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

Vol. II.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, APRIL, 1889.

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WALTER STINSON.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, APRIL, 1889.

No. 4.

Trinity University Review

A Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

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Editorial Topics.

WE note with pleasure that a preliminary meeting for the formation of a new Canadian National Society was held in Toronto a few evenings ago, and that there is every likelihood that an association will shortly be organized, having for its main object the cultivation of

Canadian national sentiment. At the meeting one of the speakers had something to say about the growth of annexation sentiment among Canadian youth, remarking that he believed that a National Society would do much to discourage this feeling. We flatter ourselves that we know something about Canadian youth, and we do not allow for one moment that annexation is growing among them. It may be growing in one way, that is, growing less. And this, too in spite of the fact that the country is flooded with American publications of all kinds, from the eminently respectable monthly review down to the grossest of sensational prints. Canada has just a little too much of things American in the way of newspapers and magazines. For our young men and maidens to view life constantly through an American medium is for them to form their scheme of existence somewhat after the American pattern, and so to retard the growth of a Canadian ideal and an individuality all our own.

In the eyes of the English speaking world, says Mr. Blake Crofton, in his interesting study of our only humorist, Haliburton is the most prominent man of letters yet produced in any existing Province of British North America. Within the last few years three of his works have been republished by one London house (Geo. Routledge & Sons), and no less than six by another (Hurst & Blackett), and some new editions have also been issued in the United States. Yet in Canada, whose rights and interests he zenlously maintained in his parliamentary speeches as well as in his books, he is not generally given his rightful place of honor. It is likely, however, that eventually Nova Scotia will accord him his proper place among her illustrious sons. Certainly there has been of late years a revival of local interest in Haliburton, as is evidenced by the formation of the Haliburton Club at Windsor, the seat of the fine old University of Kings, of which ciub Professor Charles E. D. Roberts, himself one of the most eminent of Canadian authors, is the President. The club was the outcome of a desire on the part of certain leading graduates and undergraduates, to further in some degree the development of a distinctive literature in Canada, and was appropriately named for one who was at the same time the most distinguished son of Kings and the most important figure in Canadian letters. It is proposed by the Society to issue a series of annual publications, and we can congratulate the club on its having been able to secure for the initial number of the series this excellent study of Haliburton by its distinguished member, Mr. Blake Crofton.

Contributions.

EXTEMPORE PREACHING.

Let us avoid exaggeration on this subject. There have been great preachers who did not preach extempore. Chalmers could not, Henry Melville did not, Dean Alford latterly always read, Canon Liddon reads. For my own part, I think that the most of the sermons which are read are better than most of those which are preached extempore; and for preachers who can do both I strongly recommend the use of both methods. The writing and reading of sermons will improve the extempore ones; and the habit of delivering without book will improve the reading.

Making all allowance, however, for exceptional cases, it cannot be doubted that extempore speaking has important advantages. A speaker can stand face to face with his hearers, as a reader cannot. It is easier to speak naturally than to read so; and this manner of address produces an impression of spontaneity on the part of the speaker. These are obvious

advantages of considerable weight.

How should an exampore sermon be prepared? This is a serious question. No sermon should be extemporaneous in the full sense of the word. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the folly and wickedness of speaking in the name of God to human beings without carnest preparation. There are three ways in which preparation may be made. (1) The sermon may be written and committed to memory. involves an unusual power of recalling the exact words written down, and it has a tendency with many to produce a certain stiffness in delivery. It is impossible to condemn a method pursued by Massillon, Bourdaloue, Ravignan, by Bossuet in his earlier days, and by many other great orators; but it will not suit the majority of speakers. (2) A second method is the writing of the sermon and the reproduction of the substance of what has been written without attempting to repeat the exact words, except perhaps in the opening and closing sentences. With beginners it is strongly recommended to write their sermon two or three times, making an analysis or outline after each writing, and then composing from the outline. This, of course, involves a great deal of labour, but it will, in the long run, lead to the saving of labour. A man who cannot make up his mind to practise some such method with, at least, some of his sermons, may as well give up the idea of being an accomplished and finished extempore speaker. (3) A third method is merely to prepare notes and meditate, instead of writing, the development of the subject. Undoubtedly this method will suffice for experienced speakers. At one time it was used by Canon Liddon. It seems to have been the method of one of the greatest, perhaps the very greatest, of modern preachers, Lacordaire. But it cannot be effectual unless a man has great power of mental concentration. Those who are less endowed in this respect will find writing a great help. Certainly for beginners such a method will probably lead to very slip-shod composition, and this is the beginning of certain failure in speaking. For young preachers, the second method is recommended. First prepare a sketch. Then write from it freely, modifying as you find it necessary. After revising and correcting, make a careful analysis and preach without endeavouring to reproduce the exact words written. Whether you read your sermons or reproduce them without your manuscript, it is much more convenient to write only on one side of the paper.

Passing by the general qualifications of consecration to God and a competent knowledge of Holy Scripture, Church History, and Theology, as needing no emphasis to be laid upon them, I would remind you that, whilst from its higher side, a sermon is an inspiration, a message from God (if it is not this, it is an impertinence), it is no less, on the other side, a work of art; and this is emphatically true and necessary in the case of an extempore sermon. Hence the need for labori-

ous study.

The great hindrances to success in this work, as in most others, are conceit, sloth, and despondency. Perhaps one-third of those who undertake the work of extempore preaching think that they can do it well enough without much toil or trouble. Another third probably imagine that they will never preach well, whatever they do. Both are mistuken. No man can become a really good speaker without much labour; and most men of average abilities may become edifying and interesting preachers, if not great orators, by taking the necessary pains to become so. It is difficult. to say whether despondency or presumption is the more dangerous foe to excellence. Of course, a certain nervousness about speaking is a help instead of a hindrance, so long as it does not become overmaster-It is well known, too, that a certain appearance of deference towards an audience, even if amounting L a kind of a nervous tremor, if it does not go too far, has been thought an advantage rather than the contrary. I have mentioned sloth as a hindrance. It is, perhaps, the worst of all, in every department of life and action.

Unity and method, which are necessary in all kinds of preaching, are peculiarly so in extempore address. Without this principle it will hardly be possible for the preacher to make his utterances coherent and consequent. Put down in a phrase or in a sentence the subject of your sermon. Take care never to lose sight of it. Make a brief and natural introduction; and see that your peroration brings home the points of the lesson that you are seeking to enforce.

