley, has arranged a game with Upper Canada College for Thursday, the 21st. Matches are also to be arranged with Toronto University, Osgoode Hall, the Dominion, Imperial and Commerce Banks, and the Victorias.

Mr. Patterson has been elected Captain by the Committee.

Personals

THE Rev. G. F. Hibbard paid a visit to his old quarters in the Divinity corridor, on Saturday last, where he was warmly welcomed.

AMONG the numerous sufferers from the prevalent trouble, we are sorry to have to mention the Rev. the Provost, whose indisposition we hope will be shortlived.

The Dean, or, as he is now always called to avoid mistakes, "The new Dean," has taken up his office quarters in what was formerly known as the Bursar's office.

OUR worthy Editor-in-chief, Mr. Carter Troop, who had a severe attack of illness just after our last issue, is now much better, and able to take his place in college affairs, though not yet quite as robust as we would like to see him.

SOME anxiety was felt a few days ago with regard to the condition of the Rev. Dr. Mockridge, whose illness from

influenza was followed by an attack of pneumonia, but we are very glad to hear that he is now better, and hope soon to have him among us again.

MR. E. C. CATTANACH is favourably progressing at the Hospital, and we hope that his weary illness will soon be at an end. As soon as he is well enough to be moved he is going to stop at the ever hospitable Deneside, and will afterwards complete his convalescing at Port Hope.

We have, we regret to say, our due share of sufferers from the prevailing epidemic, "La Grippe." Messrs Chappelle, Reed and Wragge were among the first to succumb, and Mr. Wragge has since left for home, where we hope he is progressing favourably. Mr. Mackenzie had a slight attack, and labouring under the delusion that he could knock it out by a hard game of hockey, he became seriously ill, and, on Monday last, took the train for Brantford. Several other men are somewhat under the weather through heavy colds.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WE insert the communication of "Vox," not that we entirely concur in its views, but because it may be well sometimes to afford opportunity for the status of different ideas. The courtesies and internal management of the Hospital are in the hands of those who we feel assured will use every endeavour to do justice to the students in attaining their education, having at the same time due regard to its position as a public institution.

A MEETING was held in the Primary Room on Friday, January 8th, at which Mr. Sitzer and Mr. Brien, the respective delegates to Queen's Medical College, Kingston, and Western Medical School, London, recounted their trip. They were both loud in their praises of the manner in which they were entertained, and judging from the manner in which they spoke, they both enjoyed themselves thoroughly. In referring to the different hospitals visited, they said that the "dressings" were performed by the students and not by the nurses, and in other departments the students received more attention than they usually do elsewhere. Mr. Lucas, our delegate to Osgoode Hall, was absent, being laid up with "La Grippe." Mr. Blane, our representative at Bishop's Medical College, Montreal, was also absent; he is at present House Surgeon at the Hamilton hospital.

Personal.

WE extend our heartiest wishes and congratulations to Dr. Robertson.

THE Christmas Freshies were initiated on Monday, the 11th, and enjoyed it thoroughly.

WE are glad to see that W. C. Belt, '92, has fully recovered from his attack of brain fever.

J. A. BINGHAM, '93, has returned to Trinity, having spent the last nine months in the New York hospitals.

MR. ROBERTSON, '92, has again resumed his studies, and on Friday, 8th inst., in response to "a call," addressed the "men."

WE were sorry to see that our worthy Dean was suffering from an attack of the "fashionable disease," viz., La Grippe.

DR. SINCLAIR, St. Thomas, Dakota, and late of St. Mary's, addressed the students after Dr. Temple's lecture, for a few minutes, on Friday, the 8th inst.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW:

SIR,—I beg that through the columns of your paper you will allow me to draw attention to a few of the grievances, which I, as one of a large class of medical students, have to put up with.

First, I should like to speak about our facilities at the Toronto General Hospital. We, though we help to support that institution, by the fees we pay, amounting in total to nearly \$5,000 a year, are given only second place to outside doctors and visitors. During an operation when it is to our interest and great advantage to see everything that is done and how it is done, our view is nearly always interfered with by the presence of outside doctors who come in merely to witness the operation and stand on the floor of the operating theatre. Now, I hold that the students should be given first place, that it is more important that they should see how these things are being done than the doctors, who are there only out of curiosity, and who already know how to perform these operations themselves, whereas this is the only way the students have of learning how to practically perform what they will soon be called upon to perform themselves. I maintain that the floor of the operating theatre should be given up entirely to the surgeon and his assistants, if any be absolutely required, and the House Surgeon, so as not to obstruct the view from the theatre seats.

Again, as regards the dressings in the Hospital which the nurses or House Surgeons do every morning. These surgical dressings in a great many hospitals are given over entirely to the students to do, and I think rightly so. The hospital is where we should learn how practically to apply dressings, and not in private practice afterwards. The nurses have too much to do as it is, and if the students were only allowed to relieve them of this duty every morning, which they would gladly do, it would relieve the nurses of a great deal of work and would benefit the students to a high degree.

