

# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

VOL. IV.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MARCH, 1891.

No. 3.

## S. B. WINDRUM

THE JEWELLER,

— FOR —

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

MARBLE CLOCKS,

DIAMOND RINGS,

ELECTRO PLATED AND STIRLING SILVER WARE,

A1 SPOONS AND FORKS,

ROGERS' TABLE CUTLERY,

PRESENTATION GOODS.

The leading place to purchase Wedding Presents.

Watch and Jewellery Repairing by the best workmen. New stock of Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves, Cricketing and Tennis Goods, at lowest rates.

S. B. WINDRUM,

31 KING STREET EAST, (UPSTAIRS.)

ESTABLISHED - - - 1842

## GEO. HARCOURT & SON

TAILORING,

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

CLERICAL TAILORING

A SPECIALTY.

ROBE MAKING,

CORRECT WORK GUARANTEED.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS,

A COMPLETE STOCK.

57 King St. West, - Toronto.

Telephone 2465.

## Books for Students and others.

Pastor in Parochia. By the Right Rev. W. Walsham How, D.D.	\$1 20
The Double Witness of the Church. By the Right Rev. W. Ingraham Kip, D.D.	0 75
The Bible in the Church. By Brooke F. Westcott, D.D.	1 00
A Manual of Christian Evidences. By the Rev. C. A. Row, M.A.	0 75
The Love of the Atonement. By the late Right Rev. R. Milnam, D.D.	1 25
Lectures on Pastoral Work. By the Right Rev. W. Walsham How, D.D.	0 75
Illustrated Notes on English Church History—Volume I.—From the Earliest Times to the Dawn of the Reformation. Volume II.—Reformation and Modern Work. By Rev. C. Arthur Lane.	0 33
Companion to the Greek Testament. By A. C. Barrett, M.A.	1 75
The Epistles of St. Paul. The Galatians—Philippians—Colossians and Philemon. By the Right Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, D.D.	3 60

ROWSSELL & HUTCHISON,

76 KING STREET EAST, - - TORONTO.

## NEWSOME & CO.

Law and Commercial Stationers,

PRINTERS,

Lithographers, Illuminators, etc.

46 ADELAIDE ST. E., TORONTO, ONT.

Two doors east of the post office.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR STUDENTS'

Theological Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, etc., etc.

SPECIAL TERMS TO STUDENTS.

A. G. WATSON, Manager,

Toronto Willard Tract Depository, (Limited,)

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

## STANTON

## PHOTOGRAPHER,

116 Yonge St. and 1 Adelaide W.

Sunbeams \$1.00 per dozen.

## P.M. Clark & Son

## TAILORS

—AND—

Gentlemen's \* Haberdashers,

95 King St. West,

TORONTO.

W. & D. Dincen, Importers of the finest quality of English and American Silk and Felt Hats of the most fashionable shapes.

Eton and Cambridge Tweed Caps, Boating and Tennis Hats, Hat cases, Umbrellas, etc.

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

## SPLENDID VALUE

IN

## Boots and Shoes

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR AT

## H. & C. BLACHFORD'S

87 and 89 King St. East.

N.B.—Gents' American Boots and Shoes a Specialty.

## JOHN KAY, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Linoleums, Curtains, Draperies, etc.

34 King Street West, Toronto.

Telephone 563.

# TRINITY \* COLLEGE \* SCHOOL,

PORT HOPE, ONT.

HEAD MASTER: REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M.A., D.C.L., with a Staff of Eight Assistant Masters.

**THE SCHOOL IS NOW IN ITS TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.**

**THE LARGE AND HANDSOME BUILDINGS ARE UNSURPASSED IN THE DOMINION.**

Pupils are prepared for the Matriculation Examinations of the Universities, the Entrance Examinations of the Law and Medical Schools, the Royal Military College, the Army, Navy, etc. In the Modern Department special attention is directed to preparation for Commercial pursuits.

The school premises include upwards of twenty acres of land, which afford **SPACIOUS GROUNDS FOR PLAY AND EXERCISE.** A Gymnasium and Drill Shed have also been erected.

**FEES, \$240 PER ANNUM.** Twenty Bursaries (\$120 per annum each) for the sons of the Canadian Clergy.

*For a Copy of the School Calendar, apply to the Head Master.*

## S. HILDA'S COLLEGE,

IN AFFILIATION WITH TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

*President, - Lord Bishop of Toronto.*

The object of this College is to furnish Women, taking the Arts Course of Trinity University, with the best University Education, together with the great advantages of separate Collegiate life.

The full course of Lectures for the B. A. Degree is delivered at S. Hilda's by Professors and Lecturers of Trinity; students of this College have also the privilege of attending the Honour Lectures at Trinity without further charge.

Occasional students can be admitted to take special departments by application to the Lady Principal. For full particulars apply to the Lady Principal of S. Hilda's College, Shaw Street, Toronto.

## TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

IN AFFILIATION WITH

TRINITY UNIVERSITY,

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

And specially recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, and by the Cojoint Examining Boards of London and Edinburgh.

The Summer Session begins April 21st, ends June 30th. The Winter Session begins on October 1st of each year, and lasts Six Months.

For Summer or Winter Sessions announcements and all other information in regard to LECTURES, SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS, ETC, apply to W. B. GEIKIE, Dean of the Medical Faculty, 60 Maitland Street, Toronto.

Millions of Each Brand Sold Annually.

A SUFFICIENT PROOF OF THEIR  
SUPERIOR QUALITY.

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS,

5 CENT,

“CABLE” and “MUNGO.”

10 & 15 CENT,

“EL PADRE” and “MADRE É HIJO.”

FIRST PRIZE MEDALS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD. PARIS, 1876;  
CENTENNIAL, 1876; MONTREAL, 1863-8.

*S. DAVIS & SONS, - Montreal,*

THE LARGEST CIGAR MANUFACTURERS IN THE DOMINION.

**D. RITCHIE & CO.**

**MONTREAL.**

*The Oldest Cut Tobacco, and Largest Cigarette Manufacturers*  
*in Canada.*

**FACTS!**

“ATHLETE”

—AND—

“DERBY”

CIGARETTES

**R**

The Sweetest of the Sweet.  
The Purest of the Pure.  
The Finest of the Fine.  
The Cheapest—The Best.

*PURITAN*

PLUG CUT  
PLUG CUT  
PLUG CUT

*SMOKING*

SMOKING  
SMOKING  
SMOKING

*TOBACCO*

TOBACCO  
TOBACCO  
TOBACCO

IS

THE SMOKER'S IDEAL.

“HAREM”

(NOT THE SULTAN'S)

CIGARETTES.

“YILDIZ”

CIGARETTES.

THE FINEST

TURKISH CIGARETTES

IN THE MARKET.

👉 TRY THEM 👈

TREBLES FOR GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, COLLARS, JERSEYS, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

**Printers.**

The **OXFORD PRESS**

**Timms & Co.**

**PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS**

13 ADELAIDE ST. EAST,

We make a speciality of

**'Fine Printing**

And have unequalled facilities, and give prompt and careful attention to all orders for

*Ecclesiastical and Scholastic*

**PRINTING.**

Estimates promptly supplied.

TELEPHONE 2493.

**LAW BOOKS**

Anson on Contracts, 1888, cloth	\$3.25
Blackstone's Commentaries, by Broom & Hadley. 4 vols. in 2 1875	7.00
Best on Evidence, 1883, hf. cf.	7.00
Fawcett's Political Economy, 1883, cloth	3.50
Gibbon's Roman Law, 4 vols., cloth	2.50
Harris' Criminal Law, 1889, hf. cf.	6.00
Indermaur's Common Law, 1888, hf. cf.	7.00
Leith's Williams' Real Property, 1881, hf. cf.	6.00
" Blackstone's Commentaries, 1880, hf. cf.	6.50
Lowin on Trusts, 1885, hf. cf.	12.50
" " Am. Ed., 1888, 2 vols, hf. cf.	9.80
Mackenzie's Roman Law, 1886, cloth	4.50
Maine's Ancient Law, 1888, cloth	3.50
Powell on Evidence 1885, hf. cf.	7.00
Pollock on Contracts, 1889, hf. cf.	4.00
Smith's Equity (Principles), 1888, hf. cf.	7.25
Todd's Gov't in British Colonies, 1880, hf. cf.	6.00
Tomkins & Jencken's Roman Law, 1870, cloth	4.25
Von Savigny's Internal Law, hf. cf.	7.00

The subscribers to this advertisement make a speciality of Law Book Publishing, Importing and Law Bookbinding.

They are publishers of "**The Canadian Law Times**," the best monthly legal publication in Canada. Agents for The Law Reports (English) Law libraries valued and purchased. A large stock of new and second-hand books to select from.

**CARSWELL & CO., Law Publishers**  
80 Adelaide St. E., near Post Office, TORONTO.

**WALL PAPERS**

AND

**DECORATIONS.**

A Full Line of all Grades of Papers, including INGRAINS, FRENCH and JAPANESE LEATHERS, ANAGLYPTA and all the new effects in Artistic Decorating.

**M. Stanton & Co.**

4 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, Ont.

**Legal.**

JONES BROTHERS & MACKENZIE,  
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS,  
Nos. 5 and 6 Canada Permanent Bldgs.

CLARKSON JONES. BEVERLEY JONES.  
GEO. A. MACKENZIE.  
English Agent, JONAS AP JONES, LONDON, 99 Canon St.

WM. P. ATKINSON,  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,  
21 YORK CHAMBERS,  
No. 9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

E. DOUGLAS ARMOUR. CABLE ADDRESS,  
WM. BETON GORDON. "ARDEN,"  
A. J. WILLIAMS. TORONTO.

ARMOUR, GORDON & WILLIAMS,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.  
15 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

McMICHAEL, MILLS & McMICHAEL,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.,  
OFFICES—54 CHURCH ST.,  
(Corner King Street), TORONTO.  
TELEPHONE No. 640.

D. McMICHAEL, Q.C. A. J. W. McMICHAEL,  
JAMES A. MILLS.

BIGELOW, MORSON & SMYTH,  
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Nos. 7 and 8 Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

N. Gordon Bigelow, Q.C. F. M. Morson.  
Robert G. Smyth.

KINGSTONE, WOOD & SYMONS,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES,  
North of Scotland Chambers,  
18 AND 20 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

F. W. KINGSTONE. S. G. WOOD. DAVID T. SYMONS.

MURRAY, MACDONELL & CORLEY,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS & NOTARIES.

QUEBEC BANK CHAMBERS,

No. 2 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

HUSON W. M. MURRAY, Q.C., A. C. MACDONELL, B.C.L.,  
J. W. SKYMOUR CORLEY.

A. C. F. BOULTON,  
BARRISTER, Etc.  
10 MANNING ARCADE,  
TORONTO.

JAMES HENDERSON. CABLE ADDRESS,  
JOHN T. SMALL. "EQUITY,"  
N. FERRAR DAVIDSON. TORONTO.

HENDERSON & SMALL,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.  
11 Equity Chambers,  
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts, Toronto.

OTTAWA, ONT.

Stewart, Chrysler & Lewis,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Supreme Court and Departmental Agents, Solicitors  
for Canadian Bank of Commerce, Union Bank of  
Canada, Etc. Commissioners for Quebec  
Province.

McLeod Stewart. F. H. Chrysler, Q.C., J. Travers Lewis.

