

# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

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

Vol. II.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, FEBRUARY, 1889.

No. 2.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1889.

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## Trinity University Review :

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## Editorial Topics.

It is gratifying to know that the University authorities have established a course of lectures in Political Science, to be delivered during the Easter term. The gentleman who has been appointed to the office of lecturer is J. G. Bourinot, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.C., whose works on constitutional history are well known. The choice is an exceedingly fitting one, and we are glad

that Dr. Bourinot will thus renew his connection with Trinity which was commenced in his under-graduate days. By his recent lecture on the "Political Development of Canada," he has increased his reputation as a cultured writer and a high authority on all matters connected with the history and progress of the Dominion. His lectures will bear chiefly on matters of Canadian constitutional history and government, and will thus be thoroughly Canadian and of great practical utility. They will be open to all members of the University, and will be found of especial benefit to our graduates and under-graduates in law. We believe that Dr. Bourinot has kindly consented to continue these lectures from year to year. We understand, too, that a further extension of our lecture course for our law students will follow on the success of this course in Canadian political science. Among the many marks of honor and appreciation that Dr. Bourinot has lately received, we might mention that the famous University of Johns Hopkins has selected him to deliver a monograph on the "Federal Government of Canada," at that seat of learning. It might be added that for the best essay on this same subject, a gold medal has been offered in connection with the course at Trinity.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear persons deplore the fact of our young men so early seeking a matrimonial alliance, and more particularly the proneness of our young divinity graduates seeking too early to take unto themselves a wife. Now, be it far from us to advocate the advisability of our young graduates washing their hands completely of the society of the "fair ones," or of giving up their long cherished idea of a happy matrimonial life, but we merely dare to advise our readers to look into the future and make themselves aware of the necessary accompanying expense. Our institution might be in a measure found blamable for the neglect of education of this kind. A very simple and pleasant remedy has been suggested by one of our advisers, who is strongly of the opinion that our education is incomplete while we remain ignorant and unwarned of the wiles of these fair ones. It has been advised that the Literary Institute further add to its present list of periodicals in the reading-room, that ladies' journal, *par excellence*, "The Queen." Armed with this antidote, the wonderful and beautiful heads of hair we sometimes see will no longer be an object of wonder and a problem. Let any of

our amorous young men have the opportunity of reading the advertisements in this interesting paper and he may gain some very useful knowledge on the cost of maintaining such a pleasant companion as a wife, and that he may, while there is time, avert some future calamity, and if he remains unwarned the fault will lie at his own door, and he will have himself alone to blame. Love in a cottage is all very well, but it is frequently that we go to the cottage and fail to find the love. On behalf of students—present and future—then, we beseech the Council of the Literary Institute to here further our education where the University has fallen short.

It is not a matter of surprise that the hopeful and patriotic tone of Dr. Bourinot's admirable lecture should have grated on the feelings of the political pessimists. An editorial writer in the *Mail* takes the learned lecturer to task by finding fault with him for having too high an opinion of the rich resources of his native country. The writer in question refers to the paper by Dr. Bourinot as an expression of "Academic Optimism," and endeavors to imply that it was intended merely for a University audience, and that the views expressed were confined to a university sphere. Surely this is a lame attempt to minimize the force of the remarks of a high constitutional authority, who is thoroughly intimate with the material and political state of the Dominion. While the article pays a tribute to Dr. Bourinot's charming style, the comparison of the utterances of this cultured gentleman with the pamphlet of an emigration agent is rather out of place. To one who followed the lecture on Canada's development, at all closely, Dr. Bourinot's remarks, while very hopeful, would be seen to be tempered with much wise advice, while remedies for one or two dangers which the *Mail* shudders to think of, were suggested. It is only one who is purposely prejudicial and inimical to his native land that can find fault with the lecture. Dr. Bourinot is likened to a physician who fails to see any dangerous symptoms in a patient. Such a physician were far better than those who treat a patient for innumerable diseases with which he was never afflicted. Canada is not in such a position as to require the charlatan remedies of some political medicine men who are in the position of trying to persuade a healthy man that he is in dire need of their nostrums. The *Mail* writer attributes a statement to Dr. Bourinot which he never made, and then sneeringly dubs it as only a prophecy. The statement in question was quoted from no less a writer than Adirondack Murray, who, as an American, would certainly have no reason to indulge in rose-colored prophecies about Canada that would be distasteful to his constituency

of American readers. The statement referred to the North-west and was quoted as follows:—"A million of American wheat farmers ought to be in this country inside of ten years, and I believe that within that time population will pour in and spread over these Canadian plains like a tide." The *Mail's* attempt to throw cold water on opinions which are gratifying to every true Canadian, is a dismal failure, and we cannot help expressing the opinion that the continual gloom that overspreads the editorial utterances of that journal is sickening and disheartening to most of its readers. Why cannot the *Mail* cease from brooding over that "Old hag, Destruction," and from forever uttering prophecies of the predestined ruins of Canada, although in this case we are glad that the ill-omened bird of warning sings in vain.

## Contributions.

### A REMINISCENCE.

Do you remember, dearest—nay, I know  
How well you do remember—that still day  
When on the dim lagoon our gondola  
Crept towards Torcello? How the sudden glow  
Of giant Alpine ridges wreathed in snow,  
Like an enchanted city far away,  
Pierced the light haze, tower, dome and chatelet,  
Ranged in a radiant, unsubstantial show?  
What rapturous feelings did that sight command!  
With what exclaim of gladness did we greet  
The unearthly vision! Oh, in such a gleam  
The shining frontiers of the promised land  
Might break on wayworn pilgrims, when their feet  
Falter a moment at the darkling stream.

G. A. M.

### MAZZINI.

MAZZINI, the Italian patriot! What does not this name suggest! If Victor Emmanuel was the rallying point, Cavour the diplomat, and Garibaldi the soldier of the political resurrection of modern Italy, assuredly Mazzini was its prophet.