Study the best models of pulpit oratory, especially the best English and French. Among modern French orators may be mentioned Lacardaire, Adolphe and Horace Monod, Bersier, and Fère Hyacinthe; but there are many others of great excellence. You should also make a point of hearing eminent speakers. But avoid anything like imitation of voice, manner, action. Study the secret of their power, and imitate their mind and their method, the whole spirit of their work. You will hardly ever succeed in imitating the best

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In order to attain facility of expression, I strongly recommend a copious use of translation. For this purpose, French sermons are the best and the easiest. Few German preachers will give much help, although some of the sermons of Schleiermacher and Rothe are very fine. But whether translating or composing, the greatest pains should be taken to secure accuracy and purity of language. The same may be said with regard to pronunciation. Those who come before the church and the world as preachers profess to be able to speak; and it is shameful that they should not take the pains to master the language in which they have to express their thoughts. Faults of language, which in other men are venial, are intolerable and unpardonable in public speakers. Along with purity of pronunciation, you should give great attention to distinctness of articulation.

It is difficult to give rules for gesticulation. It is said that some men have practised before a looking-glass. I cannot recommend this method. I doubt whether gesticulation can be successfully taught. Some brief hints may be given. Be natural. Repress action rather than increase it. Great orators have seldom used anything like violence of gesture except in moments of passion or of great excitement, in which it becomes natural. Note defects of action in others and avoid them. Get some "candid friend" to point out anything excessive or ungraceful in your own gestures, and watch against the repetition of them.

WILLIAM CLARK.

THE REVEREND HOOKEY WALKER BROWN.

The Reverend Hookey Walker Brown
Was ordained exactly a week ago;
And now he is ready to teach the whole town
What everybody should do and know.

He is tall and slender. His face is fair,
And void as the new-born babe's of guile;
He has bright blue eyes and curling hair,
And his mouth wears the sweetest possible smile.

You can see he's a gentleman born and bred.
He has taken a regular college course;
It is really surprising how much he has read,
And he reasons and argues with cuteness and force.

At the Bishop's "exam." he wrote with speed;
And his answers were full, to the point, and plain;
And his Lordship said "very nice indeed,"
As his sermon he handed him back again.

On his sacred office he enters at last
With ardour fir 4, with hope clate;
The parish will go on improving fast.
The deluge of wickedness must abate.

The reprobate cold and hard with age,
The headstrong youth, the frivolous maid,
With eloquence, logic, and counsel sage,
He will touch, enlighten, convince, persuade.

The swearer, of course, will cease to swear,
And the wretched drunkard will give up drink;
The careless will now begin to care,
And the thoughtless will soon be made to think.

No more, when church bells summon to pray, Will idlers roam over valley and Fil, Nor profligates revel the hours away; The taverns will empty, the church will fill.

He preaches, and all the ladies declare

There was never or earth such a thrilling divine.

"What exquisite hands! what a heavenly air!

Oh, doesn't his face like an angel's shine!"

Twenty years have speedily past away,
Past, as the years do, not to return;
And now his reverence sees each day
More clearly how much he has got to learn.

A.B.

THE SONG OF THE QUEEN MERMAID.

(FROM "THE MUSIC OF THE WATERS.")

AT dawning of day or the gloaming,
When darkness o'ershadows the land,
And laddies and lassies are roaming
In laughter and love on the strand,
I sit where the cataract, foaming,
Leaps out o'er the quivering sand.

For, oh, it is joyous to falter
While pagas of melody rare,
Sweet psalms from Eternity's Psalter,
Sublime and surpassingly fair,
Rise up to the Holiest Altar
Which gleams in the sanctified air.

At dawn, in exuberant gladness,
The lark carols gaily above,
At eve in impassionate madness
Poor Philomel pipes in the grove
In the silvery tones of her sadness
Bewailing her destitute love.

With perfumes of Araby laden,
And whispers of golden Cathay,
The soft breeze of Orient Aiden
Sweeps on through the infinite day,
And in passing, it sings to the maiden
Glad songs which re-echo for aye.

It lingers and toys with my tresses,
It woos me with sweetest of sighs,
Till heated with ardour it presses
And kisses my cheeks and my eyes,
While voicing in loving caresses
The softest and saddest good-byes.

Far down in my coraline bower
Where fancy may militate free,
Where the gems in their radiance shower
The wealth of their glories on me,
I reign in my pride and my power
As queen of the measureless sea.

Yet though all the myriads dwelling
Bend low to my sovereign will,
Though passion eternally welling
My heart with its rapture instil,
There's a void in the joyaunce past telling
Nor power nor passion may fill.

For, often when memory dallies
To frolie in spite of my fears,
Far out in the desolate valleys,
Through the doom-haunted vista of years,
One form, oh, pure fantasy sallies,
And gleans through the mists of my tears.

Yet alas: though in beauty and splendour 1 sit on my pearl-studded throne, 1, monarch and mermaiden tender, Am doomed to sway sceptre alone, Where sadness and silence engender A horror to mortals unknown.

-F. M. Dela Fosse.

College Mews.

The Record Book of the Trinity University Cricket Club, containing a record of the matches played by the club during the past five years, has been mislaid, and no traces of it can be found. Should any of the late officers or members of the Cricket Club be able to throw any light on the subject, the information would be gladly received by the Secretary, Mr. D. R. C. Martin.

DURING the week commencing Monday, March 25th, our corridors were much enlivened by the presence of the Medicals, who were up for their University examinations—primary and final—and whose number, amounting to 145 in all, shows little diminution in the preference which the noble profession possesses over others. The Arts men can sympathize with them in the trying ordeal of examinations, and wish them every success possible.

This year Trinity has been more unfortunate in the way of illnesses than has been the case for some time. An epidemic of a malarial type, which has, we understand, been prevalent throughout the city, unfortunately found its way into our usually healthy precincts, and, from its steady advance, caused a murmur of suspicion as to the sanitary condition of our surroundings, a suspicion which is evidently quite erroneous. One man contracted the malady, and many were unfortunate enough to follow suit. Steadily, one by one, the ranks of the afflicted have been deserted (for the lecture room), and others were found with calm steadfastness to fill the vacancies. The following is a list of those who were afflicted :- H. J. Leake, B.A., W. J. Creighton, B.A., J. C. McGill, '89, J. Grayson Smith, '89, D. R. C. Martin, '89, A. R. Bradbury, '89, T. A. Vicars, '90, J. H. Colman, '91, W. C. Gemmill, '91, C. H. Sills, '91, besides others who have been slightly indisposed. In addition to the above gentlemer who were afflicted with the general malady, we regret to mention the illness of Mr. V. Price, '91, who

has been confined to his bed for some time with inflammatory rheumatism.