**Tobacco.**

Tobacco for Students.

**ALIVE BOLLARD'S**  
SMOKING MIXTURE

Don't Bite Tongue, Always Cool and Pleasant.  
10c. EL PADRE CIGARS FOR 5c.

199 YONGE STREET.

BRANCH STORE, 478 QUEEN ST. WEST.

**Furniture.**

**JOLLIFFE & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

**Furniture, Carpets**

AND

**UPHOLSTERY.**

585 to 591 Queen St. West, Toronto.

FACTORY, TELEPHONE,  
124 Farley Ave. No. 1195.

**Tailors and Furnishers**

**BILTON BROS.**

**TAILORS**

AND

**FURNISHERS**

60 King Street West,

TORONTO.

TREBLES PERFECT-FITTING FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.—53 KING STREET WEST.

# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

VOL. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MARCH, 1891.

No. 3.

## 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.  
Subscription: One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Single numbers, ten cents. Copies may be obtained from Messrs. Rowse & Hutchison, 76 King St. East, and Messrs. Vamevar & Co., 440 Yonge St.  
Rates for advertising can be obtained on application to the Manager.  
All subscriptions, remittances and business communications to be addressed to

J. G. CARTER TROOP, Manager,  
Trinity University, Toronto.

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.

### BOARD OF EDITORS:

Convocation:

F. BARLOW CUMBERLAND, M.A.      REV. PROF. SYMONDS, M.A.

Arts:

Medicine:

REV. E. C. CAYLEY, M.A.      D. JOHNSON.  
R. H. BEDFORD-JONES, B.A.      D. BEATTIE.  
G. F. HUBBARD, B.A.      H. C. PARSONS.  
J. GRAHAM ABBOTT.      J. R. BINGHAM.  
J. G. CARTER TROOP, *Editor-in-Chief.*      W. MATHESON.

## Editorial Topics.

THE REVISED TRINITY PAMPHLET.  
WHEN in the year 1887, the movement for the revival of Convocation was inaugurated, it was pointed out at the now historic meeting at the Synod office, on June 2nd, by several speakers that a very wide-spread misapprehension existed in regard to the real objects, equipment and advantages of this University. A leaflet was therefore published which gave in a popular shape the requisite amount of information for its correction. We have good reason to believe that this pamphlet effectively accomplished its mission. Trinity is certainly much better known than was formerly the case, and it is especially gratifying to mark that knowledge has been accompanied by general appreciation which steadily increases year by year. It affords us much pleasure to publish a revised and much improved edition of this pamphlet, for which Convocation is particularly indebted to the labours of the Rev. E. C. Cayley, and to which we earnestly direct the attention of all our readers. A comparison with the old pamphlet shows that the governing body has been increased by six members elected by Members and Associate Members of

Convocation. To the affiliated Institutions have been added St. Hilda's College and the flourishing Conservatory of Music. The list of scholarships and prizes shows that over \$300 has been added to the amount at the disposition of the College three years ago, and, whereas in 1887 the total number of graduates was one hundred and twelve, and of the undergraduates four hundred and twenty-nine, in 1890, these figures had risen to one hundred and twenty-three and five hundred and one respectively. The old pamphlet gives 200 members and Associate members of Convocation, the new edition shews that these number no less than four hundred at the present time. In the last place, we note the erection of the splendid west wing with its laboratories, lecture rooms, and residence for upwards of thirty additional students, at a cost of \$35,000. There are none, we imagine, who are prepared to deny that this is a splendid shewing for three years' work and amply justifies us in impressing upon all our friends the need of their continued aid and interest in order that Trinity's usefulness may be still further increased. The pamphlet is printed *in extenso* in this impression of THE REVIEW.

WOMEN AND EDUCATION.  
S. HILDA'S COLLEGE is a success. There is no doubt about it. The College was needed, and S. Hilda's has abundantly proved that it is exactly what was required. Forming a part of this University it possesses advantages and peculiar privileges which give it an unique position in Canada, a fact which is beginning to be widely known and appreciated. The prejudices against women receiving an university training, though still strong among the less enlightened, are gradually being dissipated and must before long entirely disappear. Is it believed, asks a recent writer, that three or four years devoted to an intellectual life will rob a girl of any desirable womanly quality? She may be educating herself out of sympathy with the ordinary possible husband. "But this will carry its own cure. The educated girl will be so much more attractive in the long run, will have so many more resources for making a life's companionship agreeable, that she will be more and more in demand." The writer in question goes on to say that the young men will see "the advantage of educating themselves up to the level of the University girl." In that case it is to be expected that the conversation of our drawing rooms will be less uninteresting and less stupid than it is now. There is something humiliating in the inconceivable nothings which go to make up the conversation of "polite society." Is the advice of "Baron Fleming" to Contarini wholly without point? "Talk to women as much as you can. This is the best school. This is the way to gain fluency, because you need not care what you say, and had better not be sensible." The Baron must have been especially unfortunate in his experience of women; but, however that may be, it is institutions such as S. Hilda's which will make, we hope, remarks like these pointless by reason of their evident violation of the truth. Indeed, if we may judge from their attendance at churches, lecture halls, concerts and art exhibitions women are both more devout and more intellectual and artistic in taste than the men. But then that may not be saying very much after all. If we would be an educated and intellectual people we must educate our women.

TRINITY'S PERFECT-FITTING FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS ARE THE BEST—53 KING STREET WEST

A NAME AND HABITATION. S. HILDA'S COLLEGE, having proved itself a success, and made for itself a name, it is time that active steps were taken to provide the College with a permanent residence worthy of its reputation and proportionate to its needs. S. Hilda's began humbly: a single house, unpretentious in appearance, and limited as to room. In its second year it took two houses. In its third year these two houses were found inadequate, and the authorities are now considering the advisability of adding a third. In fact, such an addition would not accommodate the numbers now desiring admission. But even if the two or three houses immediately adjoining those at present forming the habitation of S. Hilda's could be secured, this mode of providing for the residential needs of the College is neither economical nor satisfactory. A proper residence should be built for S. Hilda's, and a place appropriated for it on the University grounds, that its intimate and living connection with Trinity might be apparent to the most ill informed, and that the College might no longer by the ignorant be confounded with a school. There are people—those of limited understanding and defective education—who cannot, apparently, distinguish between a college and a school, and solemnly enquire of their neighbours what need there is for S. Hilda's when there are institutions in Toronto of the character of the Bishop Strachan School. While we rejoice to know that they can appreciate a school of the excellence of the one named, we are concerned to think that it is evidently futile to point out to these folk that the Bishop Strachan School does not pretend to give an University training, that it bears the same relation to S. Hilda's that Trinity College School bears to Trinity University. A residence for S. Hilda's on the Trinity grounds would not only be an object lesson to the feeble-minded, but would give the College a dignity and importance in the eyes of the world which its present abode is not fitted to give. It would be possible to build a residence that could be converted to other and domestic uses should the necessity ever arise. Immediate steps must be taken, for the present accommodation is wholly inadequate. The fame of S. Hilda's is noised abroad, even in the enterprising republic to the south of us, and from so far away as Colorado come applications for admission to the College. But there is no more room. Admission has to be denied. S. Hilda's has won a name; give it now a habitation worthy of its name.

POLITICS. How does it happen, enquires a writer, in a recent number of *The North American Review*, that intelligent men in an intensely illogical spirit advise young citizens to "let politics alone," on the ground that they are corrupt?—as if the filthy conditions of the Augean stables were the best reasons why Hercules should not attempt to clean them. Is it our purpose to develop a set of citizens who shall forget the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship, and who shall fail to realize that "corruption grows on indifferences?" If not, it is the business of our schools and colleges and those having influences with the young to promote rather than check that interest in the political concerns of the country, which is the foundation of public spirit and the very safeguard of the nation's welfare. What are politics but the common concerns of the country? In a civilized community each man has an opportunity of devoting himself consciously and considerately to the services of others. Observe that a civilized state derives its force from its own subjects. Without their manifold co-operation the Government would lose its political character, and would become like a hostile army encamped in the country. A nation of intelligent and public-spirited men will not allow themselves to be governed in a foolish way. If we are badly governed it is because we are neither intelligent nor public-spirited. If we look deep enough we

shall see that the chief causes of corruption in politics lie in the selfishness and sloth of the people at large. Hence, for a community to whine about the corruptions of its political life is to whine about what each individual of the community is himself in a measure responsible for. To condemn our politics as corrupt is to condemn ourselves. If we are so much wiser and so much more honest than the men we have chosen or allowed to be chosen to represent us in the council of the nation why did we choose them or allow them to be chosen? Why did we not see that the fitting representatives were sent? In short, why did we not go ourselves? The Government would then be immaculate.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CANADA.

THE recent Canadian elections have attracted unusual attention in England, and on more than one occasion the leading dailies have graciously honoured us even with an editorial. Hitherto our political affairs have generally been dismissed with a couple of lines in an obscure corner of the paper. These couple of lines were generally to the effect that Mr. James McDonald, who had held the Premiership of the Canadas for the last fifty or sixty years, had again been returned to office, and that Sir Samuel Blake, the leader of the Conservative Opposition, for a like period of time, had again been defeated, and was now thinking of retiring to a ranch in the wilds of Nova Scotia. But this nice little paragraph which has done duty so often is forever laid aside. The Dominion is no longer spoken of as the Canadas; the Premier's honoured name is accurately reported, and Sir Samuel is at length known to be really Mr. Edward Blake, the author of a long and interesting letter on the Decline and Fall of the Canadian Dominion. No more shall we read in the London papers that Ontario is a town and surrounded by vast forests. No more shall the good citizens of Montreal be told by *The Times* that they do not know the difference between sense and nonsense; nor will their noble city be spoken of as if in the North West, nor the supposed small-pox epidemic in that region be charged with interfering with the traffic receipts of the Nova Scotian railways. No more shall the brilliant writers which throng the pages of *The Contemporary Review* tell us poor Colonists that Canada is of interest to the stomachs of Englishmen, but of no interest at all to their minds.—No; all this has changed. There is now perceptible a laudable desire on the part of the English Journalists to understand the "Canadian question." Whilst we appreciate the kindness of their intentions, respect for the truth forbids us to say that their efforts have been crowned with conspicuous success. When we consider, however, that the average newspaper man of the United Kingdom knows nothing of the affairs of Canada, the articles which have recently appeared in the English press on the Canadian elections and the issues at stake are on the whole exceedingly creditable productions. The writers wish to appear well-informed, and that is something. Hitherto they have not wished even that.

BENEDICITE OMNIA OPERA.

On all ye works of God lift up your voice  
And bless the Lord! Let the arched empyrean,  
With solemn splendour pulsing, now rejoice:  
Ye winged tempests chant your sounding psalm:  
Answer, ye deeps, and let the land accord  
Her tribute—rock, stream, tree, hill, vale, frost, flame,  
In grateful concert magnify the Lord:  
Bless ye the Lord, and praise His holy name!  
And ye, oh sons of men; ye priests who dwell  
Within His temple gates; ye lowly souls  
Whom God Himself hath taught, His Israel—  
Oh swell the ceaseless harmony that rolls  
From ordered Nature up to Nature's King:  
Bless ye the Lord; His praise forever sing!

—G. A. M.

## ALCESTIS.

BY THE REVEREND PROFESSOR LLOYD, M.A.

