



TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

A Journal devoted to the interests of the Undergraduates in Arts and Medicine, and the Convocation of Trinity University.

VOL. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MARCH, 1890.

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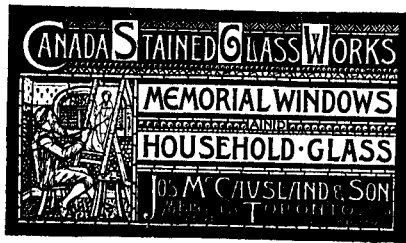
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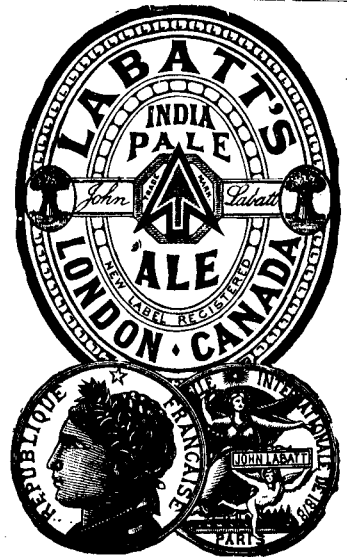
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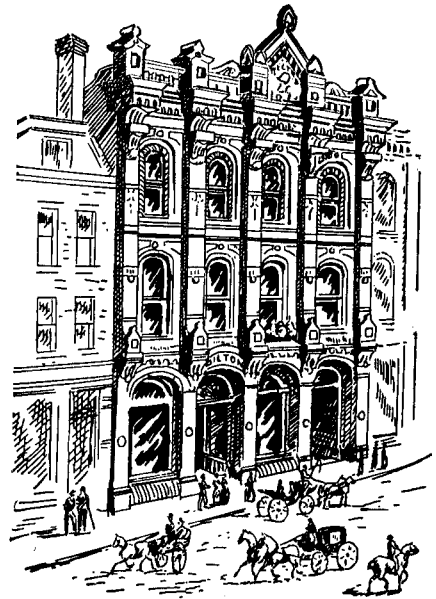
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TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

Vol. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MARCH, 1890.

No. 3.

Trinity University Review.

Editorial Topics.

A Journal of Literature, University Thought,
and Events.

Published in twelve monthly issues by Convocation and the Under-graduates in Arts and Medicine of Trinity University.

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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 the Editors, Trinity University, or Trinity Medical College, according to their department. The names of the writers must be appended to their communications, but not necessarily for publication.

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THE very serious illness of the Reverend Professor Boys is a matter of the deepest sorrow to all his many friends. He has been sadly missed at Trinity this term, and the old place does not seem like itself without him, so large a part did he play in our life here. We are grieved to say that his recovery is now exceedingly doubtful, and the sad tidings have cast a gloom over the College which will not soon be dispelled.

THE leading papers of Australia, following the example of the Press in England, comment in favourable terms on Dr. Bourinot's Trinity lectures on Federal Government in Canada. One writer says that "nowhere else in so small a compass and in so practical a form, free from unnecessary theorising, can be found such a complete *résumé* of all that is necessary to be done and to be avoided in a federation of colonies founded on the English Constitution." Additional interest is taken in the work on account of Federation being now the absorbing question of the day in Australia.

MR J. KENDRICK PYNE, organist of the Cathedral and to the Corporation of Manchester, England, has recently most courteously presented to the University Library, a valuable and richly illustrated work, recording a series of rare and obsolete musical instruments, setting forth the growth and development of the modern pianoforte. Mr. Pyne remarks that he was prompted to the task of undertaking such a collection by the reflection that if some one did not strive to make a set of such antiquities at once, that in a few years it would be impossible to secure samples. Only ninety-six copies of this splendid work have been printed, and are to be sent but to the chief Universities and Libraries of the Empire. Mr. Pyne further observed that he had peculiar pleasure in asking Trinity's acceptance of a copy, as he knew, he said, how great an interest this University took in all musical matters. The book will be noticed more fully in our next number.

ON Friday morning, the 7th inst., *The Empire* contained the following special cable message:

London, March 6.—Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was called upon to-day by delegations representing the Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and Victoria Universities, and the College of Music, and presented with a protest against the practice of Trinity University, of Toronto, in issuing Music Degrees in Great Britain. Lord Knutsford promised to take the opinion of the Crown Solicitor on the subject, and expressed the opinion that Trinity University had exceeded its charter powers.

THE dispatch caused considerable comment in University and musical circles, but, at the same time, it was generally felt, that Trinity could easily and abundantly satisfy any

demands made upon her to explain her position in the matter. The next day a letter from the Registrar of the University appeared in *The Empire*. It ran thus:

To the Editor of *The Empire*.

SIR,—As some of your readers may be startled by the cable despatch of March 6th, published in your issue of to-day, stating that the Colonial Secretary, Lord Knutsford, had expressed the opinion that this University had exceeded its chartered powers in conferring degrees in music upon candidates in Great Britain, kindly allow me to say that with regard to the important constitutional point which appears to have been raised as to the extent of the powers of Colonial Universities under the royal charters, no intimation whatever has reached the authorities of Trinity University, either from any of the English Universities named or from the Colonial Office, as to the matter; nor has the University in any way been informed as to the nature of the points raised or of the documents on which Lord Knutsford is stated to have formed his opinion. The University is taking immediate steps to protect its own rights and to communicate with the Colonial Office through the authorities at Ottawa. It can hardly be supposed that the Colonial Office will be guilty of the injustice of pronouncing against a Colonial institution without giving it an opportunity of being heard, or informing it of the character of the statements made with respect to its action. I may add that the whole course of Trinity University in this matter has been guided by the advice and co-operation of the most eminent musical authorities in England, and by the determination to maintain the highest standard for its degrees.

WILLIAM JONES,
Registrar of Trinity University.

It will be seen by this that the expectations of Trinity's friends were more than satisfied. In another column we deal with the subject at length.

THE INQUISITION.

As various erroneous notions with regard to the recent disturbance at Trinity over the holding of the Court of Inquisition on the Freshmen, have obtained more or less credence abroad, perhaps it would be as well for THE REVIEW to state as briefly as the subject permits what really did happen and the upshot of the affair. Very early in the academic year the Faculty posted in the hall a notice, couched in the severest terms, prohibiting all Routing, Initiation, etc., and promising rustication, heavy fines, and other uncomfortable things if the commands of the Faculty were transgressed. So far as Routing was concerned the notice commended itself in part to the moral consciousness of the Students, and was not ineffective. But as touching the Inquisition or the Initiation, as the Court, has been termed, some of the Students held that the authorities were hardly justified in interfering with so venerable an institution, dating as it does from the fifties, old volumes of Father Episcopon bearing witness to the fact. It was believed that the true character and harmlessness of the Inquisition were wholly unknown to the Faculty; and accordingly it was by-and-by determined by them to hold the Court with all its old-time pomp and splendour as soon as a fitting opportunity should present itself. We desire to state that THE REVIEW is not acting the part of the Judge in this matter but that of the Reporter, and hence we do not feel called upon to express an opinion on this decision of the Students. On Monday, February 15th, arrangements were made for the holding of the Court. It took place that night in Convocation Hall between the hours of one and two o'clock, and passed off without mischance save that one of the Freshmen received, quite accidentally, on his way to the hall, a rather severe bump on the forehead by striking against a door-post in the dark. This was particularly unfortunate as although accidental, it was cited as an instance of the brutality of the Inquisition and the indignities to which the Freshmen are subjected. In all fairness to those Students who took part in the proceedings it should be stated that they affirm