Since our last issue, the long list of various societies within the bounds and under the "motherly wing" of Trinity University, has been augmented by the addition of an association which has 1 therto not existed, but the want of which has be a repeatedly felt by those interested in the advancement of the Science Course of our University. On Thursday evening, March 28th, a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a Science Association, and the attendance was most encouraging to the promoters of the movement. The Rev. the Provost occupied the chair, and, in his address, expressed himself as firmly persuaded of the advisability of forming such a society. A constitution was drafted, and the following officers elected:-President, T. H. Smyth, M.A. (Tor.), B. Sc. (Edin.): First Vice-President, W. O'Connor, M.A.: Second Vice-President, Rev. Prof. Symonds, M.A.; Councillors, Messrs. Leighton, Webb, Coleman, Steven-The Association will have for its object the encouraging of original research in the various departments of science. and to obtain organized assistance for the enlargement of the present collection of minerals, fossils, and biological specimens in the College Museum. The next meeting will be held on the evening of the first Thursday in May.

IT is now some little time since the offending undergraduate has had his little objectionable phases and idiosyperacies presented to him, through the mediating influence of Father Episcopon; and many may have imagined that they had escaped his careful scruting when an announcement made through the Scribe, pro-, claimed that the senior of "high stonach," and the freshman who "vaunted himself as never of yore," should receive their merited chastisement on the evening of April 3rd, when the censures and admonitions of the ever-watchful parent should be read in the college reading-room. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the majority of our men, attracted by the prospect of enjoying a laugh at the expense of their neighbors, betook themselves to the reading-room, where was found a most sumptuous repast, prepared by " ye freshman after ye olden custome," and consisting of an extended menu of all the "indelicacies" of the season. The seniors were seated, and then the usual ceremony of introducing the freshmen was performed by Mr. Smith. After refreshing the "inner man," order was called, and Mr. Martin, the Scribe, proceeded to read the number of Episcopon for the year 1888-89. The number opened with Father Episcopon's address, descriptive of his visit to College. and the various receptions accorded him; and on hastening from the Scribe's quarters at the early dawn of day, it was discovered that he had left his satchel, upon opening which was found the contributions which afford this year's number, and which was then read. During the intervals in which the Scribe rested, music and songs were in order, and a pleasant evening was spent. The precision with which incidents, supposed to be secretly guarded (item, the freshman's caucus), were described, would lead one to conclude that a scoopograph had found its way into the posession of the "spirits" of this number. The number e p b h a T tl se G ki se tr

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was an exceedingly good one, and many clever contributions are contained in it. If any one has been offended by hits made upon himself, he should remember that it is necessary to slightly exaggerate any little peculiarity to make it as ridiculous as possible, and to make it more plain to be seen where the fault lies, and in most cases all will do well to take advice of Father Episcopon and benefit thereby.

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CONVOCATION EXTENSION.

An enthusiastic meeting of the undergraduates was held on Wecnesday, April 3rd, in the Dining Hall, in the interests or the Convocation movement. Mr. Leake was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Prof. Clark, who pointed out the advantages of the movement and the way in which it should be entered on. Mr. Cayley, M.A., then spoke of the special efforts being made to extend Convocation, saying that the membership had lately been doubled, and asking each man to endeavor to obtain new members by his own personal work. Prof. Boys also addressed the meeting, giving advice as to the promotion of Trinity interests. Everyone present was enthusiastic in desiring to see the movement extend.

THE AMBULANCE LECTURES.

THE course of lectures now being delivered in Convocation Hall by well-known physicians and surgeons has proved a splendid success, and will be of great material benefit to St. Hilda's College, to which the proceeds have been devoted. More than 200 ladies have been attending the course, besides many students and others. The lectures have proved most instructive just on those points which anyone wight be required to know something of in case of accident or sudden illness. Dr. Grasett lectured on the treatment of injuries of all kinds, showing how to deal with cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, etc., in a very practical manner, illustrating his treatment on one of the students. The neat bandages made in a moment by the doctor, made one think that a man's fingers must at all events sometimes be as dexterous as a lady's. The amount of information crammed into the lecture was very great, and all delivered in a most charming conversational style. other lectures were very interesting also, being on the subjects of anatomy, and the treatment of drowning cases, etc., nursing and physiology. Three more lectures will be delivered before the course is ended. Such a movement as this is most valuable, as many a life may be saved by knowing what to do at a moment's notice and before a doctor can be called.

MISSIONARY AND THEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

A DEVOTIONAL meeting of the above society was held on the 25th March. Canon Dumoulin was the speaker and most feelingly dwelt on the encouraging aspects of mission work in the foreign field, alluding to the recent papers on the subject, which have tended to discourage and weaken people's faith in the work. He showed how all mission work was lifted into a region

far above that in which mere mathematical calculations could be brought to bear in testing its results, and how history has always gone to prove the same thing viz., that God works often, for, even, it may be, many centuries in preparing the way for a great evangelistic triumph, and that during that time very little progress might seem to be made. This was no ground for despondency whatever; men must work under His guidance, waiting for the time when the results should be seen. He then proceeded to apply this particularly to the case of China, which was regarded as the most difficult of all the fields of work, pointing out that as the Chinese were now overrunning America, there was a great opportunity for work amongst them, and then they themselves would prove the most efficient missionaries to their own country. There was a fairly good an indance and the address was received with the greatest attention.

. CRICKET MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Trinity University Cricket Club was held in the College dining-hall on Wednesday evening, March 20th, the Rev. the Provost in the chair, and, in the absence of the late Secretary, the Rev. H. O. Tremayne, B.A., who left us last year, the Treasurer, Mr. D. R. C. Martin, assumed the duties pro tem. After various preliminaries, the Treasurer's report was examined, which declared a small surplus, but for which the expenses of the coming year will find ample means of application. Mr. Martin urged upon every member of the College the duty of financially supporting the Cricket Club, as the expenses for a thorough equipment, which is necessary for a successful season, are correspondingly large. The report was adopted, and the meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:-President, the Rev. the Provost; Vice-Presidents. Rev. Prof. Boys, the Rev. the Dean, and Rev. Prof. Symonds; Secretary, D. R. C. Martin; Treasurer, H. H. Bedford Jones; Committee, Mesers. White, Grout, Pringle and Parsons. After the usual good wishes for a prosperous season, the meeting adjourned.

The Committee are endeavoring to increase the number of matches for the coming year, and an inter-

esting season is expected.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE usual excitement of election time in the Literary Institute has come and gone. Although the greatest interest was shown in the proceedings, yet there was a marked absence of the white heat of electioneering tactics, the only attempt made in that respect coming to nothing, and everything passed off very quietly. The following gentlemen were nominated for office on Friday, March 22nd :- President, Messrs Loucks, B.A., and McGill; Secretary, Mr. Stevenson; Treasurer, Mr. White; Librarian, Messrs. Grout, Pringle and He. den; Curator, Messrs. Troop, Abbott and Coleman; Councillor, Messrs. Pickford and Dumoulin.

