

# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Vol. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 11.

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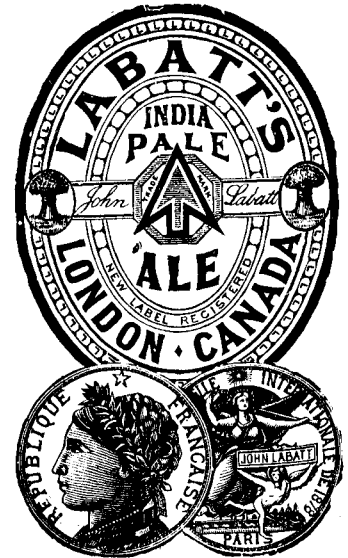
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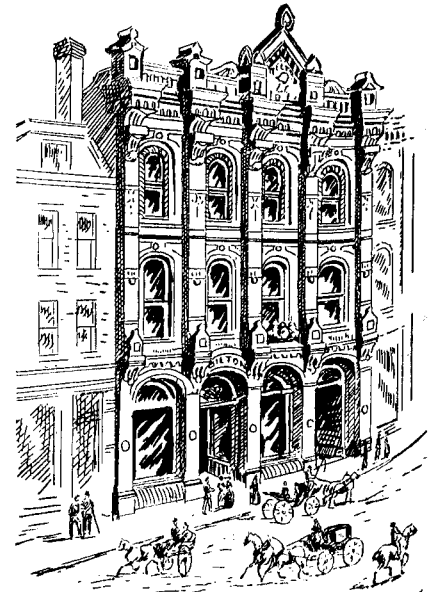
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THE SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE CONVOCATION, AT

TRINITY UNIVERSITY CHAPEL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1890,

BY THE REV. G. C. MACKENZIE, MA.,

*Rector of Brantford, Ontario.*

WHEN the Council kindly appointed me the preacher for this Convocation, my first impulse was to decline, feeling that I ought not to accept, even for half-an-hour, the position of a teacher to the Convocation of a learned University. I thought again that you had asked me not as an empty compliment, but, that out of a pastoral experience of over twenty years, I might, with God's blessing, be enabled to say something helpful to my younger brethren of the clergy and laity, and that to decline would be to shirk a call to duty.

First, allow me to congratulate you and all the friends of our Church University, on the evidences of your renewed life and energies; in the erection of your west wing; in the unprecedented increase of matriculants this year; in your medical department, which deservedly stands so high in the esteem of the profession; in the progress of St. Hilda's College for the higher education of the daughters of the Church, and in your rapidly developing influence throughout Ontario and far beyond.

Canadian churchmen of all schools of thought are realizing that this University affords a thoroughness and completeness of education, a broad catholicity of churchmanship and a healthy, social culture that cannot be obtained for their sons elsewhere. So long as Trinity University builds on these lines and is the home of manly, Christian gentlemen, so long will she command the increasing confidence and support of Canadian churchmen.

The future of the Anglican Church in Canada, under God, will be largely moulded by the men who are educated in this University. Therefore I am now going to speak to you a few words on the duty of Christian Fellowship, and for that purpose draw your attention to Acts ii., 42: "They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in the prayers."

St. Luke here enumerates four foundation principles of the Church of Christ, into which the 3,000 converts on the Day of Pentecost were baptized and continued steadfast; namely: Apostolic Doctrine, Apostolic Fellowship, Breaking of Bread, The Prayers.

With respect to three of these principles the Church cannot be said to be either indifferent or neglectful. In the renewed life which, thank God, has quickened the Anglican Church in the last sixty years, Apostolic doctrine or teaching has received its full share of attention. In like manner the great memorial sacrifice—the one prescribed Act of Worship in the New Testament, the Breaking of Bread, has been rescued from comparative neglect, and is being everywhere restored to its place of honour and dignity in our churches. Again, the prayers are no longer a duet between parson and clerk, but have become once more "Common Prayer," the voice of the congregation; the fullness and beauty of Liturgical and responsive worship have not only been restored to us, but their scriptural authority and necessity are rapidly gaining the serious thought of our separated brethren, wherever the instincts of reverent worship and culture are felt.

But how has it fared with "Fellowship"? It certainly has not received anything like the consideration of the other three.

Bishop Pearson speaks of these four principles as the image of the Primitive Church; Bishop Andrews says that they are a safeguard to the Church against all innovation of doctrine and discipline.

We have made a great deal, and rightly so, of the first, third and fourth; I fear we have largely neglected the second.

Every principle of divine truth has its God-ward and its man-ward side. For example, in the Breaking of Bread, we show before God and plead the merits of the One Sacrifice for the sins of the whole world; we also, in the same act, lift up the Crucified before man that he may be drawn to Christ. God accepts the One Sacrifice—man offers it and partakes of it. Prayer is communion with God, yet in the great model, "Our Father," Christ teaches that communion with God involves fellowship with man. There can be no love of God that does not extend to our brother—yea, Christ has taught us that the very God-ward side of the unity in the God-head must have its reflection in the unity of the believers—"that they may be one, even as we are one."

We may have very clear conceptions of the truth of the God-ward side of the Sacrifice of the Cross, and yet partake very sparingly of the self-sacrificing spirit of the Crucified; we may be very importunate in prayer for even spiritual blessings for ourselves, and yet seldom rise into the spirit of fellowship involved in the prayer, "Our Father." In like manner, we may prize very highly our fellowship with God the Father, through the Son by the in-dwelling of the Holy Spirit, our fellowship with Apostolic faith, order and worship, and yet lack a sympathetic fellowship with men about us. As a Church, we are thoroughly alive to the God-ward side of this truth of fellowship. I think we have much to learn on the man-ward side.

It seems to me that the success which attends some of the Christian communions in Canada is largely owing to the disproportionate importance which they attach to the man-ward side of several truths; for example, the keynote of Catholic preaching is, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness"; the popular religionism of the day takes the cry of the Philippian jailor for its keynote—"What shall I do to be saved?"—pre-eminently this one of fellowship. Little or no importance is given to Apostolic Fellowship by many bodies of Christians—all importance is attached to fellowship with men to-day.

Is it not a mark of the Catholic faith to hold every truth of God in a rounded proportion? May I not say that no truth of God has any power to mould the character of man, to enlarge and ennoble his mind, to purify and warm his heart, unless the God-ward side of that truth be clearly reflected in its man-ward side?

If it is true that all things are double, that nothing is complete and perfect without its other side, it is just probable that in our love and zeal for the things of God, we have not been equally zealous in the things of men. In our devotion to the Church of Christ we must seek to know, to love, to serve the Head in the members of His Body.

When Christ told the Pharisees that the "Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath," He covered the whole ground. Catholic churchmen can understand

that neither the letter of Scripture, nor the Church, nor any other ordinance of God is intended to be an upper and a lower mill stone to grind men to powder, to torture them physically or mentally or spiritually, but are institutions evidencing the Fatherhood of God, by which man is to work out and realize his Brotherhood. Man is not for the Church, but the Church for man.

As churchmen, we prize Apostolic fellowship very highly and we must stand by this principle, though our motives be misjudged and our procedure evil-spoken of. We are one to day with the Apostolic Church in faith, in order, in worship. Thank God, there is no sign of weakening here, but rather of deepening conviction. Fidelity to our Head demands it, and it is the only hope for the unity and brotherhood of the now divided Church of Christ.

But we must bring this grand Apostolic principle of fellowship to bear upon our Christian brethren everywhere, until they shall know that our fellowship is animated by the spirit of Christ, that it is not mere love of *church* but of *men*, our brothers and sisters in the Lord Jesus.

The Canadian Church has been so long indebted to her Mother Church in England in so many fostering ways, that, most naturally, we have nurtured a filial rather than a fellowship spirit; we have leaned so long upon our dear, venerable mother, that we have greatly neglected to develop the strength and power and fellowship of our own Canadian brethren, while all the time other Christian bodies have been maturing a local native strength of fellowship; they are, so to speak, indigenous to the soil.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States for fifty years after the Revolution was regarded as an exotic—an English offshoot—alien and unsuited to American life and thought; her marvellous growth in the past fifty years has all been since she has outgrown that idea.

Our wisdom for the future, it seems to me, lies in developing our own strength; falling back on our own resources; nurturing a brotherhood of fellowship and dependence amongst ourselves—proving that the Church is as catholic and as well adapted for Canada as it is for England.

It is a matter for congratulation and hopefulness that the guiding minds of this University are not only honour graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, but are also men who appreciate the spirit of this new land, the needs of this Canadian Church, and who are bringing this University more and more into touch and sympathy with our Provincial system of education through our High schools. They appreciate that this University and our Church must be more and more deeply rooted in this land, in the sympathies and affections of our people; that they must become more and more Canadian.

As a step in the right direction, your associate membership privilege has kindled a spark of brotherhood in hundreds of cases where no brotherhood existed before. You

are sowing seed that will yield you a rich harvest by-and-by.

In the creation of Fellowships, you have increased your teaching staff and secured another bond of brotherhood for the under-graduates. I trust you will be able to extend this work, and that, ere long, a Homiletical Fellowship will be established. However well adapted the ordinary essay sermon may be to English Churches, written in pure English, quietly read with faultless accent, the ordinary Canadian congregation demands something more rugged and direct and in the thought and language of the people.

When the Catholic school in the Church of England does for preaching, what it has for doctrine and ritual, the land is before us everywhere—to enter in and take possession. We need only to put forth this now largely latent gift to become the power for God in this country.

The people of Canada are, at present, very indifferent to Apostolic Fellowship, Breaking of Bread and the Liturgy, but they do believe in preaching, and it is through preaching they must be won. Preaching is the one common ground of fellowship, let us make the most of it.

The Anglican Church has a full and rounded Gospel to proclaim, that no other Christian body has. We believe that Trinity University can and will work out this problem for the Canadian Church—you are doing it now; by taking care that the men you send forth to preach shall not only have the gift of utterance and the knowledge of how to use that gift, but that they shall have something to utter that will command the attention and respect of thinking men. The need was never greater for able and devoted ministers of the Word. The pulpit has been a great power in the past; let us be most thankful that men are still willing to listen to the Gospel. Under God it rests largely with you to restore that power to the Church in Canada.

If the Church be the continuation of the Incarnation, wherever she ministers she must reflect the fellowship of Christ with the people—the common people received and heard Him gladly. He came, the Wisdom of God, to be the Light of the world; the Brother of man as man. Where the Church so reflects Christ, the people will also receive and hear her gladly.

As a Christian University, it is your high privilege to show that all knowledge and wisdom are from God, and to illumine every page of earthly lore with the Light that proceeds from the Eternal Life; to sanctify all knowledge to the glory of God and to the good of man, to send forth your graduates as luminaries of that Light, animated by the spirit of the great Teacher, in a loving, sympathetic fellowship with all men, showing to all that man's highest mission on earth is to know God, to love and serve Him, and that God's way for us to attain that knowledge is to know man, love man, serve man.

Is not this the central truth of the Incarnation—to see mankind in the Christ—to look for the Christ in man?

# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

VOL. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 11.

## Editorial Topics.

MANY subscriptions due this journal for the year 1890 still remain unpaid. The lists for the previous year are also not without gaps. It is absolutely necessary that these subscriptions be paid without further delay. An insignificant matter to the individual it may be, but when there are many individuals the matter is not insignificant to THE REVIEW.

**THE DEAN** TRINITY seems more like its old self now that the Dean has returned. He has been greatly missed, and it is indeed no small pleasure to have him with us again. We are glad to know that Dr. Jones's trip abroad was a very happy one, and that the rest and change have not been without their good effect. If the Trinity men were prevented by the vagaries of the train from giving the Dean the welcome they had arranged, yet in their hearts his welcome was as warm and true as if it had had every outward expression.

**THE ANNUAL DINNER.** WITHOUT doubt the Dinner this year was a more brilliant affair than any of its predecessors. It is becoming more recognized as a great institution of the University, to miss which is to miss something that is most delightful, and at the same time most instructive, so far as the life and work of our Alma Mater is concerned. Inspired by the presence of so large a number—for at the tables were seated nearly a hundred and fifty, and the balcony was crowded with ladies—the speeches were cheery and bright and to the point. In fact most of the speakers were in their best form, and toast and response went off with a snap and vigour that was most enlivening. It is only right and fitting that Trinity and Trinity's rulers should be the chief theme of the speeches. Honour to whom honour is due, and there is much due to this University and to those to whom its governance is entrusted.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE.** THE large and representative audiences which have greeted Dr Bourinot at each of the lectures he has so far given in his course, must be gratifying not only to the eminent lecturer, but also to the University authorities, whose public spirit is greatly to be commended. The honoured Provost of Trinity is thoroughly in touch with the spirit of the land he has made his home. A man of wide sympathies and interests, he is not content to stand on the bank and watch the national stream of life sweeping by. He throws himself into it with all the zeal and vigour of the native Canadian. Combined with his great and acknowledged intellectual force, there is a moral enthusiasm, a lively faith, which does not always accompany mental pre-eminence. Such men are rare, and their power conspicuous. Dr. Bourinot's graceful words in acknowledgment of all that the Provost had done to promote the study in Canada of the Canadian Constitution and kindred subjects, found a ready response from all those present on the occasion.

## "A SOCIAL DEPARTURE"

WE have heard a good deal about Canadian Literature. Earnest and eloquent attempts are sometimes made to prove that there is a Canadian Literature, and that it languishes in unmerited obscurity. We yield to none in the fervour of our patriotism, but our belief is that all that our people have produced of "literature," in the highest sense of the word, is sufficiently recognised and appreciated.

When Kirby wrote "Le Chien D'or" he came very near writing a good book. His mistake is want of condensation. He is diffuse and prosy. He gives one the impression of having resolved to put all he ever thought or ever knew between the covers of one volume.

Before Roberts there was much verse produced by Canadians, but no poetry. Roberts has done some good work and gained more than local recognition. He lacks the spontaneity, the simplicity, the tenderness of Lampman. With Lampman's book Canada makes a distinct contribution to English poetic literature.

And now Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan, with her "Social Departure," places this country amongst the contributors to English prose literature. "A Social Departure," as every one now knows, is a book of travel, but it is as unhackneyed a book of travel as can be imagined, a book of travel conceived and written in a thoroughly original and happy vein. The author makes no pretence of having acquired a complete knowledge of countries which she saw as a tourist only. We are treated to no statistics, no lists of objects of interest, no profound political and social reflections. We simply see, in a succession of vivid pictures, what Miss Duncan saw herself.

And what Miss Duncan saw, she saw with keen, sympathetic, humorous eyes. This last quality, her humour, sparkles delightfully on every page. "Orthodocia, as her name implies, is an English girl. No fond transatlantic parent ever thought of calling any of us Orthodocia. It would be impossible to find a godmother to take the responsibility." The distracting multitude of travelling impediments is "our hated aggregate." The Hindoo candidates for employment "all sala'amed so persuasively that a choice was painful." The following conversation takes place in Egypt:

"But aren't you going to ride the camel?"

"Certainly not! Would you like me to make another exhibition of myself?"

"Orthodocia," said I solemnly, "one ought not to consider anything in connection with an *Impression*."

In Ceylon the waiters wore their "long, sleek, black hair drawn back by a large tortoise-shell comb. We thought at first that the comb might be an idiosyncrasy of the hotel, a compulsory measure adopted for the sake of the soup, but we soon discovered it to be a Cingalese masculine vanity of the low country. The Kandyans do not wear combs, and you will remember that the British had more difficulty in subduing them than their low-country brethren who were given over to the pomps and vanities. Trincomalee in the south was probably taken while the garrison was making its toilet."

Miss Duncan rigorously abstains from "fine writing," but every now and then a captivating bit of word painting slips into her narrative without constraint or affectation. We select a passage at random. "We walked back along the

curving, pink shore (at Colombo), which is the loveliest in the world. The opal sea, light and delicate in all its lines, sent in a single, long, sweeping, white wave to break upon the sand. The marvel was that nothing more beautiful than pearls should come out of that colour and light. The sky was a strange, pale green, with trailing glories of amber and gold. Half way between us and the cloudy group of palms beyond, an Afghan knelt on his praying carpet and swayed and bowed to the West. The sun had gone to England, but there were divine memories of him where the Afghan looked. We could not think it wonderful that he prayed."

One complaint against Miss Duncan we have to make. She persists in trying to pass herself off as an American. It might be said that a Canadian is necessarily an American, but that would be a subterfuge. We know perfectly well that in general understanding there is a distinction, and that those who call themselves Americans are credited with citizenship in the United States. We need not protest against the monopoly by the people of the United States of America of the title American; in the first place the protest would be unavailing: and in the second place they could not call themselves anything else: "United-States-of-Americanders" would be impracticable.

Miss Duncan repeats her offence in a series of papers, now appearing in an English journal, which she calls "An American Girl in London." "A Canadian Girl in London" would have sounded better, and, being more novel, would have been more taking. It would also have been more genuine.

TORONTO, November 10th.

#### PROFESSOR CLARK ON CANON LIDDON.

THE REVIEW has been fortunate enough to secure the following report of the Rev. Professor Clark's brilliant discourse on the late Canon Liddon, delivered at St. Margaret's church on the 26th ultimo. So crowded was the church that shortly after seven o'clock the doors had to be locked, and many were unable to gain admission.

Dr. Clark began by remarking that although he should not have ventured, of his own instance, to speak of the life of a man so eminent and so much beloved as the late Canon Liddon, yet he entirely approved of such a subject being chosen for a Christian discourse, and when he was asked to say something on the life and work of this distinguished man, he felt that he had no right to refuse. And one reason which prevailed with him was the fact of a somewhat intimate acquaintance with Mr. Liddon, extending over the last thirty-two years, although during the last few years he had not seen him.

The lives of God's saints should be studied and kept in remembrance, for two reasons. They should be studied as illustrations of God's work in the Church and in the world, and also as examples for our imitation. The life and work of Canon Liddon would yield rich results from both points of view. His influence in the University of Oxford and the Church of England was very great directly; but indirectly the whole religious life of the country and the age was deeply affected by his teaching and personality. It would be no part of his business to attempt anything like a biography of Canon Liddon, nor to estimate his exact place among the writers and preachers of the age. The time had hardly come for this. It would be sufficient, perhaps, to mention some facts that would enable us to understand something of his individuality and the work he had done.

It might be said that nature and providence and grace had co-operated in a manner unusually harmonious in this instance in moulding the man and the teacher. Henry Parry

Liddon's father, Captain Matthew Liddon, R.N., was commander of the companion vessel to that of Captain, afterwards Sir Edward, Parry in the exploration of the Northern seas. Parry was his godfather, and from him he received his second name.

As a boy he was brought up by a maiden aunt, his father's sister, who died just when he was beginning to be famous. Of this lady he always spoke with the deepest reverence and gratitude. To him she always was the type of that quiet, humble, cheerful, religious life which has distinguished the choicest of the children of the Church of England. He was never at any of the great English Public schools; but wherever he was he was always the same, pure, truthful, gentle, studious, devout boy and man. One of his schoolmasters told the preacher he did not believe that Henry Parry Liddon had ever consciously done anything wrong in his lifetime; and his own father, Capt. Liddon, not long before his death, speaking of this son, already attaining to distinction, used similar language.

He entered the University of Oxford at an unusually early age, about seventeen or eighteen, and took his B.A. Degree in 1850, when scarcely twenty-one. He then obtained a senior studentship at his own college, Christ church, and this he retained to the time of his death.

It is not too much to say that wherever he went he left the impress of his own beautiful character and of his thorough and devoted work. This is true of his work as curate at Wantage, under the present Dean of Lincoln; as vice-principal of Cuddesdon, the theological college founded by Dr. Samuel Wilberforce; as vice-principal of St. Edmund's Hall, as Professor of Exegesis, and as canon of St. Paul's. Reference has been made to his early education, and the traces of this training never were effaced, but in Oxford he came into a movement which was not only remarkable because of the men to whom it was due, but also because of its profound influence on the future of the Church of England and the religious thought of the age. About two years before Liddon entered Oxford Newman had gone over to the Church of Rome, and the leadership of the Tractarian movement was left to Dr. Pusey. It was not long before Liddon attached himself to this distinguished man, and the relation existing between them was not merely that of master and disciple, but of most loving father and most devoted and affectionate son. Nothing could exceed Liddon's attachment and devotion to his master, who, on his part, treated him with unbounded confidence. It is well known that Liddon had consecrated his best remaining days on earth to the writing of the life of this distinguished man. It is said that he had collected material for the whole, and that one volume was nearly completed when he died.

Liddon used to say that he only indirectly came under the influence of Newman. But intellectually Newman was the most powerful influence in his life, although devotionally he probably owed more to Pusey. His own theological position was that of the Tractarian movement. The faith of the undivided Church, he held, was the true faith—whatever was taught by the authority of the councils of the Church, and perhaps in a subordinate degree by the fathers of the Church, before the separation of the east and the west. Like the older Tractarians, and unlike many who call themselves their successors, Liddon accepted all the self-denying regulations which the Church imposes. Fridays, vigils, days of abstinence, he regarded as of obligation. For a mere fashionable, ornamental high churchism he had a great contempt, or rather a great horror, as tending to render things which he regarded as most sacred offensive to religious men of other schools.

Like Newman and Pusey he cared very little for externals. He did not care for them at all except as vehicles of the expression of truth, or means for the decent celebration of



divine mysteries. But he stood quietly and firmly by those who are called Ritualists, because he considered them as witnessing to the Catholic faith.

In speaking of Liddon's theological position, reference should be made to his friendship with two remarkable men, John Keble, author of "The Christian Year," and Walter Kerr Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury.

With respect to the work which he accomplished it was, generally, of two kinds, dealing with individuals and preaching. His influence over the young men at Oxford was very remarkable, peculiar and permanent. It has been said that he almost gave new manners to young Oxford, especially to the young high churchmen of the University. Many of them, the young high churchmen of the University. Many of them, consciously or unconsciously, imitated his voice and his manner.

But it is as a preacher that he will be remembered. And the qualifications which fitted him for this work were various. Possessing a mind of unusual force, elasticity and subtilty, with a vein of genial humour, he had acquired a very large stock of theological learning; but, perhaps, the key to his influence is to be sought rather in his devotedness and earnestness. As one reads his sermons one is attracted by his remarkable command of pure, vigorous and sufficiently ornate English, but his delivery was characterised by an earnestness which carried all before it.

Two things were remarkable in the estimate which he formed of preaching. Every sermon he regarded as a message from God to man, and he would have been horror-struck at the notion of a man going into the pulpit in order to gain admiration or applause. On the other hand, he considered no labour too great to bestow upon the preparation of sermons, and he studied with the greatest ardor the compositions of the great French preachers, more particularly Bourdaloue and Lacordaire, although he did not neglect Bossuet. Undoubtedly, his greatest and most permanent work was his Bampton Lectures on the Divinity of Christ, a book which is, and always will remain, a theological classic, and which is little likely to be superseded for many a day to come.

In his personal relations Liddon was a man of singular attractiveness. Gentle, amiable, yet never compromising his convictions, he was liked and respected almost as much by his opponents as by those who agreed with him. He was peculiarly sensible of any generosity shown to him by an opponent, and no man more deserved this than he did. Many subjects crowd upon the mind which time forbids one entering upon—the neglect he is supposed to have experienced at the hands of those in authority, the mystery of his being taken away when in the fullness of his intellectual and spiritual power—these and many other questions we cannot discuss. Let us thank God for this noble man and his beautiful life, and let us strive to follow him as far as he followed Christ.

#### A BORE.

The gangway plank had been removed; the hawsers had been cast off; the steamship *Media* was slowly moving away from the wooden landing-stage at Vancouver. There was a crowd on the landing stage to see us off. Events are few and far between in Vancouver; and the departure of a steamer across the Pacific, or the starting of the Atlantic Express, are occurrences of considerable magnitude. Pocket-handkerchiefs were fluttering, hats were waving, adieux and good wishes were being shouted on all sides. It seemed to me that I alone of all the passengers had no one to wave to, no one to care for me, as I stood on the deck of the *Media* and bade a last farewell to Western civilization.

"Can you tell me, sir," said a voice at my side, "can you tell me, sir, when is a sailor not a sailor?"

I turned round and saw standing beside me a thin, wizened man of small stature. He was dressed in a grey tweed suit, wore a travelling cap of the same material; his beard, which was becoming grizzled, was trimmed to a point, and he wore a pair of golden *pince nez*, behind which twinkled a pair of bright black eyes. His *tout ensemble* gave me the idea that he was a Jewish gentleman in delicate health trying to conceal his Israelitish extraction.

"I beg your pardon," said I, "but I did not quite understand your question. I am afraid that I do not know very much about nautical matters."

"I will repeat my question," he said with alacrity. "When is a sailor not a sailor? Do you give it up?"

"Yes, quite."

"Why, when he's a-shaving. Twiggez vous? Ain't that a good one?"

By this time I had begun to realize that I was the victim of a conundrum, and that the "pretty trustful face," with which I am doomed to go through life had laid me open to an attack of the enemy.

There was no chance of escape, so I paced the deck for some time with my newly found acquaintance and listened patiently to a whole string of antiquated riddles. After all, the beginning of a sea voyage is a dull affair, and one is very glad of any one to talk to during the first few hours.

We steamed down Burrard's Inlet and out into Puget Sound. In the distance, lit up by the setting sun, were the snow clad peaks of the Selkirks, terminating in the gigantic mass of Mount Baker, which towered above them all. In front of us were the pine-covered hills of the island of Vancouver, and all around, embossed in the sunlit waters, were dotted scores of wooded islets which seemed to invite us to take up our abode on their shores.

I did not feel inclined to talk. I wanted to be taking in the scenery and thinking. But there was no escape. The riddles came in an unbroken string.

"If I have to pay £3 4s 2½d per ton for brass screws, can you tell me what will be the cost of a ton of iron screws at the same price?"

I felt it was too much. "Let's go into the smoking room," I hurriedly suggested.

We entered the smoking room, (my friend having for the moment forgotten his conundrum,) and sat down. About half-a-dozen men were sitting there, puffing at their pipes and occasionally ejaculating a lazy, half-pronounced sentence between the whiffs.

"Gentlemen," exclaimed my irrepressible friend, "I see that there are several of you in this room, and I have been watching your heads with considerable interest. Can you tell me which of the members of the United States Senate wears the biggest hat?"

I bolted. I felt that I had succeeded in passing my tormentor on to somebody else; and that now was my opportunity for clearing out. I came out again on to the deck, and sitting down in a sheltered corner, looked at the darkening scene and began to busy myself in my own thoughts.

Presently, one by one, I noticed the men coming out from the smoke room, and I fancied that as each man crossed the threshold and gained the deck, something like an ejaculation of horror escaped him. Curiously, too, the ejaculation seemed to be very much the same in every case.

By this time it had become quite dark. We had passed Victoria where we put our pilot ashore, and were steaming out into the open ocean. I thought it was time to turn into my bunk, and rising from my seat I took a last turn on the deck before descending to the horrors of a stuffy cabin on a rolling ship. As I passed the smoke-room window, I found my friend was there with one man whom he had button-holed, and whom he was evidently plying with questions.

I staid one moment to listen.

"Do you know," he said, and his eyes twinkled like a rat's, "do you know why a miller wears a white hat?"

The next morning I found that the purser had arranged our seats at the table, and that I had been placed near the captain and just opposite my friend.

I was a little late when I took my seat, and my friend had already begun a conversation with the captain.

"Can you tell me," he was saying, "when is a sailor not a sailor?"

And all over again I heard in almost precisely the same order the riddles he had given me on the previous evening and which he had afterwards inflicted on the inmates of the smoke-room. We made calculations based on the price of a herring and a half; we deducted two from twenty sick sheep and made the result to be twenty-four; we divined what it was that made more noise than one pig under a gate; we discovered what was the thing in this world most nearly resembling a monkey looking out of a window; we gave up the reason for a hen crossing a road on a rainy day.

Fortunately it became rough after breakfast and our tormentor was prostrated. He was violently sea sick, and many of us hoped that this would be a good opportunity for throwing off a few old conundrums for ever. At any rate we had a respite, and as the gale increased and our friend took to his berth for a whole day, we who were not sea sick began to breathe quite freely.

That night the gale became a tempest and we had a tossing in our blankets from Father Neptune. In fact, so strong did the gale become that the captain had the engines stopped and waited for the tempest to blow over.

What a strange sensation it is when in mid-ocean the propeller suddenly ceases and there is no more the noise of the engine or thud of the screw. It caused quite a commotion, especially among the ladies. All sorts of costumes appeared in the saloon, and the beings wrapped up in them enquired, in excited tones, what had happened to the ship, and in still more excited tones what was likely to be about to happen in the paulo-post-future tense.

In fact, the excitement was only equalled by the appearance of a rat in the saloon; and then, strange to say, the tables were turned, and the ladies who had been most alarmed about the storm were cool and collected, and the ladies who laughed at the terrors of the ocean jumped on to the seats, lifted up their skirts and screamed.

The next morning our friend reappeared, but not quite as he had been before the storm. He still asked conundrums, but they came now as minute guns, at intervals; and no longer in one unbroken succession. I think, however, that if anything the result was even more appalling than before.

For instance, in the smoking-room, when an animated conversation was going on on the subject of Home Rule or the character of Mr. Gladstone, our friend, who sat quietly in the corner and took no part in any discussion that was not enigmatical, suddenly threw a bombshell into the midst of us all with some such question as this:

"Why should Benny marry Annie?"

Or, at dinner, in the midst of a discussion about the last novel, a voice would be heard, "I beg your pardon, Mr. B., but could you tell me what is the difference between an alligator and a piece of cheese?"

Or in the evening, when we sat in the saloon and played cards, he would ferret his little sharp face into the midst of a whist party with some such question as this: "Can you tell me why no one need starve in a desert?" or "By the way, did you ever hear the answer to this question, 'Why does a miller wear a white hat?'"

And then he would relapse into moody silence, and you would see him in some remote corner of the saloon mutter-

ing to himself with his *pince nez* up to his eyes and before him a little French novel which he never seemed to read.

Outside his conundrums nothing interested him. We had our athletic sports, with obstacle races in which the fattest men were expected to crawl through windlasses, and cock-fighting matches in which missionaries and merchants allowed themselves to be trussed like chickens and floundered about the deck to the great delight of everybody, especially the Chinese steerage passengers. But when the fun was highest our friend retired to the saloon, and when he emerged it was with a twinkle in his eye and

"Did I ever ask you which member of the House of Commons wears the biggest hat?"

Then again we had our concerts and varieties, entertainments where missionary ladies read improving fables about grasshoppers, and a clergyman stood up side by side with a consul and in an insane way flapped his arm and cawed like one of the "three old crows upon a tree"; and everybody in general shouted themselves hoarse with choruses to noisy songs. But these things moved him not. He sat with his *pince-nez* before him and read his book, and when all was over he turned with a sigh to his neighbour and said:

"Can you tell me if brass screws cost £6 a ton, how much must I pay for a ton of iron screws at the same price?"

We had our flirtations and our "promenading couples" on board, but these things even moved him not. Only once, when he became the half-unconscious witness of certain hand squeezings which took place behind the smoke-stack, was he heard to murmur to himself:

"Why should Benny marry Annie?"

At last the voyage was over, my boxes had been delivered from the hands of the custom house officials at Yokohama, and I was just getting into my jinrikisha to drive to the station.

"Can you tell me," said a voice close behind me, "can you tell me when is a sailor not a sailor?"

TRINITY COLLEGE, Nov. 8, 1890.

## College Chronicle.

**DARKNESS STILL REIGNS.**—The corridors in the new wing and all the sitting rooms save those of the two happy Fellows are still without gas. Who is to blame for this dismal state of affairs? The gas man? If so, we respectfully suggest that the students go down in a body and rout him in the good old-fashioned manner.

**THE CHOIR IN CASSOCKS.**—Some steps should be taken towards providing every member of the Choir with a cassock. If a member is unable to afford one himself some assistance should be given him. We understand that cassocks are made very cheaply by some private societies in Toronto in connection with the churches. Cannot something be done at once about the matter?

**THE PORTER IN UNIFORM.**—Why not put this important functionary in uniform? And the bell-boy in buttons? They should certainly be distinguished by their dress in some way. It looks much more respectable, and decidedly more "smart" to have gate officials in uniform. **THE REVIEW** begs to call the attention of the authorities to the matter, and bespeaks their favourable consideration of the plan.

**THE first meeting of the Science Association for the Academic year was held on Thursday, 13th inst., at 8 p.m.** The President, Prof. Smyth, occupied the chair. After the transaction of general business, Mr. E. W. Chilcott read a highly interesting essay on the Frog. This essay showed

wide reading and careful study on Mr. Chilcott's part. We would like to see a larger attendance at these meetings. The Society's aim is to popularize Science, and all the papers heretofore read have been of a popular character. The Society appeals to all interested in the development of science and not exclusively to those taking scientific courses. Any person interested in science is eligible for membership.

**THE GLEE CLUB.**—The Trinity Glee Club has reorganized and several new men are to be seen in its ranks. At a meeting held shortly after our last number had gone to press, Messrs. Howden, Stevenson and Mockridge were elected as a committee and Mr. Abbott was appointed business manager. The first engagement was on Friday the 7th inst., at a concert in the school-house adjoining St. Stephen's church on College Street. The Glee Club sang three pieces, namely, "Come where my Love lies Dreaming," "Who's that a' Calling" and "Three Little Kittens," which latter seemed to charm the audience, with its sorrowful dirge. On the whole, the Glee Club are to be congratulated on their first appearance this year.

LOUD and bitter are the complaints which arise from anyone who tries to speak to somebody at Trinity by telephone. Situated as we are some distance out of the business portion of the city, with so many friends in offices, and such constant demand for the service of the telephone, one would think it would be considered a matter of leading importance that our connection should be well looked after. Such an idea, however, is far from hitting the mark. Time and again one hears the complaint, "What is always the matter at Trinity when I try to telephone there? How is it I can hardly ever get any one to answer?" If perchance a message is left for one of the students, why is it that almost invariably it is delivered wrong? It is high time that our telephone service was looked after with some degree of attention, and not be so badly managed that people in town shudder at the thought of having to "ring up Trinity."

**STEEPLE-CHASE.**—There have been many events of interest since our last issue, chief of which may be mentioned the annual Steeple-chase, on St. Simon and St. Jude's Day. The usual course was taken; namely, from some distance above College Street down the Garrison Ravine to a point just below the College Chapel. Mr. Wragge, of the First year, was starter, with Mr. M. S. McCarthy, time keeper at the start, and Mr. Wragge sent off pretty evenly a party numbering about fifteen. Patterson led from the start, with Carleton lying second and Bedford-Jones third, and in this order they passed the winning-post. There was a close race for fourth place between Martin and Manning which Martin won by some two feet. Messrs. Abbott and Pringle were judges at the finish, and Mr. Howden was time-keeper. The time made was six minutes, forty eight seconds, which beats by eight seconds all previous records, which is really exceedingly good considering the course.

A MOST successful meeting of the Missionary and Theological Association was held on Thursday, October 30th. The Society was addressed by Prof. Lloyd, M.A., in practical and interesting remarks upon the immense usefulness of such associations. The question of opening up new missions was brought forward by Mr. Pickford, and steps were taken towards carrying out the proposal. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place and resulted as follows:—President, the Rev. the Provost (by acclamation); Vice Presidents, Rev. Prof. Symonds and the Rev. Prof. Lloyd (by acclamation); Secretary Treasurer, Mr. Hibbard (by acclamation); Committee, Rev. N. Cayley, M.A., Rev. Broughall M.A. Rev. C. L. Ingles, Rev. W. H. Clark, Messrs. Grout, Chappell, Thompson, Stevenson, Trenholm, Heathcote, Pickford, Hedley. The Secretary's report

showed good work to have been done by the Society during the past year.

**TRINITY'S TREES.**—There are rumours to the effect that an onslaught is shortly to be made on one of the glories of old Trinity—the TREES. Why this should be we are unable to discover. The trees do no harm. They are innocent of any offence. Robbed of them, the buildings of the University would lack one of the chief elements of the picturesque, and the beauty of the grounds would be gone forever. Against such a design, if there really be one, and we can hardly believe there is, THE REVIEW must protest in strongest terms. Such an act of vandalism ought not even to be breathed amongst us. The pioneer appears to have looked upon trees as his natural enemy. Have we inherited here his lack of the sense of beauty? The defiling hand of man has been rampant throughout Canada, so far as trees are concerned. Surely it will be stayed ere it reaches Trinity. But when trees are used for fence posts and barbed wires fastened to them, as we are ashamed to say is the case in one of the drives leading to the Trinity buildings, we are forced to think that the pioneer spirit is strong somewhere here. Nowadays people of taste and cultivation bestow much attention on ornamental trees. Why should we do away with those we are fortunate enough to possess? In short, there is not a single tree on the Trinity grounds that anyone should venture even to touch save to promote its well-being and its beauty.

**DR. BOURINOT'S LECTURES.**—On Tuesday evening, November 4th, Dr. Bourinot gave the first of his third series of lectures in one of Trinity's large new Lecture Halls. This series is to consist of six lectures delivered weekly, on Tuesday evenings, at eight o'clock. The distinguished gentleman proposes to deal with the following subjects on the dates given:—November 4th, "England and France in America"; November 11th, "Development of English Principles of Government after the Conquest"; November 18th, "Influence of English Institutions in Canada"; November 25th, "The Cabinet"; December 2nd, "Origin and Development of Local Self-government in Canada." The first two of these have already been delivered. On Tuesday evening, November 4th, Dr. Bourinot lectured before a large audience of students and visitors, the Rev. the Provost being in the chair. The learned lecturer began by heartily thanking the Chairman for the assistance which he had given him in arranging and carrying out the different series of lectures given last year. The Provost has ever shown his deep interest in all that was best calculated to promote a good Canadian citizen. Then, carrying his audience with him, the lecturer went back to the Canada of New France and the thirteen provinces of Great Britain, New England; showing that while the latter flourished under the system of representation in Parliament, the former made but sad progress beneath the arbitrary monarchical rule, when "the door of the village church was the only place Canadians could talk over public matters," until freedom was won for Celt and Saxon alike, in Canada, on the field of Abraham and we received the greatest heritage which Great Britain gives to her children, the power of self-government.

**THE LITERARY INSTITUTE.**—The Institute opens its meetings this year under very favourable prospects, with an enrollment of seventy members and a very efficient staff of officers elected at the final meeting during the last academic year, when Mr. H. V. Thompson, B.A., was chosen President; Mr. J. G. Carter-Troop, Secretary; Mr. J. H. H. Coleman, Treasurer; Mr. Robert Orr, Librarian; Mr. C. Garrett, Curator; Mr. W. Creswick, Councillor, *ex officio*. The first regular meeting for the year 1890-1891 was held on Friday evening, October 17th, Mr. H. H. Bedford-Jones in the chair. Twenty-five students were nominated for

membership. There was a spirited debate on the subject of the cessation of Heligoland to Germany, whether it was inadvisable on the part of Great Britain or not. Messrs. McInnis and Leech on the affirmative made forcible speeches, but proved themselves unable to combat the facts brought forth on behalf of the negative by Messrs. McCarthy and Chilcott, and lost the debate by a narrow majority. At the second meeting, on October 25th, Mr Thompson presided. Many new members were introduced, and amid deafening applause each made his little bow and speech. According to the usual custom, the programme on this evening was devoted to the freshmen. A well read selection from Jerome Jerome, by Mr. Heward, was followed by one of Lord Macaulay's stirring poems, read by Mr. Courtney, while Mr. Chappell delighted those present with a decidedly clever essay entitled, "My First Shot in Japan." The debate on the present system of examinations was remarkably good. In favour of the present system were Messrs. Locke and McCarthy, while Messrs. Myers and Fessendon supported the negative, winning the debate. Mr. Locke and Mr. Myers both distinguished themselves by their effective speeches. On October 31st, the Society met, only to adjourn, most of the members being away either at Port Hope, playing in the annual foot ball match against Trinity College school, or passing festive evenings at friends' houses to celebrate the return of Michaelmas eve. On Friday evening, November 7th, however, the Society met once more in force, and a good programme was successfully carried through. After the introduction of more new members, Mr. Hedley read an excellent selection from Jerome Jerome, and Mr. Leighton's essay on "Alex. McGlaughlin in Canadian Song," was read by Mr. Leech. The essay, which was quite worthy of remark, gave a clear and entertaining description of pioneer life. On the debate Mr. Bedford-Jones, supported by Mr. Pickford, tried to overthrow the present system of appointing the Senate in Canada, while Mr. Trenholm and Mr. Du Moulin ably defended this one of our Canadian institutions, and succeeded in winning the day. Mr. Pickford spoke with force, while Mr. Du Moulin made the hit of the evening in a carefully prepared speech. The election of officers to fill the positions of Curator, left vacant by Mr. Garrett's regrettable non-return to College, and first year Councillor, resulted in Mr. Baynes Reed being chosen for the former and Mr. Chappell for the latter.

#### THE DINNER.

OUR annual Convocation Dinner is for this year a thing of the past, having been held on the evening of St. Simon and St. Jude's Day, the 28th ult. Four years ago it probably crossed the minds of but few that that would be the last occasion on which the annual St. Simon and St. Jude's dinner would be conducted on the old basis, and that henceforth, instead of being confined to the resident students, with a few of their city friends and the younger graduates, it was destined to become a bond of union among Trinity's well-wishers by affording the opportunity to members and associates of Convocation of meeting one another around the festive board and of listening to the encouraging words of their leading spirits as regards the outlook for the Alma Mater of most of them. Jovial indeed used the company to be which year by year assembled on October 28th in the dining hall to "frame their minds to mirth and merriment, which bars a thousand harms and lengthens life," and to toast the victors in the steeple chase, run in the morning over the same course as now. But in the restlessness and desire for progress of this "so-called nineteenth century," this old college institution has been turned to good account, and now the graduates of former times return on the above

date to Trinity, recall the pleasant days they formerly spent within her walls, and join amid the students of to-day with heart and voice and presence in wishing every success to the work which their Alma Mater is striving to do for the people of this Province.

The business of Convocation having been disposed of in the afternoon, in accordance with the old adage, "business first, pleasure afterwards," about one hundred and thirty in all sat down towards eight o'clock in the Convocation Hall, with the grave eyes of our founder, Bishop Strachan, and the old Provost looking down from the canvas on the patriotic assemblage. The Chancellor occupied his usual place as the presiding genius, with the Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Bourinot, Ven. Arch. Bedford-Jones, E. Martin, Q.C., Mr. Elmes Henderson, Dr. MacNab and Mr. J. R. Cartwright on his right, and the Bishop of Niagara, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Dr. Carry, Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, Col. Rogers and Dr. Geikie on his left, while the Reverend the Provost and Rev. Professor Clark occupied the vice chairs. While justice was being done to the viands, a number of ladies, larger than ever before, made their way to the gallery, their entrance being greeted with bursts of applause, particularly noticeable on the arrival of the fair students from St. Hilda's with the Lady Principal, Corlett's orchestra the while filling up the gaps between the courses with a number of selections.

The Chancellor opened the oratorical part of the programme by proposing the toast of "The Queen," which was received and drunk with the usual loyal demonstrations. Next came the toast of "The Learned Professions," proposed by Professor Clark in his usual happy vein. He explained that he was a victim to the bad habit of inability to say "No," and that therefore he had been unable to refuse the request of Prof. Symonds that he would propose this toast. The promotion of learning was that for which Trinity existed, as was evidenced by the numbers of young men who had gone forth from her to labour in the world with credit to themselves and their University. To keep up this standard money was necessary, and, with liberal support, Trinity would be one of the best equipped institutions on this side of the Atlantic.

The Bishop of Toronto was the first to respond on behalf of the Church, and spoke strongly on the necessity of a high standard of learning for all clergymen, each being the divine of his parish, and how useful and helpful it was to know something of law and medicine besides divinity. Canon Dumoulin followed with a bright and humorous speech, finishing off the quotation from a fellow-countryman, Thomas Moore, which he saw on the *ménu* cards, "My only books were woman's looks," with the line, "And folly all they taught me," (this being for the benefit of the first year). His duties on this occasion, as junior counsel for the Church, being like those of a junior lawyer—useless—he would not prolong his speech, and concluded with a brief reference to the prosperity of the University. Dr. Bourinot, so well known now as a staunch supporter of Trinity, then responded for the law in an eloquent speech. Though he preferred being a silent member and eating his dinner in peace, without having to undergo an ordeal at the end, he had for some time frequently found himself speaking in public and on the lecture field. He put it down to being mesmerized, or rather hypnotized, by Professor Clark at the Convocation dinner two years ago, when they sat side by side. He then alluded to the impression which the eloquence of the learned Professor made at the centennial celebration of King's College, Windsor. He paid a tribute to the memory of our loved late classical professor, and touched on the question of Trinity's musical degrees and the controversy forced on her by certain individuals in England, who have proved conclusively that in their case music

has no soothing charms. He remarked that when he returned to Trinity two years ago he did not find his first love for his Alma Mater gone, as she was younger and more vigorous than ever, and never more hopeful as regards the future. As regards the law, for which he was responding, he noticed that there was one person who looks after the lawyer—like the cherub who looks after poor Jack—and that is the lawyer himself. After speaking of the many lucrative positions for lawyers in Canada and the ability and integrity of our country's judiciary, he concluded with an exhortation to all the young men whom he saw round him to cultivate a sense of patriotism, confidence in our institutions, belief in our future and a spirit of self-reliance.

Dr. Sheard responded for Medicine, and with a loyal and soul-stirring speech roused the greatest enthusiasm, especially at the mention of Trinity's stand for independence and the work she is doing and has done.

At this point in the programme it was felt that a song was in order, and Mr. Troop sang "Tell her I love her so," and on being loudly encored gave "Maggie May."

The Bishop of Niagara then, in few but impressive words, proposed the toast of "Trinity." May she go on and prosper, was his wish, in her work for God, for His Church and for our people; may she become most efficient in training men for every position in life, for any occupation, any profession, is a ministry of God, no less religious—only less sacred—than that which is called "the holy ministry."

The Chancellor, in responding for the University, spoke of the affection which Trinity men entertain for her; alluded to his long connection with her—thirty-seven years; to the gradual increase in the number of students, 1,194 being now on the list; to the new wing which had just been added, enabling fifty-seven students to be in residence, thereby giving them the full value of college life. In conclusion, he said they might well feel proud of the noble generosity which had enabled them to accomplish so much. Mr. Barlow Cumberland then replied on behalf of Convocation. After alluding to the qualities and constitution of the Corporation, he spoke of the enterprise and energy which now characterize that body, putting it down to the revival of Convocation a few years ago. The Rev. Provost Body, who was enthusiastically received and cheered at the conclusion of his speech, replied for the College. He referred to the addition of St. Hilda's College and the new wing, every room of which was occupied as soon as it was built. He made a touching allusion to the loss which Trinity had sustained by the death of the late Professor Boys. After commenting on the wise and fruitful course which Convocation was taking throughout Ontario, he brought to a close by welcoming to Trinity the guests of the evening a speech which, breathed in every word hope and confidence in the future. The Rev. Professor Lloyd responded for the Faculty as junior member of that body. His recent arrival prevented his speaking of the past, but for the future he would say for himself and his colleagues that, whatever their success with classics or mathematics, they would take care to instil those mainly Christian principles without which there could be no true greatness.

Mr. Howden then sang "Mr. McCarthy," and on being encored gave the "Son of a Gambolier," alljoining lustily in the chorus.

"Affiliated Institutions" was then proposed by the Chancellor, and responded to by Dr. Geikie for Trinity Medical in his well-known energetic style, and by Mr. J. R. Cartwright for St. Hilda's College, following which came the song, "Pretty Jemima," by Mr. Troop.

The Rev. Mr. Carey, of Kingston, proposed the toast of "Sister Universities," and responses came from representa-

tives of Toronto University, Queen's and Wycliffe. Then Mr. Gwyn sang "Her bright smile haunts me still," after which Mr. H. Bedford-Jones proposed the "College Institutions," which was responded to by the Rev. J. C. Davidson and Mr. Carter-Troop. After the prizes for the steeple-chase, run in the morning, had been presented, Mr. Houston proposed and Mr. McInnes responded to the toast of "The Ladies." At this point the Chancellor left the chair and the ladies the gallery, to the strains of "Good-night, Ladies," whereupon the toast of the "Freshmen" was drunk as a welcome to them to Trinity, and numbers of them made responses with more or less success, which brought our annual dinner to a close.

#### NOTES ON THE DINNER.

After the dinner was over, the students assembled in the vestibule, and, before retiring, serenaded St. Hilda's, Professor Symonds, Deneside and the Lodge, doubtless meeting with appreciation on the part of the inmates thereof, and cheering the various professors, as a sign of the harmony between themselves and the Faculty.

Congratulations are due to those who got up the *ménu* cards, for the tasteful way they were printed and for the excellence of the quotations hit upon.

An impromptu chorus was given on Corlett's orchestra striking up the old, old song, "Little Annie Rooney," which was taken up in harmony by almost all who were present in a way which made the rafters resound to the strains of the "soulful" melody.

Mr. Harry Webb, the caterer of the Dinner, is to be congratulated on the splendid success attending his efforts.

#### FOOTBALL.

THE football season at Trinity opened on Monday, the fifteenth of last month, with a practice match, 1st and 2nd years vs 3rd year and graduates. As on several other occasions, the former proved too strong for their senior opponents, and defeated them easily.

Although these games were rather one-sided they were productive of plenty of fun and inter-class rivalry, besides being excellent practice for the team. Owing to the increase in numbers of the men in residence the practices have been at times very good, but the men have not turned out as they should, and it is to be hoped that another year there will be no difficulty in getting good practice games every day.

The first outside match was played on the college campus against the "Canadians," a team which, while rather light in weight made up in agility and quickness.

The Trinity team was: Back, Grout; halves, Cameron, A. Martin, Patterson; quarter, Wragge; wings, Ritchie, Hibbard, Cayley, D. Martin, Bedford Jones; forwards, McKenzie, Howden, Manning, McCarthy, Cattanach.

The game opened by the "Canadians" kicking off the ball, which was well returned by Grout, and immediately afterward Trinity scored the first point, their opponents being obliged to rouge, and Mr. Cayley followed this up by dribbling the ball across the line for a try, which Bedford-Jones converted into a goal.

Here the Canadians followed up very well, and through some fumbling on the part of the Trinity backs, obtained a try and rouge. No more points were obtained this half, the score remaining 7-5 in favour of Trinity. In the second half, which Trinity opened with the wedge game, our men played much better, having things pretty much their own way. The Canadians were obliged to rouge almost immediately after time was called. Howden then obtained

the ball from a throw in out of touch, and running in made a touch-down, but for some reason or other the referee refused to allow him a try. Trinity here played a strong game, and the ball was continually in their opponents' territory, the latter being obliged to rouse.

Near the end of the game Cameron who had up to this time not been playing in his usual form, got the ball and made a brilliant run of about thirty yards, making a touch-down very near the touch-line, which Bedford Jones converted into a goal by a magnificent kick.

The game ended with the score 19-5 in favour of Trinity, only two half hours being played. Our halves put up good ball during the second half-time.

The second match was against Blake, Lash & Cassels, which is probably the strongest fifteen from a law office in town, the nucleus of it being composed of men from the college fifteens and from the 1st and 2nd Torontos. In the first part of this game Trinity, as seems to be invariably the case, played with a decided lack of *vim*. Seven points were scored by Trinity from a rouse and a touch-down, secured by D. McCarthy after a very pretty run, which was converted into a goal. In the second half Trinity forced matters and by good passing, dribbling and general following up, scored fifteen points in the remaining thirty minutes, on a rouse, goal and touch-downs, by Mr. Cayley and Howden.

McCarthy distinguished himself by his brilliant running and dodging, while Mr. Cayley also succeeded in making some very good runs. Grout, who played half for the first time, put up a very fine game. Patterson also played well, but did not have confidence enough, in his speed and kicked several times instead of running, when within his opponents' fifteen-yard mark.

For the "men of law," McGiverin and Kerr did the best work.

On Friday, October 31st, we journeyed down to Port Hope, and administered our annual drubbing to the school team.

It began to rain just before we started to play, and hail fell during the game, making the grounds very slippery. The college kicked off and quickly rushed the ball down the field, forcing their opponents to rouse. Soon after the school kicked off Howden, following up a kick of Grout's, dribbled the ball over the line and obtained a touch down, which was quickly followed by touch downs by Manning and Cattanaich and a rouse by Barker, the school team being unable to check the rushes of our men, who kept the ball continually near the school goal, and thus the first half closed with the score 14-0.

In the second half, the school played up much better, and the weight of their forwards (the four scrimmage men average over 170 pounds) began to tell, Trinity being at last obliged to rouse. In the meantime, however, Trinity had scored fifteen more points, on touch-downs by Patterson, who played the game of the day, kicking and running splendidly. The game closed with the score 29-1 in our favour. For the College Bedford-Jones made some excellent dashes, while Mr. Broughall played a strong game for the school. The College forwards also showed up well on the whole, at times running right through the school team. The great fault, however, was the scrimmage men lying on the ball too much, wasting a deal of time. This has been a severe drawback to Trinity in the games played thus far, and should be at once remedied so that the ball may more often get out to our halves.

The Trinity team was:—Back, A. Martin; half-backs, D McCarthy, Grout, Patterson; quarter, Wragge; wings, Pottinger, Howden, Ritchie Cattanaich, Manning, Bedford-Jones; forwards, Baldwin, McKenzie, M. McCarthy, Tremayne.

On Monday, the 3rd inst., a surprise came, when, on their

own grounds, Upper Canada College was awarded the game against us, by the score of 9 points to 6.

I say awarded, because any spectator of the game must have wondered on what grounds the referee gave the Upper Canada team 9 points.

Notwithstanding this, however, Trinity certainly put up an exceedingly slow and poor game, and although we may not think we were fairly beaten, we richly deserved it.

Whether the slippery and muddy condition of the ground or the fact of playing four substitutes had anything to do with the kind of game the team put up, Trinity has not played such a half-hearted and sleepy game in some time. Our forward division was exceedingly slow in following up, and failed to block their opponents properly. On the other hand, U.C.C. played a fast and clever game, heeling out well and following up splendidly. Their field captain while rather talkative and noisy deserves credit for the way in which he kept his men to their work, and for his persistence in claiming points.

The game opened by Trinity kicking off against the wind, the ball was well returned and downed near our twenty-five yard mark. On a good punt by Upper Canada Trinity was forced to rouse.

On kicking off our men worked the ball over their opponents touch line for a rouse, which, however, was not allowed, but on our repeating this one point was scored. Upper Canada here completely outplayed us, and obtained 4 points on a so-called tackle in goal. Trinity obtained another rouse, and about fifteen seconds before time was called Mr. Cayley downed the ball about three yards from the Trinity touch line, and the referee, not being near at the time, thinking that he was carried over the line allowed 4 more points for Upper Canada, making the score 9-2 against Trinity.

In the second half Trinity as usual played a stronger game, and kept the ball near the Upper Canada goal nearly the whole time. McCarthy here did some good running, and the ball being brought to our opponents' twenty-five yard mark Bedford-Jones got away with it, and passing it when tackled to Howden, the latter dribbled, and running in obtained a try for Trinity.

Unfortunately no goal resulted, which would have tied the score, and although we kept the ball in our opponents' territory for the rest of the game, and Trinity got 4 disallowed touch-downs, we were not again able to score and the game ended, 9 points to 6 against us.

The Trinity team was:—Back, Martin; halves, D. McCarthy, Patterson, Grout; quarter, Wragge; wings, Mr. Cayley, Wadsworth, Manning, Bedford-Jones, Howden, Cattanaich; forwards, Baldwin, McKenzie, M. McCarthy, Tremayne.

#### OFF THE FIELD.

Bedford-Jones is playing the same hard game which he put up in 1888

Grout greatly strengthens the halves in his position at centre, but it is difficult filling his position at back.

McCarthy is a valuable acquisition to the team, being very fast and a good kick.

Patterson is improving with every game, especially in his tackling.

McKenzie plays a strong game as centre scrimmage man but has a tendency to lie on the ball too much and not heel out, he is playing well on the throw-out from touch.

In the practice games Leech, Carlton, Chadwick and Tremayne are all playing well.

The annual match with the University of Toronto was played on the 13th, and after a very close game resulted in a win for 'Varsity by 16 to 13. A full account of the game will be given in our next issue.



## Personal.

MR. C. H. McINNES spent a few days at home at the end of last month.

MR. G. H. GROUT, B.A., took a rest at Grimsby for two days after Thanksgiving Day.

AMONGST those at our Dinner we noticed with pleasure Mr. Warren Burton, of Hamilton.

THE Reverend the Provost held a meeting for Convocation at Hamilton on the 1st inst. He intends soon to take a couple of days' well deserved rest at Brockville.

MR. DAVIS, '87, was in town for a few days attending a law examination, and of course came out here to see the effect the new wing has on the general appearance of the College.

WE are glad to see that Mr. Pringle is quite recovered from his recent illness. It is rather hard lines for him that this illness prevented his going to Montreal.

WE congratulate Mr. J. A. Leighton, '91, in having won the essay prize offered by the Scientific Society. Mr. Leighton took for his subject the Geology and Mineralogy of North Hastings. The prize is \$10.

THE Reverend Professor Clark's discourse at St. Margaret's church on the late Canon Liddon was a masterpiece. The church was filled to overflowing. We understand that Dr. Clark is shortly to preach at St. James' Cathedral on the same subject.

MR. W. H. WHITE, '90, came up from Kingston to play for the Collegiate Institute of that city against the Canadians. During the game he got a very unpleasant whack on the eye, but that did not prevent him from visiting his numerous friends at the College.

SOME of the members of our divinity class are not in love with the weather of the last few Sundays. Rumour has it that two of them have been out to Scarborough three times this term and it has rained so hard each time that so far they have been unable to hold a service for want of a congregation.

MR. J. G. CARTER TROOP, Editor-in-Chief of THE REVIEW, has been chosen to represent Trinity University at the McGill University dinner to be held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on the 20th inst. A more able representative could not have been chosen. Mr. Troop leaves for Montreal on Wednesday evening next. His confreres of THE REVIEW wish him every success on his pleasant mission.

## MARRIAGES.

FITZHUGH—POE.—On October 22nd, at Christ church, Detroit, Henry Fitzhugh, Esq., '90, to Winifred Lee, daughter of General Orlando M. Poe, Detroit.

ON Thursday afternoon last, the 13th inst., a crowded college meeting was held for the election of Editors for the Medical Department of THE REVIEW. On being introduced to the meeting, by Dr. Sheard in a few happy and complimentary remarks, Mr. Troop addressed the students on behalf of THE REVIEW. They gave him a splendid reception, and manifested the greatest interest in all he had to say. The elections were then held with the following results:—Messrs. D. Johnson, H. C. Parsons, D. Beattie, J. R.ingham and W. Matheson. This staff is considered exceptionally strong, and promises well for the success of the Medical columns.

## F. MAX MULLER'S LECTURES.

THREE LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE AND ITS PLACE IN GENERAL EDUCATION, delivered at the Oxford University extension meeting, 1889, with supplement. By F. Max Müller. 112 pp., 12mo. Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, 1890.

THE faculty of language is the distinguishing characteristic of man. The lower animals give vent to sounds which indicate the quality of their emotions. They have perception, and are more or less capable of communicating the impressions resulting from them, but they have no concepts. Language, and thought in the limited sense of the term, are but two sides of the same phenomena. Thought is not thought until it has found expression in language. Among the Greeks the thought and the word were synonymous.

It would be deemed a shame if any of you were left in ignorance of arithmetic or geography; but it is surely not less culpable that you should continue in ignorance of the one characteristic which distinguishes man from all other creatures.

How did man acquire the faculty of language? We cannot suppose that the English language, for example, came down from Heaven ready-made. The moment we begin to analyze it, we find traces of man's handiwork; yet it would be impossible to infer that the English, or any other language, had been invented by man for his convenience. Language did not descend from Heaven, nor do we inherit it from our parents. But we inherit from them a faculty which enables us to acquire their language, or any kindred language, with facility. This faculty is exclusively human, a product of social life, and must necessarily have some natural mode of development among primitive societies.

The great dictionaries of the English language now extend to two hundred and fifty thousand words; but if we take all the English words of Teutonic origin, we can reduce them to a few hundred simple sounds, such as, for example, dr, st, etc. Now it appears to me that the most probable explanation of the origin of language is, that certain root sounds were expressions or utterances which spontaneously accompanied continuous efforts of various sorts, such as br, bra, in stripping the bark from a tree; precisely as, nowadays, we find sailors, and laborers of all classes, employ exclamations in common when working in unison. From this simple root sound br would come break, birch bridge and innumerable other words for objects or actions, more or less nearly related to the tree, or the bark, or to the act of stripping the bark; the utterance of any one of these would recall the idea in which it originated to all those who had part in originating it. I do not say that this is the only possible way in which language could have originated, but it appears to me that it affords the most probable explanation.

Now a comparative study of English, French, German, Slavonic, Latin, Greek, Celtic, shows us that in many cases the same words, with more or less modification, serve to convey the same idea in all of them; and, by a further study of the Sanscrit language we find that this is the parent stock of all the languages named; and that just as English has been modified from Low Dutch, and Italian and Spanish from Latin, within the historical period, so all these languages are but modifications of a language spoken by the common ancestors of all these people. We are thus enabled by the study of language, to trace back the Hindoos and the European peoples to one common stock, and to contrast a genealogical tree, by a study of the affinities and divergencies of the several languages.

It is now almost universally conceded that neither the form of the cranium, nor the color of the skin or of the hair, nor any other physical characteristic, affords reliable data on which to base a science of ethnology.

## Convocation.

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

- (1) Full members, viz., Masters of Arts, and Graduates in Medicine, Law, or Divinity.
- (2) Associate Members, viz., all others who are friends of the University.

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

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

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

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

### THE ANNUAL MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

THE annual meeting of Convocation for 1890 has clearly demonstrated the great importance of this body to the welfare of the University. Year by year since its revival the interest manifested has steadily increased, and the attendance this year, whilst still below that which might be expected, shows that the local associations are fully alive to the opportunities the meeting affords them for gaining a full knowledge and appreciation of the manifold work which Trinity has to do in this country.

Influential deputations were present from Ottawa, Kingston, Brockville, Belleville, Peterborough, and the newly-formed but vigorous Association at Hamilton. It was this feature of the meeting just past that gave us the greatest satisfaction, together with the fact that the members of which they were composed took the liveliest interest in the proceedings. But how does it come to pass that so few of the Toronto members and associates attend? There are a certain number of these who regularly appear, but there are many who, whilst showing by the prompt payment of their subscriptions that they are fully alive to the importance of the work of Convocation, seldom or never take part in the annual proceedings. This is not as it should be, and we earnestly hope that Toronto will be better represented on future occasions.

From the sermon to the dinner the proceedings were thoroughly successful. The Rev. G. C. Mackenzie gave expression in the clearest and most forcible way to the principles which Trinity is striving to carry into effect, and which form the most complete justification of her foundation and continued existence as an independent University; and we sincerely trust every member and associate will carefully peruse his remarks, which are published *in extenso* in this number of the REVIEW.

In spite of the fact that the meeting was called for an earlier hour than in previous years, the time at its disposal was not nearly sufficient for the work before it. The several important subjects of discussion were scarcely touched, with the exception of the Endowment Fund, which resulted in a resolution to which we trust the Corporation at its forthcoming meeting will give careful consideration.

The question of Local Associations, than which there is none of greater importance at the present time, was briefly touched upon, and such suggestions as were made will doubtless prove fruitful, but we hope the Executive will again place this subject on the list next year. We can quite understand the aid which a deputation from Trinity itself to the various local Associations furnishes, the stim-

ulous which personal contact with the staff of the University supplies is not to be lightly estimated, but it is obvious that, with the heavy work which falls upon the shoulders of the Professors and Lecturers at the present time, these visits must be few and far between, and this increasingly so as the number of local Associations grows.

Active workers must be found on the spot. Trinity has graduates scattered all over the Province and to them we must look, or we ought to look, for the promotion of the interests of Trinity in the various towns of the Province. We take this opportunity of extending our cordial thanks to the various active workers who have already freely contributed their time thought and labour to the cause, and at the same time of urging upon others to lend their much needed assistance to the same object.

Next year the Business Meeting will not be confined to the afternoon, but a session will be held in the morning as well. The increase of business which this points to is another encouraging sign of the recognition of the value of the work of Convocation, and we may reasonably look forward to the time when one day will be found insufficient, and there arises a demand for a session extending over two or more.

Another improvement we marked this year was in the arrangement of the speech list for the dinner. Of course, on an occasion such as this, there are a number of toasts which must be honoured, and we missed, with regret, some from the list this year which were given at preceding dinners. But we are convinced the Dinner Committee was fully justified in endeavouring to bring the hour of breaking up within a reasonable limit. The speeches this year were uniformly good, but we feel we shall be doing no injustice to the other speakers when we say that Dr. Bourinot's comprehensive address, overflowing with wit and wisdom judiciously intermingling, was the feature of the evening, concluding with an eloquent appeal to the men of Trinity to recognize "the great advantages a university like Trinity offered them, great advantages for not only developing the intellect, but in building up strength and manliness of character, which are essential to a nation's greatness." "Some of you," continued Dr. Bourinot, "may have to mould the fortunes of this Dominion, now on the threshold of its development, and all of you can more or less in your lives in years to come, exercise an influence on the Government and Institutions of the country. Let the men of Trinity cultivate that sense of patriotism, that confidence in our Institutions, that belief in our future, that spirit of self-reliance so necessary at this critical period of our existence."

The solos and choruses rendered entirely by the undergraduates were remarkably good, and, on the whole, we may safely assert that the Meeting so happily concluded was in every way worthy of the occasion for which it was summoned.

### CONVOCATION NOTES.

THE following gentlemen were elected to the Executive Committee for the next two years:—A. F. Matheson, Rev. K. L. Jones, Barriefield, Dr. Nevitt, J. R. Cartwright, Q.C., Rev. Dr. Mockridge and N. F. Davidson.

PROF. SYMONDS addressed a meeting composed of the clergy of the Bay of Quinte district, and of the church people of Trenton, on Tuesday the 11th, on the claims of Trinity University, with special reference to the work of Convocation.

THE Reports of the Convocation proceedings, which appeared in the public press, were remarkably full and good, especially in the case of the *Globe*, *Empire* and *World*. It is the office of the press to supply reports whose length and fulness is often a detriment to the amount interest the meetings excite,



## TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## ❖ Editorial. ❖

INSTINCT IN  
MEDICINE.

Animals instinctively choose such food as is best suited to them. M. Delaunay maintains that the human race also shows this instinct, and blames medical men for not paying sufficient respect to the likes and dislikes of the patients, which he believes to be a guide that may be depended on.

Women are more often hungry than men, and they do not like the same kinds of food; nevertheless, in asylums for aged poor, men and women are put on precisely the same regimen. Infants scarcely weaned are given a diet suitable to adults, meat and wine, which they dislike, and which disagrees with them. M. Delaunay investigated this question in the different asylums of Paris, and ascertained that children do not like meat before they are about five years of age.

People who like salt, vinegar, etc., ought to be allowed to satisfy their tastes. Lorain always taught that with regard to food people's likings are the best guide. A large number of animals wash themselves and bathe, as elephants, stags, birds and ants. M. Delaunay lays down as a general rule that there is not any species of animals which voluntarily runs the risk of inhaling emanations arising from its own excrement. If we turn our attention to the question of reproduction we shall see that all mammals suckle their young, keep them clean, wean them at the proper time and educate them; but these maternal instincts are frequently rudimentary in women of civilized nations. In fact, man may take a lesson in hygiene from the lower animals. Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek darkness and airy places, drink water and sometimes even plunge into it.

When a dog has lost its appetite it eats that species of grass known as dog's grass (*chien-dent*), which acts as an emetic and purgative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. When dogs are constipated they eat fatty substances, such as oil and butter, with avidity, until they are purged. The same thing is observed among horses. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps as far as possible in the sun. The warrior ants have regularly organized ambulances. Latreille cut the antennæ of an ant and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid secreted from their mouths. If a chimpanzee be wounded it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass.

When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging on, it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog on being stung in the muzzle by a viper was observed to plunge its head repeatedly for several days into running water. This animal eventually recovered. A sporting dog was run over by a carriage. During three weeks in winter it remained lying in a brook, where its food was taken to it; the animal recovered. A terrier was shot through its right eye; it remained lying under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although habitually it kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye, again licking the paw when it became dry. Cats also, when hurt, treat themselves by this simple method of continuous irrigation. M. Delaunay cites the case of a cat which remained for some

we may, therefore, reasonably expect, that as Convocation grows in numbers and influence, so will the reports of its meetings in length. Certainly we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the space allotted to Convocation this year.

NOMINATIONS for two representatives of the full members of Convocation on the corporation were as follows:—Rev. J. J. Bogert, Ottawa; Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., Ottawa; J. R. Cartwright, Q.C.; Cortez Fessenden, Peterborough; Elmes Henderson, Rev. Dr. Mockridge. For one representative of the associates on the corporation:—the Hon. Mr. Justice Osler, A. H. Dymond, Brantford; Col. H. Rogers, Peterborough. The election occurs in April next, all members and associates in good standing on January 1, 1891, are entitled to vote for their respective representatives, and will receive a voting paper through the post at the proper time.

WE are glad to see the name of one of the most successful High school teachers in Ontario on the above list, viz.: Mr. Cortez Fessenden, Head master of the Collegiate Institute, at Peterborough. The remaining names are all those of strong men whose services would doubtless be, and in several cases have been, very great to the University. But in the event of Mr. Fessenden not being elected this year, we trust he will be re-nominated at the next meeting. It is very desirable that the High school masters should have an opportunity of giving to the University the results of their experience, and the election of a High school master would mark another step toward accomplishment of one of the main objects of Convocation—to bring the claims of Trinity before the people of Ontario.

## AFTER YEARS.

WHERE once we walked together  
I walked again to-day,  
A shadowy form beside me  
Went with me all the way.  
A hand that was white and slender  
Held mine in close embrace,  
And eyes that were true and tender  
Were lifted to my face.

Yet mine were the only footsteps  
That rustled in the leaves,  
For the other form was airy  
As the mist that twilight weaves;  
And never a word was spoken,  
And never a whisper heard,  
But a thrill like a strain of music,  
Through all my being stirred.

And down in my heart an echo  
Went singing to and fro,  
And the words it breathed had in them  
A tale of long ago—  
Of a time when the summer sunset  
Empurpled all the land  
And adown the shady vistas  
We wandered hand in hand.

When never a thought of sorrow  
And never a dream of fears,  
Ah! little we guessed the burden  
Of all the coming years;  
Or that over the mystic river,  
I should stretch my empty hands  
And only the waves could answer  
As they whispered to the sands.  
But at last from out the silence,  
I have now a sweet reply,  
When the sunset gold and crimson  
Fades from out the western sky,  
Then a presence walks beside me,  
And a voice within my heart  
Murmurs: "They who love so truly  
Even that river cannot part."

time lying on the bank of a river; also that of another cat which had the singular fortitude to remain for forty-eight hours under a jet of cold water.

Animals suffering from traumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold water, which M. Delaunay considers to be more certain than any of the other methods. In view of these interesting facts, we are, he thinks, forced to admit that hygiene and therapeutics, as practised by animals, may, in the interests of psychology, be studied with advantage. He could go even further and say that veterinary medicine, and perhaps human medicine, could gather from them some useful indications, precisely because they are prompted by instincts which are efficacious in the preservation or the restoration of health.

## \* College News. \*

THE janitor is beginning to wear his accustomed Xmas smile.

THE football match between the Finals and Sophomores, on Thanksgiving Day, resulted in a victory for the latter. Score 0-1

THE Freshman class is daily increasing in numbers. Already the class is much larger than that of any other Canadian medical college.

A RETURN match was played on the 'Varsity lawn on 17th ult., between the baseball teams of the University Medical College and Trinity, at which, as before, Trinity carried off the laurels

THE other day, as a newly appointed demonstrator, Dr. C., made his first appearance in his new capacity in the dissecting room, he was greeted by an obliging freshman with the following friendly remark: "Ah there, fresher! d'ye want me to give you a grind on this part?" The freshman had his mistake demonstrated very clearly in the afternoon. He went up, up, up!!!

THE nomination of candidates for the McGill banquet was held on the 10th inst. Messrs. Herriman and Shaw were the only nominees, either of whom would make a very acceptable representative. As this is a position of honour second only to Chairman of our own banquet, the contest has been unusually interesting, as both candidates are held in the highest esteem by their fellow-students. Mr. Shaw was elected.

THE Dinner is now in a fair way to be as great a success as ever, if not greater. It is to be held at Harry Webb's, on Friday December 5th, and the committee are putting forth every effort to make it surpass all previous. The following are the officers:—C. Mackay, Chairman; A. P. Chalmers, 1st Vice-Chairman; J. R. Bingham, 2nd Vice-Chairman; W. G. Stedman, 3rd Vice Chairman; P. Robertson, Toaster. Committee—F. Quay, C. Fairchild, W. E. Sitzer, D. C. Jones, B. Coates, H. H. Alger, G. Fletcher, — Armstrong.

THE following story was told by one of our Professors at a clinic on "Eirrhosis of the Liver accompanied by Ascites." He had been called in consultation to see a patient, a Scotchman who had acquired the disease in the usual way and upon whom, in the professor's opinion, it was advisable to perform the operation of "paracentesis abdominis." This was communicated to the patient, the advice being given that it would be necessary to "tap" him. He objected to the operation being performed upon him, and when asked his reasons for objecting replied: "Well, Dr., I don't want to be tapped, because it is my experience that anything tapped in this house doesn't last long."

THE first open meeting of Trinity Medical College Literary and Scientific Society since its amalgamation with the Students' Society, took place Tuesday evening. Long before the hour for opening the spacious amphitheatre of the college was crowded to overflowing, and quite a number had to content themselves by listening from the corridors. Dean Geikie occupied the chair, and in his usual pleasant and humorous way welcomed the friends of Trinity, who by their presence manifested a hearty sympathy in her future successes. The programme opened by a chorus—"The Roses Underneath the Snow"—by the College Glee Club. The duets by the Misses Hallworth were highly appreciated. The solos by Miss Mabel Glover carried the entire audience into delight, as evinced by the hearty encore she received, to which she very kindly responded. The solo by Miss Eva N. Roblin and the violin obligato by Miss Ethelind G. Thomas were received with marked appreciation. The songs by Dr. Gordon, "The Postillion" and "Speed Bonnie Boat," were received with that appreciation which shows how highly Dr. Gordon is esteemed by the students of Trinity Medical College. The readings by Mr. Abraham, the song by Mr. J. Bryce Mundie, and the coronet solo by Mr. Newton, amply repaid one for spending a night in Old Trinity. Perhaps one of the most pleasing features of the programme was an address—"The Country Doctor"—by Dr. N. A. Towell, setting forth the trials and difficulties of a young practitioner just commencing a practice in some country village, gradually working his way up in society, until after years of earnest toil he reaps his reward by being beloved and re-pected by all who know him.

### Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance was held in the Wesleyan College, Montreal, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th inst.

The attendance as in former years was large.

The Alliance sermon was preached by Rev. J. Clark Murray, one of McGill's esteemed professors.

Mr. J. J. Thompson, '92, was Trinity's able representative. Mr. Thompson read a paper on "Medical Missions," reviewing the work that had been done in this direction and advocated new schemes which, no doubt, in the near future will be acted upon.

Mr. Mott, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Intercollegiate Committee, paid Trinity a visit on the 3rd inst. and expressed himself as pleasantly surprised at the interest Trinity was displaying in missionary work.

Mr. Cossum, of Colgate University, Ohio, is expected to address the students, on Missionary work, in the Final room of the College, on the 18th inst.

## \* Personal. \*

DR. D. ARCHER, '90, has been appointed House Surgeon at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin.

DR. E. R. MORTON, '90, is taking a post-graduate course in Edinburgh. He goes up for his Examination (triple qualification) in January.

MESSRS. BURROWS, WILSON, MACDONALD, CARTWELL AND GORDON, of the Class of '93, have returned from the North-West and will direct all their renewed energies to the preparation for the spring's ordeal.

DR. F. W. RENHALL, '89, called at Trinity on the 10th inst. He has enjoyed a lucrative practice in South Dakota for the past eighteen months, and now intends taking an extended post-graduate course at Bellone.

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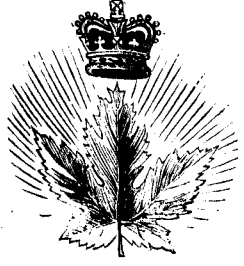
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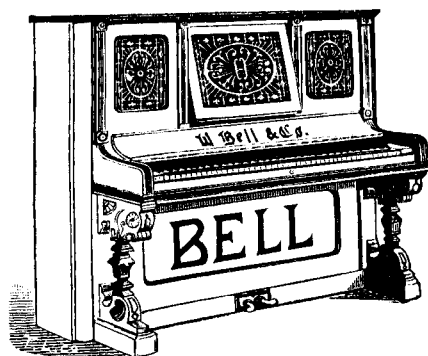
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