It was characteristic of him to regard the French Revolution not as the beginning but as the close of an era. It was the last act in the drama which began with a tragedy. The Revolution of the sixteenth century declared that the maximum of authority with the minimum of liberty was a false ideal. The course of history from that time to 1789, declared that the mutually repellent policy of Individualism was as disintegrating and destructive as its predecessor had been unifying and deadening. The third great era is now dawning upon a waiting world—an era of "Associationism," which has for its principle *identity of interests, together with the maximum of obligation not dissociated from the maximum of liberty*. What a progress! Authority to tame the savage hordes which fell upon the tottering Empire,

Individualism to assert man's greatness, Associationism to proclaim his nobility. *Liberté, égalité, fraternité*, had to be preceded by an iron authority, bringing order out of chaos. *Fraternité*, the last word of the French Revolution—which recalled men from the pursuit of blood to the remembrance that all men are by blood made brothers—was prophetic. Let it stand as a Guardian Angel over the men who are called to establish the next great era in the world's history—the era of Associationism.

Mazzini, in using this word some fifty years ago, showed how true was his intuition of the probable course of history. Whether we regard the world of thought or the more work-a-day world of mechanical activity, association is the key to this century.

The word specialist, of which we hear so much and which at first sight might seem to point to a retrogression to Individualism, is in reality the strongest proof of the correctness of our definition that the principle of Associationism is identity of interests together with the maximum of obligation not dissociated from the maximum of liberty. The world now depends for its progress upon a current of electricity generated in a battery composed of many thousands of men, linked hand in hand, united by an identity of interest, while the liberty of each is such as to permit of his choosing any one out of ten thousand tasks. Who then can despair? If any, let them treasure up the noble utterance of a Soldier and a Patriot, of a Christian and a Philosopher—*Despair is disenchanted Egotism*. Let them bear in mind the strength it gives to stand upon a principle believed to be true.

It is this that has supported every reformer. The realism which stands upon the rock of a principle—though all the world is for slavery and but one for freedom, that one knows that to despair is not to go back upon himself, but to slay truth. The man who despairs is trying to stand upon himself, and he and his support crumble together. The message, then, of this apostle of progress is to take courage in working towards that "ideal which is not within us but beyond us, and supreme over us; which is not the creat on, but the gradual discovery of the human intellect."

F. C. CAYLEY.

#### LINES TO A FLIRT.

LIPS so red and softest cheek,  
Eyes downcast and seeming meek:  
Tell me sweetheart with a sigh  
May I love thee dear, may I?

Teeth like pearls, such glossy hair  
Was ever maiden half so fair?  
Say with voice demure and bland  
May I kiss that small white hand.

Figure plump and ankle neat  
And oh! such darling little feet;  
Tell me sweetheart tell me now,  
May I kiss that smooth white brow.

Eyes so tender, true and kind,  
Shine forth sweet innocence of mind;  
Tell me, love, in accents meek  
May I kiss that blushing cheek.

Voice so musical and clear  
Step lighter than the mountain deer;  
Tell me, sweetheart, quickly say  
May I kiss those lips, I pray.

Graced with every loveliness,  
Thou art formed but to caress;  
Tell me, sweetheart, all these charms  
May I clasp within my arms.

ENVOY.

Oh! wonderful the power  
Rhyme has to lead us on;  
I almost had forgotten  
My time for this has gone.

Had man but only power  
To hate thee as he ought  
I'd pass a merry hour  
Breaking thy wanton heart.

To many a man will this apply  
Then let him personate the I.

J. W. B.

## The Public Lectures.

### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA.

DR. BOURINOT.

THE first of the series of lectures annually delivered in the Convocation Hall during the Lent Term, was given by Dr. Bourinot to a large audience, on Friday afternoon, January 25th. The title was as above, and the subject was handled in a most masterly style, the lecturer showing the warmest sympathy with Canada's successes, and her aspirations for the future.

He began with an appeal to the sympathies of his hearers as Canadians, and roused their enthusiasm by saying that their own country, one of such vast extent and with such free institutions, with such a record of successes in the past and possibilities for the future, was not to be given over to the United States.

Then launching into statistics, of which he seemed to have a very complete stock at hand, he led his hearers through the different provinces of the Dominion, giving their population, chief physical features, their natural and manufactured products, their trade and commerce, the value of their industries, and many other interesting details, opening out to many among the audience a clearer view of what Canada is, and what her sons have to be proud of within her than they ever had before. The people of Canada were now a united

nation, strong in patriotism, and with a firm faith in their own future, stable and energetic in character. Their country had three great present sources of wealth, viz, forests, agriculture and mines. But besides these, manufactures had been so well fostered that there were 3,000 mills and factories now in existence. The Maritime Provinces had additional sources of wealth in their shipping and fisheries, and the rights of the latter would be carefully protected. Ere long he thought Canada would have the supremacy of the western seas.

Dr. Bourinot grew eloquent while describing a tour he made through the North-west to the Pacific Coast, giving a glowing description of the scenery on the route, especially of a sunset on the prairies, and of the inimitable prospects for stock and wheat raising. Then taking up a different line, the lecturer crowded facts on facts in almost bewildering accumulation, showing how the state of the public debt and expenses was an index of the enterprise and good sense of the Government. Canada's credit was very good over the Atlantic, as witnessed to by the terms she could get in the money market. Her public works were of a specially beneficial character, as opening up the resources of the country. Railways, especially the C.P.R., canals, lighthouses, all evidenced the enterprise and resolution of the nation. Business was now good, monetary institutions were satisfactory, anybody could get on who chose. Education was noted for its completeness and for the rapid extension of schools and colleges, of which latter there were twenty, many being universities. The press was ably conducted, libraries were increasing in number and size, art schools had been opened, and literature was fast gaining a strong position. Then, showing how the municipal system is the basis of the institutions of Canada, Dr. Bourinot rapidly ran through the governmental system, the judicial system, and the general social conditions of the people. He concluded a most able and interesting lecture by discussing the three theories now before men's minds with regard to the future of Canada, viz, Annexation to the United States, Independence, and Imperial Federation. He thought that, the first being put on one side, that the time was not yet ripe for the settlement of the other two, and counselled patience until affairs took a more developed form. The people must still continue to exercise the patience and toil which had made Canada what she is now, and there would be no fear for her future.