Messrs. Stevenson and White were elected by accla-

mation.

The next Friday was the election day, and a large vote was recorded. Mr. Loucks was elected to the

Presidency by a large majority, and Messrs. Grout, Troop and Pickford were respectively elected to the other positions. Messrs. Coleman and Pringle with-

drew their names from the list.

The only question that aroused much discussion was whether the scrutineers, Messrs. Bedford-Jones and Lowe, should go and obtain the votes of two members of the Society confined to their rooms through illness. After a lively discussion, it was decided by a large vote that their votes should be admitted, which was accordingly done. The Society was unanimous in desiring that the non-resident students should have a member in the Council, and accordingly Mr. Pickford is now their representative.

May the maitle of the old Council descend on the

new, and the Institute flourish under its rule.

LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE meetings of the society have been more successful than ever during the past three weeks, the attendance being larger than has been known for some time. This was largely due to the action of the Council in getting Prof. Boys to recite at each of the meetings. The Professor's kindness was most fully appreciated, and each time he received an ovation. In both serious and comic subjects he was inimitable, his rendering of "Eugene Aram's dream" proving most thrilling. But that which completely took the audience by storm was 'Rubenstein's Piano," which the Professor recited at the closing meeting of the year. The rendering was perfection, and men.could hardly keep their seats for laughter, and an encore was persistently called for, the dining hall re-echoing with the applause. Prof. Boys kindly responded with another comic recitation, which

was received with equal enthusiasm.

The elocutionary powers of the College generally seem to be on the increase, as never in the time of the present third year have the recitation and readings proved so good. Mr. H. J. Lake, B.A., the President, charmed the hearers with a recitation, and Mr. Bean has also proved himself possessed of no mean powers in that respect. Son e good essays have been read, and this portion of the literary programme has received a most marked impetus. The two closing debates of the term were on the subjects, "That Germany has a better claim to Samoa than the United States," and "That the present lack of a Canadian literature is due to the absence of a national life." The first debate was handled by Messrs. I.eech and Dunlop on the affirmative, and Messrs. Howden and Thompson on the negative, and proved most interesting. But the latter one proved a fitting close to a most successful season, it being admitted on all hands that it was one of the best debates ever heard in the Institute. Messrs. Lowe and Troop upheld the affirmative, and Messrs. Houston and Chilcott the negative The former gained the debate by a large majority. Our popular lecturer in modern languages, Mr. Dunlop, M.A., was present, and was delighted vith the proceedings. The increased power in debating of many members has been most pronounced.

At the final meeting valedictories were lelivered by the following gentlemen:—The President; Messrs.

Creighton, B.A., Houston, Bedford-Jones, Martin, Haslam, Waller and Lowe. All of them were characterized by the greatest enthusiasm for Alma Mater, and we are sure that these gentlemen will worthily uphold the honor of Old Trinity in the country. The reports of officers were most satisfactory, the treasurer's report showing a large balance in hand of more than \$50.00. Extensive improvements to the reading room and library were recommended by the curator and librarian. The hearty vote of thanks accorded to the Council for their labors showed the Society's appreciation of the energy which has characterized their endeavors to promote the interests of the Institute. On the whole, the past year has been the most successful for a long time, and all have reason to congratulate themselves on the flourishing condition of the Society.

Personal.

THE Rev. John Carry, D.D., University Examiner in Divinity, visited College a short time since.

AT morning service on Sunday, 17th inst., his Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, visited our chanel and preached a feeling sermon at the close of the service

THE Rev. L. D. Smith, L. H., '86, received Priest's Orders at the Ordination for the Diocese of Niagara, held in the city of Hamilton, on Sunday, 17th ultimo.

MR. E. K. C. MARTIN, B.A., '82, was in College.a short time ago, and had the opportunity of recalling the memory of by-gone days in being a guest at Episcopon Supper.

Mr. D. M. Howard, B.A., '81, has returned from a winter "short course" at "D" School of Infantry, London. He returns with a first class certificate, for which we offer him our congratulations.

REV. J. C. ROPER, M.A., preached in chapel on Monday morning, 25th ult. Mr. Roper has always been a great favorite with the men in College, and his practi cal sermon on this occasion was very much enjoyed.

MR. J. K. GODDEN, B.A., '87, on his resignation of the position of Lay-reader St. Barnabas church, was the recipient of an address and a purse of money, as a mark of appreciation for his services. Mr. Godden will in future take charge of the mission of Becton, while Mr. Webb, '91, will fill his place at St. Barnabas.

THE Rev. Prof. Clark will conclude this year's long list of extra Lenten duties in the ci'y of Detroit, Michigan. It is unnecessary to say that this is not the first time that a Detroit audience has had the privilege of hearing the eloquence of the Rev. Professor. He will preach on Palm Sunday every evening during Zoly Week, and on Easter Sunday, morning and evening, to the congregation of Grace Church in that city. The large amount of work which Professor Clark has underted on during Lent must have caused him much additional labour and exertion, and we feel that the public, in the city and abroad, are greatly indebted to him for the generous way in which homes complied with the numerous demands improed upon

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Correspondence.

A MILD PROTEST.

To the Editors of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

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GENTLEMEN,—I notice in the February number of your paper a short but exceedingly wise article respecting the indiscretion of which so many young men (particularly divinity graduates) are guilty, in too early taking unto themselves a wife; and I quite agree with the writer, that if means could be devised which would prevent these ill-judged young people from committing such deplorable folly, the author of those means might well be looked upon as a benefactor of the human race.

I fear the kindly suggestion of adding "The Queen" to the list of periodicals already to be found in the reading-room, it carried into effect, will scarcely meet the exigencies of the case. It is a most fascinating journal, as the writer of the article in question swidently knows, and contains matter of much interest on many subjects besides that of hair. Would it be wise or kind to place such a decided tempiation in the way of those who should be employing the time they would certainly devote to this questionable "antidote," in the deep researches of lore not to be found in its pages?

As to warnings against the "wiles" of the fair ones, there have been so many spoken and written, that one is almost fain to think that those who now hold forth upon the subject have either had their own wings terribly scorched, or else have such an over-weening conviction of their own wisdom, that they imagine they at last will succeed in putting old heads on young shoulders.

I fear the anxious friend of the young graduates has not yet found the remedy for this most vexed question, and there are many still who will only be convinced, as he probably has been, by experience.