THE *Alcestis* of Euripides is, without doubt, the most pleasing of all the works of this poet, we had almost said the most pleasing of all the products of Greek Tragic art. It is true it is somewhat devoid of incident and is rendered sad by death, but the death of *Alcestis* is a purely ennobling death, and no terrible entanglement of guilty passion or blind error makes the subject painful to the reader, as is the case in the *Hippolytus* or *Oedipus Tyrannus*. It is, moreover, a thoroughly human play: we can feel for *Alcestis* and *Admetus*, both in their sorrow and in their joy, whereas we can only look with wonder at *Prometheus Bound*, and think how very unlike to ourselves is the Titan suffering his punishment on the cliffs of *Caucasus*.

Like all the plays of Euripides, it commences with a monologue by one of the principal characters, in which the chief features of the situation are set before the audience. In the *Alcestis* the speaker of the introductory monologue is *Apollo*. Some time before the play is supposed to commence, *Apollo*, exiled from Heaven by *Zeus*, had served as herdsman to *Phereus*, the father of *Admetus*, by whom he had been treated with the utmost kindness. As a return for the considerate treatment he had received, he had procured for *Admetus* the boon of exemption from death, on the condition that when the hour of death approached, he should provide a substitute willing to undergo death for him. A boon it was, but a miserable boon, and one that was destined to bring with it all the misery which so usually attends a granted prayer.

The hour had come, and *Admetus*, no longer his own but the property of *Apollo*, presumably, therefore, not allowed to die himself, goes round on the miserable task of finding some one to die for him. His parents, old though they are, and apparently near to the term of their natural life, refuse to die, but his wife, young, beautiful, devoted, resolves to fulfil her husband's obligations for him, and to suffer death in his stead. When the play opens, *Alcestis* is lying at the point of death, and *Apollo*, full of compassion for her, has come upon earth to see if by any means he can avert the sad catastrophe.

As he comes out he meets with the death-god, who is hovering round the palace of *Admetus*, waiting for his victim. On being asked if there is no means by which *Alcestis* may be spared to come to old age, *Death* replies that "he, too, delights in his privileges," and that there is no hope of his consenting to forego them again. *Apollo* then tries to bribe him with the death of some old woman who shall be richly buried. But *Death* is inexorable. You cannot, he says, make a law in favour of the rich, who would thus be able to secure a death in old age; you cannot, he again says, change my inexorable ways, or "have what you have no right to have." Having thus finished the introductory scene of the play, we get a long interlude from the *Chorus*, who cannot quite make out from the appearance of the house whether *Alcestis* is dead or not. No noise of wailing, no clapping of hands is to be heard, no mourning servants stand before the door; there is no lustral water, no look of hair in the gateway to betoken the presence of death within. Yet it is the fated day, and the *Chorus*, unable to avert the doom by prayers gives itself up to despairing sorrow.

At that moment one of the attendants of *Alcestis* comes upon the stage to announce the approaching death of her mistress. They are touching words with which she extols the virtues of her mistress and describes the events that had just been happening. I have ventured to render them in English verse, for which I crave the reader's indulgence.

Who shall gainsay that she is not the best?  
What shall become of her that doth excel  
All women? How should wife more clearly prove  
Conjugal love than dying for her lord?  
This love, indeed, is known all through the town;  
But what she did within the house will fill  
Your mind with wonder. Soon as she perceived  
Her fated day was come, with water clear,  
Drawn from the spring, she bathed her milk-white skin,  
And from the cedar-chests brought her best robes  
And jewels, and adorned herself withal;  
And standing by the hearthstone, thus she prayed:  
"O Lady, since I go beneath the earth,  
Now for the last time do I worship thee;  
Protect my orphan children; for the one  
A worthy bride, and for the other find  
A noble mate of equal birth with hers.  
And suffer not that, like their mother, they  
Should die all out of season and unripe;  
But grant them happiness and green old age."

Thus, going round the house, she garlanded  
Each household altar, praying before each,  
With myrtle-bough uplifted in her hand,  
Dry-eyed, unmoved, nor did the coming woe  
Prevail to blanch her youthful, ruddy cheek.

Then in her chamber, and beside her bed,  
Kneeling, she wept, and weeping, thus she cried:  
O couch whereon I laid my maidenhood  
For this my lord for whom I now do die,  
Farewell; I hate thee not; for thou hast slain  
Me only—for my husband lives—and thee  
Another bride shall hold when I am gone,  
Happier, perchance, but not so true as I.  
And then she fell to kissing of the couch,  
All moistened with her gentle flood of tears,  
Till, sated with her grief, she rose, and fell  
Prone by the couch, then staggered through the room,  
And passed the door, and paused, and turned her back,  
And once more flung herself upon her couch.

Meanwhile, her children, clinging to her skirts,  
Were weeping, and the mother in her arms  
Took this one first, then that, and wept o'er them,  
As who should never see her darlings more.  
And all the servants in the house bewailed  
And pitied her their mistress. But she gave  
Her hand to each, nor was there one so low  
But had his word of comfort from her lips.

Such are the woes within *Admetus*' house;  
Who, had he died, had met with grief, but now,  
Living, endures a greater grief than death.

But what is *Admetus* doing in the meanwhile? He is standing by the couch of *Alcestis*, wringing his hands with hopeless despair, and begging her to remain with him. When we think that she is really dying to save him from death, and at his request, we lose patience—with *Admetus* for being so mean as to allow her to die—with Euripides for creating so impossible a situation. Yet the conduct of *Admetus* is capable of explanation. It has been suggested that *Admetus*, having been redeemed in former years by *Apollo*, no longer belonged to himself, that he was not at liberty to die, and consequently not at liberty to take his wife's place. It is more probable that when death was first presented to *Admetus* he was so terrified thereby that he was willing to shift the impending danger upon any one's shoulders that was willing to bear it, that he hastily availed himself of the boon which *Apollo* had procured for him, without considering what would be the consequences of his action, and that, when he saw what has been well described as the "misery of a granted prayer," when the mortal sickness had seized upon *Alcestis*, and it was too late for him to repent and stay the hand of death, then at last, overwhelmed with grief, remorse, and shame, he weeps over the couch of his dying wife in helpless agony.

But grief, remorse, and shame are of no avail to stay the hand of death. *Alcestis* dies, nobly as she has lived, with a last request to her husband not to marry a stepmother for her children.

(To be continued.)

## THE LIFE OF LORD HOUGHTON.

As Lord Acton remarks in a recent number of *The Nineteenth Century*, to the present generation the name of Lord Houghton represents, in the apt terms of his biographer, a social moderator and leisured literary expert. "But the original Monckton Milnes was known as something more than this, as a serious and effective writer and a busy and apparently dissatisfied politician." Lord Houghton was accomplished in many things, says *The Saturday Review*, and excellent in several; but his peculiar genius was for conversation—we mean in the largest sense. It was not only that he was "a master of the art of talking, an art which is too much neglected or even foolishly disparaged in this country. Perhaps one could name his equals (if one looked as far as Paris, possible his superiors) in polished exposition, or in dramatic narration, or in telling and yet courteous repartee. But Lord Houghton did not talk for talking's sake. With him it was a material part, but still only part, of the conduct of life among educated men with a view to its common and harmonious enjoyment. He cultivated the art of making the best of life as a whole, and showed how a man, without any prejudice to its necessary duties, may vastly increase the innocent pleasure of himself and others. A lover of paradox, he was himself a standing and delightful paradox, a Yorkshire gentleman who had caught the secret of Continental felicity without ceasing to be an Englishman and a Yorkshireman. He claimed supremacy in his generation for one form of studied conversation in which excellence is rarely attained—the after-dinner speech and the claim was just; he had precisely the readiness and tact, the mixture of jest with earnest, kindly sense of earthly vanities along with enjoyment of earthly pleasures, that make such utterances neither frivolous nor pompous, but human. In the glow of his large and generous humanity the coldness of our every day platitudes and conventions melted and vanished away." Can such a character, asks *The Saturday Review*, be fixed in speeches and notes of travel and books, and confidences of State, or in even the most intimate letters? "It is no fault of the biographer if some things are beyond pen and ink; but we have our doubts." Mr. Wemyss Reid, nevertheless, has given us a very delightful book. He has done his work well. He has made the most of his splendid materials. His book is one of those which we are "glad to take up and very loth to lay down." Mr. Wemyss Reid is to be congratulated too, on the way his work is presented to his cisatlantic readers. The Cassell Publishing Company have left nothing to be desired in this particular. The two substantial volumes are handsomely bound and are excellently printed. They are enriched by two portraits of Lord Houghton: one at the age of 30; the other when he was nigh unto his three-score years and ten.

To this addition there is added a gracefully written introduction from the pen of Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, which serves as a prologue to the life of Lord Houghton for the benefit of American readers.

Richard Monckton Milnes was descended from an old Yorkshire family, of which his biographer gives a most interesting account. He was the only son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Fryston Hall, Bawtry Hall, and Great Houghton, Yorkshire, a man of exceedingly peculiar temperament the curious vicissitudes of whose career were remarkable enough to have formed a basis upon which a hero of romance might well have been founded. Richard was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge and was elected Member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1837—being then twenty-eight years of age—and retained the

\*The Life, Letters, and Friendships of Richard Monckton Milnes, First Lord Houghton, By T. Wemyss Reid, 2 vols. New York: Cassell Publishing Co., 1891.

seat till his elevation to the peerage in 1863. He and Disraeli entered the House of Commons at the same time, and Milnes sat next the dashing young Israelite when he made his famous maiden speech. They ever remained warm friends, though on political matters they agreed to differ. Milnes entered Parliament as a follower of Sir Robert Peel with whom for a time Disraeli was also allied, but in a very free and easy way. Milnes stood by Peel when the great struggle over the Corn Laws came on, and he and Disraeli then had to part,—politically. Ultimately Milnes joined the party of Lord John Russell, and was henceforth regarded as a "sturdy liberal." We are told that he declined to become a Member of the Government of Lord Palmerston, but that he gave it his entire support. It seems that he was only offered a junior Lordship. As he certainly deserved a much higher office we cannot wonder at his refusal. For a man whose views were influenced by foreign thought, says Lord Acton, Milnes was a steady politician, and the wish to be an under-secretary was a modest aspiration in a life so rich and varied that, by common consent, two large volumes can hardly do justice to it. The fact that he was a poet appears to have prejudiced him in the eyes not only of Peel, but of Palmerston. Milnes "thought it stupid of Peel to imagine that a poet is unfitted for politics." If Palmerston neglected his claims for public employment on the ground of "unsteadiness" it was certainly rather hard on Milnes, for he remained a faithful follower of Palmerston, even when his foreign policy and high-handed dealings at the Foreign office led to the temporary estrangement of that statesman from the Whigs. But Milnes distinguished himself, however, rather by his philanthropic labours, and his speeches on behalf of the Poles, Italians and other oppressed nations, than by his devotion to party politics. Living much abroad and knowing intimately the leaders of political thought on the Continent, his attention in Parliament was naturally directed mainly to foreign affairs. Lord Acton says that as Milnes spoke French and was a familiar friend of the House of Orleans and its chief adherents, he would have liked to be First Secretary at Paris. "He was even more persuaded of his claims to represent the Foreign Office in the House of Commons, and there is no doubt that he was wounded when the place was given to a man who must be described as his personal enemy." Milnes was a powerful advocate of public education and religious equality. He brought in the first Bill for the establishment of juvenile reformation in 1846 and ever took a keen interest in the reform of the criminal classes. He was President of the great Reformatory Establishment at Red Hill, of the Newspaper Press Fund, and of the London Library. In 1873 he presided over the Norwich meeting of the Social Science Congress.

