

Trinity University Review.

Forster Fidler Forsan Felletter.

VOL. I.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, JUNE, 1888.

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OLD JOCK.

Ten years since, we parted, in grief and regret ;
 Ten years since, we parted,—ten years till we met.
 In travel and action, he'd passed from my mind,
 As the vapours of morning are chased by the wind ;
 And little I thought, on a barren old rock,
 On the shores of Superior, I'd meet with old Jock.

The world is but small, and how often we meet
 The friends of old years, in the Church,—on the street :
 How gladly we hail them, and talk of the time,
 When as boys, we were friends, in our own native clime
 What vistas reopen, what memories flock.
 Like Peris, long prisoned ; I found so with Jock.

A bare twenty minutes, the whistle blew shrill
 From the deck of the steamer, each valley and hill
 Gave an answering echo ;—one grasp of the hand,
 Right friendly and firm, as we passed from the land :—
 For Distance and Duty are demons, that mock
 At meetings and partings, like mine with old Jock.

F. M. D.

FEMALE EDUCATION FOR INDIA.

Perhaps there is no way in which education more enlarges our powers for happiness and usefulness than in widening the area of our sympathies, and increasing our capacity for entering into the feelings of others. The contrast has been well drawn between the English farm-labourer, whose horizon is bounded by the meeting of his daily labour and his nightly rest, and the man of culture, to whom the most distant lands and the most remote ages afford a sphere in which his mind finds exercise and en-

joyment. But there is a danger of the student living in the world of the ideal, rather than of the actual. We and our books may be in perfect harmony, and yet when we are brought close to the real life, in some phase as yet unfamiliar to us, we may fail to find a single point of contact between ourselves and the men and women who surround us; we may look on them as we should on geological or botanical specimens, finding some interest in studying their modes of thought and life, but failing to recognise in them that touch of nature, which makes the whole world kin, and without which we may vainly hope to reach or help any human being.

Seeing that this is the case, we should gladly welcome any opportunity of extending the range of our human sympathies, and of our mutual helpfulness, and such an opportunity has been offered us by a stranger lately in our midst, the Pundita Ramabai.

This remarkable woman, for we feel we may call her so, occupies a position unique among the one hundred and eighty-six million of her fellow-countrymen. Whilst the women of India are carefully prohibited by their male relatives from acquiring any knowledge, but that necessary for the skilful performance of domestic work, and are not even allowed to read the sacred writings, for fear of defiling them by their unholy lips. Ramabai has been carefully trained in all those branches which form the higher education of the ambitious Englishwoman of to-day. Whilst *they* are rigidly excluded from the companionship of any but those of their own sex, and are almost considered in danger of pollution if the sunlight itself streams upon them, *she* is travelling from place to place on this democratic continent, lecturing to mixed audiences on the subject so near and dear to her heart. Whilst *they* groan under a slavery not only of body but of soul, for heaven itself holds out no happiness to them, but that of still being able to minister to the caprices of husbands who have seldom treated them with the tenderness and consideration which are common, if not exactly universal, in our more favoured country, *she* has set her mind on nothing less than the enfranchisement, not political but moral and social, of the larger section of the human family to which she belongs, though her immediate aim, and that for which she now appeals to us for assistance, is to do something to ameliorate the condition of high caste widows who are seeking to obtain forgiveness for the sins committed in a former state of existence by a life so

utterly wretched and devoid of hope that, to many of them, suicide offers a welcome alternative, which their religious teaching urges, rather than forbids them to accept.

As, according to the Hindoo notion, it is impossible for a woman to enter Heaven excepting under the protecting wing of her husband, and as Dante may well have based the description of his Inferno on the horrors of a Hindoo hell, parents usually arrange for the marriage of their daughters before they are well out of their cradles, and if eligible suitors are not forthcoming, it is not difficult to find a man who is willing to add one more to his already numerous family of his wives. Some Brahmins are said to have thus thrown the mantle of their sanctity over a hundred and fifty of the less favoured sex, though poverty usually prevents the lower orders from attempting the salvation of more than one woman apiece.

If the condition of these rival claimants for their lord's favour is unenviable during his life, it is changed to one of misery indeed after his death. As we mentioned before, the curse of widowhood is supposed to be the punishment of sins committed in a former state of existence, which can only be expiated by a life of the most rigid asceticism and self-mortification. There are twenty-one million widows in India, of whom seventy-nine thousand are children under nine years of age. None of these are allowed to partake of more than one meal a day, and that of the coarsest quality; every ten days a fast prescribes that for twenty-four hours no crumb of food or drop of water may enter their lips; the most menial work falls to their share; not even a cheerful thought may lawfully find a resting-place in their minds. If the carrying-out of such an ideal of life were left to their own determination and self-control we can hardly doubt that, as in other lands and ages, the desire for present gratification would often triumph over the hope of future happiness. But though the widow's own courage may fail, the iron form of custom, and the authority of her parents or parents-in-law prevent any relaxation of the severity of the rules which bind her, and her own inability to think or act for herself, renders fruitless any dim longings for freedom which may cross her mind.