We are sorry that lack of space prevents us from making many extracts from the lecture. As an example of Dr. Bourinot's charming style and wonderful descriptive power the following description of the prairie comes under perusal:—

"To one who sees it for the first time, the prairie possesses an interest which gains as we travel over its green and flowery sward. There is something very impressive in the great expanse of plain only bounded by the deep blue of the horizon—some such feeling comes over one as when we find ourselves amid the silence of ocean. The beauty and variety of the flowers add much to the charm of the scene as we travel over the trails which offer such delightful drives, so soft and easy is the motion. Crocuses, roses, blue bells, convulvi, sunflowers, anemones, asters and other flowers, too numerous to mention—if, indeed, I know all their names—follow each other in rapid succession from May to September, and mingle with the 'billowy bays of grass ever rolling in shadow and sunshine.' The sunsets on the prairie country are the most glorious that ever dazzled the eye. The sky to the very zenith is at moments one mass of varied hues of a perfection of coloring, that shows us how futile, after all, is the best work of the artist who dares to imitate nature's gorgeous tints. It must have been some such scene that our great English poet saw when he speaks of

Sunny Isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea.'

Then the lights and shadows that pass over the mingled grasses and flowers, as the sun declines and the sky assumes its brilliant colors. Then the enchantment of the scene, when the sun disappears beneath the horizon and a mist perhaps comes over the prairie, and lakes and stream seem to surround us with one of those curious phenomena with which nature sometimes deceives us. It was of such illusions that Longfellow speaks in the lines—

'Hope still guided them on, as the magic Fata Morgana  
Showed them her lakes of light that retreated and  
vanished before them.'

I should like to take you with me in imagination to the magnificent mountainous country of British Columbia—to those stupendous masses of bare rugged rock, covered here and there with snow and ice, and assuming all the various forms which nature loves to take in her great upheavals. I should like you to see with me the picturesque beauty and the impressive grandeur of the Selkirk range, and take the delightful ride by the side of the broad, rapid Frazer, over trestle-work, around curves, and through tunnels, with the forest-clad mountains rising precipitously on all sides, with glimpses of precipices and canons, of cataracts and falls that tumble down from the snows and glaciers far above us. But I must not dally with a theme so attractive, but go on to refer to subjects more strictly within the scope of the paper."

In a powerful simile showing how the English and French Canadians should unite and forget their race

prejudices, Dr. Bourinot struck a note that finds an echo in the heart of every true Canadian. The passage is as follows:--

"Those who have visited the interesting village of St. Anne's, at the junction of the rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence—a spot made famous by the poet Moore—may have noticed an interesting natural phenomenon. The waters of the Ottawa are distinctly blue, whilst those of the St. Lawrence are perfectly green. Where these rivers join we can easily distinguish their respective lines for some distance, but at last those differences disappear, and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence form one magnificent stream, bearing on its bosom the traffic and wealth of half a continent. So it should be with the French and British peoples of Canada. They may to a certain point preserve their natural characteristics, but whenever it becomes a question involving the peace, happiness and unity of the Dominion, let us hope that all differences of race will disappear, and the French-Canadian will be found working energetically and harmoniously with the English-Canadian in all matters affecting the interests of Confederation, which owes its origin to their common efforts."

### "BOOKS AND READING."

PROFESSOR CLARK.

THE announcement of the lecture by Rev. Professor Clark, on "Books and Reading," attracted a great number of the citizens of Toronto to our Convocation Hall on Friday afternoon, Feb. 1st, so much so that at four o'clock, when the lecturer took his place before the desk, the hall was completely filled, many being obliged to accept standing room only, and others going away, unable to gain admittance. In opening the lecture, the Rev. Professor pointed to the vast extent occupied by the subject, and the need of modest expectations in the treatment thereof. The value of reading, he said, was negative as well as positive. Among the negative advantages of reading he mentioned the tendency to correct the somewhat excessively practical and utilitarian spirit of the age and of the country, and also the fact that reading, and especially abundant reading, would help to stop a good deal of useless and superfluous talking. What terrible trials are inflicted by voluminous talkers! Quoting the definition of a bore as "a man who insists upon talking to you about *himself*," when you want to be talking to him about *yourself*," as also the proverb, of which Carlyle was so fond of quoting, that while "speech is silver, silence is golden," he said a good deal of current coin of conversation was made of a baser metal than silver.

Under the positive advantages of reading, Lord Bacon's striking words were quoted: "Studies serve for delight, for ornament and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament is in discourse, and for ability is in judgment and disposition of business." Even grant that some men have the knack of getting knowledge without reading, and that others read a good deal and are none the better for it, this could bring no doubt upon the value and advantages of reading, to which so many eminent men had testified. The reading of books, says Descartes, is like a conversation with the best men of the past ages, and even like a studied conversation in which they communicate to us only the best of their thoughts. "If," said Sir John Herschel, "I were to pray for a task which would stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown down upon me, it would be a taste for reading." And Petrarch, who speaks of books as "Friends whose society is extremely agreeable to me, they are of all ages and of every country. . . . It is easy to gain access to them, for they are always at my service, and I admit them to my company and dismiss them whenever I please. They are never troublesome, but immediately answer any question I ask them." On the choice of books, and subjects of study, it was not the intention of the speaker to give any complete list of books. Such information could be found elsewhere. He, however, offered some general suggestions as to the subjects of study.

First, he recommended young people leaving school to continue the studies in which they had there received the rudimentary principles. Secondly, a person should study books adapted to his own special calling in life. Not that he wanted them to aspire to be "a man of one book," yet they should concentrate their attention especially on some one branch. The remark, "Know everything of something, and something of everything," was true in spirit if not in letter. Mr. Dowden's advice to Sir John Lubbock, that we should consult our own inclinations in reading is, with qualifications, frequently applicable. Mr. Frederick Harrison remarks: "The habit of reading wisely is one of the most difficult habits to acquire, needing strong resolutions and infinite pains; and reading for mere reading's sake, instead of for the good we gain from reading, is one of the worst, and commonest, and most unwholesome habits we have." And Mr. Carlyle: "I conceive that books are like men's souls, divided into sheep and goats; some few are going up, and a frightful multitude are going down."

Mr. Frederick Harrison warns us that the apprecia-

tion of the highest kind of literature will be the best measure of our mental and literary cultivation. "If," he says, "you find Milton, Dante, Calderon, Goethe, so much 'Hebrew-Greek to you; if your Homer and Virgil, your Moliere and Scott, rest year after year undisturbed on your shelves beside your school trigonometry and your old college text-books; if you have never opened the *Cid*, the *Nibelungen*, *Crusoe* and *Don Quixote* since you were a boy, and are wont to leave the Bible and the *Imitation* for some wet Sunday afternoon—know, friend, that your reading can do you little good. To be absolutely unable to read Milton or Dante with enjoyment is to be in a very bad way."

Having given a few hints regarding the best books in various departments of literature, the lecture was closed with the words of Lord Bacon: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." The lecturer, however, advised the reading of few books, and the more attentive reading of them, rather than a greater number with less attention.

### IMMANUEL KANT.

PROFESSOR CLARK MURRAY.

ON account of a misunderstanding as to the hour of the lecture, Prof. Murray did not arrive until half-past four o'clock, the interim being occupied by Prof. Clark, who consented, in view of the supposed non-arrival of Prof. Murray in this city, to address the audience on the Philosophy of Kant.

This plucky offer was received with bursts of applause. To attempt to lecture at a moment's notice on the Pre-Kantian Philosophy and make it popular, is, so to speak, an attempt to fill a pretty large order. Professor Clark was equal to the occasion. The effort which followed was remarkable. It afforded a strong proof of the truth of Lord Bacon's dictum, that reading maketh a full man, speaking a ready man, and writing an exact man. Everybody was sorry when he stopped, not that Professor Murray had come, but that Professor Clark had ended. The mischance which enabled those present to hear both lectures, was certainly a happy one. Professor Clark Murray's lecture was chiefly biographical, delivered quietly and impressively—a model of constructive skill. It rose at times to a high pitch of moral eloquence. It was keenly enjoyed. The following is a brief summary of both lectures:—

Professor Clark remarked that, as he was in hopes that the distinguished lecturer would arrive shortly, he would begin by attempting to explain to them the

nature of the problem which it was reserved for Kant to solve—the problem of human knowledge. Modern philosophy, he said, began with Descartes, who laid down that there were two substances between which there could be no real communion, without some intervening medium. These substances were mind, with its attribute of thought, and matter, with its attribute of extension. Passing from Descartes, he went on to Locke, who was the beginner of the English school, and who was acknowledged by Kant to have done essential service to the progress of philosophy by his investigation of the powers of the mind in thought. Locke's principle, as was well known, was that all knowledge was derived from sensation and reflection; and, although those principles had been diversely understood, so that some considered Locke to be a sensationalist, and others thought him an idealist, it must be agreed, with Berkeley, that Locke, in assuming a material substance behind the phenomena, was inconsistent with his principle of all knowledge coming from sensation and perception. Two schools succeeded both professing to derive from Locke—the idealist which proposed to derive all knowledge from the mind and made the body dependent upon it; the sensationalist, which made mind to be a function of matter. Surely nothing could be more absurd than the materialistic notion that we know matter only and not mind, since, as a matter of fact, we know nothing of matter except through the medium of mind.

Starting from the principles of Locke, Berkeley attempted to show that matter had no independent existence. His theory had been ridiculed in a very shallow and thoughtless manner; for it had been adopted in the main, if not in the entirety, by men of ability and knowledge. Berkeley believed that his system was a means of deliverance from unbelief and atheism.

Generally speaking, the idealist led to dogmatism, as in the prevalent German philosophy of the time of Kant. But it was another system, one which led to scepticism, which stirred up Kant to enter upon the inquiry which has made his work a new starting place in the history of philosophy. It was Hume who to use Kant's own language, roused him from his dogmatic slumber, by showing that philosophy had hitherto done nothing to establish the reality of knowledge. As Berkeley had sought to show that we had no right to speak of material substance, so Hume contended that there was no proof of the substantial existence of mind; that, as far as we know, the subject as well as the object was a mere series of phenomena. Professor Clark had reached this point, when Professor Clark Murray entered the hall. It happened curiously and fortunately, as Professor Clark afterwards remarked,



that the eminent lecturer had arrived at the very moment when he was speaking of Hume's putting down the fabric of knowledge, and had shown them how Kant had built it up again.

The lecturer began with a sketch of Kant's life. The philosopher was born 22nd April, 1724, at Königsberg, in the north-east of Prussia. His family had migrated from Scotland two or three generations before. It was only after the peace that followed the Seven Years' War, after he had waited twenty-four years, that in 1770 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at the age of forty-six years. "It is impossible," said the lecturer, "to realize from Kant the writer the popularity of Kant the lecturer." In his writings there was an awkwardness and involvement well nigh inexplicable, but his lectures rose to lofty eloquence, often illuminated by poetic charms.

Kant retired from the active duties of his professorship in 1797, and died on the 12th February, 1804, when he had nearly completed his eightieth year.

Dealing with Kant's philosophy, or rather with his "Critique of Pure Reason," the lecturer proceeded. Kant approached the consideration of pure reason, not as an advocate of any dogmas, but as a judge. He refused to accept dogmatically the axioms and common notions upon which conceptions of the world are based, without subjecting them to a critical investigation. He insisted that they should vindicate their right to determine the form of the intelligible world, and he recognized that right in any notion or axiom only when it was involved in the very nature of intelligence—only when it was implied in pure reason, and, continued the speaker, "we are therefore unable to think rationally about the world at all, except under the forms which such a notion or axiom imposes."

According to Kant, the lecturer said, we can stand perfectly calm before evolution theories, for reason transcends evolution and brings us into communion with the Infinite Father of all spirits, who is conducting this process of evolution, so that it shall reach the end which He has destined. Every step that science makes is by way of pure reason, but the object of the finite reason of man is to find out the infinite wisdom which He has manifested.

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## Convocation.

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### NOTES.

A THOROUGH canvass of Toronto is being projected by the Executive Committee. There must be a very large number of Church people living in this city who would gladly become associate members of Convocation. Why should not a strong local association be

organized which would guarantee the stipend of a new Professor? "The Toronto Professor of History," for example, would sound well, and the subscriptions of three hundred members and associates would suffice for this purpose. We merely offer this as a suggestion, and should be glad to hear the opinions of others on the subject.

IT would add very much to the interest of the Convocation column, if members and associate members of Convocation would favor us with their views in regard to any matters of interest that may occur to them. Discussion of future work, recommendations as to methods, and so on, would almost certainly be helpful. The Executive Committee is not infallible, and, with local associations scattered over the Province, some assistance is needed in order that the interests of all may be guarded.

THIS reminds us that representatives on the Executive Committee may and should be elected by each Local Association. Notice of all committee meetings will be sent them, and though, perhaps, unable to attend regularly, they could send suggestions by post, and receive information as to work done.

WE cannot too frequently urge upon members and associates that Convocation is a permanent organization, that its work is not of a temporary character, and that it will grow in importance and utility year by year. It is a great mistake to suppose it a mere money-making machine. It is a great consulting body, whose wishes are, in the majority of cases, likely to become law, and, speaking generally, it is at once the guardian and promoter of the interests of Trinity.

PROFESSOR CLARK, who lately lectured and preached at Galt, reports that the rector of that flourishing town—Rev. John Ridley—will give us a meeting some time during the summer. We tender Mr. Ridley our thanks, and shall endeavor to select a suitable date as soon as possible.

CONSIDERING the number of associate members enrolled, the number of those who have not yet paid their fees for 1888 is small. There are, however, a few. The Clerk of Convocation would be glad to hear from them.

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## ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE.

### ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

THE second of the series of "At Homes," in the interest of St. Hilda's College, took place on the 31st of January, at St. Stephen's Rectory. The trouble which Mr. and Mrs. Broughall so cheerfully bore, and the kindness which they so cordially extended to all, was rewarded in the best way. The meeting was an unqualified success. About eight o'clock people began to assemble, and by nine o'clock there must have been from 150 to 200 people present. Meanwhile, a short but excellent musical programme was going on. Songs by Miss Annie Morson, Miss Buck and Dr.

Crawford Scadding, an instrumental piece by Mrs. Cameron, and a recitation by Mr. Carter Troop, were enjoyed by a delighted audience. At nine o'clock, Mr. Broughall introduced the Provost of Trinity College, and the business part of the proceedings opened with an address in which the Provost rapidly reviewed the history of the movement popularly known as the "higher education of women." He set forth the advantages of guiding and directing this important movement in the right direction. He showed the necessity of linking together Christian and secular thought, so that life may be guided as well as developed. The benefits of common collegiate life and systematic work were dwelt upon, and the growth of the movement in England, of which he had personal experience, was pointed to as heralding its ultimate success in Canada.

Mr. Roper next addressed the meeting, urging that the question at issue was not, "Shall we have higher education?"—for that is forced upon us by the *Zeit-Geist*, or Spirit of the Age—but "What shall be the character of this higher education?" Have it we must, then how have it best? Co-education, he thought an evil, while the collegiate life, with its home-like and Christian influences, seemed to be far more desirable than a mere attendance at the lecture rooms, the students meanwhile boarding in different parts of the city.

Professor Symonds followed, and, in a neat little speech, emphasized the advantages of "partial" or "occasional courses," enabling girls to follow their bent in one or more directions, after leaving school, without necessarily going on to a "degree," or being overburdened with work.

Mr. Cayley then touched upon some of the practical ways in which those present could aid the movement. The business part being over, the guests found their way into the dining-room, where they put the finishing touches to one of the very pleasantest of social evenings. The treasurer's report is not yet made up, we shall give it on a future occasion; but already it is safe to say that the business part of the evening was as successful as its more pleasant counterpart, and that is the best thanks which can be given to those whose energy and trouble so largely contributed to making it what it was.

## College News.

THE College Vocal Quartette Club has regularly organized, and, under the direction of Rev. F. Plummer, promises to be a great success. The four "sweet warblers" attend closely to practice, and already several engagements await their acceptance.

As the outer world elections seem the order of the day, and no constituency is permitted to be carried by acclamation. This principle seems to have permeated the walls of Trinity, and the office of Presidency of the Literary Institute falling vacant, two of our graduates, Mr. W. J. Creighton and Mr. H. J. Leake, eagerly sought the honors of the office; and the campaign, which at first looked rather quiet, terminated in a very energetic canvass, culminating in a close and exciting

election, which took place on Friday evening, Jan. 25th. Messrs. Waller and Stevenson were chosen as scrutineers, and the quiet that prevailed the meeting during the count indicated the keen interest which each party took in the result. And when the chairman, Mr. Lowe, declared Mr. Leake elected by a majority of two, great was the rejoicing among his friends, who cheered their man, amid great excitement, to the Hall, and thence up and down the corridors. At the next regular meeting Mr. Leake took the chair inaugurative to his office.

ON Saturday evening, Jan. 25th, Mr. H. J. Leake, B.A., entertained his supporters in the late Presidential election in the Institute reading-room. The host presided in the most becoming and dignified manner, and the numerous guests enjoyed an extended and tempting *menu*. Songs and speeches were indulged in to a limited extent, and having concluded with "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the guests dispersed.

EVERYONE knows what extremely unfeeling little animals (rational, perhaps), the youths who play about the corners of Queen street are. Some of our undergraduates should have protection against their very personal remarks. "Hello, you George Washington!" exclaims one youth to his dirty companion, as our friend passes by, "I thought your long-nosed brother was dead!" In blissful ignorance of his meaning, we pass on, vowing vengeance if we could only catch that boy on the sly.

## Personal.

THE Rev. F. D. Woodcock, Prescott, was in College a short time ago.

T. T. GODFREY, '82, has left Ottawa, and will henceforth be known as a Pert Arthur lawyer.

D. M. HOWARD, '81, has for a time shaken the dust of law from his shoes and is indulging his war-like propensities in a course at the Infantry School, London.

REV. C. H. SHUTT, B.A., has received an appointment to the Coldwater Mission, succeeding the Rev. W. H. French. His Mission includes Coldwater, Waubaushene and Matchedash.

AMONG the degrees conferred in the late special Convocation were: Degree of M.A., E. C. Cayley; M.A., *honoris causa*, John Cunningham Dunlop, our popular Lecturer in Modern Languages.

MR. G. E. POWELL, B.A., '86, is at present at home in British Columbia. He is expected, however, to return shortly to study law in Toronto. None more anxiously await his arrival than do the members of the Glee Club.

MR. WILFRED DAVIS, B.A., '87, probably more familiarly known to his many college friends, past and present, as "Bill," was among the successful candidates in the first intermediate law examination recently held at Osgoode Hall. Everyone was glad to see him when he paid us a visit during his stay in the city.

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## TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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## EDITORS:

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

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A.      C. MACKAY.      R. MCGEE.

This department of the journal is devoted entirely to matters of interest to graduates and undergraduates 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.

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### Editorial.

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Now that the examinations are drawing near, and the prospect of an early termination of their College career is becoming more and more distinct in the minds of the graduating class, one is naturally led to the consideration of those ties that should ever unite the professional man with his Alma Mater. Scattered throughout the Dominion of Canada and foreign countries, absorbed in the cares of the busy practitioner, medical men are particularly prone to two errors. In the first place they are apt to practically forget the College in which the happy days of their student life were passed, and again they are very liable to imagine that once they have passed beyond her walls, their Alma Mater has no longer any interest in their concerns, nor their late teachers any further sympathy with their success.

Now, the reason of this unfortunate error is plainly the absence of any tangible bond of union between graduates and their College, and it is to the correction of this difficulty that we desire earnestly to direct the attention of the graduating class of Trinity for '89. One step in the solution of the problem would be the establishing of a College register, by no means an original idea, as the plan is carried out in many universities at the present time. Let the final year meet and pass a resolution to the effect that as soon as they are established in practice they will send their addresses in to the College registrar (who may be selected from the Faculty), who will be enabled from these addresses to compile a register of the College graduates with their locations. This would, of course, be revised annually for the purpose of adding new names and altering the addresses of the old ones. The register would be exclusively for the use of the College and its graduates, each one of whom could thus obtain a directory as to the location of College friends and acquaintances. In this way, too, the graduates would be able to keep in touch with their Alma Mater, and

when any project of importance to the College would be under discussion, the whole body of graduates could at once and with ease be called into consultation.

There is one other object in this connection which it is to be hoped the students, and the Faculty, too, for that matter, will earnestly consider before our next annual banquet. As at present conducted these dinners are very pleasant affairs, that is in a local sort of way. The students meet and spend a social evening around the festive board, and a few outside celebrities address them; but after-dinner speeches are not considered to be mines of wisdom and information, as a rule. Perhaps there is a certain amount of *esprit de corps* fostered by these annual students' gatherings, but after all, is the game worth the candle?

Now, we believe that this annual dinner could be continued with benefit to all concerned, but it must first be altered in some very essential particulars: and after stating those alterations which to us at least seem essential to the future success of the banquet, we hope every student of Trinity will personally give the matter due consideration and decide whether he will any longer support the old-time dinner or will throw in his weight in behalf of the innovations which we believe will ultimately be of much greater benefit to all interested. Let us make the occasion *essentially* one of reunion among graduates. Let us banish the somewhat selfish idea of monopolizing the affair as undergraduates. Remember we will all have graduated one of these days, and let us for a moment project ourselves into the future and imagine our somewhat monotonous life in some country village. How pleasantly would break in upon us an invitation to spend an evening at a reunion of graduates and undergraduates of Old Trinity! What pleasing memories would, in an instant, be conjured up, and how we would enjoy such an occasion, returning afterwards to our somewhat uneventful life, refreshed and strengthened by sympathy for another year of work! With a College register established, it would be an easy thing indeed to beckon each old friend of Trinity back to her annual reunion, and a bond of sympathy would thus be established that not even time itself could sever.

*Apropos* of the homoeopathic dogma, *similia similibus curantur*, a good story was recently told by a medical graduate of Toronto, of the class of '83. He was conducting a friendly argument with some ladies who were greatly infatuated with the "dear doctor" whose medicines are so "pleasant to take" compared with the sterner mixtures of allopathy; and when the argument had gone far enough, and the ladies, as usual, had become more set in their opinions at the end of it than before, he promptly stopped the

discussion by the following unanswerable anecdote. He told them that while an under-graduate he was frequently in the office of one of the oldest homœopathists in the city, and had from the Doctor's own lips an account of a case of hypochondriasis which had come under his care, the chief feature of which was religious despondency. "Doctor," said the patient on his first call at the office, "I am greatly troubled about my soul; I am sure to go to the pit." After hearing similar complaints from his patient for a few moments, the homœopath prescribed the fourth dilution of sulphur, and in describing his success to the young allopathic student—"You would scarcely credit," he says with a look of extreme satisfaction on his face, "the rapidity of the cure. I have never since had the slightest doubt of our theory, *similia similibus curantur*."

#### A "FRESHIE'S" THOUGHTS ON A SUBJECT

I HAD been working with a will  
 Upon a "sub," one day,  
 I stopped to rest, and all was still—  
 The "meds." had gone away.

I looked upon the body torn  
 Which had no fun'ral shroud,  
 Thoughts in my mind began to form,  
 And then I spoke aloud.

Thus spoke I to him: "Was your mind  
 A self-sustaining will  
 That held you up and cast behind  
 The things of pleasure ill?"

"Was there a face you loved to see,  
 And loved to feel it near?  
 Was it so very dear to thee  
 That death you did not fear?"

I asked him if on earth he'd reached  
 The height of his ambition,  
 I asked him if—

But my thoughts were rudely broken  
 By a "final" drawing near,  
 He heard the words I had spoken,  
 And he whispers in my ear:

"Oh! ask him," he softly whispers,  
 "Do ask him this, I pray—  
 If the wind blew through his whiskers  
 Upon a very windy day?"

A. E. I.

WE are pleased to learn from the *Canada Lancet* that our esteemed Professor of the Midwifery and Gynæcology, Dr. Temple, has opened on Oxford st. a private hospital for the treatment of medical and surgical diseases of women. We are glad that Dr. Temple has shown such enterprise, and trust that the graduates of Trinity (as well as of other colleges) will assist him in making it a permanent institution.

#### A MEDICAL STUDENT'S LIFE IN EDINBURGH.

I HAVE been asked to give to your influential paper a few hints that may be valuable to men who wish to go to Edinburgh to prosecute their studies there after finishing in Toronto. If the meagre information I can give will be of any use to these gentlemen, I am content.

I will begin with the journey from Toronto, and end up by giving some hints that may be useful to a medical student landing in Edinburgh.

A man looking about him with an idea of going across the ocean, will do well to enquire at the different steamboat offices as to the price of ticket and the length of time for which it is issued. A ticket good to return by, during a year or longer, if desired, can be bought for a sum varying from \$90 to \$200 according to the line taken.

He reaches Edinburgh, and finds himself probably either at the Caledonian or Waverly Station, makes his way past famous old Edinburgh Castle, over the Mound, past the University and Royal Infirmary, through the meadows, and finds himself in quite a different looking town, the home of the students. The houses are immense massive stone buildings, four stories high, and built on the flat principle.

If he arrive here just before University work begins in October, he will see projecting from a window on each flat a small board with "Apartments" printed on it. He comes up to the door leading to the "common stair" of each house, and on each side of the door he sees four small brass bell handles, one for each flat, and on a brass plate above each handle the name of the occupant of the house. If he wants comfortable "digs" and an obliging landlady, I would advise him to go to 44 Warrender Park Road, pull the bell of the second flat, above which is the name of Mrs. Wood, walk up one flight of stairs, take up his abode there, and he will find himself well fixed for the next year. Five of us occupied the four rooms Mrs. Wood had to spare at thirty shillings per week; this included ordering, cooking, and attention. We had just what we pleased for the table, of course paid accordingly, and our bills were handed in to us once a week. I was alone for some time; had my sitting-room and bedroom at fourteen shillings per week.

Now the student betakes himself to the Infirmary, and very often, and for a long time, he will be losing his way trying to find some theatre or ward in this great institution.

The great feature of the work in Edinburgh is the splendid clinical teaching. Each man will make up his time table to suit himself; and every day from eleven till two he can enjoy the best of clinics in some one department or other. Dr. Jamieson's clinic on

skin diseases is given on Wednesday and Saturday at ten o'clock.

He will do well not to miss Dr. Byram Bramwell's outdoor clinic on medicine. Prof. Greenfield or Prof. Frazer will give him "good value;" but for practical bedside work he should see the "extra mural" men in medicine. In surgery the clinical lectures, and clinics outside and bedside, of Dr. John Duncan, are excellent; and those of Profs. Annandale and Shene, are well worth hearing. In Gynæcology Dr. Halladay Croon is one of the most popular men in his private clinics. Prof. Simpson has deservedly a large following, while Drs. Hart and Barbour are the coming scientific men.

A man wishing an Edinburgh degree will scarcely be satisfied with the "single," he will likely go up for the "triple." If so, he would be wise—in order to prepare himself for the sarcasm of McEwen, of Glasgow, or the smile of John Duncan, presaging destruction, or the vicious coolness of Patrick Herron Watson—to attend the classes of some one of the "coaches," where he will be carefully grounded over all his work, and at the same time get many of the "tips" for exams. so necessary for a man going up to orals and clinics. No coach in Edinburgh has a better reputation than Dr. Sommerville, on Chambers street. For the first term of three months he will charge four guineas, and two for all succeeding ones.

With regard to fees: If a man have all his tickets necessary for registration, he will not find it absolutely necessary to spend much in the way of lecture or hospital fees; but he will be very wise to take out his hospital ticket, and the lectures and clinical lectures of some of the men—those he cares most to have. He will cover this outlay by about £15, while his degree will cost him twenty-five guineas.

G. GORDON.

#### WHY HAVE WE NO LITERARY SOCIETY?

THE above question may well be asked when we reflect that such a large number of educated young men come together day by day in our class rooms to listen to lectures, go away to their respective rooms, read, and, I have no doubt, think over their work, and yet never assemble themselves as a body for the express purpose of discussing the subjects in connection with their work. That such a society would be of immense benefit, carried on vigorously as it should be, no one, I think, will deny. "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend," was uttered long ago by one whose wisdom no one will dispute.

We need not confine ourselves to medical or surgical subjects alone. Every student entering Trinity Medi-

cal College is suppose to be, and should be, a man of cultivated mind, and a thinker outside of mere technical knowledge; and if he be not so liberally educated as he could wish, this will be a means of broadening his views, and, we hope, enlarging his ideas of life.

No man lives unto himself, or dies unto himself. If he did he would evolve into rather a curious animal; and other things being equal, the more he does so the stranger, narrower, more selfish and undesirable creature does he become. Therefore let us work together and help each other in this way, as we toil on towards the goal of our ambition, which should be not only to obtain our degree, but also to attain the development of a fully rounded man. If we think of the various duties of the physician, as a healer of the body, and socially as a man, we clearly see that he requires to be built up all round to successfully fulfil them.

Hidden talents are often brought to light, and weak ones developed, by means of literary societies. Many a man, for the first time, discovers in this way that he has a talent for debate, essay writing, or public speaking, almost unknown to himself, and certainly hidden from the ken of his fellow students. Many a man, for want of such a society, has allowed his talents in these directions to rust, and finds himself at the end of his medical course in a worse, instead of better, position to express himself publicly.

As a result of meetings of this sort we are revealed to our fellow students, and when the time comes around for electing officers for our annual banquets and representatives to other institutions, we have a good idea of whom our best men are for such purposes. I do not think there is such a dearth of good speakers in our College as circumstances would sometimes seem to indicate.

Now, nearly all educational institutions of any importance have societies of this kind established in connection with them. Toronto University Medical College has one. Why should not we? I see no very good reason, unless it be lack of interest, which is often another way of saying a lack of energy. Gentlemen, do not let it be said that Trinity Medical College is one whit behind others in this matter. It becomes our duty indeed to see that she goes ahead of all rivals in educational advancement.

If we do establish a literary society, and I most sincerely hope we will, let it be a live one. Let every man put his individual shoulder to the wheel, and see to it that it moves off in a lively fashion.

Perhaps this is rather a late hour in the session of '88-'89 to raise this issue, but such a question, like all reforms in the right direction, can only gain strength by being agitated and properly ventilated. Therefore

let us get together by means of a properly organized society, in order that we may have facilities for inter-changing ideas on matters which occupy our daily attention.

In conclusion, I hope that every undergraduate will do his utmost toward the formation of such a society.  
"UNDERGRAD."

**Personal.**

- J. A. TUCK is practising in Gorrie.
- B. HAWKE, '87, is doing well in Wellesley.
- A. B. FOSTER, '87, has located at Fonda, N.Y.
- H. A. MINCHIN, '88, has settled in Brantford.
- M. J. KEANE, '87, has removed to Brantford.
- R. R. ROSS, '87, is practising in Nebraska City.
- A. W. LAWSON, '87, is doing well in West Flamboro.
- E. CLOUSE, '87, has located on College st., Toronto.
- R. TOWLE, '88, has removed from Blythe to Belgrave.
- F. LAWRENCE, '87, is doing well at Lawrence Station.
- C. E. THOMPSON, '86, is practising in Plattsville, Mich.
- J. A. PHILLIP, '87, has started practice in Pontypool.
- W. A. FISH, '87, is busy healing the sick in Blackstock.
- C. H. MCLEAN, '87, has started practice in Denver, Colorado.
- F. G. BATEMAN is back preparing for the Council Examination.
- L. G. MCKIBBON, '88, has changed his residence and located in Gorrie.
- W. A. SHANNON, '87, has located in Tacoma, Washington Territory.
- L. AULD, '88, has entered into partnership with Dr. Webster, in Georgetown.
- B. LAMMIMAN, '88, has become a partner of Dr. Hillier, of Bowmanville.
- A. E. TELLAND, '87, after spending two years at the English hospitals, has started practice in Peterborough.

J. E. MIDGLEY, '86, formerly practising at St. Mary's, has just returned from a six months' trip to England and Ireland.

H. BEEKER and J. Crawford, after attending the hospitals in Edinburgh and London, have returned to prepare for the Council Examination.

**DATES OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.**

- Trinity University..... March 25.
- Toronto University..... March 25.
- Victoria University..... March 21.
- Ontario Council..... April 9.

THE College examination for fellowship diploma will likely take place between University and Council examinations, but the date has not yet been fixed.

**MEDICAL STUDENTS' Y.M.C.A.**

THIS association was organized during the session of '85-'86. Its members consist of students of Trinity Medical College and of Toronto University Medical School.

The membership at the close of session '85-'86 was 27. During session '86-'87 the work was carried on with renewed vigor, with Dr. Cassidy, now deceased, acting as president. At the close of this session the membership increased to fifty. Session of '87-'88 Dr. O. R. Avison acted as president. The association became more popular, and at the close there were 140 enrolled members, 106 of whom were active members. In the present session Mr. George Hargreaves is acting as president. The association is at present, both financially and otherwise, in a very prosperous condition. The membership so far this session is in the neighborhood of 175, about 130 of whom are active members.

In removing a piano from the college last Monday, one of the workmen was so unfortunate as to receive a fracture of the leg. Of course he received immediate treatment.

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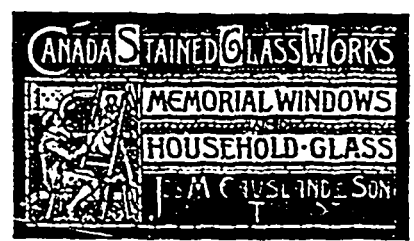
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By a recent change in the Statutes, Candidates for pass are required to take Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History and Geography, and one of the four departments:—Divinity, French, German or English. Candidates for Scholarships may take two of the four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

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

The examinations for the degree of M.D., C.M., will begin on March 25th; for the degree of B.C.L. as follows:—The First and Final on June 10th, and the Second on June 13th; and for the degree of Bachelor of Music on April 24th.

Notice for the Law and Matriculation Examinations must be given by June 1st; for Mus. Bac. by Feb. 15th.

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

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