there was nothing "brutal" about this Inquisition, and that the Freshmen are subjected to no "wrongful indignities," but at the same time it would certainly appear, from the evidence of graduates of the earlier years, that the "honourable institution" which these students supposed they were continuing was not all of the character of that which has been indulged in during the later years, and which the Faculty considered it necessary to suppress. By some means, which at the time appeared rather mysterious to the students, but which appears so no longer, the Faculty discovered not only that the Inquisition had been held but also the names of a few of the men concerned in it. Of these few four were summoned to appear before the Faculty on the following Saturday morning, which they accordingly did. Following what we are informed is the custom in English universities, neither witnesses nor proof were produced, but the men were simply charged with taking part in the Inquisition and left to confess or to clear themselves as the case might be. On acknowledging that they had been present on the occasion the four unfortunates were summarily dealt with: three were forthwith rusticated and ordered to leave the College that evening, and the other adjudged a heavy fine. Immediately afterwards notice was given that every resident senior would be fined unless he could or would prove himself innocent. A meeting of the Students was at once held in the Reading Room, and passionate sympathy expressed for the rusticated men. The anger was so intense that the proposal that all the men should leave the University in a body found many and vociferous supporters. But wiser counsels presently prevailed, and the better judgment of the men asserted itself. The futility of butting one's head against a stone wall is apparent to everyone in his cooler moments. It was felt that every legitimate effort must be made to have the sentence of rustication remitted, and the warm-hearted fellows were soon ready to make any and every sacrifice to attain this end. A committee was elected to draw up a petition to the effect that the students were prepared to renounce utterly all Routing and even their beloved Inquisition if the Faculty would but remit the sentence of rustication. Signed by every man in Trinity the petition was presented to the Provost early in the afternoon, by a deputation elected for the purpose. The petition was so far successful that the rusticated men were suffered to remain in the College until the following Monday morning, when, perhaps, the sentences might be reconsidered by the Faculty. But it was explained to the deputation that an unconditional surrender must be made by the Students before the Faculty could take any active steps in the matter. Accordingly on Monday morning the whole body of Students were called before the Faculty and addressed at length by the Provost. The position of the authorities was carefully and skilfully explained. They objected to the word "if" in the petition. They could not receive it unless the objectionable "if" were struck out. In other words they refused to reconsider the sentences unless all the Students were prepared to sign a paper promising on their honour a loyal acceptance of the terms of the notice posted in the hall last October. The men were then dismissed to give them an opportunity to discuss the conditions amongst themselves. By many of the students it was doubted whether anything would be gained by the surrender demanded. However, it was ultimately decided to sign the document and the paper was soon laid before the Faculty bearing the signatures of all present. It was then announced amidst the most heartfelt applause that the sentence of rustication was remitted and the fines reduced. Before the men were dismissed the Provost observed that he desired it to be distinctly understood that a victory had been won neither by the Students nor by the Faculty. On

regaining the hall the pent-up feelings of the men found vent in prolonged and hearty cheers for their reinstated friends. So ended one of the most stirring and anxious chapters in the history of Trinity student life. The way the men stood together, and the sympathy which filled the breasts of all in common must command the respect and admiration of every one. So much for the Students. As for the Faculty it is conceded by all that they dealt with the subject with consummate ability and skill though indeed with a coldness which provoked considerable comment. They have succeeded in giving a never ending quietus to Routing, and have completely crushed the Court of Inquisition. "Hazing" as known in the neighbouring republic was never in vogue at Trinity. The Routing which at this University took the place of "hazing," was at no time attended with personal violence. In fact we have never heard of any one ever being hurt. But these things are all now of the past. Perhaps it is just as well.

ASOLANDO.

In this his last volume, Browning has certainly added to his popularity if not to his reputation—which indeed were a difficult feat. Asolando is for the most part musical. Browning has here allowed his lyrical genius to play in the meadow lands of fancy. The "Prologue" and "Epilogue" are two of the finest poems in a volume of gems. In the "Prologue" he unfolds in exquisite imagery the difference between the vision of youth and old age—if youth sees more color age finds more truth:

"The poet's age is sad; for why?
In youth, the natural world could show
No common object but his eye
At once involved with alien glow—
His own soul's iris bow.

"And now a flower is just a flower:
Man, bird, beast, are but beast, bird, man—
Simply themselves, unincubed by dower
Of dyes which, when life's day began,
Round each in glory ran."

"Rosny" is a poem which in piercing lyrical power it would be hard to match. Could one wish for a more beautiful delineation of the sweetness, richness and purity of love than in the following:

All the breath and the bloom of the year in the bag of one bee;
All the wonder and wealth of the mine in the heart of one gem;
In the core of one pearl all the shade and the shine of the sea:
Breath and bloom, shade and shine—wonder, wealth, and—how
far above them—
Truth that's brighter than gem,
Trust that's purer than pearl—
Brightest truth, purest trust in the universe—all were for me
In the kiss of one girl.

In the little poem "Inapprehensiveness," we have a drama in thirty lines. It is perfect.

We have not time to speak of the longer poems in the volume, but we cannot let "Rephan" pass without a word. It is a message to earth's weary ones:

Come then around me, close about,
World-weary, earth-born ones! darkest doubt
Or deepest despondency keeps you out?

Nowise! before a word I speak,
Let my circle embrace your worn your weak,
Brow-furrowed old age, youth's hollow cheek—

Discord in the body, sick in soul,
Pinched poverty, satiate wealth—your who'e
Array of despairs! have I read the roll?

The narrator then describes his experiences in a perfect world, but where t'ere was no progress up or down. At

last his soul revolting from the stagnation of this neutral bliss, has been exalted to earth. Hence his message:

Enough: for you doubt, you hope, O men,
You fear, you agonize, die: what then?
Is an end to your life's work out of ken?

Have you no assurance that, earth at end,
Wrong will prove right? Who made shall mend
In the higher sphere to which yearnings tend?

Why should I speak? You divine the test.
When the trouble grew in my pregnant breast
A voice said, "So wouldst thou strive not rest?"

"Burn and not smoulder, win by worth,
Not rest content with a wealth that's dearth.
Thou art part Rephan, thy place be Earth!"

A MODERN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE influence of higher education on women, whether for good or for evil, is in such times as these a matter into which not only the sex specially interested but both sexes may do well to look narrowly. Whither does the new departure lead and what are its tendencies are questions no less pressing than momentous. Is the removal of woman's disabilities—to use a cant phrase of the day—chargeable with all or with any of the evils which it is affirmed are attendant on the enfranchisement of the sex? How does higher education affect the home, and what are its influences on woman's individual life and on the hitherto smooth and safe current of her existence are questions of moment to the whole race. Our young womanhood, we are told, should be so educated that there will be no longer any barriers to their advancement. Very good; but whither the advancement? Towards weal and the content of women; or to the disturbing of their peace, the unsettling of their faith, with the inculcation of the pessimistic habit and the unfeminine mood of cynicism? Whatever may be the answer to the questions, a curious revelation of the modern drift of things may be read in a recent number of the *Fortnightly*, in an anonymous contribution, entitled "A Modern Correspondence." The theme of the paper is matrimony—the contemplated alliance of a clever but visionary woman with an eminently respectable but commonplace man. The story is told in a series of letters which professedly pass between the two, but are evidently the product of one woman's, and that not a good woman's pen. The correspondence is thus severally labelled; Letter one, "She,"—on the dulness of goodness; two, "He,"—containing an offer of marriage; three, "She,"—in reply, with some views of marriage; four, "He,"—expostulating; five, "She,"—explaining farther, and concerning passion; and six,—His most intimate friend—consoling." The parties to the correspondence are, on the one side, a man of means (thirty-six years of age) with a comfortable home and the *entré* to society, but who has no ambition beyond entering Parliament and fulfilling in a stolid way the duties of his station; on the other, a lady (perhaps ten years his junior) whom her companion has met and fallen mildly in love with; but who, though liking him in a way, seeks in a husband a man of more passionate and heroic type, a husband who, though he may transgress the conventionalities, even to the desertion of his wife, shall make a noise in the world and possess genius and ideality enough to win her, heart and soul, and command her life-long worship.

The two parties to the story,—so it is related,—had met daily in some country place for two months in summer, and were at first greatly attracted to each other. They afterwards parted, though acquaintance had been kept up, more or less fitfully, by correspondence. Now, when the

letters begin, the lady, foreseeing the growing coldness, which must drift into separation and forgetfulness, writes chaffing her once lover on his seeming indifference, asks him "if he has been thinking things over" since the period of his brief infatuation, and tells him, with manifestly wounded pride, that she, too, is going to be wise -- "to remember as long as he remembers, and to forget as soon." Stung, evidently, by the diminished ardour of his letters, she fastens on a phrase in one of them, in which he declares that "he reverences her for her goodness," adding with some degree of petulance, excusable perhaps under the circumstances, that she does not want his reverence, for "it goes to passion's funeral." "It is delightful," she goes on rather bitingly to say, "to be a woman, -- yes, even in spite of all things; but to be a weak woman, and good with the goodness invented for her by men who will have none of it themselves; no, thank you!" So far, the woman in the story is angry and cynical; and, mistaking her correspondent's feeling for her, which was one both of regard and love, she was perhaps justified in her anger and cynicism. From these, however, she passes to something much worse, -- an expression of impatience with goodness "for its dullness," and the restraint it places on the coveted freedom of her actions and thoughts. "I do not want to be good," she cries, "for that means a person knowing all her own possibilities and limits. It is only of the base and mean things that one should know one's self utterly incapable; for the rest it is best to give one's nature its fling, and let it make a walk for itself, good or bad, as its strength goes." This is pretty plain speech; but worse is to follow. To be good -- such is the argument -- is to be dull, to limit one's imagination, to know the dreary certainties and monotones of the future; while there is excitement in giving one's self up to the whirlwind, and (inferentially) "manliness" in paying the price cheerfully of the indiscretion in which one may indulge. But this gospel of license for women does not stop here. There is "a tideless dullness" in walking the path of moral rectitude for this aspiring, soulful woman. Not for good women, writes this paragon of modesty, have men fought battles, given their lives, and staked their souls. "No woman who is absolutely and entirely good" according to this moralist "gets a man's most fervent, passionate love, the love beside which all other feelings pale." To her, the world would be a dull place to live in if all the wickedness were stamped out. "We may owe," she says, "our solid happiness to the good; but we owe life's colour, and variety, and excitement to the wicked." Goodness is dullness -- this is her refrain; and one reads of it with a feeling of horror, and of shrinking from what the coming page will disclose. "I wonder," she writes, "if husbands are so often unfaithful because their wives are good. I think so. They cannot stand the dreary monotones. They give them affection and reverence -- and go to the women who are less good and love them. No. Preach no more of goodness to me; and as for reverence, keep it for the saints!"

The rep'y of the lover to all this is not as one would suppose, a summary winding-up of the correspondence, but a prosaic avowal of his love, accompanied by an offer of marriage, with the pitiful confession that he doesn't comprehend the young woman's letters. "I never altogether comprehend you" he writes, "which is also, perhaps, the reason why I love you, in spite of the nonsense you talk about affection and vegetation, and wickedness, and the rest of it." He excuses the coldness of his letters by saying that one cannot always be at high pressure, and he has other things on his mind. He wants to stand for Parliament, and he has his estates to look after and social duties to perform. Like the calf that he is he innocently tells her that

he has another string to his bow, the effect of which announcement, on a woman with the spirit within her of the Evil One, may be imagined. "My mother," he writes, "is always at me to settle down before she dies she says, having a fancy that that won't be long, though I hope with all my heart it will; and she wants me to marry my cousin Nell. I like Nell well enough, and no doubt we should jog along comfortably together, but I am much fonder of you, though if you throw me over I daresay I shall try my chance with Nell. So you see there's been some excuse for pre-occupation in my letters." This far from flattering or tender avowal he guards by affirming that he can't go on with his love making at the rapid pace of the past summer, though he urges her to consent to become his wife, and giving up her romancing and her ambitions, to settle down with him in a quiet but healthy and natural life. There is a postscript in the letter of this dullard wooer, which reads thus: "Let me hear by return if you can, for I have a good deal of anxiety one way and another and shall be glad to get this off my mind."

The lady's rejoinder -- were she a lady -- one would have no difficulty in foreseeing. Of course she tells him, "Get it off your mind by all means. Marry your cousin Nell. I would not marry you for the world. It would drive me mad. There is enough of nothing in your heart or soul to satisfy me. I like you; I have loved you, perhaps I do still; but marry you, no; for I should surely run away, and before a year was over, if it were only to hide in a dim corner with amused eyes to watch your perplexity." This much we expected by way of answer, and it is such as even a good woman with a spice of humour in her composition and any brains in her head might have written. But along come the passions and the ambitions, with more scoffings at goodness, and hatred at the thought of being bound by the conventionalities of society and the prosaic environment of a humdrum married life. "I remember being told of a woman," she writes, "who said that she would rather have the one true passionate devotion of the worst man that ever lived than all the affection and respect and regard, but these only, that the best could give. I did not understand her then. I do now. For the first has in him the fire that may any day leap upwards, but the other has only an even light by which one would see to everlastingly measure and excuse him. Beside the first, one might walk through hell unheeding its flames, beside the last, heaven itself would be monotonous." * The boundaries of goodness are known well enough, but in the bare possibilities of their being broken down there is a strange uncertain vista that fascinates me. * * No, let us end it all. Go to your life; leave me to mine. Marriage between us is not possible."

Happily so! the reader will add, for the writer of such wickedness is not eligible for the matrimonial estate, as we are old-fashioned enough to conceive it. Sympathy of course is due to a bright woman who is compelled to marry a clod; but this is not a woman; she is rather one of Milton's fallen angels. Heaven save the man, unless he were a despot, with whom she or any of her kind mated!

There is more of the correspondence. The poor male moth continues to flutter round the sulphurous flame which his feeble love has kindled. It dawns upon him that he has vexed his correspondent by telling her that if she would not have him he would try his luck with his cousin. Nell, however, he is still willing to sacrifice, if he can induce this "magnificent person" to marry him. In his dull way, he continues his suit, offering to do anything in reason to make her happy or to please her, as far as he can. He urges her to forego the poetry and be content with the prose of life. He even endeavours to bait the trap, by telling her, like the stolid Briton that he is, that if she wants change and move-

ment and new experience, "we might go about a bit." To all this she answers, no! "we are so utterly different." His offers of travel for her, she treats as an unworthy bribe. "How dreary those journeys would be. Worse even than the long evenings when we looked at each other across the dinner-table, and then from either side the fire-place, glancing now and then at the clock, thinking how slowly it went towards the point at which we might rise, and with dull satisfaction feel that the day was over." All this, which is cleverly said, she could not endure, and so, shrinking from the idea of what marriage with him would be, she again adjures him to marry Nell. "She will be a better wife to you," she writes, "than I could be at my best. She probably belongs to the type you like, and that the majority of men like, when they want to marry and settle down—the wife and home and motherhood type that nineteen centuries of Christianity have taught us, and rightly, to admire. But I do not belong to it, and cannot." There are several pages more of this frank utterance, and some rhapsody about her own ideal of a husband, "a beggar who was a poet, a mechanic who was a genius, or a dreamer who talked of a waking time to come," with one or other of whom she could tramp gaily in tatters across great plains or over the mountain-tops. Then follows a dissertation on passion and on what the world has gained from "the enthusiast," which, to the sober mind, reads very much like nonsense, were it less insidiously poisonous. Yet the writer does not seem heedless of what she is saying, though she asserts that were she married to her unimaginative wooer "the marriage vow between us would not be one that bound my soul, and my feet would be swift to follow that, whither it went." "Perhaps," she admits, "I should be happier if I were like your cousin Nell, and could be satisfied—but I cannot." Nor is she indifferent to the attractions of a quiet, restful home, of a loving husband, or of children growing up to be the world's good citizens—these at times, she confesses, her heart aches for. The life fenced about, "the safe and even way that most women yearn to walk looking neither up at the heights nor down at the depths, but only at the road before them, content enough to tread it"—these she seems pathetically to covet, and yet she has not the wish nor the grace to accept them. Fearing that neither happiness nor contentment can come to a soul that stands out clear and stainless before its Maker, she feeds her intellect on husks and spends her days in idle dreaming. Is such a creature—one feels inclined to ask—the product of our modern educational methods, or is her theory of life but the unholy reverie of a would-be enfranchised woman?

G. MERCER ADAM.

A REJECTED CONTRIBUTION TO A YOUNG LADIES' MAGAZINE.

An editress sat in her sanctum,
Her hand on her trenchant pen,
As she earnestly thought of a subject
That might stir the minds of men.

For she said, "The times are sordid,
And the hearts of men are base,
For in the youth of our country,
But little that's good we trace."

Then quickly she called an attendant,
A menial trusted and true,
For a happy thought had struck her,
To awaken the world anew.

"Bring hither to me a dudelet,
A dudelet, pretty and vain,
For I would seek to discover
If the *thing* hath aught of brain."

So anon they brought her a dudelet,
As the stern command had said,
And into the editress' sanctum,
A daisical youth they led.

Sternly she gazed upon him,
That dudelet, pretty and young,
And coldly she scanned his features,
Ere she said in a measured tone:

"O youth, who appears't so simple,
With head so vacant of plan,
How is't that thou art thoughtless
Of the destiny of man?"

Know'st thou from whence thou comest,
Or what thy mission here?
Canst thou trace a mortal's orbit,
Progressing from sphere to sphere?"

'Twas thus in accents of pity,
Such withering words she spoke,
And I feared lest he, so simple,
Should fade 'neath her scorn invoked.

But the dudelet was tall and shapely,
And gifted with "cheek" and tongue,
And maidens looked on him kindly,
While the editress was but young.

* * * * *

The daylight waned, yet the dudelet
And editress might be seen
In converse, but not of missions
Or orbits of men, I ween.

And when the dudelet departed,
He wore quite a joyous air,
For the maiden's heart went with him,
Now her censure of men is rare.

A. F. M.

THE LAST OF THE PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The fourth and last of the series of public lectures this year was delivered on Saturday afternoon, the 15th ult., by Professor Reynar, of Victoria University. The Provost, on introducing him, referred to the lecture on "Latest Advices," given three years ago by the late Dr. Nelles, Principal of Victoria. Professor Reynar spoke slowly and distinctly, the large audience being thus enabled to hear every word. He began by showing the meaning of the title of his lecture. The history of the intellectual development of Europe is generally regarded, by a careless observer, as a conflict between Science and Religion. The lecturer contended that this is an error, and that Science should more properly be regarded as an auxiliary, rather than a foe, to Religion. After defining Science, he went on to speak of the various distinct meanings which the term Religion has, though they are often confused, viz., the disposition of the heart and attitude of the will towards God, a set of opinions concerning God's relation to the universe and to man—which is really a speculative branch of Science, and rites and ceremonies enjoined by any religious belief.

The first conflict was that which took place in Ancient Greece, whose religion we are told, was overthrown by the advance of Science and Philosophy, people then proceeding to extend this into a general law which must take effect in every case. But when we consider what the religion of the Greeks was, the character of their gods, their Pantheistic tendency, and the poetic genius of the race, we doubt how far their religion was serious, how far it was make-believe, and it seems rather a conflict between superstition on the one side, and Science and Religion on the other, as exemplified by the action of the philosophers and poets in purifying the thought of God. Plato was quoted as showing

how he wished for a true religion which the cultivated thought of the Greeks could not evolve, though it removed many of the superstitions current at the time, thus reaching forward to the dawn of the new and only real religion.

The state of the Romans, an eminently practical people, was then touched upon, with their conservative tendencies, the deification of the "Respublica," and introduction of new superstitions from the East. Some beautiful extracts from the stoic philosophers, Seneca, Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius were then read, and the decline in morals, so terribly striking in those times, was noticed and rightly attributed to the bane of Idleness. Then came a band of humble men, teachers of a new doctrine, not formulating a new philosophy, but laying down a statement of facts hostile to all the old beliefs, and with the world arrayed against them, yet with power to turn this world upside down and to change the course of history. The Church of Rome did her duty in preventing political intrigues and fanaticism, but the time came when men saw they had rights as well as duties, a liberty as well as a law, and a conflict broke out between the old type of civilization, authority, and the new type, individuality, with the result of their present combination. In the Patristic age the question had been, "What is written," not "What is truth," but this, though best at the time, was superseded by the advance of human thought as shown in the scholastics, when men began to try to verify on the grounds of reason what they had received on authority, and who, not altogether succeeding, came into conflict with the mystics, who, maintaining that things were to be spiritually discerned, thus returned to the old method by a natural reaction after the cold formalism of the scholastics. The humanism, the acute deductive reasoning of the latter often keeps men in the dark in morals and religion when they are slow to see they have reached a *reductio ad absurdum*. Thus a reform became necessary and was brought about by Erasmus and Luther. The conflict of the present age is between physical and deductive Science and Religion in which both have profited. The mistake which Christians sometimes make is reading into Holy Scripture fancies and ideas of the Fathers about astronomy, geology or cosmology of which they knew nothing. These Sciences are found to agree with Religion in telling us that the history of the world is one from Chaos to Cosmos. Herbert Spencer says: "Amid the mysteries by which we are surrounded, we are in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed."

In conclusion the lecturer pointed out that the words of Science and the word of Faith are supplemental, that the lesson of history is one of hope, not of despondency, and ended a most interesting lecture by the following quotation from the last poem of Robert Browning, whom he characterized as one of the healthiest and most vigorous minds the world has ever produced:

One who never turned his back but marched straight forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
"Strive and thrive!" cry "Speed—fight on, fare ever
There as here!"

At the conclusion of the lecture, the Reverend the Provost referred to the fire at the Toronto University buildings in terms which showed what a calamity he felt it to be. He also expressed his gratification at the interest shown by so many people in Toronto in the public lectures through their large attendance on each occasion.

Here and There.

IN the language of the New York *Herald*, since our last issue the "Lenten fad" has put in its annual appearance. Such an expression as this applied to a Christian observance of which both S. Irenæus and Tertullian mention the existence as an old custom even in their own time, is from whatever point of view one chooses to regard it, distinctly ridiculous and out of place. The observance of Lent is the making use of a spiritual prescription compiled from the spiritual experiences of about eighteen centuries, and can therefore hardly with wisdom be regarded as a weak hobby, for such I take to be the meaning of the word "fad." The phrase, as quoted above, was I believe, used in connection with a paragraph on modern society intelligence. It is with pleasure that one feels able to give vent to the opinion that the modern society of to-day cannot be said to generally regard the season of Lent as a faddish observance. Such expressions, therefore, as the above, which has called for these remarks are evidently mere indices of the ignorance and low tone of spirituality distinguishing those who give birth to them, and should not be allowed to libel by association what is called the fashionable society of to-day.

WELL nigh synchronal with the appearance of this issue of the REVIEW the annual number of our peculiarly *College* paper will be read. Ave! *Episcopon!* As I have on previous occasions taken upon myself to point out in the columns of this journal there is a large amount of intrinsic value of a moral nature in this very old College Institution. That this is a fact has again and again been proved. Distinct moral reformations have been effected, forcible lessons have been taught and learned, timely advice and wholesome medicine have been administered and gracefully swallowed ('tis true not without many a wry grimace and sickened stomach), the surgeon's knife has been plunged in deeply and many a cankerous sore removed; from all this few of our past or present comrades will dissent. But it must never be forgotten that *Episcopon* necessarily forbids the prostitution of charity and brotherly love to a spirit of mere vindictive spleen. Sharp raps and hard hits are freely administered by the "venerable father," but from the spectre of calumny and spite he flees away with righteous indignation gleaming from his sightless orbs. We must have no misunderstanding on this point; for is there not impressed upon our memory with all the vividness of yesterday the suppression of another College institution, the *raison d'être* of which and whose *modus operandi* have been eminently misunderstood by or libelled to those whose jurisdiction lies amongst and over the members of this College. With this instance in our minds we should be careful that by no ill-advised system of administration in connection with this Literary institution we afford "the enemy cause to blaspheme."

THE Bodleian (Oxford) contains 400,000 volumes and 30,000 MSS. Cambridge University Library 200,000 volumes and 5723 MSS. Durham University Library, 32,168 volumes. University of London 11,000 volumes. Trinity, Dublin, 192,000 volumes. Aberdeen 90,000. Edinburgh 140,000. Paris (University Sorbonne) 125,000 volumes and 1000 MSS. Vienna 271,970. Ann Arbour (Mich.) 40,000. Harvard, 259,000. Cornell 50,000. Yale 125,000.

A week or two ago Professor Clark gave his popular lecture on Charles Kingsley's "Water Babies," at Major Foster's residence before an audience of specially invited guests. Next week he will lecture again on the same subject in St. Mark's Hall, in aid of the building fund of St. Jude's church.

College News.

THE coming number of *Episcopon* is to be read on Tuesday, the 18th inst., and it is to be hoped that all the men will be present. Although the venerable sage is not noted for mercy and forgiveness we pray that he may be "to our virtues very kind and to our faults a little blind."

THE annual meeting of the cricket club is to be held on Monday evening, the 17th inst. Last year's season was not on the whole as successful as we could have wished, but the victory over Toronto, on May 24th showed that the team was by no means to be despised. A tour east was arranged and successfully carried out, Trinity winning the three matches easily, and it is to be hoped that the committee this year may find it possible to make arrangements for another tour.

On Friday, the 14th ult., when the men were thinking of going down to the Literary Institute meeting, and others who possessed invitations for the 'Varsity Conversation, were making preparations for going thither, news came, via the telephone, that the University College was on fire. At first the tidings were not credited, but on looking towards the 'Varsity the lurid glare, visible all over the sky in that direction, removed all doubt on the part of the sceptics. Coats and hats were hurried on, and regardless of the slush and mud underfoot and the rain overhead, the students streamed towards the sister University buildings, Trinity being soon deserted. A feeling of thankfulness that it was not our Alma Mater which was going up in smoke, could not but mingle with the regret that so noble a pile of buildings would, by the morning light, be a blackened mass of ruins. On their way back to Trinity, when the fire had done its worst, and the excitement had passed, the men began to bethink themselves of their soaking feet and damp clothing (since the 'Varsity authorities had neglected to lay down carpets or erect a waterproof awning for the otherwise grand and magnificent spectacle). They hurried back to Trinity as fast as they had gone; the fires—in the stoves this time—were soon blazing with renewed vigour; the kettles of hot water speedily began to sing on the hobs; all the other necessary ingredients for driving chilliness out of the system were quickly prepared, and the students collected in different rooms to talk over one of the historic fires of this city and Province.

THE Court of the Holy Inquisition, whose sittings, in some shape or other, stretch back into the dim and misty past, as we learn from old *Episcopons*, has sat for the last time. The Faculty having sentenced three men—and we may add they were by no means the ringleaders—to rustication for the rest of the year for participating in this old College custom, the remaining students, thinking it might be possible to get these sentences remitted, sent in a petition to that effect, promising if this were done to put down Routing and the Inquisition from this time forward. The Faculty felt unable to accept conditions from the students, but drew up a memorandum to be signed by all, pledging themselves to conform to these regulations of the College. A mass meeting of the students was immediately held, and as it was felt that the Faculty would in all justice mitigate the sentences if their wish were complied with, the document was soon signed by every man in College except one individual who refused to sign till in the presence of the Dons, declaring that he did not want the severe sentences of rustication softened. The Provost then announced that the Faculty would remit the rustications and merely impose a \$10.00 fine, while the other fines on men in College would also be reduced. While many of the men did not like to give up this cherished institution they felt it would not do

to allow some of their number to be rusticated if it could be prevented, and THE REVIEW would like to congratulate the members of the First year on the forgiving disposition they displayed in assisting in this laudable purpose, when they had themselves "set up the corpses" over which the Holy Inquisition had held its dread tribunal.

AN "Evening of Readings" was given in Convocation Hall last Tuesday, the 11th inst., by Mr. S. H. Clarke, our clever Lecturer in Elocution, under the auspices of the Literary Society. The hall was well filled, including the gallery, and about 8.15 o'clock the programme began with a glee by the College Glee Club, entitled, "Dame Durden." Then Mr. Clarke read Matthew Arnold's magnificent poem, "Sohrab and Rustum." The large audience listened with rapt attention to the thrilling account of the duel between father and son, neither of whom knows the other, while the proverbial pin could have been heard drop as he read the beautiful and touching dialogue between the heart broken father and the dying son, and the realistic and vivid description of the scene by the yellow Oxus, which concludes the poem. The reading occupied fifty-seven minutes, was earnestly listened to—every word of it could be heard with perfect distinctness—and enthusiastically applauded. Then followed another song, "Come Where my Love Lies Dreaming," by the Glee Club after which Mr. Clarke recited several shorter pieces, "The Willow Tree," by Thackeray; "The Old Kitchen Clock," a story of an old-fashioned courtship, and two scenes from Sheridan's "Rivals," all admirably rendered and showing that the lecturer's powers for comedy are as marked as his powers for tragic poetry. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Clarke for the dramatic and excellent readings with which he had favoured the audience, and the entertainment was brought to a close by the glee, "The Three Chafers," after which the meeting dispersed to the strains of "God Save the Queen."

THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY THEOLOGICAL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE regular terminal meeting of the Society was held on Monday, March 10th. The President being unavoidably absent Professor Symonds took the chair. After reading communications received from the Rev. C. H. Brent, the Society's delegate to the convention of the Church Students' Missionary Association, held at Cambridge, U.S., the chairman called upon Mr. H. H. Bedford Jones, B.A., to read his essay upon Mohammedanism. The paper, which was about three quarters of an hour long, gave a rapid but exhaustive account of the rise and growth of Mohammedanism, the essayist pointing out the fit state of the Arabs for the reception of the doctrine of Mahomet, at the time of its first promulgation, and also contrasting very skilfully the Koran with our Bible. The essay left nothing to be desired, and was listened to closely by those present.

A devotional meeting of the Trinity Theological and Missionary Society was held on Wednesday, February 26th, a large attendance being present. After the usual service, the Rev. Y. C. Davidson, M.A., rector of Peterboro', addressed the meeting. Mr. Davidson's remarks were pointed and of a character to be useful to men about to take upon themselves the onerous duties of a parson's life. After showing the life of a clergyman from two points of view—that of the student's and that of the experienced priest—the speaker warned those present who were undaunted against many of the young parish priest's usual errors, and concluded by impressing on all the necessity of a regular system of devotions in men being prepared for their work in the Church.

LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE first meeting of the Literary Society since our last issue was held on Friday, February 23rd. One should have been held on the preceding Friday, but this being the night of the burning of the University of Toronto there was no quorum present. Mr. Stevenson read a selection from "Marmion" and Mr. MacKenzie an interesting essay on canoeing, giving a good description of that essentially Canadian pastime. The debate was on the stirring subject of Annexation, with Messrs. Pickford and Reed on the affirmative and Messrs. Howden and Du Moulin on the negative. Mr. Pickford tried to prove that annexation would be injurious from an abstract point of view, while Mr. Howden looked at the question from the American standpoint. Mr. Reed's maiden speech was listened to with considerable interest, after which Mr. Du Moulin won the debate for the negative in a carefully prepared effort very well delivered. The subject was then discussed from the body of the hall, Mr. MacInnes and several others speaking on the subject, and attacking Mr. Du Moulin's arguments. A vote of sympathy with the Literary and Scientific Society of University College in their loss was passed and the meeting adjourned.

At the meeting on the following Friday, Mr. White opened the programme with a most amusing piece by Bret Harte. Mr. Pickford read the scene at the close of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," rendering the difficult passage in a truly pathetic style. Mr. Hibbard read an excellent essay on Archbishop Laud, shewing particularly this great man's difficulties in his having to contend both with Puritan and Roman Catholic elements. The debate on the abolition of the Dual Language in the North-West was poor and does not deserve much notice. Messrs. Sills and Drumbrille argued in favour of the abolition and Messrs. Grout and Lewis against it, the negative winning on the merits of the debate. Mr. Pickford's motion to impose a dollar's fine on anyone on the programme who did not turn up or provide a substitute, was thrown out unanimously after a long and rather amusing discussion which was thus discovered to have been entirely unnecessary. The meeting then adjourned.

THE last meeting but one this term was very largely attended, being that at which candidates for office are proposed. Mr. Garrett opened the proceedings with reading the account of a theological discussion between Father Tom and the Pope. Mr. Troop read a capital essay on the encouragement of a Canadian National Literature, which was listened to with close attention and loudly applauded. Then followed the debate on Compulsory Chapels with Messrs. Price and Creswick in favour of the system, and Messrs. Loucks and Martin against it, Messrs. Loucks and Martin winning by a good majority, though Mr. Creswick's speech was a very clever one. After some short speeches from the body of the hall the nominations were proceeded with. The following were the names brought forward for the different offices: President, Mr. H. H. Bedford Jones, proposed by Mr. Stevenson; Mr. H. V. Thompson, proposed by Mr. Hibbard; Secretary, Mr. T. J. Carter Troop, proposed by Mr. Hibbard; Mr. J. G. Abbott, proposed by Mr. Grout; Treasurer, Mr. T. H. Coleman, proposed by Mr. Thompson; Mr. F. B. Howden, proposed by Mr. Norgate; Librarian, Mr. Gemmill, proposed by Mr. White; Mr. Orr, proposed by Mr. Beamish; Mr. Hedlery, proposed by Mr. Stevenson; Curator, Mr. Sills, proposed by Mr. Pickford; Mr. Garrett, proposed by Mr. Creswick. Ex Officio: Mr. Price, proposed by Mr. Leighton; Mr. Creswick, proposed by Mr. Coleman; Mr. Martin, proposed by Mr. Vicars. There was rather an exciting controversy for a time during

the nomination on points of order which gave Mr. Leech, who was in the chair, some trouble in preserving a seemly harmony, but he partially succeeded in doing so by dint of perseverance. The meeting adjourned soon after the nominations were over.

THE results of the elections, which came off at last night's annual meeting, March 14th, resulted in the election of Mr. Thompson for President, Mr. Carter Troop for Secretary, Mr. Coleman for Treasurer, Mr. Orr for Librarian, Mr. Garrett for Curator and Mr. Creswick for Councillor. These results were a surprise to many, and the majorities in one or two instances much larger than expected. The valedictories of the out-going students were then in order, Mr. Loucks, Mr. Beamish and Mr. Kennedy being particularly happy in their speeches. Mr. Houston, B.A., and Mr. D. R. Martin, B.A., were present at the meeting, and made a few pointed remarks which were greatly enjoyed by all.

S. HILDA'S NOTES.

THE students are anxiously looking forward to the Easter vacation, although it is but the prelude to the two months' hard work.

MISS NATION spent two or three days in Brampton last week. She returned looking much refreshed from her short sojourn in a country town.

THE walls of many of the rooms may now be seen tastefully decorated with all the regalia pertaining to a snow-shoe tramp which, it is hoped, may still come off this winter. We should like to quote a few lines from a poem on snow-shoeing composed by one of our members, but have been forbidden by the author of it.

THE snow which fell during the early days of February, seeming to give promise of some real Canadian winter weather, brisk preparations were made for a good tramp across country. Snow-shoes, moccasins and other necessary articles were hastily collected, but alas! the elements were unfavourable, and when the evening decided upon for the first expedition arrived it was found that canoes rather than snow shoes would be appropriate as a means of locomotion.

AN invitation has been received by the members of S. Hilda's to a course of lectures on Chemistry to be given by Professor Gordon Richardson at the Bishop Strachan School. From past experience we know how interesting and instructive his lectures are. We feel deeply indebted to Miss Grier for the kind invitation, and only hope that S. Hilda's, in the near future, may be able to give a more tangible proof of its gratitude to one who has ever taken a warm interest in the College.

At the regular meeting of the Literary Society held on Tuesday evening, February 25th, a new feature was introduced in the form of an Impromptu Debate. Among the many subjects proposed the one chosen by ballot was, "Resolved that a University education is as beneficial in its results for woman as for man." Miss Nation and Miss Hamilton were elected to speak on the affirmative, Miss Middleton and Miss Elliot on the negative. The debate was intensely interesting, some of the speakers working themselves up to a pitch of eloquence. The decision given by the audience was in favour of the negative. It is hoped that these debates will be continued from time to time, as beneficial results are sure to accrue in spite of woman's debating having a flavour of the Woman's Rights question, so much discussed at this time, and which is certainly to be avoided by all right-minded women. ST. HILDIAN.

Personal.

MR. A. F. MARTIN has returned to College looking much better for his rest.

THE Rev. G. Natrass was in College last month dining in Hall with the Dons.

ON Sunday morning, 23rd ult., the Lord Bishop of the diocese preached in the chapel.

MR. N. F. DAVIDSON, '84, has been taken into the firm of Messers. Henderson & Small, barristers of this city.

THE Rev. Professor Clark began a course of sermons on Temptation, at St. Margaret's on the morning of Sunday, the 9th inst.

WE regret that Mr. C. W. McInnes is again on the sick list, but from latest reports we may expect him among us at an early date.

MR. J. S. Broughall, B.A., Lecturer in Classics, is to be ordained on Sunday the 23rd inst. in S. Stephen's church, by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto.

THE Rev. J. C. Davidson, M.A., Rector of Peterborough, was in College on the 26th ult., and conducted a devotional meeting of the Theological and Missionary Society.

THE Ven. T. Bedford-Jones, Archdeacon of Kingston, who has been for years a member of the Corporation of this University, has been offered the rectorship of S. Peter's, Brockville, which he has accepted, leaving Napanee after nine years' work in that parish.

ON the 1st inst. the Reverend the Provost left for Lakewood to bring back Mrs. Body, who had been there since the opening of the Christmas vacation on account of ill-health. We are pleased to state that Mrs. Body's health permitted her to return to Toronto, though the rather trying weather at present does not allow her to leave the house.

ALL the men in College were thunderstruck by the news from the hospital that the Rev. Professor Boys, who was removed thither last month, is not expected to recover or even to rally from the fatal disease which has settled upon his lungs. Many and anxious have been the enquiries made among the students after him. Somebody visits him every day, and any news concerning him spreads over the whole College with exceptional rapidity.

THE Rev. R. J. Moore, M.A., who has for the past five years been curate to the Rev. Canon Cayley at St. George's, Toronto, has been appointed to the charge of St. Margaret's, a new church built on Spadina Avenue, and intended to provide accommodation for the surplus part of the congregation of S. George's. This church, which is built in the Romanesque style, an unusual one amongst Anglicans, is exceedingly pretty inside. It was formally opened on the 2nd inst., the Lord Bishop of the diocese preaching at the morning service.

MISS H. E. GREGORY, '89, has been for some time past enjoying well-deserved encomiums from many newspapers on her high attainments. *The Dominion Illustrated* speaks as follows: "In a recent article, the *New York World*, referring to Miss Gregory's high attainments as a trained musician says: 'Unlike other women composers, Helen Gregory stands almost alone in her profession. She is a writer of the ultra classical, and enjoys the distinction of having been the first woman to have conferred upon her the dual degrees of Musical Bachelor and Bachelor of Arts. Few imagine the necessary capabilities required for the attainment of such honours.' The *World* then gives an outline of the course at Trinity University, Toronto, which we have already published. It gives us real pleasure to find Miss Gregory's talents thus appreciated abroad."

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.

TRINITY'S MUSIC DEGREES.

THE reported action of some of the Universities of Great Britain in protesting against the right of Trinity to confer Degrees in Music upon persons resident in Great Britain has caused considerable surprise to many friends of Trinity. True, neither the University of London, nor that of Durham, nor any of the Scotch Universities appear to have joined in the step; but that universities connected with Trinity by such close ties as are the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge should have appealed against us to the Colonial Office without having in any way, either directly or indirectly, communicated to Trinity their grievance or objections, is as strange as that Lord Knutsford should have expressed as reported an opinion that Trinity University had exceeded its chartered powers without having first communicated with us to learn exactly what we had done. Still more strange does the reported action of the English Universities appear to the authorities of Trinity, who are acquainted with the opinions of the Professors of Music in some of those very universities at the time when Trinity was first entertaining the idea of forming an examination centre in London, some four or five years ago. It is well known that this step was taken with considerable reluctance by the Trinity authorities, in response to what has proved to be a wide-spread and deep feeling in favour of a musical test of the higher kind, conducted by an examining body whose integrity was beyond suspicion, and not weighted with the necessity of first passing an elementary matriculation arts examination. Circumstances, into which it is not necessary at present to further refer, induced the Trinity authorities to fully state their plans to a large number of representative musicians, with the result that not only did they at that time receive no word of remonstrance, but, on the contrary, they were cordially encouraged in their new enterprise. For example, the late Sir G. Macfarren, Professor of music in the University of Cambridge; writes as follows under date, May 2, 1885, to our Registrar in England: "It is, I think, not improbable that the University of Cambridge would support that of Toronto in the matter of Musical Degrees, and if such be the desire of the Canadian authorities, and you will favour me with full particulars I shall be happy to open communication on the subject, but, of course, without promise of the result."

This unsolicited approval of our course by so eminent a musician, holding the highest position at Cambridge, greatly assured us as to the wisdom of the step we were taking. To the same effect the present Professor of Music at the University of Edinburgh, Sir Herbert Oakeley, wrote, expressing the

heartiest approval of our actions. To understand the reasons which led these high musical authorities to welcome the entrance of a Colonial University upon the English field, it may be remembered that very little attention had been given to the faculty of music in the Universities at home. In the Cambridge calendar of 1885, there appears on the books of all the colleges the names of but four Bachelors of Music and five of Doctors of Music, including the Professor himself. The most eminent English musicians in many cases had no Degree, and, of course this was still more the case amongst the rank and file. The result was that various private musical colleges had sprung up, maintaining themselves from the fees of the students, who obtained from them the diploma of 'Associate,' or such other diploma as those private institutions could lawfully give. The responsible authorities of the Universities saw, therefore, that not merely were their Degrees taken by a very small minority, but that the practical control of the status of the musical profession was passing into the hands of comparatively irresponsible bodies. The need of some such action as ours is proved by the fact that while our musical standard for the Degree of Musical Bachelors and Musical Doctors can be shown to be fully equal to that of Cambridge, no less than one hundred and eleven candidates in England and Canada have in the last three years entered for our final examination for the Degree of Musical Bachelor, whilst the high standard maintained is evident from the further facts that although these one hundred and eleven candidates had been previously sifted by the necessity of passing two previous examinations, yet only fifty-four or forty eight per cent. of them obtained the Degrees. It is an indisputable fact that Trinity, Toronto, has furnished an accurate and searching test of musical knowledge, as well as a strong stimulus to the attainment of such knowledge for the great mass of professional musicians in England, who would otherwise have been content with the inferior diplomas of private colleges. The explanation of the changed attitude of the English Universities, so far as it may be forthcoming, will certainly be awaited with much interest. The recent removal by death of the Professors, both at Oxford and Cambridge, may not improbably have something to do with it. We have strong reason, however, to believe that the agitation was largely worked up from one quarter, and are prepared, if necessary, to give facts and reasons for so thinking. There is however, no hurry for this. Meanwhile, the position which Trinity holds under her Royal charter, endowed with all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom, has been strongly represented at the Colonial Office, and a respectful protest has been lodged with His Excellency, the Governor General, against the prejudicial effect of the reported statement by the Colonial Secretary, that we had exceeded our chartered powers, prior to any communication having been made to us or to the laying of our charter before the proper officers of the Crown. The grave constitutional question raised, has not only a great importance for us, touching as it does our connection with, for example, Australia, in the examination for the Degrees of B.D., and D.D. which we are holding in that country, with the cordial consent of the ecclesiastical authorities, but also the close and cordial educational relations between the Colonies and the great institutions of learning in the Mother Country. Trinity is knit to Oxford and Cambridge by ties of far too close and lasting a character to be easily severed; but the recent action of these Universities is not likely to greatly strengthen the feelings of love and affection which exist between us. We trust that fuller information will tend to put this matter in a more agreeable and satisfactory light than that in which it at present appears.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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

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

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

✻ Editorial. ✻

We are pleased to note that the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons has decided to deal fairly by this year's final and third year's undergraduates. As we said in last issue, notwithstanding the desirability of adding certain subjects or courses of lectures to the curriculum, either for the purpose of increasing the standard of examinations, or to ensure greater safety to those communities upon which future graduates will practise the healing art, yet it would not be justice to demand an additional course on a subject, on which "finals" already have passed a prescribed examination, and a summer session, which was not on the curriculum, when the present "third year" undergraduates matriculated.

In his able address on medical education in Ontario, given before our Literary Society, the other evening, our worthy Dean traced the history of Trinity Medical College from its commencement up to the present, when it stands among the first Colleges of America. Every medical man should have some knowledge of the progress of Medical Education in his native land, and every undergraduate of Trinity Medical College and graduate too, should be acquainted with the past, as well as the present history of his *alma mater*. Each student forms an important factor in making the College what it is, and on his efforts as well as those of the Faculty will depend the future of a College, which has always held its own in the advancement of medical education.

The future of Trinity Medical College is of the greatest importance not only to the Faculty and undergraduates but also to all her graduates, for the success of the undergraduates and graduates is the success of the College. Now that the class of '89-90 is about to be added to the long list of graduates, we wish them all prosperity and trust that when they have separated to the different parts of the world, to practise their profession, they will not forget "Old Trinity," and that even the "REVIEW" will receive a share of their attention.

✻ Contributions. ✻

The theatre of the Toronto University Medical College was well filled with students and their friends on the occasion of a public meeting held by the "Temperance League" of the Toronto medical students on Saturday evening of Feb. 22nd. On the platform were Dean Geikie, Hon. Pres. of the Society, Dean Aikins, Rev. W. Mills, of Chicago, Dr. Powell, Mr. Bengough and others. W. C. Morrison, the acting President, occupied the chair and after opening the

meeting called on Dr. Powell, who read a letter from E. E. Hale, D.D., of Boston, expressing regret at not being able to be present. Dr. Geikie being called on said he should not have been present were it not for a cause so dear to his heart. He spoke earnestly of the evils of intemperance and of the gratitude due to Dr. Robertson for his early efforts on behalf of temperance among medical students, and thanked the society for appointing him to the position of Hon. President. Mr. Blight, with accompaniment by Mrs. Blight, sang several songs in his usual effective manner. It is a pleasure to listen to Mr. Blight's singing as one can follow the sentiments of the song as well as the music, owing to his perfect articulation. The Rev. H. Johnson, D.D., advanced two pleas for total abstinence: first, benefits to oneself and second, benefits to others, elucidating his remarks by humorous stories. He asserted that the army of drunkards was being constantly augmented by recruits not from total abstainers but from moderate drinkers. The Rev. Mr. Mills of Chicago, editor of the *Statesman*, was given a hearty reception as he took his place on the platform, and caught the sympathy of his audience from the start by his witty and pointed introductory remarks. He said that Dr. Powell had credited him (the speaker) with being able to fill the absent Dr. Hale's shoes but had said nothing of being able to fill his hat. He quoted Bob Burdette:—"Total abstinence never made a drunkard, however immoderately indulged in," and spoke of the medical man's duty in the community in which he lives. Every right is matched by a duty and man's most sacred right is his life—man's right of existence depending on the performance of duties of service to society made it a duty to clean out the saloons. Mr. J. W. Bengough's chalk talk was thoroughly enjoyed by all. He rapidly filled the blackboard with cartoons of some of the speakers, and also others represented the liquor traffic and society as well as giving the audience some municipal and political views. His representation of a debate on Home Rule by Mr. Muldoon and Mr. McCoy kept the audience in rare good humour, while his songs were inimitable. On a vote of thanks being rendered to those who had taken part in the programme of the evening a pleasant entertainment was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

McGINTY gets a fall at London. "At the London Medical School the other day an elderly and respected member of the faculty found fault with the students for not attending lectures and to remedy the default he prepared a roll. When he asked the students if there were any more members of the class to go on the roll, one of them suggested that "McGinty's" well-known cognomen was missing. The doctor put it down in perfect innocence, and obtaining from the same source of information the Christian name of "Daniel" used regularly to call out "Daniel McGinty" at the hour when the class assembled, and the boys would take turns in answering for "Dan." One day while the lecture was in progress the door was suddenly opened and a ball of paper thrown in, striking one of the students on the head. The doctor regarded this as a very lawless and improper act, and in response to his inquiries, one of the students said he was not sure, but he thought "McGinty" threw that missile. The doctor's wrath was kindled against the innocent "Dan," and he resolved to report his conduct to the faculty. Fortunately he spoke of his intention to one of the younger doctors, who enlightened his innocence, and put a stop to the further progress of the joke.—*London Free Press*.

PERHAPS one of the largest audiences that has assembled for some time within the walls of Trinity was present on the evening of Feb. 21st, the occasion being the concert given by the Literary and Medical Society of the College.

Precisely at 8 o'clock Dr. Bingham took the chair and, after expressing the pleasure it afforded him at seeing so many present, extended to all a hearty welcome. The literary part of the programme was well sustained. Mr C. F. Abraham recited with his usual well-placed gestures and clear articulation the "Oration on the Crisis." Miss Wills, who appeared before a Trinity audience for the first time, read in an easy genuine Scottish dialect "James Kye in a photograph Studio." Miss Wills will always receive a warm welcome at Trinity's annuals. Dr. Bingham, whose name appeared on the programme for an address, said that pressure of work had prevented him preparing an elaborate address and he had, therefore, to offer as a substitute a reading. His selection from Oliver Wendell Holmes was much appreciated. Mr. H. E. L. Hunter recited with excellent taste and unusual ability "The Murderer," from the pen of Edgar Allen Poe. The peals of "encore," that almost raised the ceiling, clearly showed how keenly the audience appreciated his recitation. The musical part of the programme was of a high order and received many well earned plaudits. It opened with a quartette: "The Soldier's Farewell" by Messrs Robertson, Williamson, McDowall and Sprague. They sang well with admirable blending of voices. Miss Mellish, who is already a favourite here, played a piano solo with such delicacy of touch and such precision and facility of technique that she won the admiration of all. The piano duet by Miss Mellish and Miss Lea was well executed and warmly applauded. The songs of Miss McGill were especially well received. Her singing is characterized by breadth and fullness of expression. The rich quality of her voice was displayed to the best advantage in the song "Dreams" by Strezski. When J. Bryce Mundie appeared he was met with such applause and cheers as only students can give to an old friend. All were glad to see him again and to hear his sweet tenor voice. He sang "Queen of the Earth" as only a rich sympathetic tenor can sing it. His second number received an irresistible encore to which he kindly responded. Mr. W. M. Robertson who figures so prominently in the Glee Club, performed a solo on the cornet in his usual good style. Miss Waltz was unavoidably absent. Masters Willie and Robert Smith gave an exhibition of club-swinging that would have done honour to older athletes. Dr. O'Reilly who had come in during the first part of the programme and was conducted to a seat on the platform was called upon for a speech. The Doctor on rising received an ovation that showed more clearly than words the esteem in which he is held by the students. He outlined his treatment of medical students and said he felt assured that the majority of the people did not fully understand medical students' life. Housed up as they were for the greater part of the time he was not surprised that on certain occasions they showed some of their inherent vivacity. After the usual vote of thanks which, was moved by Dr. O'Reilly and seconded by the Rev. Manly Benson, the meeting dispersed.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

ON Monday, 10th inst., Dr. O'Reilly, Superintendent Toronto General Hospital, delivered an address in the Hospital Theatre before several hundred medical students from both colleges. In his introductory remarks he stated that there were 540 students on this year's hospital register.

His advice *re* proper care in the use of anaesthetics should be impressed on the minds of all. He illustrated the ridiculous use of elaborate lengthy prescriptions and wholesale drugging by humorous stories.

Then the Doctor launched out on his subject, Medical Etiquette, or as he styled it, "Treatment of our own indi-

vidual selves and our friends in our practice." We must first be true to ourselves and then we can be honest with our patients and fair with our fellow physicians. No one neglects the exercise of his physical powers as does the physician, and none require recreation or holidays more than he, yet he rarely indulges in a few days rest from work, often for fear his practice may suffer in his absence.

The physician should join a medical society so that he may become acquainted with his neighbouring brother-physicians both medically and socially, and especially in consultations should he act the gentlemanly part, and do as he would be done by, making use of hope and fear in influencing patient, to strengthen friend and not lower himself.

Though Johnson has said that the practice of medicine is the "melancholy attendance on misery," yet the doctor held that neither impatience, overwork nor worry would excuse the physician for being gruff, rude or cross with his patients; on the other hand he should not be artificially sympathetic, and on no account should he use unkind words of patients or fellow doctors. He should take no unmanly steps to gain a patient; should avoid gossip; should never be carried away from duty by too benevolent a heart or too irritable a disposition; should be well up in current events and take an interest in the questions of the day.

In conclusion the Doctor gave the graduating class some very good advice, comparing their college course to a race which having been well run, they now had to assume new and serious duties in the practice of a noble profession. He advised them not to be jealous of professional rivals, but to keep up with them neck and neck if they are pursuing a fair and honourable course; to be honest, upright and true, and to maintain a firm adherence to strictly gentlemanly conduct. At the close of the address the Doctor was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his able address, and Dr. Bingham intimated that it would not be long ere Dr. O'Reilly would be a graduate of both Toronto colleges.

* The Lounger. *

EXAMS. are the bugbear of student life, looming up before him like a dark shadow, and following him with a grim persistency, from the time he takes the "way up" seats of the "freshie" till he finds himself in a bewildered state of mind, exhausted and glad that he is "passed." Then he stops to consider what it is to be "passed." One who had just taken his degree said to a friend:—"I have gained the goal of my ambition."

Now the student who thinks of nothing but his examinations and how he can pass them, is labouring under a serious mistake. The principle is wrong. He should aim high, yet, when he works more to pass the examination than to qualify himself, so that he may intelligently practise his profession, he is not ultimately going to secure the best results from his efforts.

The consideration in learning the minutiae of medical knowledge should be the significance it may have in its relation to science. I believe the true stimulus is a thirst for knowledge and if we look at the real student's work in science, art or literature, we find it reflects a mind to which an ordinary modern examination would afford little or no stimulus.

Perhaps the examinations or say the examiners are to blame for the present memorizing and cramming system.

What I had intended saying *re* exams. was much better than what I have written above, but the proper, nicely worded and neatly connected sentences would not run from the point of my pen when I got started. However it does not matter much, as I am only your "LOUNGER."

* College News. *

It is said that the new Hospital of the park will also be under the supervision of Dr. O'Reilly.

THE majority of the class of '91 have gone home to rest their fevered (?) brains for a few weeks.

DEAN GEIKIE will deliver a lecture on "Medical Ethics," on the 14th inst. to the graduating Class.

THE summer session promises to be a good one. The instruction will be of the most practical nature.

THE Dissecting room has been closed for the year. The work done during the past session in practical anatomy has been most satisfactory.

DR. A. M. BAINES has been added to the staff of Professors. He will deal with the diseases of children. Dr. Trow will take Dr. Ryerson's place at the Hospital during the summer session.

SEVERAL valuable additions have been made to the museum during the last year. It is now one of the most complete of its kind. It contains, besides upwards of a thousand most carefully prepared models and plates, six hundred and sixty-five moist pathological specimens.

DR. TESKEY concluded his demonstrations on Pathology on the 10th inst. The number of demonstrations bears no comparison to the extent of work. Fully twice as many are required. We hope provision will be made that Dr. Teskey may give at least fifty demonstrations in this important subject.

THE Sophs and Freshmen indulged in a free-hand "scrap" a few days ago, which resulted in a financial gain to the tailor. The Freshmen had in some way insulted the Sophs who appealed to their strength to wreak vengeance on the froward Freshies. Unfortunately, however, for the Sophs the Freshmen were numerically too strong for them and in the fray proved themselves formidable combatants. The conflict after lasting an hour closed with indecisive results.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY examinations in medicine commence March 24th, and continue to March 28th. School examinations commence with First year, on Thursday and Friday March 20th, and 21st; and Fellowship on March 31st, April 1-2nd. Victoria examinations, March, 14-19th. Examinations before College of Physicians and Surgeons commence in Toronto on April 8th, and continue to April 15th; Clinics on 16th and 17th; Primary orals, April 16-19th.

* Personal. *

DR. C. V. MULCAHEY, '89, paid the college a flying visit on the 25th.

DR. THOMPSON, '89, visited the haunts of his undergraduate days on the 10th inst.

MR. D. JOHNSON, '91, has gone to the Prairie Province where he has secured a situation as teacher for the summer.

MR. W. A. MURRAY, of the class of '89, who was prevented taking his exam. through illness, has returned to take the examinations this spring.

MESSES. A. A. SUTHERLAND, Shaw and Knechtel, were unceasing in their efforts in behalf of the petition, *re* Summer Session, sent into the council by the different medical colleges, and deserve the thanks of all third year students who find it impossible on such short notice to take a compulsory summer session.

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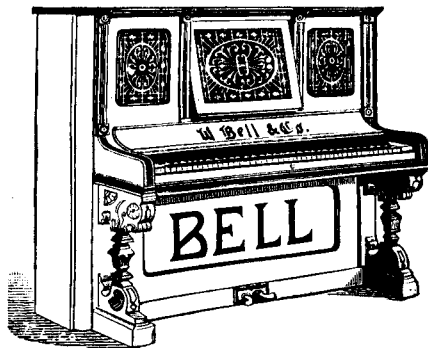
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