Some hope for the future of these unfortunates, however, lies in the fact that already a slight re-action against the force of public opinion which has prevailed for centuries, seems to be setting in. Some of the more enlightened among the men are beginning to recognize that their own progress must be checked and hindered, while their women are kept in a state of bondage and degradation. Ramabai owes her own enlightenment to the instructions of her father, now dead, and with the help of some few influential friends, upon whom she can count, she hopes on her return to her native land to open a school for the high-caste widows, where their minds, which are still intelligent, in spite of generations of neglect, may be developed, where some independence and helpfulness of character may be

cultivated, and their lives rendered less hopeless than they have been heretofore. This school must be on a native basis, and under the auspices of no missionary society, if it would not defeat the objects which it proposes to itself, for the Hindoos are devotees of their own religion, and would shrink from allowing their women to be placed under *direct* Christian instruction. But though professedly a secular school, its founder thinks that many *indirect* Christian influences can be brought to bear upon its inmates, amongst others, the English language will be taught, and the Bible will be put into their hands; and we can surely look forward with confidence to the response of many hearts to the Gospel of Love and Peace, which offers so heavenly a contrast to the gloomy terrors, the religion of fear and torment in which they have been brought up.

The success of such a school would be an era in Hindoo history; and much depends upon the faith, energy, and courage of the one who has dared a good deal in undertaking to be its founder. But the institution must at least, at first be supported from without; and Pundita Ramabai appeals to us all, especially to those interested in the work of education and the welfare of our fellow-creatures, to assist her in her enterprise. Of the \$75,000 necessary to provide the requisite building and endowment fund, \$35,000 have been already collected in the United States, and surely we too will be ready to use some self-denial, to make some effort to lend a helping hand to what promises to be so beneficent an undertaking.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

(Continued.)

There is one point upon which I wish to dwell now for a few moments, viz., the conception which Englishmen in the main have of the Colonies, in which, I presume the Colonies themselves share. Are they not regarded as dependencies, possessions, to remain such so long as profitable to both parties. We possess indeed a large amount of liberty, as much or more than any other country, still it is a liberty which consists in the possession of a very long chain. So long as we keep within the limits of that chain well and good, but there is a point at which we should be liable to be pulled sharp and short. Now Imperial Federation would radically alter all this. The relation of the Colonies to the mother country would be changed; we should be no longer Colonies, but parts of the Empire, no longer dependencies, but Federated States. If Canada on any Imperial Question disagreed with the rest of the Empire, she would not be prohibited from or compelled to action by the mere mandate of England, but by the decision of the whole Imperial Council, of which Canada would form a part. To suppose that the possibility of the occurrence of such a state of affairs as this renders the whole scheme chimerical, is as absurd as the supposition to that the Government of Canada would be

rendered impossible, if being Conservative, Hamilton or Toronto returned all Reform members.

The realization of this changed relationship of the British Colonies and mother country, is so important that I trust you will allow me to quote the language of Professor Seeley on this point: "Now we have this conception (*i. e.* of the Colonies as possessions worth an equivalent in money) more or less distinctly in our minds whenever we ask the question, what is the good of Colonies? That question implies that we think of a Colony not as a part of our State, but as a possession belonging to it. For we should think it absurd to raise such a question about a recognized part of the body politic. Who ever thought of inquiring whether Cornwall or Kent rendered any sufficient return for the money laid out upon them; whether those counties were worth keeping? The tie that holds together the parts of a nation is of another kind, it is not composed of considerations of profit and loss, but is analogous to the family bond. The same tie would hold a nation to its Colonies, if Colonies were regarded as simply an extension of the nation. If Great Britain, in the full sense of the phrase, really existed, Canada and Australia would be to us as Kent and Cornwall." That seems to me perfectly clear, and accordingly we must be on our guard lest we fail to detect the fallacy underlying the arguments of those who would regard the Colonies as mere possessions of England even after Federation, and hence deduce its impossibility. With Federation consummated, England becomes one of the Federated States, at first the most powerful, but not for long. Canada and Australia are surely destined to outstrip in population, and hence in representation the Old Country.

That Old Country has tenderly nursed and fostered her children. Imperial Federation contemplates the taking into partnership of the now grown-up family.

Just a word or two on objections.

First, we are told not only that the scheme is impracticable, but impossible. In the Nineteenth Century, for September, 1884, appeared an article by Lord Norton, entitled "Imperial Federation—its Impossibility." I confess I have scarcely patience to read or listen to opinions which rest on this gratuitous assumption. If all the pronounced impossibilities, but present actualities were known, what a long list there would be. Do let us learn some lessons from experience and history, and cease to talk of impossibilities in the nature of politics. We may *think* it impossible, but do not let us take that conviction as the starting point for our objections.

Secondly, we are told that an insuperable objection lies in the fact of the vast distance of the Colonies from the mother country and each other. But what do we mean by distance—we may measure it by miles; we may measure it by time. The latter is the right standard of measurement. The question is, not how far, but how long. But both space and time are annihilated by electricity and steam. This is such a commonplace that I will not

dwell on it now. We may then safely lay aside this argument as invalid.

Thirdly, miscellaneous objections are urged to particulars, *e. g.* supposed necessary tariff changes. It is well to consider these possibilities, but do not let us abandon the idea until we know definitely what their motive is to be, and if they will, as proposed, be sufficiently objectionable to upset the whole scheme.

Objections are next adduced from history. Colonies have always developed into independent states, therefore history will respect itself. I have great respect to the objections, not that I regard them as valid, but because I do consider it wise to endeavour to learn from history. It would take a whole paper to consider this question at all adequately. I can only now say that it has been discussed in a most able and exhaustive way by Professor Seeley, the Regius Professor of History in the University of Cambridge, in his valuable work "The Expansion of England," who comes to the conclusion that the objections founded upon history, are not only not insuperable, but non-essential when the position and circumstances of the British Empire are taken into account.

Lastly, we are told that no eminent statesmen have taken part in the movement except the late W. E. Foster and Lord Rosebery, two somewhat weighty names at least. Well I am not aware that any eminent statesmen have taken part in the movement for Commercial Union or Independence. The fact is, of course, the question is not yet one for statesmen. Premature birth is not conducive to strength. Let the idea gather a form, flesh, blood, and bones, in the womb of time, and when the proper moment comes, the statesmen will be found to preside at, and assist at its birth, and ensure its life and health. The Hon. James Young, of Galt, who advances this objection, appears to think he has strengthened it by adding the testimony of John Bright and Goldwin Smith that the movement is absurd and impracticable. *No one would seriously think of styling either of these men statesmen of an Empire.* The name of John Bright is justly venerable, but his work has been long since accomplished. To guide the destinies of our Empire he has never aspired. He was minister of one, and only one Government from which he retired on the first question of Foreign Policy by it.

For the sake of what he has written, I shall always revere the name of Goldwin Smith, but of the destiny of nations, he is, I firmly believe, a dangerous guide.

I have endeavoured carefully to avoid any appeal to sentiment thus far. But not because I do not believe in sentiment.

There is a true sentimentality. *Do we not all believe in our own homes, our own native cities, our own native townships, counties, provinces, and country.* Why, then, should we not believe in the Great Empire, of which we form a part. Why should we not endeavour to make stronger the bonds of union and affection which already

exist. Let us sink the word Empire altogether. Why should we not believe in the Expansion of England, or, as it has been most happily styled, "Greater Britain."

We believe that on the main her foundations are laid deep in the rocks of justice, morality, benevolence, and freedom. We believe that her rule thus far has been significantly distinguished by all those virtues. We believe that the character of our race, is one which blends most happily theoretical wisdom with practical ability. She has brains to conceive; and never was a grander idea conceived than these we are considering—and brave hearts and strong arms to carry into effect.

In spite of her numerous wars I believe that she has always been a peace-loving country, and was never more so than to-day. Why should this race in which are united so harmoniously all the elements of Progress and Conservatism, which always firmly holds what is good, and reaches forward towards the better—be broken up?

We may be elevated by the grandeur of the idea, but we are not intoxicated. We have no ideas of Universal Empire, of Government of the World, we appeal to reason, but not to reason alone, but to affection, and who will despise it, to patriotism, and who will condemn us for this? The race is a family, and may it ever as a family remain, united in love, interest, hope, and destiny.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE CRICKET, 1888.

Trinity's Cricket season came to a close on June 5th, the last match being the annual game with Toronto University. In all six matches were played of which four were won and two lost. The total number of runs made was 647 for 10 innings to our opponents 537 for 11 innings or an average of 65 to 49. Of these Cameron succeeded in obtaining no less than 150 or nearly a quarter, having an average of 25 runs per innings. His batting was good throughout, marked especially by some fine forward drives. The batting of the rest of team was not however up to the mark with the exception of H. H. Bedford-Jones who played several very fine innings and exhibited a marked improvement on his last year's form. The bowling was good as a glance at the analysis below will show, Grout being especially destructive. He bowls a medium paced high overhand delivery, and uses a great deal of judgment in his work. Broughall also made his *debut* as a bowler, and did some really fine work, especially in the match against Toronto University. The fielding throughout the year was good, especially on ground balls, and at no time did the field become rattled. As a whole the team in 1888 represented medium batting, good straight bowling and sharp fielding.

Following is a list of matches:

Trinity College, May 19th.	1st inns.	2nd inns.	Total.
East Toronto.....	32	52	84
Trinity University.....	119	—	119

Trinity won by an innings and 35 runs.

For East Toronto D'Eye (10) and A. E. Black (9) were the principal scorers while for Trinity Cameron 60 out out, Tremayne 21, A. C. and H. H. Bedford-Jones 12 and 10 respectively, batted well. In this match Trinity had 9 wickets down for 63 runs, but Cameron and Tremayne becoming associated added 56 before being separated.

Guelph, May 22nd.	1st inns.	2nd inns.	Total.
Guelph.....	70	41	111
Trinity University.....	81	67	148

Victory for Trinity by 37 runs.

This match played on the new grounds Guelph, was one of the most enjoyable of the season. Trinity went first to the bat and succeeded in obtaining 81 before the last wicket fell, the Jones trio W. W., A. C., and H. H., being the only doubles with 20, 14, and 15, respectively. After a most excellent lunch Guelph took the willow, and ran up a total of 70 of which Lett 10, J. Guthrie 13, and Henry 10, were the principal scorers. Trinity then followed with their 2nd which closed for 67, A. C. and H. H. Bedford Jones again obtaining doubles, 10 and 21; in which Dela Fosse 11 not out, followed suit. With 78 to make Guelph began their 2nd Innings, but Grout and Broughall proved too much for them, and they only totalled 41. Grout's analysis this innings was 5 wickets for 17 runs, while Marsack for Guelph obtained 5 wickets for 6 runs, in Trinity's 2nd innings.

Trinity College, May 24th.	1st inns.	2nd inns.	Total.
Toronto.....	100	—	100
Trinity.....	29	68	97

Toronto won by an innings and 3 runs.

With a very strong team against us we expected a beating and we got it, and a bigger one than we wanted. For the first time for several years we had perfect weather for this game, and a goodly number of spectators took advantage of the day and witnessed the match from the terrace. Toronto won the toss and before the last wicket fell, had obtained 100, chiefly due to the fine batting of G. N. Morrison, who made 49 in fine form. W. W. Jones bowled well, obtaining 7 wickets for 34 runs.

Trinity with the exception of Cameron, 10 not out, offered very little resistance to the bowling of Boyd and Rose-Wilson, and the first innings only reached 29 which necessitated a follow-on which resulted in 68 of which Loewen got 18, thus leaving Toronto the victor by an innings and 3 runs. Boyd's analysis for this match was truly wonderful, he obtaining 14 wickets for 34 runs.

Trinity College, May 26th.	1st inns.	2nd inns.	Total.
Trinity College School....	34	31	65
Trinity University.....	41	99	140

Won by Trinity University by 75 runs.

The wicket in this match decidedly favoured the bowlers during the first part of the game, but later on it improved. Trinity won the toss and the boys were sent into the field. The first innings was in no wise remarkable, the University, with the exception of Cameron 14, offering very little resistance to the bowling of Pellatt and Marcon, the latter bowling especially well, having 6 wickets for 12 runs.

The School's first innings only reached 34, or 7 behind their opponents' total. Of these Dykin got 14 in good

form. Trinity's second venture was more successful, 99 being run up, of which Cameron 42, H. H. Bedford-Jones 15, and Grout 11, were the principal scorers. The School's 2nd innings was even more disastrous than their 1st, the total only being 31, Marcon contributing 14. In this match the Jones' brothers did some phenomenal bowling, each obtaining 4 wickets for 1 run, H. H. in the first innings and A. C. in the second.

Trinity College, June 2nd.	1st inns.	2nd inns.	Total.
Hamilton	68	56	134
Trinity University	45	—	45

Hamilton won by 23 runs in first innings.

Hamilton sent down a very strong team including their crack bowlers, Ferrie and Gillespie. The match was unfortunately interrupted by rain and the ground was decidedly against large scoring. Hamilton went first to the bat and were retired for 68, which, considering the batting strength of the team, speaks volumes for the bowling and fielding of Trinity; of these Martin got 19 and Cummings 15. Trinity's venture only resulted in 45 runs, of which H. H. Bedford-Jones 10, and Grout 10, were the only doubles. Gillespie obtained 6 wickets for ten runs in this innings. Hamilton then commenced their second, and were got rid of with even less trouble, 56 being the total obtained. Dixon 25, Cummings 10, and R. B. Ferrie 12, were the leading scores. As the time was limited Trinity had no 2nd innings, and thus the match resulted in a victory for Hamilton by 23 runs on 1st innings.

Trinity College, June 5th.	1st inns.	2nd inns.	Total.
Toronto University	24	29	53
Trinity University	64	34	98

Victory for Trinity by 45 runs.

This the most important match of the season, and one to which both teams always look forward with a great deal of anxiety, was played on the Trinity ground in perfect cricketing weather. The wicket was very fast, in fact it proved itself too fast for both sides, and the bowlers had things mostly their own way.

Trinity won the toss, a good omen for the result, and elected to take the bat. For a time things looked decidedly blue for Trinity, 7 wickets going down for 30 runs but Cameron and Broughall becoming associated a better aspect was put on the game, and before the stand was broken the score had crept up to 56 runs, then Cameron was got rid of for sixteen runs and those who followed making little or no stand, the whole side were out for 63 Broughall having obtained 14.

Toronto University then followed, but were quickly got rid of, the only stand being made by H. Senkler and Rykert, 6 and 13 respectively. Rykert especially deserved praise for his plucky innings. The whole innings only totalled 24, or forty behind Trinity.

After luncheon in the Dining Hall, Trinity began their 2nd venture, but it was soon over only 34 runs being obtained.

The 'Varsity then went in with 74 to get, and it was thought they would easily do it, but the result was not

much better than that of their first venture only totalling 29. The bowling of Grout and Broughall seemed to completely puzzle the majority of their team, while two magnificent catches by Grout and White got rid of Boulton and E. C. Senkler. The match thus resulted in a victory for Trinity by 45 runs. The bowling analyses of this match are remarkable. For the 'Varsity E. C. Senkler 12 wickets at a cost of 43 runs, and J. H. Senkler, 6 for 36. For Trinity Grout got 10 for 30, and Broughall 7 for 18. Trinity fielding was very sharp and their throwing in very accurate throughout, while the 'Varsity was at times a little weak.

The result of this match was all the more satisfactory to Trinity, in that it was unexpected, the match being regarded as rather a sure thing for the 'Varsity. This makes the fifth consecutive win for Trinity in their annual contests with Toronto University.

Below are the averages for the season.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of Innings.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
K. H. Cameron	8	150	60	2	25.
H. H. Bedford-Jones ..	10	82	21	0	8.2
A. C. Bedford-Jones ..	10	74	14	0	7.4
W. W. Jones	4	27	20	0	6.75
G. H. Grout	10	65	11	0	6.5
J. Guthrie	2	13	7	0	6.5
H. O. Tremayne	7	32	21	1	5.3
J. S. Broughall	10	45	14	1	5.
T. T. Norgate	6	18	9	2	4.5
F. M. De la Fosse	9	31	11	1	3.8
C. J. Loewen	8	23	18	0	2.8
D. R. Martin	6	15	9	0	2.5
W. H. White	10	9	4	1	1.
J. G. Smith	5	3	2	2	1.

Rev. Prof. Roper also played in two innings making 2 runs.
E. L. Cox played one innings for 2 runs.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Grout	130	42	175	49	3.5
Broughall	58	13	105	18	5.8
H. H. Bedford-Jones ..	43	7	99	15	6.6
W. W. Jones	36	7	76	8	9.5
A. C. Bedford-Jones ..	5	2	7	5	1.4
F. M. De-la Fosse	9	5	5	1	5.

OGDEN FORD, PRIEST.

On the twentieth of June there was called away from this world one of the most remarkable men we have yet had with us in Canada. Conspicuous as he deserved to be, he was not eminent, as he would have been, had his great humility allowed him to push himself forward, but remarkable he certainly was; remarkable in his holiness of life, remarkable in his cultivated intellect—a saint and a scholar.

Ogden Pulteney Ford was born at Brockville at the end of the forties, of a thoroughly new-world family. Upper Canada College which he left in 1865, may fairly claim to be the school at which he was prepared for his University course. The Trinity Calendar bears witness to his scholarships and prizes in Arts, and to his Double First honors at his degree, but it says nothing about the many points for which he was best known. It naturally cannot relate

the tales his friends can tell of his wit and his wisdom during those years. Episcopon can do that better. So can those who were near him as he entered into the Battle of Ridgeway with the Trinity Company of the Q. O. R. Whizzing bullets could not check his flow of humor even there.

For two years he was a teacher at the Trinity College School, and then he entered the Divinity class again. Well-filled shelves of gilded leather tell of his striking course in Theology. Two more years saw him made a Deacon, and in due course he was ordained a Priest. After having been curate of Holy Trinity Church at an eventful period of that Church's history, he took temporary charge of the Church of S. Matthias. His visits to the branches of the Cowley Brotherhood in Boston and Philadelphia after this, and the great friendship between him and several of the Fathers, gave rise to the false notion that he was in some way connected with that Order. Much as he thought of the men themselves, and much as he wished to lead the religious life, he never saw his way clear to joining the Society of S. John the Evangelist. Eight years of his brief ministry were spent in the Parish of Woodbridge and Vaughan, where his works of Church extension can never be forgotten. How greatly he was loved by the people was shown in the way the news of his illness and death was received by them. One might have supposed that each had lost a near relative of his own. His eighteen months at S. Luke's, Toronto, need only be mentioned, so well is his good work there known to all. His deep spiritual life and extensive reading qualified him eminently for conducting retreats, as the Clergy of Ottawa can testify.

The greatest work of his life, however, was that upon which his main attention was fixed during his later years, the founding of the Sisterhood of S. John the Divine. With one or two other hard workers in the face of great difficulties he will ever be held in grateful remembrance by those who profit by the existence of the Sisterhood.

His work is done, and God has taken him from us. May light perpetual shine upon him. May he rest in peace.

ORDINATION.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Toronto in S. James's Cathedral on June 10th, the following Trinity men were ordained: *Deacons*, A. Carswell, B.A., J. W. Blackler, F. G. Plummer. *Priests*, Revs. H. G. Aston, and Geo. Warren, B.A. Mr. Carswell, who obtained highest marks in the Bishop's Examination, read the Gospel. Rev. J. Fielding Sweeny, B.D., preached the sermon, which was a truly Catholic composition, and touched a very fine keynote. The Bishop, attended by his chaplain, Rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A., was assisted by Revs. Provost Body, D.C.L., Canon O'Meara, D.D., Canon DuMoulin, M.A., J. F. Sweeny, B.D., and W. H. Hobson.

Trinity University Review.

Published by the Students of TRINITY COLLEGE. Contribution and literary matter of all kinds solicited from the Alumni and friends of the University.

All matter intended for publication to be addressed to the Editors, Trinity College.

No notice can be taken of anonymous contributions. All matter to be signed by the author, not necessarily, &c.

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EDITORS:

A. CARSWELL, B.A. E. C. CAYLEY, B.A.
H. P. LOWE. S. F. HOUSTON. T. T. NORGATE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

EASTER TERM, 1888.

Our hearty congratulations are offered to those who have won scholarships and prizes at the recent examinations. There has been earnest, thorough work done this year; and we are sure the vacation time of rest will be gladly welcomed. The prospects of the University for the coming year are exceedingly good, the number of intending matriculants being very large. And we would remind those who, this year, leave the halls of Trinity, that they still owe to her their allegiance. As one's education is not supposed to be finished merely because he happens to leave College—nay, is never finished, while he has wisdom to learn: so his connection with his *Alma Mater* is not ended when he graduates; it might more properly be said to have but arrived at all its fulness. Amid the bustle of the counting house, in the busy office, in the quiet rectory—whatever our work and wherever we may be, let not therefore pass from our minds the memory of Old Trinity.

Amid all the joy and congratulation incidental to the successful close of life in College, there comes upon us, in spite of ourselves, a feeling of sadness. We may indeed be returning to pleasant homes,—to kind friends; or we may be going out into the great world, for whose triumphs we are eager to contend;—but we are leaving a home which has become endeared to us,—our *Alma Mater*, and we are leaving friends who are bound to us by many ties, the peculiar strength of which we have not realized until we are about to be separated from them. The atmosphere of a College can be compared to nothing else. Here whatever is highest and noblest in us, is brought forth and developed, and our friendships are entered into with all the ardor incidental to companionship in ennobling studies, and are cemented amid the enthusiasms of intellectual sympathy.

But we cannot entertain the thought of not meeting again, and if we do not enjoy each other's companionship in the world, we hope at least to meet many times within these halls, to renew friendships, which, we trust, never will grow cold.

It may not, perhaps, be out of place now to make a few suggestions with regard to the conduct of the journal,—the result of our experience. And first we would suggest that four extra pages be added—the present issue appears to be very insignificant. Next we would suggest that the Institute take control of the paper, appointing a business manager at a salary. The third suggestion we would make is, that the students should not avoid their plain duty of contributing to their College journal under the plea that they “cannot write.” Many of them are to assume positions where they will be expected to write and to write well, and they cannot begin too early to practise. The editors of a college journal should not be expected to supply all the matter. And finally, we would suggest that occasionally a little use of scissors and paste be made—originality does not necessarily mean excellence, and although we stand out strongly for originality in college journalism, still we think a small amount of contemporary thought, might, through the hands of a judicious editor, very well be admitted.

With the present number, the editors of the REVIEW dry their pens, arrange the sheets of paper, and the blotting pads, nicely in order, and vacate the chairs which they have held during the past year. It is somewhat difficult to define the feelings with which we sever our connection with our College Journals,—certainly they are not of unmingled pleasure. The editor's position may be one of frequent labour and worry, but one becomes fond of the work, and experiences regret when severed from its companionship. College journalism is carried on under peculiar circumstances; with the constant change of editors, as old men pass out and new men come in, it seems to be impossible that a degree of excellence anyway approaching perfection should ever be reached. We are reminded of the remark of a contemporary: “A college journal seems to be very like a burden which must be carried up a steep hill. One man comes along and carries it up part of the way, and leaving it, it rolls back to the bottom, for the next man to proceed similarly.” No one assumes the burden at the point where his predecessor left it, raw and inexperienced, probably, he begins at the bottom of the hill. But the circumstances under which journalism is carried on at the present day, are very different from those of a few years ago, and perhaps we may find, with the exceeding cleverness of coming generations of students that future editors will not only be able to assume the burden where it has been laid down, but will be able also to carry it to heights of excellence before unknown. We lay aside our pens with feelings of regret, and we hope our successors may have all success as we feel assured they will deserve to have.

LITERARY NOTES.

The May and June Nos. of the *Know College Monthly* (a magazine of a type we would gladly see multiplied), contain two articles to which we wish to call attention: *A plea for Scholarship in the Ministry*, by S. H. Kellogg, D.D., the distinguished author of “The Light of China and the Light of the World,” is the title of the first; *Pietism in Germany and Evangelism in Canada*, by the editor is the title of the second. The latter sets forth one chief need, which the former aims at meeting. Dr. Kellogg examines the reasons for curtailing the time devoted to study in preparing for the ministry. They are mainly three: (1) Need of helpers, especially in the mission field; (2) Want of funds; (3) Comparative disregard of learning. Dr. Kellogg, from his experience, both in the foreign mission field and at home, has a right to be heard, and he pleads strongly for increased, rather than decreased study, especially in this age. He suggests that when this is impossible, men should enter the ranks of a lay ministry rather than do the Church harm by adding to the number of half-educated Presbyters.

The other article, to which we referred, suggests that our Evangelism has so many points of likeness with the German Pietism of the last century, that we had better beware lest we reach the same goal—Rationalism. The steps are set forth as they stand marked in history: a cold church—a stirring of life—a schism—a revival in preaching the evangelical truths, philosophy first neglected then opposed, Christianity and culture severed, religion and science antagonized—the result a religion of feeling—antinomianism or a morbid one-sided spiritualism. Then the reaction—a breath of Rationalism causes the burnt-out pious feelings and emotions to crumble, and the faith of the *Pietists* vanishes like the memory of a worn-out love. The story is an old one. Let us take the warning, let us apply the remedy.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. F. Sweeny, B.D., preached in the College Chapel on the Feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist.

Rev. Prof. Roper sailed for England as soon as Lectures ceased. He intends spending the summer in his native land.

The Provost, also, we hear, contemplates a similar trip; partly for the good of his health.

Rev. H. G. Aston has been appointed Curate at the Holy Trinity, Toronto, *pro tem*.

F. D. Woodcock was ordained by the Bishop of Ontario. He will take charge of a parish in that diocese.

A. C. Allan, '87, returned lately from England where he remained after the Canadian Gentlemen's tour last summer. His face has been seen several times in the corridors, and he will be one of Trinity representatives on the International Cricket Match. Mr. Allan will shortly proceed to Winnipeg to take up his legal studies there.

By the deaths of Rev. O. P. Ford and Salter Van Koughnet, Esq., Q.C., Trinity has lost two sincere friends. Both gentlemen took a high standing in their Collegiate career. Mr. Van Koughnet, '54, graduating with First Class Classical honours, and Mr. Ford, '68, taking a Double First in Classics and Mathematics; being the first in the history of the University of had so done.

OUR GRADUATES.

The following gentlemen are those who got out from Trinity this year to enter upon their various courses in life. We feel sure that they will prove worthy representatives of the University from which they come, and their loss will be felt for some time in the corridors and halls of Trinity:

E. C. CAYLEY, '85, graduated with Classical Honors. After a year of continental travel he returned to his studies in the Theological honour course. He has captained the Rugby fifteen in many a hard-fought scrimmage, and presided over the meetings of the Literary Institute for the past two years. Is one of the out-going editors of the REVIEW and will shortly take orders in the Diocese of Toronto.