In literature Milnes did some admirable work. The editor of *The Nineteenth Century* says he was once dining at a party with Milnes and Tennyson, when "turning to me and pointing to the poet, Milnes said: 'Ah! a great deal of him will live forever, and so will some of me.'" It is true. "He ought to live," writes Mr. Stoddard, "and, no doubt, will live, as a poet—not a great poet, for great poets are rare at all times, but a gentle and thoughtful poet, to whom the subdued expression of pensive feeling was better than the stormy voice of passion, and who, singing with scholarly sweetness of Greece, of Italy, of the Orient, with more gracious sweetness, more philosophic experience, and more spiritual pathos, of the heart and soul—of life and death. His poems of reflection are better than those of Matthew Arnold, which were modelled after them, and fully as good as those of Wordsworth, which they surpass in melody and sincerity." Lord



Houghton also wrote many pamphlets, notably "One Tract More," in the Oxford controversy of the "Tracts for the Times," and the "Real Union of England and Ireland," an article advocating concurrent endowment of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. In 1849 he edited the "Life, Letters and Literary Remains of John Keats," and in 1873-76 he published two volumes of biographical sketches, entitled, "Monographs, Personal and Social," abounding in anecdote and in interesting illustrations of English social life and literature. This was his last work.

But the main interest of his life is neither political nor literary. It lies in the extraordinary number and variety of his friendships, the friendships which have long surrounded his name with a halo of romance, and in the genuine and remarkable qualities of the man himself. His biographer "has sought to make many of these friendships tell their own story in the letters of Milnes," and he has not sought in vain. But the best part of Lord Houghton, as a recent reviewer remarks, was that which can hardly be made to live in books. To the character of the man "it is doubtful if anyone can do full justice." But the reader of Mr. Wemyss Reid's delightful volumes will learn from the evidence there set before him, that "the man who, in his later life, was known throughout the world as a liberal friend and benefactor of men of genius in distress, had at the outset of his London life, brightened the gloomy fate burdened soul of Carlyle as David cheered the heart of Saul. He will see how the best men everywhere loved him, trusted him, clung to him; and he must be a poor judge of character who, in such circumstances, can labour under any doubt as to the entire worthiness of the man who was thus cherished and honoured in so high a degree."

With regard to his religious opinions, Lord Houghton called himself a "crypto Catholic." "He felt the power and the fascination of the Church of Rome as very few English Protestants have done, and understood them too well to be drawn within them." But he was once heard to remark that he might have been a Roman Catholic but for the Oxford Movement. Not long before his death, which took place in August, 1885, Lord Houghton wrote the following lines in a copy of his poems, telling the lady to whom the work belonged that they formed the "text" of his life. He had composed them in his youth:

Demand not by what road or portal  
 Into God's City thou art come—  
 But when thou tak'st thy place as mortal  
 Remain in peace, and make thy home.  
 Then look around thee for the Wise,  
 Look for the Strong who there command;  
 Let Wisdom teach thee what to prize,  
 Let Power direct and brace thy hand.  
 Then doing all that should be done,  
 Labour to make the State approve thee,  
 And thou shalt earn the hate of none,  
 And many will rejoice to love thee.

J. G. CARTER TROOP.

THE death of the Rev. K. L. Jones, Professor of English literature at the Military College, Kingston, deprives Canadian literature of a poet and writer of superior ability; and our country, says *The Week*, of a worthy and patriotic son, who was ever ready with voice or pen to do her true and loyal service. Prof. Jones was intimately connected with this University where his conspicuous abilities were thoroughly appreciated. His loss is felt by us all. To *THE REVIEW* he contributed not seldom, and he ever took a friendly interest in its welfare and in its achievements. To *The Week* he was also a contributor, and that journal

expresses our views when it says that the hearty and unselfish way in which he strove to promote the growth of Canadian literature, together with his frank and manly nature, endeared him to us, and though his loss is a deprivation, yet his memory is one that prompts to purer purpose and loftier effort.

AMBITION UNREALIZED.

To struggle on to the highest goal,  
 To labour, perchance to fall,  
 To strive to attain against ev'ry odds  
 The loftiest peak of all;  
 To aim at a mark, and if to miss,  
 To level the shaft again,  
 The keenest hope in your innermost heart  
 To be a leader of men.

To envy the stars, and try to reach  
 An altitude like to theirs,  
 To wish to be clothed in the dazzling light  
 A mighty planet wears;  
 And when, as the torture of life goes on,  
 And the brighter minds pass by,  
 To gather your strength for a final spurt,  
 And cover your head, and die.

Oh blossom! Thou with the subtlest tint,  
 And the perfect texture and smell,  
 Say, are there strivings and envyings  
 In the flower land as well?  
 Or has God given a sweet content  
 In the midst of life's stormy sea  
 And left the feelings of deep unrest  
 And of endless pain to me?

—C. CLAYTON AMBERY.

LITERARY NOTES.

EVERYONE who is interested in the reconciliation of Science and the Faith will welcome another volume by the late Master of Magdalen—Aubrey Moore. This volume is entitled *Essays Scientific and Philosophical*. It is prefaced by a memoir of the author in three parts. One of these was written by G. J. Romanes. It is of special importance because it was the spontaneous utterance of one who speaks as a man of science sent to the *Guardian* as a tribute to one whose "many-sided mind was turned towards physical science and contemporary thought." Mr. Romanes says further, "If it were true that no one was more fully imbued with the faith spiritual, it was quite as true that no one was more fully imbued with the faith scientific." He further declares that "in respect of learning Mr. Aubrey Moore was probably without an equal in this country." That Aubrey Moore found it possible to accept the most extreme developments of Darwinian doctrine "has always seemed to me." Mr. Romanes goes on "a striking proof that the whole theory of Evolution is both logically and practically distinct from any of the ulterior or fundamental questions relating to Christianity. Logically distinct, because there was no mind of our time more highly gifted in respect of its powers of accurate thought; practically distinct, because, I suppose, there was no man to whom religious belief was a matter of more serious reality."

Of the two volumes, the first one—*Science and the Faith*—is the most useful. It places one in the true standpoint from which to regard evolution. The second volume, it is only fair to add, is only collected "literary remains."

*The Oracles of God* by Sanday is a timely contribution towards a right understanding of some of the questions raised by *Lux Mundi* in connection with the Old Testament and Inspiration. This volume is composed of nine lectures, six of which were delivered in the chapel in Whitehall, the

others at St. Mary's, Oxford. The lectures are light, popular and charmingly written. We can safely prophesy a wide popularity for this volume. It is just what is wanted. Its tone and temper are admirable. It is short and it is cheap. It contains just what everybody wants to know. It gives the reader, who is just entering upon a new country where the light is strange, a liberal and scholarly pair of spectacles. The simplicity and purity of its style makes the reading of this volume a pure delight.

### PUBLIC LECTURE.

MR. CARTER TROOP ON LORD BEACONSFIELD.

ON Saturday afternoon, the 7th inst., Convocation Hall was filled to the doors when the Provost entered with Mr. Troop, and in a happy and complimentary speech introduced the lecturer to the brilliant audience. It must have been gratifying both to Mr. Troop and to St. Hilda's, in aid of which College the lecture was given, to see so large and so distinguished an assembly. The audience was a tribute also to the memory of the illustrious statesman whose life and character formed the subject of the lecture, and concerning whom there are so many and such diverse opinions. Mr. Troop is evidently a warm admirer of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and we venture the opinion that many in the audience thought much more highly of Disraeli and of his achievements after the lecture than before. Whatever opinions may be held regarding him, there can be no doubt that he was a brilliant and thoughtful writer, an exceptionally gifted speaker, and a Parliamentary leader unrivalled in dexterity and power,—one of England's greatest diplomatists and statesmen. In our limited space we can only touch on a few of the points dealt with by the lecturer concerning Disraeli and his times. After a brief historical sketch of the fortunes of the Jews and England's attitude towards them, and an account of the Disraeli family, the lecturer gave a telling description of the early days of Benjamin, what his character was at that time. His determination to excel in life was partially concealed by an assumed frivolity, which was kept up even in later years as a mask to conceal his real feeling. He was intended for the Bar—a profession he had no taste for, and he soon turned his attention to literature. The lecturer traced his course in this pursuit, and especially in fiction, evidently sharing the opinion of Mr. Keibel that justice has not been done to his immense dramatic power. He gave a selection from "Tancred" dealing with the germs of the theory of "Development" which Darwin has since amplified. It is an excellent specimen of the satire for which Disraeli became so famous. The description of how a star is formed is capital: "Nothing can be so pretty, a cluster of vapour, the cream of the milky way, a sort of celestial cheese churned into light." Also of how man is formed. "First there was nothing; then there was—something; then—I forget the next. I think there were shells, then fishes—then came—let me see—did we come next? Never mind that; we came at last, and at the next change there will be something very superior to us, something with wings, Ah! that is it! we have been fishes, I believe we shall be crows. We had fins; we may have wings."

The lecturer next gave a dramatic picture of the famous scene at the Diocesan Conference at Oxford at the time when Darwin and Bishop Colenso were agitating the minds of all England's men of theology, and quoted Disraeli's remark, "The question is this: Is a man an ape or an angel. I, my lord, I am on the side of the angels." The next week *Punch* pictured him with wings admiring himself before a looking glass.

The lecturer while turning from Disraeli's literary to his political life, deplored the fact that Canada's statesmen are so little addicted to the cultivation of letters, and that it has been left to a foreigner to write of Montcalm and Wolfe. He attributed it to the fact that the inspiration of national life is lacking in Canada. Then followed an able sketch of the state of public affairs in England when Disraeli entered Parliament, and a brief but graphic account of his first speech in the House, when he was howled down by a jealous and vindictive clique.

Then the lecturer traced Disraeli's remarkable Parliamentary career through all its various steps, till in 1868 he became Prime Minister, the height of his ambition, and noticed the tribute paid to Disraeli personally on that occasion by the people and the Commons, to one "who loved the great land of his birth and who was jealous for its dignity and eager for its honour." But he was defeated at the elections which shortly came on and resigned. *Punch*, hitherto always severe on Disraeli, changed its tone towards him during the last ten years of his life, while with regard to Gladstone its course has been directly the reverse. Mention was then made of Disraeli's magnanimity in never remembering personal abuse or slights as illustrated by his conduct to Leech's family and to Carlyle. In quoting some of Disraeli's witty remarks the lecturer with evident relish repeated the famous one concerning Gladstone:—

"A sophisticated rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and glorify himself." Shortly after the publication of *Lothair*, which appeared in 1870, Disraeli's wife, to whom he was most deeply attached, died, and her loss robbed his existence of its sunshine. Their mutual devotion was illustrated in many touching circumstances, which the lecturer recited with taste and feeling. The brightness of Disraeli's home was now gone forever.