The dispensing of the out-door patients' medicine, which is at present done by the House Surgeon, might well be done by the third year students, who have plenty of time, say two, one chosen from each College, appointed monthly. This would also be a great boon to the students and relieve the House Surgeons of much work.

These grievances may seem trifles to outsiders, but to us, as students, their removal would be blessings.

Yours truly,

Vox.

WHAT great enjoyment there is to be found in sailing, we have, most of us, discovered during the months of some past summer, whether in canoe or skiff or yacht, and whether on the broad waters of one of our inland seas or on one of our peaceful island-dotted lakes. Great is the pleasure which may be obtained on some hot summer day by a sail such as Byron describes:

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from distraction;
When I steer my bark and sail
On even keel with gentle gale:

but who will deny that we have the most pleasurable enjoyment and excitement when we have, as the old song says:

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail
And bends the gallant mast.

Such a sail in its most enjoyable form, I was lucky enough

to have this summer with some cousins who owned a twenty-five foot mackinaw, the *Aileen*, and who had determined to sail in her from Orillia to Barrie to attend the Regatta there last August. On a Monday morning we rose at 5.30 a.m., to find a still, breezeless day, with a heavy mist hiding the view, portending great heat. We hurried through our breakfast and preparations, so as to get full advantage of the morning breeze. This, slight as it was, soon carried us with our large expanse of sail to the Narrows, a distance of three miles; where we summoned the bridge-keeper to let us pass with the melodious tootings of a coach horn which we had with us, and which one member of our party never allowed to rest for more than an hour at a time. Unhappy coach-horn! more unhappy listeners! When we emerged into Lake Simcoe we found an almost dead calm and a pitilessly scorching sun. More than once we quoted the Ancient Mariner,

As idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean,

for we were without a breeze, without a tide. After nine or ten hours, however, by the aid of much whistling and occasional breezes we found ourselves in sight of Barrie and of the Regatta races. Very hospitably were we entertained by friends on the south shore of Kempenfeldt Bay, and it was with sore hearts that we had to tear ourselves away on Wednesday morning, to return. At 11 a.m. we sallied down from Strathallan to the water, and there we saw that our home-going would be very different to our coming, for a stiff breeze was howling along the sky and the water down and across the Bay from the NNW, so that the *Aileen*, which was lying in a well sheltered wharf, was pounding dangerously hard on the bottom. We stowed away our kit, and then came the start, and which one of us will ever forget getting the mackinaw with a light skiff in tow, out of that wharf, while the breakers growing larger every minute, were trying to pound her on to the shore? At last the deed was done, and with two reefs in the fore-sail and three in the mainsail we were off, yes off indeed, "with all our bravery and tackle trim, sails filled and streamers waving," as Milton would have said. All the discomfort and anxiety of our start were soon forgotten for the time in the glorious grandeur of that sailing—flying would perhaps be the better term: our captain had correctly gauged the wind and the proper amount of canvas, so that though the water continually seethed along the side, we did not often have to let out the sheets. The wind happily did not increase rapidly but kept up with a strong and steady force, and thus we reached the Narrows at three o'clock, having covered the distance of twenty-eight miles in an even three hours in better time than the steamer's usual run. Having got through the Narrows by clever management, without a tack, we thought that we should be at home in fifteen minutes more; but when we were fairly in Lake Couchiching we soon changed our minds for we beheld a scene before which Lake Simcoe paled and which it would need the pen of Clark Russell to describe. Whiteness and foam were everywhere, every breaker dashed over us, and in quicker time than it takes to recount we were all drenched to the skin, and oh! the water was cold. The captain could not stand upright at the tiller, and C. quickly subsided to the bottom of the boat and the "water of life" to keep out the cold. Though we tacked four or five times we could not make Steamboat Point, as we had to let out the sails continually, so we decided to tack right up the Lake for three or four miles and then run home free. Not a sail nor a boat of any kind was to be seen anywhere. We had now shipped a lot of water, but the *Aileen* weathered it grandly, and after a glorious sail of four hours we reached the wharf where our friends were anxiously awaiting us, and made a dash for

dry clothes and something hot. So here's to the pilot that weathered the storm!

M. DE MAUPASSANT'S INSANITY.

M. GUY DE MAUPASSANT, when taken to the insane asylum, looked haggard and broken down. His complexion was sallow, his eyes were sunken and glassy, and he was hardly able to walk or speak. He was placed in a padded chamber, where he passed the day with alternations of terrible violence and extreme prostration. When the fits of madness came upon him it took seven men to hold him down. The manager of the asylum says that the insanity with which the distinguished author is suffering began two years ago. He holds out little hope that the patient will ever regain his reason.