A. CARSWELL, '86, an '83 graduate of Toronto University, at first studied and afterwards practised law, but finding this pursuit uncongenial, entered upon his theological studies at Trinity. Although of a retiring disposition, Mr. Carswell has taken an active interest in many college institutions, and as editor-in-chief of the REVIEW, has frequently adorned its columns; is also Prize Poet and Essayist of the University. Will take charge of a parish in the Diocese of Toronto.

H. O. TREMAYNE, '86, is another of our graduating "tugs"; has always been an active mover in college circles, especially in the Institute and the cricket club, the latter of which he has been Secretary for the past season. In addition to his university degree of B.A., "Trem." received that of B.D. at the recent ordination at Brockville. He has been appointed Rector of the munificently endowed parish of Shannonville, in the Diocese of Ontario.

C. H. MCGEE, will doubtless adorn next year's calendar with 1st class honours in Classics and Mathematics. Since his advent at Trinity, Cyril has shown a constitutional disposition for scholarships and double honors which not even his devotion to tennis and cricket could overcome. The profession of the law is in store for him.

W. M. LOUCKS graduates with honours in classics, and was Burnside scholar in his first year; also took honours in Metaphysics in his second year. Possesses a wonderful knowledge of college affairs, and what goes on without his knowing it, is not worth knowing. He will probably take a divinity course.

A. C. M. BEDFORD-JONES is Governor-General's Medalist in Physical and Natural Science. "Polly," as he is familiarly known, is one of Trinity's bulwarks in football, cricket, and baseball. Has also been curator of our well stocked museum. He will study law in Toronto.

G. WARREN, graduates with honours in Theology. Was ordained Deacon in December last and Priest in June. He will continue to act as Curate at Bowmanville where he has been for some time.

E. L. COX has won honours in Modern Languages during his course. He is a discourses of sweet music on the banjo, violin, harp, sackbut, and psaltery, yea, even the lyre. The glorious possibilities of a Chicago real estate agent await him in the near future.

G. E. POWELL graduates with Honors in the Polymathic Pass Course. He is a lover of baseball and rippling melodies on the piano. "George" hails from British Columbia, but his immediate future will be taken up in Toronto, with baseball and the study of the law.

P. S. LAMPMAN is another devotee of the diamond, and knows the average and standing of every player in the three great leagues; has also displayed a great affection for divinity in his studies. Mr. Lampman has not yet decided upon his career, but that of baseball umpiring has most charms for him.

J. A. WISMER is an honour man in Mental and Moral Philosophy. He is known as the efficient Principal of the County Model School, and will continue for the present in the teaching profession.

H. H. JOHNSTON was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Ontario last May. In his clerical garb "John" looks "too sweetly pretty (as the ladies remark) for anything." He is one of our incepting L.Ths, and has been appointed to the cure of Ashton in Ontario.

J. W. BLACKLER, L. Th., was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Toronto in June, 1888. Mr. Blackler was third in the ordination examination. Will be Curate of St. Matthew's, Toronto.

J. C. SWALLOW is organist of the College Chapel, and performs divinely on the organ. Has besides a great capacity for pie, which the steward well understands. He will wear the blue and black of Licentiate of Theology, and will be ordained next December.

G. BOUSFIELD, one of Trinity's oldest inhabitants, resumed his college studies last Michaelmas, after an absence of nine years. "Bous," affectionately so called, is a benedict, but domestic life seems to have made his disposition more fun-loving and kindly than ever. He excels as a pulpit orator, and will take charge of the parish of North Gower in Ontario.

H. A. BOWDEN is one of those gay young curates, who leaves many a wounded heart among the fairer part of his congregations. Harry was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Niagara at Guelph. He will enter on his duties as Vicar of Stewarttown very shortly.

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—:o:—

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There will be a Supplementary Examination for Matriculation in October.

By a recent change in the Statutes, Candidates for pass are required to take Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History and Geography, and one of the four departments:—Divinity, French, German, or English. Candidates for Scholarships may take two of the four departments:—Divinity, French, German, or English.

Candidates not competing for General Proficiency Scholarships may substitute for Greek, two of the departments, Divinity, French, German, Physics, Chemistry, or Botany, provided that French or German must be taken.

The examinations for the degree of M.D., C.M., will begin on March 19th, for the degree of B.C.L. as follows:—The First and Final on June 11th, and the Second on June 14th, and for the degree of Bachelor of Music on April 4th.

Notice for the Law and Matriculation Examinations must be given by June 1st., for Mus. Bac. by Feb. 1st.

Application should be made to the Registrar for the requisite forms for giving notice.

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—:o:—

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

—:o:—

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