Meantime the destinies were fighting for Disraeli's return to power. England had been slighted in the treaty after the Franco-Prussian war and was generally despised by Europe. Russia tore up the Black Sea treaty and threw the fragments in Gladstone's face. Disraeli was triumphantly returned in 1874. His attitude towards the Colonies in common with Englishmen generally was spoken of as illustrated by *The Times*, which predicted that the meeting of the British Association in Montreal in 1884 would be "a glorified picnic of our chief scientific men," and that Canadians would not know the difference between sense and nonsense." The lecturer spoke with indignation of language such as this, but held that although Disraeli may have been slightly influenced by the general opinion in England he did not in fact despise the Colonies but wished for their closer union with the parent state. But Disraeli was forced to give all his attention to the Eastern Question. By his aggressive policy he reasserted England's right to a voice in the settlement of Europe, and placed her once more in her former eminence which she had lost of recent years. He returned in triumph from the Congress at Berlin at the pinnacle of his renown. Two years after he was hurled from power by the fickle multitude, and in one more year the most picturesque and romantic character in modern times was dead.

Mr. Troop concluded his lecture by some deeply interesting and instructive remarks on the personal beliefs and opinions of Disraeli. He alone of modern statesmen considered the character of the English people and looked on the Church as the great trainer of the nation. Rightly he thought the noble old Church a part of England, a part of her strength, a part of her liberties, a part of her national

character. It was his belief that in religion lies the only guidance for the human race. Had he not the characteristics of mind and heart which are undeniably great? From a poem which appeared in *Punch* on the death of the great statesman the lecturer quoted with fine effect the following beautiful lines:—

How strange it seems and how unwelcome! Rest  
Not least amidst our greatest! Who would dare  
Deny the place and splendour with the best  
Who breathed our English air?

And England, who for thy quenched brightness grieves,  
Garlands the sword no more to quit its sheath,  
And turning from thy simple gravestone leaves  
A tear upon thy wreath.

The last Disraeli cartoon in *Punch* is the simple tomb of the great statesman with Britannia standing by weeping for the dead. Below is the inscription,—PEACE WITH HONOUR.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Dean in graceful terms tendered the thanks of the audience to Mr. Troop for his excellent sketch of Disraeli, his times and opinions, and expressed the pleasure he felt at Trinity having an undergraduate who could deliver so able and so eloquent a lecture.

H. H. B.-J.

## College Chronicle.

**BASEBALL.**—The baseball club organized for 1891 at a meeting during the last week in February. The attendance was large, but no business was transacted except the election of officers: President, Rev. E. C. Cayley; Secretary, Mr. F. B. Howden; Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Martin; Committee, Messrs. R. H. Pringle, H. Grout, M. S. McCarthy. Attempts are being made to get some men from the medical portion of the University to practise and play with us, and prospects are bright for a very successful season.

**THEOLOGICAL AND MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.**—Two most successful public meetings of this Society were held during the Lent term. On the evening of February 26th, Rev. P. L. Spencer, of Thorold, delivered an interesting address, illustrated by lime-light views, in Convocation Hall. On Thursday evening, March 5th, the Bishop of Saskatchewan addressed the Society and its friends on the missionary work in the North West. The Society is now doing active missionary work at its own expense, and has issued subscription cards to its members and others to endeavour to raise sufficient funds to enable it to do efficient work in places too poor to be self-supporting.

**CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The Classical Association, although the youngest of our societies, has had a very flourishing course so far, and shows every sign of continuing prosperously in the future. Two meetings have been held, both of which were well attended, and proved very interesting. The first took place on January 23rd, two papers being read, the first by Mr. J. H. H. Coleman on "Virgil as a National Poet," and the second by Mr. A. F. R. Martin on "Virgil and His Models." After the papers an animated discussion took place on the life and character of Virgil. The second meeting was held on February 13th. Mr. T. S. Locke read a paper on Cicero, dealing principally with his life in its political aspect. Rev. Prof. Lloyd then followed by an address on the same subject, which, as usual, was both thoughtful and entertaining. These meetings have been already of great benefit in arousing an interest in the intelligent study of Classical Literature. The large attendance in spite of other attractions shows that the Association has taken in Trinity the hold that it deserves.

**EPISCOPON.**—The xxviii number of Episcopon was read in the new common-room on the evening of the 19th inst. After the usual slight collation, the business—or amusement—of the evening began, and for some hours all the students were deeply interested and edified by having their faults, eccentricities and peculiarities—to say nothing of those of their neighbours—pointed out and satirized. All that had taken place in college for the past six months was duly mentioned for blame or approbation in the columns of the sage. Many an allusion was made to events which the perpetrator thereof little expected to be known, but upon which the eye of the Father had been turned. Before the number proper began a touching allusion was made to the loss of our late lamented classical professor, who was such a familiar figure in the columns of back numbers. A welcome was also extended by the sage to the new classical professor, and, as usual, the reading of the selections was interspersed with many a college song, among which were several with topical verses specially written for the occasion. Towards 11.30 the number came to an end, and the evening's festivities by the time-honoured "Auld Lang Syne" in the hall, which has probably never been sung at Trinity by so large an assemblage before. The scribe, Mr. H. H. Bedford-Jones, is to be congratulated on the brilliant success of the number, its reading being received with immense applause.

**HOCKEY.**—The hockey team made hay while the sun shone, or rather while it didn't shine—at least not with much strength. On the 19th ult. a match was played with the residence of the 'Varsity. The ice was very rough, preventing any very scientific play, and Trinity won by a score of 1 to 0. On the 27th we played against Upper Canada College, and the score was one goal apiece owing to a temporary blindness on the part of one of the umpires who did not see the puck go through Upper Canada's goal. On the 3rd inst. we played the Dominion Bank, which has won the bank championship of the city, on the Mutual Street Rink. Mr. H. Bethune was unable to play for them, and his loss was severely felt. Trinity had far the best of the game all through, but could only manage to score one goal, thus winning by 1 to 0. The team for Trinity was Mr. Wadsworth, goal; Mr. Lewis, point; Mr. Wallbridge, cover point; Messrs. Patterson, Bedford-Jones, Hedley and M. S. McCarthy, forwards. Hockey seems to have come to Toronto to stay, and next season we think Trinity ought to have a rink of her own. One team greatly improved during the season, and with a rink to give the men constant practice we could put up a good game against any Toronto team. It only needs a little pushing before next Michaelmas term is at hand, and would afford a splendid winter sport which has been sadly needed here for some years.

**LITERARY INSTITUTE.**—On Friday evening, February 13th, the Society met in exceedingly small force. Readers, essayists and two of the debaters for the evening were absent. The debate was, in consequence, the one event of the evening, and it was confined to one speaker on either side, Mr. Lackey contriving to convince a small majority of those present, "That the necessary narrowness of colonial life militated against the development of Canadian literature," though Mr. Price argued with fair ability that such was not the case. On February 20th, however, an excellent programme was prepared, and the Society met in large numbers. Mr. Webb's essay on the "Principal Versions of the Bible" was, as far as we are capable of judging, truly learned. The time and care Mr. Webb must have put upon this essay cannot be too highly commended. The debate was a political one, namely, whether it was to the best interests of the Dominion that the Macdonald administration

should be maintained. Mr. Thompson, ably supported by Mr. Carter Troop, won the debate by a large majority for the affirmative against the strong opposition of Messrs. Howden and Du Moulin. The two leaders dwelt a little too much on bare facts, but upon the whole this was one of the best debates of the year. After the debate Mr. Pickford arose with a copy of the *Review* in his hand, for the reading of which during the debate he had previously been called to order, and took exception to the account of the literary institute published in the February number. Mr. Carter Troop kindly explained to him that the part referred to was inserted by accident, but that the opinions expressed therein were the opinions of the *Review*, and, as such, would be held as substantially correct. At the following meeting the Society was most agreeably entertained by Mr. Pickford's essay on "Emigration from an Englishman's Point of View," many personal reminiscences being described with no small degree of humour. The debate on "Annexation" proved a Waterloo to that pet scheme of so many of our Canadian politicians, as far as Trinity is concerned, the anti-annexationists winning by a large majority. The nominations for the officers of the institute for the next academic year were then made, Mr. Bedford-Jones being nominated for the Presidency by Mr. Hibbard, and meeting with no opposition. The rest of the offices were, however, well contested. On March 6th the election of officers for the Literary Institute duly took place, resulting as follows: President, Mr. Bedford-Jones, by acclamation; Secretary, Mr. McInnes; Treasurer, Mr. Leighton; Librarian, Mr. Pottenger; Curator, Mr. Gwyn; Ex-Officio, Mr. Hedley.

**CRICKET.**—The Annual Meeting of the Cricket Club was held on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., with the Rev. Prof. Jones, 1st Vice-President, in the chair. After the meeting had been opened the Secretary, Mr. Bedford-Jones, read the following report on the last season's work to the large number of students who were present: "The Secretary has, on the whole, a very favourable report to present to the Annual Meeting as regards the position of the club last year. A portion of the crease was re-sodded in the early part of the summer, and it was scarcely possible to obtain a good pitch for practising, but by the 24th of May the new part was fit to play on, and some capital wickets were obtained for matches. The Corporation also got a much-needed supply of hose, so that there was much less difficulty in watering the pitches and the crease than in former years. Our first match was on May 17th against Rosedale, a club which has wonderfully improved in the last few years and which easily defeated us owing to the weakness of Trinity at the bat. The next match was against Toronto out of which we came much better, for although Trinity's first venture only produced 21 runs, while Toronto scored 77, yet in the second innings Trinity scored 105 for 7 wickets down, and the innings were declared at an end, leaving Toronto 50 runs to get. Time was called when Toronto had scored 25 runs, with their four best men out, and there was every probability that Trinity's victory of the previous season would have been repeated had time allowed. The club journeyed to Hamilton next and were defeated by the Ambitious City by 60 runs. After easily defeating U. C. C. and G. C. S. on our own grounds, we won our annual match with the 'Varsity, also on our own grounds, by 6 wickets. The 'Varsity scored 30 and 32, while Trinity scored 39, and 24 for 4 wickets. After the examinations were over we played a draw with East Toronto, and easily defeated Parkdale by over 40 runs on the first innings. Then a tour was made to Peterborough and Ottawa. At the former place we lost by 56 runs to 32 on the first innings, as Trinity was unable

to do anything with the bowling of Attwell. During the second innings the game had to be called on account of the intense darkness caused by an approaching storm. At Ottawa we were more fortunate, and though the capitals were in decidedly high feather through defeating Montreal by 100 runs the day before, they fell before Trinity to the tune of 61 runs on the first innings having to follow on. The batting averages of our team were exceedingly low, the chief ones being: Cameron, 126 runs for 6 innings, average 21; A. C. Bedford-Jones, 32 runs for 3 innings, average 11; D. R. Martin, 47 runs for 5 innings, average 9.4; H. H. Bedford-Jones, 98 runs for 13 innings, average 7.4; Mr. Broughall, 75 runs for 11 innings, average, 6.8. Mr. Grout as usual has a phenomenal bowling average, having taken 66 wickets at a cost of only 3.69 runs per wicket. Mr. H. Bedford-Jones comes next with 49 wickets at a cost of 4.62 runs apiece. Mr. Grout's analysis in the 'Varsity match was 12 wickets for 24 runs, and at Peterborough Mr. Bedford-Jones took all the wickets of the opposite side in the first innings for 18 runs. Trinity's average per innings was 56 runs to their opponents' 50. Five games were won, four lost and one drawn. As regards the coming year there is every prospect of a successful season. There is a portion of the crease sodded ready to give us good practice wickets. Several good cricketers are in the first year to replace our losses. We are endeavouring, if possible, to have a man on the grounds to keep the crease in order and coach the players, and if, with our largely increased residence, all the men take the interest they should in the noble game of Cricket, there is no reason why the season of 1891 should not go down to posterity as one of the most successful Trinity has ever had. After this report had been read and adopted, the Treasurer, Mr. Grout, produced a most satisfactory statement, showing a good balance in the treasury to meet the expenses if a regular coach can be obtained. Then the election of officers was proceeded with, and the following were elected: President, the Reverend the Provost; 1st Vice President, Rev. Prof. Jones; 2nd Vice-President, Rev. Prof. Symonds; 3rd Vice-President, Rev. Prof. Lloyd; Secretary, Mr. G. H. Grout; Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Martin; Committee, Rev. J. S. Broughall, Messrs. H. H. Bedford Jones, D. L. McCarthy, M. S. McCarthy. After a short discussion on the prospects for the game this year the meeting adjourned.