I might, perhaps, say something in defence of the "wonderful and beautiful heads of hair," but as it is now the fashion to make the head look as small as nature will allow it, that is not necessary, so in conclusion I will merely suggest that the young graduates (divinity or other) be careful how they ask a young girl to leave a comfortable, happy home, to take up a life of anxiety, and sometimes even poverty. VIOLA.

THE election by the members of the Convocation of the University of representatives on the Governing Council of Trinity College takes place on the 30th of April. The ballot papers have been sent out to the graduates entitled to vote, but we fear that some error has been committed, as the papers provide only for election to two vacancies while there are really three to be filled—that of Mr. Salter Vankougnet, whose death created a vacancy almost a year ago, and the seats vacated by the two retiring members. We learn that the Rev. W. B. Carey, M. A., of Kingston, has been named, and would make a most excellent representative from the Diocese of Ontario. Mr. Barlow Cumberland and the Rev. Dr. Davies are mentioned as efficients members who would do good work for the cause.

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 three hundred Members and Associate Members, and it is hoped that every layman and keyecoman 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.

MEETING AT BRAN. FORD ON BEHALF OF CONVOCATION.

We intimated to our readers in the REVIEW for March, that, before the issue of another number, Convocation would, in all probability, have made an appeal to the Church people of Brantford on behalf of Trinity. That appeal has been made, and we now proceed to give an account of its result.

The meeting had been fixed for Monday, March 18th, and on that day the deputation, consisting of the Provost, Mr. E. C. Cayley, and the Clerk, their heads bursting with facts and their valises with campaign literature, stepped off the cars at Brantford, where they were met with a hearty greeting from the Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, who, literally and metaphorically, is looked up to by all the citizens of that "no mean city"

Mr. Mackenzie informed us the meeting was to be held in his house, and, after partaking of the contents of his liberally-stocked board, the deputation felt fully equal to the after all not so very arduous task of convincing sensible men and women that Trinity is the University of the Church of England for Ontario, that she is worthy of the love, esteem and support of all Church people, and that, if these are but freely given, she will extort an acknowledgment of respect from all whoare not.

At about eight o'clock, some influential members of the Church assembled, and by 8.30 a sufficient number were present to enable Mr. Mackenzie to open the meeting with prayer, and the singing of that noble hymn which never fails to inspire the hearts of those who hear it with renewed confidence and zeal, "The Church's One Foundation." Mr. Mackenzie then proceeded to introduce the Provost, who, for three quarters of an hour, discoursed on the aims and work of Trinity, her wonderful advance of late years, her growing hold upon the people, and her serene confidence in the future.

It is unnecessary to descend to particulars. Every member and associate knows them full well, and, we doubt not, pours them forth into the willing ears of some friend or acquaintance every day of his or her life. Let it suffice to say that he was listened to with the closest attention from start to close.

The Clerk then proceeded to explain the constitution and working of Convocation, recounting the success which had attended the efforts of the depuation in other parts of Ontario, and bespeaking like good fortune in Brantford, which was the first place west of Toronto yet visited.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Mackenzie called upon several of those present to address the meeting, and some capital speeches were delivered by Dr. Harris, Rev. A. Brown, of Paris, and Mr. A. H. Dymond. The latter gentleman is a well-known speaker in Ontario, and the weighty words he gave utterance to were deservedly well received.

The distinction he drew between "Churchiness" and "Churchiness" was very neat. His plea, too, for greater breadth, was thoroughly appreciated, though, as Mr. Cayley pointed out, the attainment of that aim is one of the great objects of the present régime at Tripity.

The addresses were brought to a close by Mr. Cayley, and immediately after seven Associate members were enrolled.

The work of the deputation was not, however, ended with the meeting. In accordance with their usual custom, the following day was spent in "interviewing" individual members of the Brantford churches, with the result that materials for a flourishing Local Association of Convocation were obtained, in the shape of some twenty Associates.

This meeting assumes a position of peculiar importance, owing to the fact that Brantford is the first town in the Diocese of Huron yet visited. We are aware that there is a Divinity School for that diocese in connection with the Western University at London, and doubtless some delicacy was felt, both on the part of the Provost and of Mr. Mackenzie, in propagating interests of Trinity anywhere in Huron. It was for this reason that the meeting was held in a private drawing-room, and was of a private character. Nevertheless, the condition of the Western University is such that we think no compunction need be felt by any in arguing the superior claims of Trinity. We have no wish to administer a push to an institution which is on the down grade, and therefore refrain from pressing this point. But there is a further reason why those who are the friends of Trinity in Huron Diocese need not hesitate to advance her interests, to be found in the fact that the Bishop of Huron is a member of the Corporation, and has nominated four members from his diocese to the same body—two of whom, we may mention in passing, are residents of Brantford—viz., the Rector and Dr. Griffin.

We confess to looking with longing eyes on this large and prosperous diocese. What might not Trinity become, if but the hearty support of its clergy and laity were accorded her, if they would only regard her, not—as many do—as a mere Divinity School, with narrow views, but as a University constituted on the basis of the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in the Mother Land; seeking to rear the sons of the Mother Church as they have been for centuries

reared there, educating them on a broad and liberal basis, broader and more liberal than any institution can be that ignores that Christianity which is interwoven with the whole of modern Western civilization, and aiming steadily at sending forth well-trained, highly-cultured and truly religious men, genuine sons of the Church of England.

That is Trinity's work, that the goal set before her. Ontario, Toronto and Niagara are with us. We appeal to Huron!

NOTES.

CORRECTION.—In our last issue it was erroneously stated that Evensong on Sundays was at 8 p.m. It should have been 5 p.m.

THE members of the deputation desire to express their appreciation of the great hospitality shown them by Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Nelles, and Mrs. Stratford, respectively. Perhaps some people will think they are sounding their own trumpets when they call to the remembrance of their entertainers that they were fulfilling the apostolic injunction in "Distributing to the necessity of the saints."

Amongs't those present at the meeting were Rev. J. L. Strong, rector of St. Jude's church, Brantford, Rev. Alfred Brown, rector of Paris, and an alumnus of King's College, Nova Scotia, from whom we hope shortly to receive an invitation to address the members of his congregation. Dr. Griffin, representative of the diocese of Huron on the Corporation; Dr. Harris, representative of Trinity on the Ontario Medical Council; A. H. Dymond Esq., of the Brantford Institution for the Blind; Messrs. G. Hately, G. Candwell, W. C. Campbell, High School Master, Mrs. Nelles, Mrs. Cleghorn of London, Miss Callehan, and Miss Kirby.