The misfortune that has befallen M. de Maupassant has set interviewers after the medical profession, to inquire as to the endurance of the literary man's brain. Physicians disagree on this subject as they do on most others. Dr. Charcot was, quite naturally, one of the first to be interviewed and his opinion frankly expressed was that all men-of-letters as well as musicians were *toqués*—or, as we say in America, "cranks,"—and he was surprised than any of them escaped the madhouse. But he added that those who had escaped so far need not flatter themselves, for their turn will come. Dr. Garnier expressed himself less concisely but in a more complimentary tone. What he said runs, in translation, as follows:—

Reasonable work is the hygiene of the brain, which, like all the organs of our body, has need of exercise. Unfortunately many writers overtax this organ and excite it to work by means of mischievous agents, such as morphine, alcohol and tobacco. They, moreover, often turn night into day, or keep very late hours, in order that they may produce more. These conditions cause great intellectual fatigue, which may lead to disorder in the cerebral lobes. Even this is not yet madness, but it is very unhealthy nervous excitement.

It is not so much because they are authors as because they live in big cities and burn life's taper at both ends that men lose their mental grip. With us, men of business are much more likely to succumb to nervous prostration than authors. Any overstrain of the nervous forces is bound to end disastrously. It is a common thing with French authors to buoy themselves up with stimulants and let themselves down with drugs. No brain can stand being tampered with in this way. If authors would give up the excitements of the town and do their work in the quiet of the country, they would no longer be dubbed the *genus irritabile*. If they wrote in the daytime, with no other stimulant but that which light and air give to a healthy brain, they would never have to invoke the aid of black coffee or morphine. Night may be a good time for the working of the imagination, but it is a bad time for the person whose imagination is allowed to work at that time. No one can leave a page of imaginative writing and go to bed and sleep. The brain is excited and will not be calmed by merely laying one's head upon a pillow in a darkened room. Brain-work should be done in leisurely fashion, or the end will be what the French politely call a *maison de santé*. London literary men may be thankful for their fogs and the general dampness of the atmosphere; it saves them no end of mental stimulus, strain and suffering.

At the International Exhibition, held in Jamaica recently, Labatt's ale won the gold medal in competition with ales from England, Scotland, United States and Canada. The Honorary Commissioner told Mr. Labatt that his ale was superior to any on sale in Jamaica.

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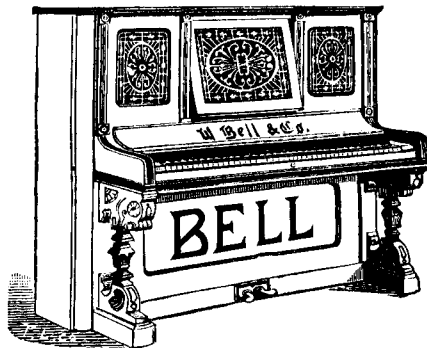
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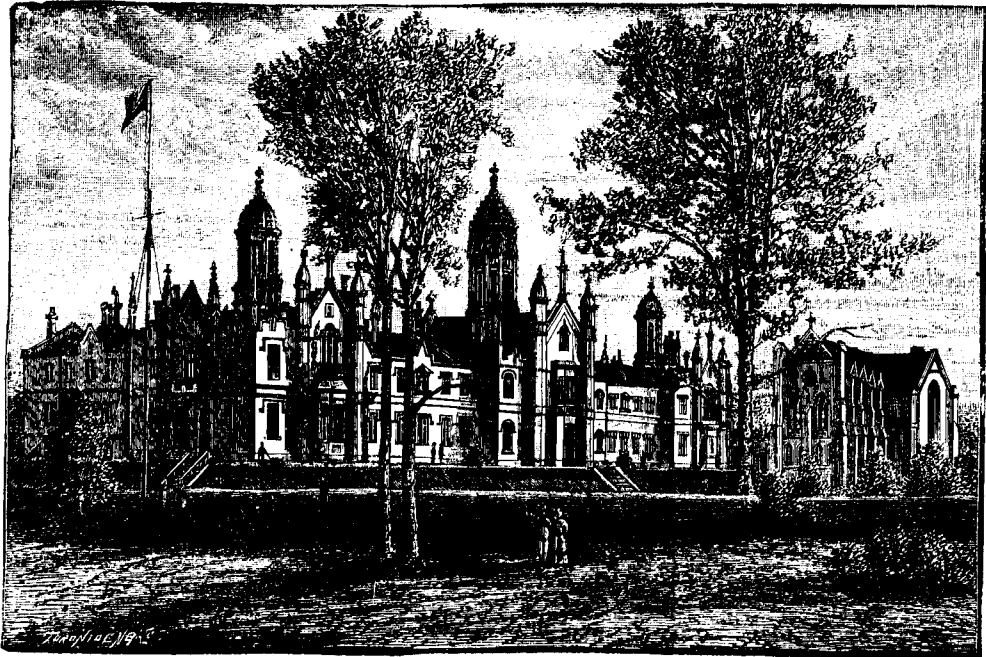
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