#### S. HILDA'S NOTES.

THE close of another highly successful and interesting term at S. Hilda's College, reminds us all once more how greatly we are indebted to Miss Patteson, our gracious and wonderfully energetic Lady Principal, whose skillful administration of the affairs of the College have won her such warm words of praise both far and near. On all sides we hear how peculiarly fortunate is S. Hilda's in her Lady Principal, and we, the Undergraduates who know her best, and who can appreciate as others cannot the difficulties and trials which beset her path, feel how richly deserved are the words of praise and appreciation her work for and at the College have elicited. May she long be spared to reign over S. Hilda's!

THE last of the very enjoyable German evenings held at S. Hilda's College, under the efficient and agreeable guidance of Madame Fraulein Hofmann, who is a pupil of the celebrated Madame Janauschek, was more than usually brilliant. All the members were present, Mrs. Body, Miss Ethel Middleton, B.A.; Miss Playter, Miss Cartwright, the Misses Milligan, Miss Fuller and the S. Hildians. A few outside friends were on this occasion admitted to share the

privileges of the Club, among whom were the Rev. Professor, Mrs. and Miss Symonds, Rev. Professor and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. De La Fosse and Mr. W. G. Middleton. In the "Deutsche Sprache" Professor Lloyd is an adept and he also delighted the assembly with several charming German songs. Refreshments were served later in the evening in the College dining room, and the members said farewell to the "gute Fraulein" and to each other with much regret, expressing sincere hope that at some future date their work together might be resumed.

OF the several delightful lectures delivered in Convocation Hall of Trinity University during the past term, that given by Mr. Carter Troop on Saturday, March 7th, on Lord Beaconsfield was of peculiar interest to us of St. Hilda's, being specially devoted to the interests of our Alma Mater. The subject of this lecture was one calculated to attract a large audience, and every one in the crowded hall went away charmed and delighted with the masterly way in which it was treated. To Mr. Troop our most sincere thanks are due for his kind efforts on our behalf, and it is gratifying to be able to state that fully one hundred dollars were realized, clear of expenses.

ONE of the burning questions now in the colleges for the higher education of women, says the editor of *Harper*, is whether the Undergraduates shall wear the cap and gown. He affirms that the habit gives a plain girl distinction, and a handsome girl gives the habit distinction. "There is in the cap and gown a subtle suggestion of the union of learning with womanly charms that is very captivating to the imagination." The editor goes on to say that the cap and gown are scholastic emblems. They are badges of devotion for the time being to an intellectual life. "They help the mind in its effort to set itself apart to unworldly pursuits; they are indications of separateness from the prevailing fashions and frivolities. The girl who puts on the cap and gown devotes herself to the society which is avowedly in pursuit of a larger intellectual sympathy and a wider intellectual life. The enduring of this habit will have a confirming influence on her purposes, and help to keep her up to them." We wear the gown at St. Hilda's, but the cap has not yet been adopted. It is certainly very becoming.

S. HILDIAN.

## Personal.

MR. R. H. C. PRINGLE has quite recovered from his recent severe illness.

On Sunday morning, the 8th inst., the Lord Bishop of Toronto, preached in the chapel.

MR. A. C. BEDFORD-JONES '88, passed his second Intermediate Examination at Osgoode Hall recently.

At an ordination at Stratford on the 8th inst. The Rev. G. R. Beamish '90, was admitted to deacons' orders.

MR. R. B. MATHESON '87, has passed his final examination for Barrister, and intends practising at Ottawa.

REV. H. J. LEAKE '87, paid a visit to Trinity on February 17th, on his way to his parish, Grand Rapids, in Niagara Diocese.

On February 15th, the son of the Rev. Professor Symonds was baptized in the Chapel by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

THE illness of our Editor-in-Chief has delayed the publication of this number of THE REVIEW. He is now at his old post again, we are glad to say.

MR. CARTER TROOP lectured on Lord Beaconsfield at St. George's on Tuesday evening, February 17th, the rector, Rev. Canon Cayley, presiding.

WE regret to learn that Rev. T. T. Norgate is seriously ill from overwork. It is hoped, however, that complete rest will soon restore him to health.

WE are pleased to state that the Reverend the Provost is quite restored to health. He is now absent from town on business connected with the University.

MR. C. H. MACINNES was unable to return to Trinity during Lent time, but it is expected that he will be able to resume his studies after the Easter vacation.

THE name of the Rev. C. L. Worrell, M. A., has been mentioned as a probable successor to the late Prof. Jones of the Royal Military College, Kingston. Mr. Worrell is a graduate of Trinity, and would no doubt fill the office admirably.

REV. C. H. SHUTT, '87, paid a visit to his Alma Mater on his way to take charge of the parish of St. Catharine's which he was offered, and is at present holding as *locum tenens*. This is a well-deserved tribute to the zeal and energy he has displayed in his station at Coldwater.

WE deeply regret to have to record the death of one of our most gifted graduates in music, Mr. Frederick Williams Williams, which took place at Hastings, England, on February 7th. Mr. Williams took his Degree of Mus. Bac. in 1887 and was a Silver Medallist in that Faculty. But few graduates were more deeply attached to their Alma Mater or more zealous for her honour. His career as a musician and composer was full of bright promise, and he had written a valuable monograph on the different schools of music, a copy of which he presented some time ago to the University Library. At the time of his death Mr. Williams Williams was acting as Honorary Secretary of our Graduates Association in England. His death at the early age of thirty is a real loss to the University.

THE COLLEGE PHOTOGRAPH of 1890-'91.—The photograph of the graduating class of '91 and '92 may now be seen in the photographer's window on Yonge Street. It is excellent, the individual pictures being remarkably good and the arrangement of the whole most tasteful. The photographs of the members of the faculty are placed around those of the students, and at the foot of the frame are large representations of Trinity College in the middle, the Toronto General Hospital on the left side and Trinity Medical College on the right. This idea of having the Hospital and Trinity College in the group is one that has met with general favour, for when in after years we look upon those groups as reminiscence of our college life, we will also have brought to our minds the University of which our Medical college is only a branch, and from which we obtained the degree which we shall then possess, and also the institution in which we gained our first experience of practical work at the bedside, and in whose theatre we witnessed our first operation. There are in all fifty-two students in the group, their photographs being judiciously arranged to suit the position of the figures in them. The entire card thus arranged is sunk into a white pad, the inner edges of which is gilded, and this again is enveloped in a richly carved frame of antique oak. The committee have devoted much time and untiring energy to make this a success and it is the unanimous verdict that they have done their duty most efficiently.

## 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 following revised pamphlet has been published by Convocation.

### TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO.

(Issued under authority of Convocation.)

#### GOVERNING BODY.

THE Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Ontario, and four members nominated by him.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, and four members nominated by him.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Algoma, and four members nominated by him.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Huron, and four members nominated by him.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Niagara, and four members nominated by him.

The Trustees of the College.

Seven members elected by the Corporation.

Eight members elected by members of Convocation who are Graduates in Arts and Divinity.

Two members elected by members of Convocation who are Graduates in Medicine.

Two members elected by members of Convocation who are Graduates in Law.

Two members elected by the Associate Members of Convocation.

One member elected by the governing body of each College of Theology, Medicine or Music in affiliation.

Forming a thoroughly representative body.

#### TEACHING FACULTIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

##### Faculty of Arts.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Of recent years great additions have been made to the teaching staff of the College, which now consists of eleven Professors and Lecturers. Students may declare for honours in any of the following six departments:—

Classics.	Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Mathematics.	Theology.
Physical and Natural Science.	Modern Languages.

S. HILDA'S COLLEGE.—The object of this College is to furnish women, taking the Arts Course of Trinity Uni-

versity, with the best University education, together with the advantages of separate Collegiate life.

##### Faculty of Medicine:

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This College has deservedly won a high place in public estimation, under the superintendence of its Dean, Dr. Geikie, M.D., D.C.L., assisted by an able staff of Professors and Lecturers, comprising some of the most eminent members of the profession in the Province.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS KINGSTON.

##### Faculty of Music:

THE TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The Examinations in this Faculty are held in April. They are conducted by English musicians of the highest eminence.

##### LAW.

The encouragement given by the Course in Law to scientific legal study is widely appreciated by members of the profession; and a large number both of students and barristers-at-law have proceeded to the degree of B.C.L.

##### SCHOOLS.

The following are affiliated:—Trinity College School, Port Hope; Bishop Strachan School (ladies), Toronto, and the Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ontario.

Local Matriculation Examinations, for Trinity, are held in all the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools throughout the country.

##### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The following scholarships are awarded annually:

##### At Matriculation:

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| (1) The Bishop Strachan Scholarship..... | \$200 |
| (2) The First Dickson.....               | 140   |
| (3) The Second Dickson.....              | 100   |

Awarded to the students holding first, second and third places in the Examination, respectively.

##### At the end of the First Year:

##### TWO BURNSIDE SCHOLARSHIPS.

- |                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| (1) For Classics.....    | \$160 |
| (2) For Mathematics..... | 160   |

Scholarships of the value of \$50 each are also awarded in the departments of Divinity, Hebrew, Physical and Natural Science and Modern Languages.

##### At the end of the Second Year:

##### THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIPS.

- |                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| (1) For Classics.....    | \$160 |
| (2) For Mathematics..... | 160   |

Scholarships of the value of \$50 each are awarded for honours in the departments of Physical and Natural Science, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Modern Languages.

THE PETTIT SCHOLARSHIP\*.....\$80.

##### At the end of the Third Year:

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| (1) Jubilee Scholarship for Classics.....    | \$160 |
| (tenable for two years.)                     |       |
| (2) Jubilee Scholarship for Mathematics..... | 160   |
| (tenable for two years.)                     |       |

These two scholarships are open to students who are entering the Theological School.

\* Awarded to the student who heads the first-class Honour List in Theology.

In addition to these there are exhibitions to the value of \$710, and prizes to the value of \$340 annually.

The Synods of the Dioceses of Toronto, Ontario and Niagara provide exhibitions which are open to any student who, having passed the Matriculation Examination, shall have satisfied the Corporation that he cannot, without the aid thus afforded, avail himself of the advantages of a University education.

#### THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Attached to the University is a Theological School for the special training of candidates for the sacred ministry. Here the future clergy of the Church are trained intellectually, spiritually and practically for their high office.