EVERYONE knows that no small part of the fame, as well as the name, of Brantford, is derived from the celebrated Chief Brant, but a stranger would be hardly prepared to find so much of interest there. The Clerk of Convocation spent a couple of most enjoyable hours in company with Dr. Harris, looking over the Indian Home just outside the city, and the old Mohawk Church, the oldest in Ontario. The former institution is a perfect model of cleanliness and order, whilst an air of industrious life pervades every department. The Rev. R. Ashton, who is at its head, seems to understand Indian youth very thoroughly. We strongly recommend any visitor to Brantford not to miss the treat of looking over the Home under Mr. Ashton's guidance.

The canvass of Toronto, which has been progressing steadily for the past three weeks, has been fruitful of results. Here, as elsewhere, we find that Trinity's cause has only to be pleaded boldly and straight-forwardly, and Churchmen will fall into line under the banner bearing this inscription, "Trinity, the Church of England University for the Province of Ontario." We suppose that not less than one hundred Associates have been enrolled during the past few days, and there is little doubt that Toronto will provide another hundred before the next annual meeting. We beg to recommend to the Executive Committee the advisability of forming a strong Local Association in Toronto, with a good working Secretary, at the shortest possible notice.

THERE is one point upon which Associates appear to be rather sceptical, viz., that they have or can have any real influence in the promotion of the interests of Trinity. In fact, we rather fear they sometimes say to themselves:—"This Associate membership is a neat little dodge for roping us in to the extent of five dollars per annum. We admire the ingenuity to which its invention is due, and pay our fee as a tribute of our admiration, but as for being duped into supposing it means anything—well, no—we are not so green as that." Now it is perfectly evident that if an Associate does not care to take an interest, nor want to have a voice in the affairs of Trinity, no amount of privileges granted will be of avail. The allegorical horse may be led to the parabolical water, but you cannot force him to metaphorically imbibe. But suppose the case of an Associate who does really desire to be of service to Trinity, who values highly, as he ought to value it, the privilege of being able to put his shoulder to Trinity's wheels, now so rapidly moving up the hill of Public esteem—what can he do? Well, in the first Place he can attend meetings of the Local Association. that Local Association he has perfect liberty to publish his views, or to suggest new lines of action, or he hay move resolutions, which if passed, will be for-Warded to the Executive Committee at Toronto. hore—he may elect a representative of the Local Branch on the Executive Committee—he may indeed be that representative himself. At the Annual General Meeting he is cordially invited and may speak to any resolution. The annual dinner is open to him; to the meetings of interest, he is invited; he receives a copy of the Review free of cost. It is even possible for him to be some day a member of the Corporation, the bishops having power to nominate two laymen to seats on that august body. This Associate member-Ship is therefore no mere ingenious scheme, but a genuine privilege, requiring on the part of the Associate but the will to make use of it.

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ST. HILDA'S.

THE regular meeting of the Literary Society of St. Hilda's College was held on Tuesday evening, April and, all the members being present. Shakespeare's Comedy, "Twelfth Night, or What You Will," was read and discussed, each of the members assuming the tole of one or more of the characters.

As this was the last meeting of the Society for the Present season, officers were appointed for the ensuing year, as follows:—President, Miss Patteson; Vice-resident, Miss Middleton; Secretary, Miss Stewart; Curator, Miss Cartwright; Librarian, Miss L. Shanly.

Tennyson, Sir Walter Scott, Bulwer Lytton, Ruskin, Calderon and Charles Lambe.

Other business matters having been satisfactorily arranged, the members dispersed, all expressing the hope that these evenings, which had proved so pleasant and instructive, would be resumed in the autumn.

SUCH items as the following are hardly worthy of the dignity which ought to characterize a journal published in an influential University like Cornell:—

"A prominent Junior called Wednesday evening at the home of a young lady to whom he was engaged—for the Junior ball, only. Little Ethel, the ten year old angel of the house, entertained him during the few minutes of waiting for the elder sister, in which time Ethel told all about the new dress and extra millinery ordered for the coming event. She finished her account with this flourish—'But, oh, Mr.——, you ought to see the perfectly lovely bronze slippers and the be-yu-tiful brown silk stockings Maud ordered from New York!' And then she added, naively: 'Oh, I spose I oughtn't to have told you so much—but of course you will know all about them anyway.'

Exchange.

THE Lantern, of Ohio State University contains three ghost stories which it says are really true. We select an interesting example:—

At the country house of an English gentleman, it happened that among other guests there was a certain Bishop of the Church of England, who tells the follow-

The guests had all assembled, and we had sat down to dinner, when I noticed a strange figure sitting by my host's side. As he wore the dress of a clergyman, I asked my entertainer who he was. He replied that he would tell me about it after dinner was over. Upon arising from the table, I repeated my question.

"He is the ghost of one of the former chaplains of the house," replied Mr. A———, "and is seen only by clergymen. No one else has ever seen him, nor do I know what he wants."

"Is there any room in the house supposed to be his special haunt?" I asked.

"Yes, there is. It is called the chaplain's room."
"May I occupy it to-night?" I asked, intending if possible to get at the bottom of the mystery.

Receiving an affirmative answer, I went to the room and sat down at the table, busying myself with writing. After a while I looked up and saw sitting opposite me, the strange figure which had attracted my attention at dinner.

"Who are you, and what do you want?" was my

not unnatural inquiry.

"Thank God," answered the figure, "you are the first man who has not run at the sight of me. I was the chaplain of this house. Just before my death a confession was made to me, which I took down in writing. Soon after I was killed, before I could destroy the writing, which would have done great harm had its contents become known. You will find the writing in a certain volume [naming it] in the library. I beg of you, for the peace of my soul, destroy it!"

So saying the ghost vanished.

Next morning I looked through the library, found the volume, and destroyed the confession. The vision has never since been seen.

"Do I get my dinner in the stable to-day?" said the herdic horse, bracing his hind feet for a big kick.

"Naw," said the driver, unfeelingly, as he buckled on the nose-bag; "you'll take it a la carte, as usual."

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

EDITORS:

G. A. BINGHAM, M. D. C. P. CLARK, B. A. H. D. QUARRY.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A.

C. MACKAY.

R. McGre.

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

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

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

Editorial.

Subscribers wishing to receive the summer numbers of the Review will kindly leave their summer addresses with the janitor at the College.

THE Medical Editors of the REVIEW cannot be tempted from their retirement during the months of March and April. They apologize to their subscribers for the meagreness of their columns in this April number, and only suggest to them the dread word "Examinations" as their excuse, to find it at once accepted. Not a medical student in the city, or any other city, but will feel at once a responsive systolic throb of his myocardium at the suggestion of that word, and excuse us at once for the lack of personals and items of School and College news. What a grim phantasmagoria the word "Exams." suggests! The prowling proctors, the very tread of whose shoes is enough to disturb the train of thought and shock out of continuity the delicate adjustment of the nervous Primary man's memory, and dim the brightness of the scintillations of the anxious Final man's inner consciousness; the squeak of flying pens; the intervals of awkward pause when one's memory congeals, his ideas are "off the tap," and he is in all those "throes of literary composition" so graphically described by the creator of that distinguished character, the late Mr. Noddy Boffin. By reflection upon such painful themes as these the Editors are confined to their grisly sanctum, and shall emerge only by the end of the month to public view.

Contributions.

RECENT ADVANCES IN SURGERY AND MEDICINE.—(Concluded.)

II.

Dealing with improvements in surgery, the credit is given by the author of the article almost wholly to the introduction of chloroform at the middle of the century. This anæsthetic, of course, was followed by many others—ether, ethylene bichloride, nitrous oxide, down to the last addition in the hydrochlorate of

cocaine. Improvement in manipulative and operative skill, and in the knowledge of general anatomy, of course, can not be said to have taken place in regard to operations which are common to both the pre-anæs thetic period and the present. But in the departments of conservative and plastic surgery, the treatment of deformities, the partial removal or extirpation of diseased organs, the introduction of anæsthetics has been an incalculable boon to suffering humanity. The system of surgery in vogue immediately before Sir James Simpson's introduction of chloroform is best illustrated in the work published by Robert Liston in 1846. was, in the words of Mr. Erichsen, "by universal consent the boldest surgeon and most skilful operator of his time, and did more to advance surgery than any other in his generation." But such operations as excision of a joint, or invasion of the peritoneal cavity, he would not have ventured on. The removal of por tions of the brain substance, of the pylorus, parts of the intestine, of the kidney and spleen, the uterus and its appendages, and of other parts till recently thought to be forbidden to the knife, would have startled even so bold an operator as Liston, and are to be ascribed entirely to the anæsthetic, which, by stilling the agonies of the patient, saves him from the shock which used to kill in operations less serious, and leaves the surgeon free to perform undisturbed his work of "merciless kindness.'

Ranking next only in importance to the introduction of anæsthetics is the theory of antisepsis, with which the name of Dr. Lister must remain to all time hororably associated. Though his theory and practice have been much criticized and modified, the fruitful germ had its origin with him, and as the reviewer says, "though others may have been working as energetically and making discoveries, he deserves the highest and most enduring credit for his share."

In this connection, the work of the late Sampson Gamgee on the "Treatment of Fractures and Wounds" is noticed. The methods of Mr. Gamgee were similar in principle to Liston's, and the result of the labors of these and other giants of the profession is that "the months and weeks which used to pass while recovery took place a generation ago, have been succeeded by the weeks and days of our time, while complete recov-

ery is far more frequent."

The address given by Dr. Erichsen in 1886, at the Brighton meeting of the British Medical Association, is largely quoted from, and the pessimistic views expressed by him as to the surgery of the future strongly combatted. This address created some sensation at the time of its delivery, as Dr. Erichsen advanced the theory that "from our present standpoint the final limits of the field of operative surgery may now be easily reached. . . . that the final limits of surgery have been reached in the direction of all that is manipulative and mechanical, there can, I venture to think, be little doubt."

Whether the famous surgeon is right or not may well be questioned. His opinion may originate in the not unnatural feeling, so common to all generations and to all successful men in any walk in life, that "we are the people, and wisdom shall die with us." Certain it is, however, that some point must be reached

in connection with so delicately balanced and complex an organism as is the human one, when the interference of the surgeon must cease or the vital equilibrium be overthrown; some organs must be forever free from the danger of the scalpel. We cannot, for instance, now imagine the discovery of any agent which can render possible any operation on the cardiac muscle, though to be sure similar ideas have prevailed till recently with regard to the brain substance, and are now quite mythical in the face of the conjoint operations of Gowers and Victor Horsley of London—while Lawson Tait's "scientific hari-kari" has only now ceased to be a marvel.

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Recent advances in medicine, too, are touched upon in our article in a way which cannot fail to be interesting to the popular ear. Especially is the advancement in preventive medicine dwelt upon, and supported by the most encouraging statistics. Sir Lyon Playfair, for example, is quoted as follows:—

The following figures give the deaths from disease for every hundred men lost in the campaign: French in the Crimean war, 79; United States troops in American war, 80; Germans in the late French war, 29."

Sanitary science must have advanced by leaps and bounds to reduce the average mortality from disease from 79 per 100 men in 1858 to 29 in 1870, welve years only. Or, to quote again: "In the last century the climate of Calcutta was pestilential; it is stated that in 1723 a large proportion of the British residents of Fort William died of ague. Again, in this anne city of Calcutta, Dr. Clark records that in 1770 epidemic of ague occurred, which carried off 86,000 hatives and 1,500 Englishmen." As proof of the results of careful drainage and other sanitary precautions, a medical authority is quoted as saying recently: Strangers will read with surprise that I do not think saw in Calcutta over a dozen cases of ague in a year on the average, and these occurred in persons who had Sone into the neighboring jungles on hog-hunting and other such excursions"—a triumph indeed for modern

The two theories which have of late done most to dvance medical science, are those with which the names of Sir Wm. Jenner and Pasteur are for all time be associated. The principle of inoculation, which denner, as all the world knows, applied for the first time to the treatment of small-pox, is being rapidly tended as Koch, Virchow, Pasteur, Gaffky, and other of the fathers of the new science of Bacteriology, extend their researches. Correlated with the theory of hoculation is the germ, or microbe, theory of disease, not now a theory, but an established fact in reference the ymotic diseases, at any rate. Koch's name is in this connection perhaps most famous, as he first proved the existence of tubercular bacillus. The typhoid germ thas isolated first by Gaffky so late only as 1886, and though in the first rush of acceptance of the new light pendulum of medical opinion may be swinging too the discovery of the principle is of priceless importance in the elucidation of the causes of disease of rational Therapeutics. One of the most intersting instances of the triumph of rational Therapeuagainst empiric treatment, is the cure recently ported and explained by Lauder Brunton, of obstinate constipation by opium in small doses, the very agent employed by the physician to check the opposite condition. The details of the case need not be mentioned, but the *rationale* of the cure was the relief by minute doses of opium of the ovarian irritation, which, acting reflexly on the nervous mechanism of the intestine, caused the constipation.

Then medicine owes much to advance in pathology, and the recent great improvements in the microscope; to such new remedies as the chemist and pharmacist are so frequently now discovering, and to the use of improved instruments of precision, such as the sphygmograph for ascertaining accurately the state of the pulse; the haemacytometer, by which the condition of the blood can be learned with scientific accuracy; the clinical thermometer, with its accompanying temperature-chart, so exceedingly helpful in the conduct of almost any case, whether medical or surgical; the urinometer, with its accompanying chemical tests, so absolutely essential now to the practitioner every day.

Improvements in pharmacy are almost countless. What the French call "elegant preparations" are now carefully prescribed, at least by the younger practitioner, and the hopelessly nasty concoctions of the last generation are becoming daily more rare. The Americans are the best pharmacists undoubtedly in the world, and the lists of pilules, tablets, tabloids, triturates, and so on, issued by firms like the Wyeths and Warners, are speedily replacing the bulky and nauseating preparations of twenty or thirty years ago, not only cause the patient finds them more easily taken, but because the physician can prescribe with greater accuracy and certainty of result. How much more satisfactory both to the careful physician and his fastidious patient, to give minute doses of a carefully isolated alkaloid, instead of a bulky dose of the juice or tincture or crude drug containing it. Results are more certain, the physician may trust his patient to take his medicines when he is not present, and may avoid incompatibilities by ordering the antagonistic drugs to be taken at different periods, the patient now no longer dreading the dose recurring with every meal, but readily taking it even every two hours if need be. The necessity for the "shot-gun" prescription is thus in part

Perhaps from chemistry medicine may hope for the greatest things. Perhaps the day may come—who knows?—so dreaded by Mr. Malthus, when population shall reach the limit of the earth's capacity to support. But it may be that by then some dusty laborateur may have mastered the process by which in nature's laboratory grass becomes milk, and may leave his odorous work-room to bless mankind with the food artificially prepared, which earth can then no longer yield in sufficient quantity. Mere fancy apart, the uses made by the chemist of late years of the waste products of so cheap and abundant a substance as coal tar, suggest almost infinite possibilities. Not dyes only of great beauty and brilliancy, but flavoring matters palatable and innoxious—even positively beneficial—for instance saccharine, said by Sir Henry Roscoe to be 250 to 300 times sweeter than ordinary cane sugar; the sufferer from diabetes, a form of dyspepsia in which sugar is forbidden, must thank the chemist for a substitute of

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which a piece the size of a millet seed will sweeten a large cup of coffee. The pharmacist, when the chemist has isolated it, prepares it in tabloid form for use by the

physician or the public.

Our review has run to greater length than we intended. Our excuse, if one be needed, is the popular character of the article. The object of the editors is to avoid the field of medical literature proper, and not to trench upon the ground specially covered by the Lancet and similar journals; but to furnish articles, not of exclusively professional interest, which may attract attention and awaken interest among that large section of our readers who are not medical students.

RESULTS OF THE PRIMARY AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE following furnishes the results of the examinations at Trinity University for M.D., C.M.:-

Primary Examination. - Jas. Sutherland, 1st silver medal and certificate of honor; Jas. Third, 2nd silver medal and certificate of honor. The following were awarded certificates of honor: R. Knechtel, D. Johnson, W. D. D. Herriman, C. A. D. Fairfield, Chas. Mackay, W. G. Sprague, H. W. Porter, J. T. Fotheringham, M. McClelland, C. C. Fairchiid. The following were also placed in the first class: J. J. Moore, J. J. Dauby, T. S. Glenn J. W. Shaw, J. B. Martyn P. Robertson.

Class II.- G. J. Tweedy, W. Montgomery, J. Lockridge, T. S. Farncomb, Miss M. A. Gifford, H. A. L. Reid and W. A. Sherrin (eq.), G. D. Farmer, A. A. Sutherland, J. A. Ashbaugh, J. G. McKee and J. R. Walls (eq.), A. E. Henry, F. R. McBrien and A. J. Murray (eq.), Jas McQueen, A. W. Nixon, A. W. Bell and R. A. White (eq.), J. Crooks, Miss L. Graham, H. G. Cronse.

Class III.—H H. Gray and T. C Irwin (eq.), A. C. Hunter, C. L. Finch, C. F. P. Abraham and McLean

t averly (eq.), A. E. Douglas, Miss L. K. Meade, L. E. Bolster, F. Fenton, R. Archer and C. A. Temple (eq.), F. A. W. Quay, W. S. Ferguson, S. B. Elliot, A. H. Hough, A. F. Dixon, W. W. Saulter, A. J. Thomas, W. W. Thompson.

Passed in anatomy, materia medica, general and practical chemistry, and toxicology. -W. A. MacPherson. Passed in physiology, materia medica, general and practical chemistry .-- C. S. Doyle. Passed in anatomy, physiology, praetical chemistry, and toxicology.-R. S. Heaven. Passed in anutomy, materia medica, practical chemistry, and toxicology.-J. P. Russell. Passed in materia medica, general and practical chemistry, and toxicology .-- G. F. Easton Passed in anatomy, general and practical chemistry, and toxicology.-Miss B. Dymond.

Final examination. - Gold medallist and certificate of honor, H. W. Armstrong. Silver medallists and certificates of honor, H. Chapple and J. M. McFarlane (eq.)

Certificates of honor have been won by L. W. Allingham, W. Kerr, Miss J. S. Carson J. S. Wiley, T. S. McNally, P. Brown, G. S. Rennie and Miss S. M. Taylor (eq.) The following were also placed in Class I.—H. W. Wilson, G. K. Crosthwaite, H. A. Turner, W. A. Dixon and G. Hargreaves (eq.), H. A. Stewart, J. R. McCabe and F. G. Salter (eq.). H. J. Cummings and P. W. H. McKeown (eq.), W. J. Milne, J. T. McKillop, H. D. Quarry, W. D. Salter

Class II -R. W. Rooney, W. W. Nasmyth, A. M. Spence, M. C. Dewar, J. B. Guthrie and H. J. Mullen and F. W. Penhall (eq.), W. W. Birdsall, A. E. Wills, R. A. McArthur, W. C. David, D. A. Rose, W. W. Thompson, W. A. McPherson, A. G. Patterson, O. L. Berdan and R. McGee (eq.), T. J. Moher, T. C. Patterson, J. W. Cunningham, S. Bates and W. E. Bateson (eq.), T. McEdwards J. M. Henwood, P. Drummond, T. H. Johnston, J. T. Rogers, A. E. Edgar and F. A. R. Gow (eq.), J. Holdcroft

and A McMeans (aq.)
Class III.—H. Mason, M. C. Black, J. A. Ghent, E. Sands, N. Walker, W. F. H. Newbery, F. Cloutier, J. F. McCormack, B. Z. Milner.

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