A great impetus to systematic reading, on the part of the clergy, has been given by the courses of study mapped out for the degrees of B.D. and D.D., and clergymen from all parts of the Province and elsewhere have come up for these examinations.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The University Library has upwards of 10,000 volumes. Appropriations are made each year by the University towards its enlargement, but private benefaction has been in the past, and we hope will continue to be a main source of increase.

#### TRINITY'S POSITION.

Trinity is the Church of England University, established by Royal Charter, in the Province of Ontario, with which the Diocese of Toronto was originally co extensive, and is representative of the five divisions into which that Diocese has since been divided.

The permanent connexion of the University with the Church of England is secured under the Charter by the controlling power exercised on the College Council by the Bishops of the Province.

#### OBJECT OF THE FOUNDATION.

The object of the foundation was to insure, for all time, the advantages of the highest academic training, based upon Christian teaching, and given amidst all the ennobling influences of Christian worship, and common Collegiate life.

The University is under the direction of the Anglican Church, but open to all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages.

The total number of Graduates in the several Faculties last year was 123.

The Undergraduates at present number no less than 501.

#### THE APPEAL.

Trinity's aim is to be to Canada what, for so many centuries, the great Universities at home have been to England. Each year sees her steadily advancing towards this high ideal.

Let all who are interested in the cause of religious education help her in this work. Send for our Calendar; inquire about the work done and being done; send your sons and daughters to us; help us in gifts of books and money; endow Scholarships and Prizes; interest others in the great work of your University. Much has been done; much more requires to be done. Since 1882 \$130,000 has been raised; at least an equal amount is still needed.

#### RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Amongst recent improvements the erection of the new building deserves especial mention. This consists of an addition to the west wing one hundred and fifty seven feet in length, and comprising three stories, with a basement, which extends along about one-half the length. The two upper stories are devoted entirely to the purposes of resi-

dence, and afford probably the best accommodation of the kind for Students in any College in Canada. The basement and a considerable part of the first floor is set apart for the Science Department, which contains every facility for the pursuit of Physical Science, and, together with the splendid addition of new Instruments, selected with great care by the Science Professor from the best manufactories of Paris, London and Berlin, raises the Department to the level of modern requirements.

#### 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 and Divinity.
- (2.) Associate Members, viz., all others who desire, by enrolling themselves, to express their agreement with Trinity's principles, and to take an active interest in their practical application.

The annual subscription is \$5 per annum, (except in the case of clergy who may wish to become Associates, when it is \$2).

Since the revival of Convocation important privileges have been granted to Associates. A reference to the section headed "Governing Body" will show that they have a direct representation on the Council, consisting of two members elected from their own body. One such representative is annually elected, every Associate in good standing being entitled to vote, which can be cast through the medium of a voting paper sent to him by the Registrar.

Associates may further attend the Annual General Meeting and Dinner, and have the right of discussion and nomination of representatives.

The *Trinity University Review*, which chronicles the work of convocation and all matters of University interest, is sent *free of cost* to Associates.

When a sufficient number of Members and Associates reside in the same city or locality, they have the privilege of organizing a Local Association, with its own officers.

Resolutions passed by such Local Associations, reports and recommendations are submitted to Convocation at the Annual General Meeting. Each L. A. may elect a representative to the Executive Committee.

It will thus be seen that the provisions for Associate Members aim not only to secure the interest and support of Trinity's friends, but at enabling them to have an actual voice in the affairs of the University.

The resolutions of Convocations are presented to the Corporation, and so far have been invariably adopted by that body. Convocation is thus practically a Committee of the Corporation.

Through the annual subscriptions of Members and Associates, Convocation has enabled the Corporation to found an Honor Course in Modern Languages, and to establish two Fellowships. Under its auspices meetings have been held in many cities and towns in Ontario, and, in general, it may be said that to its work the marked advance all along the line of Trinity's manifold activities is largely due.

There are at present some four hundred Members and Associates, and it is hoped that all who read this pamphlet will avail themselves of the opportunity Convocation affords them of co-operating in this important work, by at once becoming Associate Members.

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

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

HERBERT SYMONDS, *Clerk of Convocation.*

## TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ADDRESS BY HON. G. W. ROSS.

THE following expression of opinion from an entirely independent source is of interest, as showing that others unconnected with Medical Education think with us upon the subject.

The address recently given by the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, in the theatre of the Normal school building, of which an extended report was given in Saturday's *Globe*, contains an interesting survey of the development and growth of Public school education in Europe and America. The address shows the results of a good deal of historical reading though from the sociological or philosophical point of view it is, perhaps, a little disappointing. From the head of the Department of Public Instruction, in the largest and wealthiest Province of the Dominion, we should have been glad of some discussion of fundamental principles. It is obvious, for instance, that the more universally education and the enlarged intelligence and thoughtfulness it brings becomes diffused among the people, the more needful will it be that the relations of the State to the work of public education shall be clearly defined and broad-based upon some principle that can be defended as just and equal. So far as the Public schools are concerned there is no room for doubt or cavil. They are for the children of all the people, and it is meet that they should be supported at the expense of all the people. It is when the Minister came to the universities that he failed to apply principles, and appealed to precedents only. After quoting numerous facts to show, what needed no proof, viz., that the "tendency across the water is to be generous with the universities, notwithstanding"—an objector might say because of—"the conservatism of those countries," Mr. Ross went on to say, "Surely we in Canada should fortify ourselves to deal liberally with the universities." If he means that this liberal dealing should be of the kind which he afterwards recommends, the outcome of the patriotism and generosity of the people, all will heartily approve his words. If the idea is that further aid should be bestowed upon the Provincial institution from the public chest, some troublesome questions will at once arise. Does Mr. Ross maintain, for instance, that it is in the interests of the whole people that students should be trained for the medical profession at the public expense? A few moments of his lecture might at this point have been well devoted to showing how it can be for the good of the people that the University, the entire resources of which are imperatively required to maintain and increase the efficiency of its Arts work, which is, *par excellence*, the department of its work which interests the public, should have been permitted by the Government to sink so large an amount of its available funds in the new Science buildings, which are admittedly far more extensive than can be required for the science work of the Arts course proper. Will not the public justly hold the Minister responsible for the mistake, not to say misappropriation, which was made when one of the six independent Medical colleges of the Province was chosen to be the ally and beneficiary of the Provincial University, to the great and, so far as appears, just dissatisfaction of all the friends and patrons of the other five thus unfairly discriminated against? The injustice of this diversion of the public funds appears all the more indefensible in view of the recent protest of the teachers in the Department of Modern Languages in the University, some of whom have been kept working as mere lecturers, with inferior *status* and smaller pay, for more than twenty years. It is said

that the promotion of these to the position of "professors" is impossible for want of money. Certainly, if most of them are not qualified for professorship they ought to be, and it would be little to the credit of the University to have kept incompetent men so long in teaching positions of so much importance. But, if an act of simple justice is denied or delayed for want of funds, while enough and much more than enough of capital has been sunk in buildings not needed for the proper educational work of the University, the fact is one of the kind not well adapted to encourage the public to deal more liberally with the Government institution under which such maladministration is possible.—*The Week*.

It seems but a very short time since our students gathered in the halls of Trinity Medical College, welcoming one another back at the opening of the term of '90 and '91, and yet six full mouths have passed. Why is it our winter session always appears so very short? It must be that one's mind is so constantly occupied, and one's energies ever strained to satisfy the one object in view, that time passes without their appreciating it. There is the daily routine of work at hospital and college, and the evenings are spent in reading, the days and weeks are thus taken up and pass faster than one can keep account of them. This may apply to the man who has to face an examination in the coming spring, but hardly so to him who is two years from such, as is the third year man.

How prone is one to lay aside one's books unless goaded by the fear of approaching examinations, though he may indeed be very fond of his work, and like to be constantly at the bedside. Yet under such circumstances he is frequently satisfied with a knowledge of his subject, not quite as broad as that he would seek were he about to enter upon an examination. Once more Trinity is about to send out into the world another graduating class. By the members of this class her name will be carried into foreign lands to South America, Mexico, all parts of the United States, England, and perhaps even to Australia and may the men who bear that name ever remember their Alma Mater and do all in their power to further her interests, for it will be from her that they will hold the degrees that will give them their noble positions as medical men.

And now at their parting let them be assured that the very best wishes for success from their fellow-students will attend them, and that their absence from amongst us will be deeply regretted. May Trinity from time to time hear of them as she does from members of former classes, and be gratified to learn of their success, for she feels that as ever before her men will take a prominent stand in the profession, and ever be worthy of the confidence that will necessarily be placed in them as medical men.

## \* Personal. \*

THE Primary and Final Examinations of Trinity University for degree of M.D.C.M. will commence on Friday, March 20th, and continue for one week.

THE Final Examinations of Victoria University for degree of M.D.C.M. were held in the Medical Council building, corner Bay and Richmond Streets, on March 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, about fifteen Trinity men wrote on them.

SOME days previous to the closing of the college, Dr. Teskey sufficiently recovered from his illness to allow of his resuming his lectures both at the college and hospital. He does not as yet seem to be quite himself, but we trust it will not be long before such is the case.



INCORPORATED  
1886.

HON. G. W. ALLAN,  
President.

TORONTO  
*Conservatory of Music.*

IN AFFILIATION WITH TRINITY  
UNIVERSITY

FOURTH YEAR.

Over 1,200 pupils last three years.

Send for new 100 page Calendar for Season 1890-91, mailed Free  
to any address. Apply

EDWARD FISHER, Musical Director, Cor. Yonge St. and Wilton Ave.  
TORONTO.

AT-HOME CARDS,  
DINNER CARDS,  
BALL PROGRAMMES,  
VISITING CARDS,  
WEDDING INVITATIONS.  
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES,  
Embossed with Street Dies or Crest in  
the very best style.

JAMES BAIN & SON, Fine Stationers,  
King Street East, Toronto.

*VANNEVAR & CO., Booksellers and Stationers,*

**Publishers and Importers of High School, Medical and University TEXT BOOKS.**

The special attention of the Students of Trinity University is directed to our very large stock of Educational Books of all kinds.

**440 YONGE STREET (opposite Carlton Street), TORONTO, ONT.**

*Mammoth Billiard*  
HALL.

OPPOSITE ROSSIN HOUSE,  
FOR A GENTLEMANLY GAME OF BILLIARDS  
AND POOL.

**P. BURNS & CO.**

ONLY IMPORTERS OF THE

**CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL.**

Best quality Cut and Split and Long Hardwood always on hand.

**SPECIAL RATES FOR CUT AND SPLIT SUMMER WOOD FOR ONE WEEK.**

BEST STEAM COAL IN THE MARKET.

Established 1856.

HEAD OFFICE:—38 KING STREET EAST.

546 QUEEN WEST,

OFFICES:

390 YONGE.

OFFICES AND YARDS:—FRONT STREET, NEAR BATHURST STREET; YONGE STREET DOCKS.

Orders promptly attended to.

Telephone communication between all Offices.

WE DIRECT ATTENTION TO THE LARGE LINE OF SAMPLES OF

**Men's Furnishings**

NOW IN THE HANDS OF OUR TRAVELLERS

\* For SPRING 1891. \*

**SAMSON, KENNEDY & CO.**

44, 46 & 48 Scott Street; 15, 17 & 19 Colborne St., TORONTO. 25 Old 'Change, LONDON, ENG.

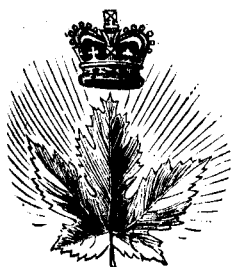
IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS.

NEARLY READY

**Christianity and Some of its Evidences**

By the HON. OLIVER MOWAT, Premier of Ontario.

WILLIAMSON & CO., PUBLISHERS, TORONTO, AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.



THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL  
WYKEHAM HALL,  
COLLEGE AVENUE,  
TORONTO,  
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Michaelmas Term begins Sept. 4; Christmas Term, Nov. 10; Lent Term, Feb. 11; Trinity Term, April 22.

Application for prospectus or for admission may be made to

MISS GRIER,  
Lady Principal.

The accommodation for boarders is comfortable and healthful.

JOHN CATTO & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF

SILKS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS,  
Travelling Rugs, Wrap Shawls, Fine  
Hosiery and Underwear.

KING STREET, OPP. THE POST OFFICE.

CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE,  
ICES, JELLIES, TRIFLES,  
PYRAMIDS, SALADS,

Made to order for evening and other parties.

Our Luncheon Parlours are complete in every respect.

Genuine VIENNA BREAD a Specialty.

WEDDING AND OTHER CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

GEO. COLEMAN,

Telephone Call 247. 111 King St. West.

W. H. LAKE,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Earthenware, Woodenware, House  
Furnishing Goods.

608 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

TELEPHONE 5293.

FRANK H. SEFTON, L.D.S.

*Dentist.*

REMOVED TO 172 YONGE STREET,

(Next door to Simpson's Dry Goods Store.)

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS.

Port and Sherry Wines. Cockburn's, Graham's and DaSilva's in Ports. Gordon's and Casiris' in Sherries. The finest Wines imported at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5 and \$6 per gallon, and from 50 cents to \$1.25 per bottle.

The choicest Native Wine in the Dominion—White and Red—guaranteed made exclusively from the pure juice of the grape, at 50 cents per bottle, or \$5.50 per dozen, at

MARA & CO.,

GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS

280 QUEEN STREET WEST,

Near Beverley Street.

Telephone 713.

CHAS. S. BOTSFORD,

504, 506 & 506½ Queen St. West.

Importer of General Dry Goods.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND LINOLEUM,  
WINDOW-SHADES AND GENERAL  
HOUSE FURNISHING.

CHAS. S. BOTSFORD,

QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

THE NEAREST DRUG STORE.

STUART W. JOHNSTON,

724 QUEEN ST. WEST, and  
287 KING STREET WEST.

RECIPE PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

W. R. ROSS.

T. G. BARRINGTON.

W. R. ROSS & CO.,

Plumbers, Gas and  
Steam Fitters,

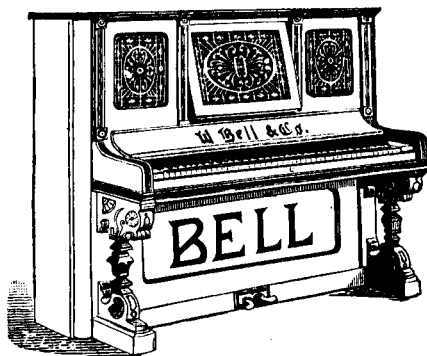
Dennick's Block, 734 Queen St. West.

**Burdock  
BLOOD  
BITTERS**

THE KEY TO  
**HEALTH,**

Unlocks all the  
clogged secretions  
of the Stomach,  
Liver, Bowels  
and Blood, carry-  
ing off all humors  
and impurities from

the entire system, correcting Acidity,  
and curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia,  
Sick Headache, Constipation,  
Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dry Skin,  
Dizziness, Jaundice, Heartburn,  
Nervous and General Debility,  
Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula,  
Etc. It purifies and eradicates from the  
Blood all poisonous humors, from a com-  
mon Pimple to the worst Scrofulous  
Sore.



Used by Toronto Conservatory

AND

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Send for catalogue to

W. BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

THE BEST BREAD OF ALL KINDS  
DELIVERED DAILY TO ALL  
PARTS OF THE CITY.

ADDRESS,

HARRY WEBB, 447 YONGE ST.

THE RESTAURANT,  
THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS

AND

THE DINING ROOMS  
OF THE CITY

ARE AT

HARRY WEBB'S,  
66 & 68 Yonge St.

ESTIMATES FOR LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS.

Architects.

DARLING & CURRY,

ARCHITECTS,

MAIL BUILDING,

CORNER KING AND BAY STREETS.

FRANK DARLING.

S. G. CURRY.

Cabs.

THE VERRAL  
CAB, OMNIBUS AND BAGGAGE  
TRANSFER CO.

Our Agents will be found on all Trains and  
Steamboats entering the City.  
Baggage transferred to and from all parts  
the City.

TELEPHONE NOS. 979 AND 969.

HEAD OFFICE, UNION STATION.

Hats.

A. A. ALEXANDER,  
HATTER AND FURRIER

TO THE

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE  
486 QUEEN STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.

Special Discount to Students and Clergymen.

**WINES.**

PORTS.—Comprise Hunt & Co.'s, Sandeman & Co.'s.  
 SHERRIES.—Julian and Jose, Pemartin's, Yriarte's,  
 Miss's & Gordon's.  
 Still Wines.—Deinhard's Laubenheim, Nierstein,  
 Rudesheim, Johannisberg,  
 Liqueurs.—Curacao "Sec," Menthe Verte Forte,  
 Marasquin, Chartreuse, Creme de Rose, Creme de  
 Vanille, and Parfait Amour.  
 CHAMPAGNES.—Pommery & Greno's, G. H. Mumm  
 & Co.'s, and Perrier's.

NATIVE WINES IN GREAT VARIETY.  
 Goods packed by experienced packers and shipped  
 to all parts.  
**CALDWELL & HODGINS,**  
 Grocers and Wine Merchants,  
 248 & 250 QUEEN ST. WEST,  
 Corner of John Street.

**BATES & DODDS,**

OPPOSITE TRINITY COLLEGE.

Telephone No. 513.

FIRST-CLASS CAB  
 SERVICE.

**R. POTTER & CO.**

FURNITURE, BEDDING, CARPET  
 FLOOR CLOTHS, WINDOW  
 SHADES, CURTAINS,  
 CORNICES, ETC.

Large Stock. Low Prices. Easy Terms.

COR. QUEEN & PORTLAND STS.  
 Telephone 1384.

**THOS. CHANTLER,**

701 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, PICKLED  
 TONGUES, ETC.

Daily orders sent for.

**COOPER'S**

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

550 QUEEN STREET WEST.  
 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO ALL STUDENTS.  
 ESTABLISHED 1874.

GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER AND TREE  
**SEEDS.**

Sterling worth and quality have made  
**SIMMERS' SEEDS**

the most popular brands. Sow them  
 and you will use none but

**SIMMER'S SEEDS.**

ALL SEEDS MAILED FREE on receipt of Cata-  
 logue Prices. Please send your address for a  
 Seed Catalogue. Free on application.

**J. A. SIMMERS, Seedsman,**  
 147, 149, and 151 King Street East, TORONTO.

**SMOKE**

**GOLDSTEIN'S MIXTURE**

Cool, Fragrant, Delicious.

To be had only at

**WM. GOLDSTEIN & CO.'S,**  
 115 King Street West.



**Dorenwend's Paris Hair Works**

Is the largest establishment of its  
 kind in Canada.

Elegantly fitted-up rooms for Ladies' and  
 Gents' Hair Dressing. Best artists employed.

Hair Goods and Toilet Sundries.

103 and 105 Yonge Street.

**Harry A. Collins,**

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS,**

No. 90 YONGE STREET.

**LAMPS TO-DAY!**

Long winter nights require plenty of  
 light, and what better light than lamp-  
 light?

Gas in its place is good, indeed, we  
 couldn't do without it; but in the past  
 few years there have been so many im-  
 provements devised in lamps that the  
 modern artistic lamp far surpasses any  
 gas-jet for softness of light, brilliancy and  
 reflecting powers.

We are headquarters for lamps—that  
 means we sell every style, kind and de-  
 scription of modern art lamps, table lamps,  
 piano lamps, banquet lamps, in polished  
 brass, in Bisque and in bronze.

The prices are low, when quality, beauty  
 and finish are considered.

**Harry A. Collins,**

90 YONGE STREET.

**BROWN BROS.**

STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS, ETC.,

64-68 King Street East, Toronto.

BOOKBINDING in every Style of the Art.  
 Unsurpassed for Style, Durability and Close  
 Prices.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, Large Stock on hand,  
 or any Pattern Made to Order.

STATIONERY of every description suitable  
 for the requirements of office or home.

**BOOKS**

—AT—

The Dominion Book Store,  
**SUTHERLAND'S,**

D. & W. SUTHERLAND, Printers and Publishers,  
 286 & 289 Yonge Street, Toronto.

New and Second Hand. Send for New Catalogue of  
 Educational and Miscellaneous Books.

STUDENTS' BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

**THE NARRAGANSETT  
 HOME EXERCISER.**

The most perfect machine in existence for indoor  
 exercise. By systematic use every muscle is exercised  
 and developed. It is invaluable to every bookkeeper;  
 every student, everyone whose occupation keeps him  
 much indoors, and who needs regular exercise. It  
 can be regulated for use by every member of the  
 family, from the youngest up, and is in fact a whole  
 gymnasium in itself. It is strong, beautifully finished,  
 noiseless in action, and cannot get out of order. One  
 trial will convince anyone of its merits.

PRICES from \$6.00 upwards, complete.

For sale only at

**P. C. ALLAN'S**  
 35 KING ST. WEST.

Agent, Wholesale and Retail, for Ontario.

Order WHEATON & CO.'S Celebrated "DUPLIX" Shirts. 17 King Street, Corner Jordan.

*McLansland & Son*  
*Artists in Stained Glass*  
 76 King St. W. Toronto.

# TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

## Faculty of Arts.

In proceeding to the Degree of B.A., students may select one or more of the fully equipped Honour Courses in the following branches :

Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Physical and Natural Science, Theology, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Valuable Scholarships are awarded each year in all departments.



## Matriculation Examination.

At this examination, held in July, three general proficiency Scholarships are awarded on the result of the Pass and Honour examinations :

The Bishop Strachan Scholarship of .....	\$200 00
The first Dickson Scholarship of .....	140 00
The second Dickson Scholarship of .....	100 00

The Matriculation Examination may be taken at the various High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province, or in the Convocation Hall of the University.

A supplemental examination is held in October, in the Convocation Hall only.

Pass Candidates must take Latin, Greek (or its substitutes—see Calendar), Mathematics, History, Geography and English.

**S. Hilda's Arts College for Women is in Affiliation.**

## Faculty of Medicine.

The examinations in the Faculty for the Degree of M.D., C.M., are held in March. The following Medical Colleges are affiliated :—TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Toronto; WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE Toronto; THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kingston.

## Faculty of Law.

The examinations in this Faculty for the Degree of B.C.L. are held in June.

## Faculty of Music.

The examinations in this Faculty for the Degree of Bachelor of Music are held in April.

In affiliation is the TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Calendar, with full particulars, also notice forms, etc., etc., should be obtained from the Registrar, addressed  
TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO.