

TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Vol. IV.

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No. 2.

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TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

VOL. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 2.

Trinity University Review.

A Journal of Literature, University Thought,
and Events.

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Literary contributions or items of personal interest are solicited from the students, alumni, and friends of the University, to be addressed to Mr. Troop, Trinity University, or to the Editors Trinity Medical College, according to their department. The names of the writers must be appended to their communications, but not necessarily for publication.

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Editorial Topics.

TRINITY'S POPULARITY.

No better evidence of the remarkable popularity of Trinity University is wanted, than that shown by the immense crowd which flocks to her doors whenever they are opened to its friends. At the Public Lectures this season, Convocation Hall, in spite of its ample proportions, proved far too small to accommodate the people, who thronged thither to avail themselves of Trinity's privileges. Long before the appointed hour every seat would be occupied. More than once the numbers unable to gain even standing room about the doors were almost equal to those fortunate enough to receive admission. From every point of view the lectures were a splendid success. Again, at the *Conversazione* the number of guests nearly doubled that of any previous occasion, being fourteen hundred people, at the lowest calculation, being present. The guests were not only Torontonians, but every part of the great Province had its representative here. The Capital of the Dominion was brilliantly represented. The presence of Their Excellencies, the Governor General and Lady Stanley of Preston, of their suite, and of the new Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia, Major-General Herbert, and members of his staff, was a further tribute to the attraction exercised by Trinity. These distinguished guests were received in right royal fashion by the enthusiastic students. The Governor-General must have been especially

pleased by the enthusiasm his entrance evoked. We hope it may not be long before we again have the privilege of welcoming Their Excellencies within our honoured halls.

ARISTOTLE'S CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS.

THE discovery at the British Museum of a lost manuscript of Aristotle's, is a fact which would seem to call for some special notice in the pages of a university review.

It is true that the absolute genuineness of the treatise on the Constitution of Athens is not yet established (and, until Mr. Kenyon, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to whom the editing has been entrusted, has brought out the *editio princeps*, it will be impossible to decide the question); but, if genuine, the work will have a great interest, not only for scholars interested in the political questions of the past, but as the practical democracy of the present assimilates more and more to the democracy that ruled under the shadow of the Arcopagus, new light thrown on ancient paths is in truth new light thrown on the problems of to day.

HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN.

THE death of Heinrich Schliemann leaves a vacancy in the ranks of European learning which can scarcely be filled again. What a romantic figure his was! The son of a poor German clergyman, struggling against poverty, ignorance, sickness and bereavement; serving for sixteen hours a day behind the counter of a grocer's shop, and carrying the letters of a large firm to and from the Post-Office, and, in spite of all his difficulties, mastering most of the European languages. Then we see him in the almost Quixotic character of a champion of Homeric orthodoxy, maintaining in the teeth of the prevalent school of interpretation, that the Iliad was no myth, but a genuine record of a genuine war, and proving his contention, not by a critical examination of particles and inflexions, but with a spade and hoe, which compelled Troy, Mycenae and Argos to yield up their treasures and to bear a silent but effective testimony to the truth of the battle that raged around the walls of sacred Troy. His was one of those lives that do us good as we read them, that make us feel that there is something in man, and therefore in ourselves, that makes him capable of triumphing over the seemingly most insuperable difficulties, and of fighting his way to the calm that comes from attainment. His methods of study were such as we may justly take a note of. He read fast and widely, wrote frequent essays which he submitted to the correction of a teacher, and memorized not only his corrected essays, but long passages from the masterpieces of prose and poetry in the languages which he learned. It was probably owing to the training of his memory (and memory can be wonderfully trained) that he became so distinguished a scholar. Note-books are all very well in their way, and are admirable aids to examinations, but when Alma Mater is forsaken, and we enter upon that wider and harder life in which there are daily examinations, and hourly "conditionings," we put the note-book behind fire, but we take our memory about with us.

PINE, ROSE, AND FLEUR DE LIS. By. S. Frances Harrison.
Toronto: Hart & Company.

THE authoress of this charming little book is already known to the Canadian public. Her present work cannot fail to add very much to her reputation. Her poems are genuine Canadian songs, not French Canadian exclusively nor English Canadian exclusively. More than all they are truly poetical. Where all is of so good a quality it is difficult to single out passages deserving special praise. Still, for lightness and brightness we would recommend "Petite Ste. Rosalie."

"Father Couture loves a fricassée,
Served with a sip of home-made wine;"

Whilst for an analytical poem descriptive of human feelings we should award the meed to "Happy,"

"Women have changed;
They love, suffer, love again, live on a glance or a smile
For a season till fancy has ebbed, glance has ranged,
Then they turn to and study."

THE SONG OF THE EXILE: a Canadian epic. Visions and Miscellaneous Poems. By Wilfrid S. Skeats. Toronto: Hart & Company. Pp. 160.

THE exile is a young man who has the misfortune to fall in love with a young lady of gentle birth and "sweetly shy" disposition, who "lays her gentle head upon his breast," and does all within her power to make him happy. But she has a father, a baronet proud of his ancient lineage who will not hear of it, and actually swore in vituperative tones at the cheek of the young man. The upshot of the old man's swearing seems to have been the exile of the lover who went abroad. He must have been terribly upset, for he began his doleful lay before the shores of England, had quite done receding from his eyes and (love-sick or seasick?) he makes three grammatical errors in the first two stanzas. However, he soon recovers himself and arrives in Canada, where he wanders from Quebec to Montreal, from Montreal to Toronto, where his poor untutored soul stands awe stricken before the gates of a building that was evidently "designed for classic purposes," (not Trinity College).

Then he passes on to the mountains, and when he has gazed his fill he says to them, "I must leave YE now," and so arrives at Vancouver, feeling that there alone he can find peace. From Vancouver apparently he writes to his lady-love, and gets an answer which he considers for a very long time before opening. When he does pluck up courage he finds that one of his books (we forgot to say that he was an author "not unknown to fame") had so well pleased the populace that the Queen had made him a Knight (fancy a man being made a Knight without knowing it), that the old father had consequently relented, and that he might go home and claim his young lady whenever he liked. Allowing six days for the train journey to New York and six for the sea passage, we may presume that a fortnight afterwards he stood in the baronial halls of his future father-in-law, where I trust there will be no more vituperative swearing.

The Song of the Exile is not an absolute success. The plot is too flimsy, and it is devoid of incident. But there is plenty of *grit* in the author, (we had almost hated the Jesuits with a hatred worthy, we had almost said, of a better cause), and some of his lyrics are excellent. We hope he will not stop writing; he has plenty of poetic fire; what he wants is carefulness in construction and composition.

AKAROA, FAREWELL!

AKAROA*! farewell to thy cliffs where the sea-mew
And albatross soar as so harshly they cry;
Farewell to thy gorse covered hills, where the emeu
Long since used to wander: I bid thee good-bye.

Before me the beach where the breakers are leaping,
And dashing their foam on the soft golden sand;
'Neath the shade of the palm trees brown natives are sleeping;
And northward the mountains of bright Maoriland.

The dim, purple mountains resplendent with heather,
Beneath their pure pinnacles glistening with snow,
Where Arthur and I used to wander together,
And resting, look down on the prospect below.

On the meadow and pasture land, ivy clad towers,
Where the lark and the nightingale carol their song;
On hamlets with cottages buried in flowers,
And the Avon so peacefully winding along.

And beneath to the eastward the blue ocean tossing,
Its waves in the sunshine like children at play,
While ships, faintly seen in the distance, are crossing
The dim harbour mouth, bound for lands far away.

Many times have I strolled by the dash of thy waters,
And listened with joy to their musical roar,
And climbed on the rocks with Zealandia's fair daughters,
Or dreamily sat by the surf-beaten shore.

Sweet valleys and uplands I shall not forget you,
Tho' distant, your memory never shall fade;
And the dear, happy days—how much I regret you!
Departed, may still be in fancy surveyed.

A last time farewell! 'tis with feelings of sorrow,
I part from thee, never to see thee again,
I'll be far from thy shores ere the sun set to-morrow,
A sorrowful waif on the fathomless main.

I'll think of thee often though vast seas do sever.
In sunshine and shadow, thro' weal and thro' woe,
And dreams of thy beauty will haunt me forever,
In far distant countries where e'er I may go.

* * * * *

Many months have passed by since the day I departed,
With the deepest regret, from Zealandia's shore,
And the dearest of friends whom I left, broken-hearted;
Alas! I shall see their kind faces no more.

And whenever I'm sad, in the depths of dejection,
As through long sleepless nights faint and weary I toss,
My thoughts fondly turn with a loved recollection,
To the ocean-girt land 'neath the bright Southern Cross.

And again I revisit the hills where I wander'd,
The cliffs where I sat, and the rocks by the sea;
Though I cannot forget that by leagues we are sunder'd,
Yet unfaded their memory ever shall be.

TORONTO.

—E. C. M.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.

BY WM. A. DUNNING, PH.D.

A COMMON mistake among students is that of attempting the study of numerous text-books treating of the same subject. It is frequently imagined that each new and later book will lighten the labour of learning by its different presentation of facts. The experience of the most successful disciples of learning teaches the contrary. The partial and unsystematic study of a large number of books, however they are used merely as supplemental to a single leading text. The comparatively few solid facts or principles which constitute the core of a science, and which are the subject of college work, may be most surely acquired through the

* Akarua is a small watering place on the east coast of New Zealand.

medium of a limited range of expressions. But limitation to a single text-book does not mean exclusion from collateral reading on the same subject. "Reading," says Bacon, "maketh the full man." No one can be full of his subject until he has read widely on all phases of it that have been presented. But a text-book is distinct from a treatise. The function of the former is to furnish the pegs upon which is to be stretched out to view the whole fabric of the science, as furnished by the latter.

To the practical student, the text book should be the first resort. In any science their name is legion. Choose one as a standard—which one is often not important. Refer to the standard and examine the table of contents. If it has no full analysis of its contents, throw it away and get another which has. The main divisions of the work form a skeleton outline and can be readily memorized; while the subdivisions into chapters make a fuller outline, which can be acquired with little labour. The sub-divisions of the chapters into sections will give a full *working* outline which can be made as minute as desired, and which should be thoroughly committed to memory for convenience in reviewing. With this firmly fixed in the mind, any part of the subject can be reviewed at will, reference to the book being made only in cases of doubt, or for the purpose of studying new matter.

A comprehensive outline of a subject, systematically arranged, and well fixed in the mind, is also the best preparation known for topical study, or study by subjects. With such a memorized outline, all correlated reading or study, whether from one book or many, tends to group itself by the natural laws of association, and when thoroughly mastered may be reviewed at will.

Anything can be memorized, sufficient time being allowed, therefore, if it is undertaken in the right way and too much is not undertaken at once. The ease of remembering does not depend upon the smallness of a task but upon the *thoroughness of the learning*. It apparently requires no greater mental effort to repeat the entire alphabet from memory than it does to recall a single letter.

It is a current tradition at medical colleges that one has twice entirely to forget his anatomy before he can succeed in remembering it. This is an absurdity. The way to remember it, after having once learned it, is to keep it alive by reviewing it from memory. When undertaken in the right way, with a memorized outline, it is an easy matter to review (from memory) any part of the subject determined upon. Let it be understood that the student who has spent one hour thoughtfully reviewing his anatomy from memory will have the matter more clearly and more permanently in his mind than another who has spent four hours in reading and re-reading the same matter from a book.

It is the same precisely in the study of history. A complicated group of events, covering a century of time, cannot be mastered by a reading of the narrative. A dozen salient facts or names should first be memorized, in chronological order. In the acquisition of historical knowledge, chronology is a most useful servant, but a despicable master. The familiar sequence of numbers may contribute immensely to the successful memorizing of the salient facts; but the essence of history does not lie in dates. A man who is able to state the exact date of every ruler of the Carolingian dynasty, does not know as much *history* as another who cannot guess within half a century of the date of Charlemagne's reign, but who can declare the causes and effects of his ascendancy. Use chronology then as an aid to memory, not as an end in itself. Commit to memory an outline of leading facts. Then reading and reflection will fill in the open spaces. Above all, do not try to remember the words of the book. In history it is facts and their relations that are

wanted. Charlemagne—king of Franks—conquered Lombards, Saxons, Saracens, Slavs—crowned emperor by Pope—strong ruler and patron of learning—empire dissolved by weak son and quarreling grandsons. There is three quarters of European history in such a group of grammatical fragments. To the intelligent student of history, ready to profit by the suggestions and associations involved, there is more benefit in the acquisition of those fragments, than in the verbatim reproduction of twenty chapters of Gibbon or Hallam, without thought.

The same general principles apply to all text book study. Is it a book of geometry that is to be mastered? Certain leading theorems are the key to the whole. To these, part of the other propositions show the way as antecedents; from these, others follow as consequents. Memorize these cardinal principles and reason will do the rest.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES.

"SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES" was the subject of the second public lecture in Convocation Hall this term, and, we may add, one of the best we have ever had the pleasure of listening to. The lecturer was the Rev. Allan Pitman, M.A., curate of St. George's church, Toronto, who treated his subject with a master's hand, in a way which proved him a lover of Shakespeare, and like him, a lover of England. Never has our hall been so packed before with such an audience. People streamed hither from shortly after three, and long before four every available inch of room was taken up, even the steps of the dais being used as seats, while happy were those who could get them, for many stood throughout and many were turned away. It was a striking tribute to the popularity of the lecturer and his well-chosen subject.

After comparing Shakespeare to a sea, covered with vessels of all sizes, of which he was but an humble cockle boat, the lecturer plunged into his theme, the delineation of the characters of Shakespeare's women. It has been said that Shakespeare's tragedies were tragedies of men, but we must remember that at the time he wrote men took all the parts on the stage, and so he would naturally devote himself chiefly to the ones for which the actors were best fitted. In those days it was not thought that women could do everything as well and most things better than men. Ruskin, however, on the other side has said that Shakespeare has no heroes only heroines.

Portia, wife of Brutus was the first heroine to be treated of. She haunts the play of Julius Caesar, though she scarcely appears. The souls of Brutus and Portia had met, his love for her is almost a religion, and she claims her prerogatives as his wife, and Cato's daughter. She is a woman of the kind of whom George Eliot said that the only kind of tenderness worth having is the tenderness of those who are habitually strong. Her prominent traits are love for her husband and love for her country. Lady Macbeth exhibits strength and passion given to evil. She was ambitious for her husband. We have an awful admiration for her. She was not heartless by nature, as is evidenced by her invocation of heaven and earth to make her cruel—"unsex me here"—and by her tracing a likeness in sleeping Duncan to her father. Her light of conscience was not extinguished, reproach could still sting her—"she who hath murdered sleep shall sleep no more."

Constance, the mother of Arthur, was next discussed. Her over-powering love for her son was contrasted with John's cruelty and the legate's indifference. The lecturer quoted the beautiful passages beginning, "And Father Cardinal I have heard you say that we shall see and know our friends in heaven," and "Grief fills the room up with my

absent child," as illustrative of the mother's sorrow. A woman's love in relation to her husband, to ambition, to her child having been thus handled, the lecturer turned to Juliet who is love personified. Out of it she has no life. She is in love, but not lovesick. She is no common-place Miss, her love is deep as the sea, no weak creature could have drunk that cup which was to bring her to the brink of the grave. She is as frank as she is modest, reposing in conscious innocence and the strength of her affections. She had been a spoilt child, she was a tender girl, ready to lay her fortune at her lover's feet, with a delicate form but a heart of gold. Love, however, is not the business of life, the world has no recompense for such a love as hers.

The lecturer then turned to Cordelia, who disdains all competition in love, her love—the love of child to parent—is richer than her tongue. Love for her goes hand-in-hand with truth and duty. When she shall wed, her husband will take half her love, her care, her duty. "Sure I shall never marry like my sisters, to love my father *all*." The pathos in the fool being the only one to see the death of her love, and in her dying for him who despised her love till trouble proved it, was noticed. The lecturer then rendered most pathetically the speech of King Lear when he enters with Cordelia dead in his arms. It is upon sacrifices like Cordelia's that the gods themselves throw incense. The ending of King Lear is as we find it in real life, it is not according to rule. Shakespeare had no petty solution for the cares of life.

Portia, in the Merchant of Venice, was the next heroine. The exercise of her intellect was in the direction of love. She calmly restrains her feelings in the casket scene. She is modest and dignified in her estimate of self, and good-natured in her satire of others. Her appeal for mercy was not the prologue to a farce, but an attempt to reach the heart of Shylock, that he might be content to take thrice the money. An imagined sequence to this play is that Portia goes to Shylock's house with nourishment to the body and ease to the mind, and Shylock dies with prayers, not curses, on his lips.

In Othelia we see weakness which is fragile delicacy. She could not be a fitting wife for Hamlet. In her madness her mind runs on fields and rural scenes. Here was a tender woman not suited for the storms of court life, but fit to make happy a quiet home. The lecturer then quoted a beautiful simile to her life, viz., a dove caught in a tempest, striving to bear up, but after a few whirls falling into the troubled waters and swallowed up forever.

The lecturer said that had time allowed he would have liked to speak of Isabel, of Beatrice, of Miranda, of Rosalind, of Cleopatra. Shakespeare lets us into the secrets of their hearts, we don't look at their faces. Then followed a burst of admiration for Shakespeare from the heart of the lecturer. What Englishman that our country has ever produced would we not give up before the peasant of Stratford? It has been said that Englishmen were slow to appreciate Shakespeare, but at all events they do appreciate him now; he is England's and England's only, his words have the true English ring, such as "This fortress built by nature for herself," etc. In the darkest days, 'mid clouds which seem to be settling round our loved country, there is one beyond party and its temptations who pleads for his country above everything. The question has been raised whether Shakespeare was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant. He is an Englishman who believed in England and her destiny, who would have "England, my country, great and free." The best altar we can raise in his honour is a life, manly, generous, open, honest, in a word truly English, the embodiment of them all.

After the applause had subsided the Chancellor in a few

words moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, emphasizing the sentiments with which Mr. Pitman had concluded. Canon Dumoulin, in a humorous speech seconded the motion, saying how striking it was to see the hall graced by so unusual and blessed an extent by the numerous assemblage of ladies.

THOUGHT AND LANGUAGE IN JAPAN.

BY THE REV. PROF. LLOYD, M.A.

OF all the dry and uninteresting subjects in the world the study of Comparative Philology is probably the most uninteresting.

It is a science which digs up the mummified body of some word which has been dead and buried for centuries; it proceeds to dissect that word—resolves it into root and stem, its inflectional base, suffix, affix and prefix; then, having chopped the word into its most minute fragments, it takes one of those fragments, a suffix it may be, or a stem, and points out to you that if you will change all the letters in it you will find in another language a corresponding word of similar meaning which must be connected with it.

Thus philology tells us that *vrikas* in Sanskrit, is the same word as *lupus* in Latin, and as *wolf* in English.

It is an unaccountable science, and, as I said, a very dull subject, and therefore in speaking of Japanese language and thought I trust my audience will forgive me if, acting on the familiar principle of "meat before pudding," I give you first the dull portion of my lecture and afterwards that which is a little more interesting and human.

Comparative philology has hitherto principally worked on two great families of language—the Semitic and the Aryan. It has shown us on the one hand that the Hebrews, the Phœnicians, the Assyrians and Babylonians, the Arabs and the Moors were all originally of one family. It has shown us again that there are linguistic affinities which go to prove that the thinkers who spoke in Sanskrit on the plains of the Ganges, the poets who sung in the streets of Athens, the orators who thundered in the Roman forum, the toilers in English factories and the pioneers of civilization in Canadian backwoods, were all of one stock again.

There is a third great group of languages which is practically unexplored—the group which, for want of a better name, I will call the Pacific, though Pacific does not quite describe it—the group which contains the languages of Eastern Asia—the Chinese dialects, Korean, Japanese—and the Indian languages of the American continent. The establishment of the connections between this group of languages will advance the science of Comparative Philology one step in the task which is set before her,—which is not the multiplication of uninteresting grammars and cumbersome dictionaries, but the establishment of the fact that God hath made of one blood all nations of the world for to dwell on the face of the earth; and the contribution of its mite towards universal goodwill amongst nations in the sense indicated by the German thinker when he said, that if we would reach to the affections and heart of a nation we must first learn their language.

When the history of the languages of the Far East comes to be written, we shall have a great eastward movement of the nations. Coming up from the Malay peninsula and in Siam we shall, by the memorials which they have left us in their languages, be able to trace the nations of the Far East moving northwards up the coast of China to Corea and Siberia, crossing the China sea to Japan, crossing from island to island over the Aleutian sea to Alaska, whence they spread themselves downwards over the North American

prairies, and gradually degenerate into the North American Indians.

When these emigrants left the common home of all mankind, we cannot say—their languages point to a very primitive period.

Let me give you instances.

As you know, in Latin and Greek and in the older languages of the Indo-European family, the declension of a noun is effected by case-terminations.

Thus *dominus* becomes *domini* and *ταπιδας* becomes *ταπιου*.

These case-terminations are really the remains of words used to indicate the relations of the nouns, which have gradually become absorbed into their nouns. In Japanese we have the very words—still distinct from the nouns which they qualify. They have the same force as our prepositions, but being always used after the words we call them post-positions in our Japanese grammars.

Thus we have *wa* or *ga* for the nominative, *no* for the genitive, *wo* for the accusative. So we say *inu* "dog"—

inu ga,

inu no,

inu wo.

This fact alone would point to the extreme antiquity of the Japanese language. I will give you another. The parts of speech are not fully and distinctly developed.

There is no relative pronoun, and the boundary line between the adjective and the verb is so indistinctly defined that it is not always possible clearly to distinguish between the two. The pure adjective in Japan is conjugated and has tenses and moods positive and negative—just like a verb.

This undefined condition of their parts of speech is to me a clear token of the antiquity of their tongue. It is interesting to note that many of the Indian dialects lack the relative, and that I have found the conjugated adjective in at least two Indian dialects.

I remember on one or two occasions when I have been a guest at one of those delightful dinner parties which the Japanese are so noted for giving, that among the entertainments provided for the guests there has been a painter. The artist would be seated in a corner of the room with his paper and his brushes before him. Each guest was at liberty to suggest a subject for painting; and then as we stood by and watched, with three or four bold strokes he placed our picture before us—a branch covered with plum blossoms, or an eagle with its prey—or a wild duck sitting in the lake. There were positively no minor details—only the roughest outline—and yet the picture was so well drawn and so lifelike that nothing seemed wanting in the representation. There is the same picturesque boldness in their language. It is vividly descriptive, and in some places almost too terse for translation. Nouns have no distinctions of number or gender, the verbs are all strictly unipersonal, and the personal pronouns *I, thou, we,* are scarcely ever used unless absolutely required.

The Anglo Saxon mind finds it difficult to realize this position. With us *I* is such an important factor in our life that it is almost impossible for us to consider any action except in its relation to ourselves. The Englishman says, "I am delivering this lecture," and thinks a good deal about his personality: the Japanese would say, "the lecture is being delivered," and would absolutely make no mention of his humble individuality.

I venture to think that there is a good deal of beauty in this form of language, and a moral lesson which is not quite inapplicable to this age and to this continent. One moral I may perhaps draw—and that is that no people understand so well as the Japanese the art of doing an act of kindness in a delicate, unobtrusive manner. More than two thousand

years have elapsed since the Japanese first made their appearance in the Land of the Rising Sun. Twenty centuries of residence in that country have not been without their effects on the national tongue.

The country itself has moulded the language. The Japanese lives mostly in the open air, and generally in the midst of beautiful scenery. He is never beyond the reach of mountains and cliffs, of bamboo groves and pine forests, of rushing streams and falling cataracts. He measures his seasons by the flowers. When the plum blossom opens in February and the cherry in April; when the gardens are blue with the iris in July; when the chrysanthemum crowns the glories of autumn; when the first frost turns the maple leaves; or when the occasional snowfall whitens the ground—the Japanese takes a holiday, and goes off to gaze on the beauties which nature and art have provided for him.

There is probably no literature in the world which is so full of descriptions of beautiful scenery or allusions to the wonders of nature as the Japanese. And as the Athenian sprightliness and Attic wit was attributed by Euripides to the pure air which its people always breathed, so we may say of the Japanese tongue, that it is bright as the sunbeams that play upon its foliage, gentle as the wind that rustles through its pines, melodious as the ripples that play along its shores. The Japanese tongue has positively no harsh sounds in it—few gutturals, no double consonants, mostly open syllables.

The inhabitants of a country noted for beautiful scenery have always been patriotic and attached to home. The Swiss mountaineer pines for his home, and has been known to die of home-sickness. The Scotchman, it is true, is willing to leave his home among the mountains if there is a reasonable prospect of his thereby improving his condition; but wherever he goes, he carries a bit of his native thistle along with him, and never loses his attachment to his home.

It is so with the Japanese. Every Japanese is a patriot. If the political orator or the preacher wishes to rivet the attention of his audience he has only to use the magic words, "*Waga Nihon*"—our Japan—and at once the whole assembly is on his side. The orator that can appeal to the national pride of his hearers can carry all before him. This patriotism—Japan spirit—they call it *Yamato-damashi*—occasionally shows itself in most disagreeable fashions. It will sometimes cause impudent students and young men who ought to know better to behave with insolence and rudeness, not only to foreign gentlemen and ladies, but even to Japanese statesmen who are supposed to lean too much in the direction of foreigners. Only last year an American missionary, Dr. Imbrie, was stabbed in the cheek by a party of students as he was watching a game of baseball; and an English clergyman, Mr. Summers, had to leave the country for six months in consequence of the annoying attentions of a small band of self-constituted patriots.

But this *Japan spirit* has been in the past what it is in the present, the salvation of the country. It has been the inspiring motive of historians—and there is probably no Oriental country with so complete historical records as Japan. It has saved the national literature of the country from being swamped by China. The first introduction of Chinese literature into Japan, gave rise to an opposing school of Japanese literati, who have not only provided the country with a large amount of pure Japanese literature, but have so influenced the Chinese school that their productions have been not slavish imitations, but rather adaptations of Chinese models to Japanese requirements.

For instance, the Chinese Buddhist books, such as are studied in the monasteries, are theological treatises in many cases all but unintelligible; the Japanese Buddhist books

are popular sermons—bright, pointed and racy. I can remember one on the duty and the difficulty of telling our neighbours their faults. The duty is plain enough—the difficulty is how to do it nicely. The preacher's point is that human vanity will allow mistakes in personal appearance to be corrected, but is angry at the exposure of faults concerning the mind.

"You have got a big smut on your cheek," says Chokichi the scullion, to O Mitsu, the scullery maid. (Mitsu means "honey," and I think you will admit that it is a very nice name for a young lady.) "Oh, thank you for telling me," says O Mitsu, as she takes a copper basin and a towel, and scrubs and scours at her face to remove the offence. "Is it off yet?"

"Let's see," says Chokichi, as he takes her face between his hands for purposes of personal observation. "It's not quite off yet. Another scrub, my dear."

"What a dear, good fellow Chokichi is," says the grateful O Mitsu to herself as she thinks over the incident of the smut. "How kind of him to tell me." And when supper time comes round she watches her opportunity and slips the most dainty morsel into Chokichi's plate.

"But supposing," said the preacher, "that instead of pointing out a smut on O Mitsu's nose, Chokichi had laid his criticizing finger on a spot in O Mitsu's heart, and had said, 'My dear O Mitsu, there is a big smut on your heart—you are not quite truthful, and I am afraid you are given to shirking your work whenever you can'—would O Mitsu then have smiled upon Chokichi, or have given him tit-bits for supper?" So difficult is it to tell our neighbours of the faults in their lives.

But we must not forget that if Japan is the country of sunshine and beauty, it is also essentially the country of rain. So the Japanese mind can be bright, humorous, sunny—it can also be pathetic even to tears.

There is no play more popular in the Japanese theatres than the pathetic story of the *forty-seven ronin*, a band of faithful knights whose lord had been treacherously killed by his enemy. Vowing never to rest until they had avenged their master, they sought their foe until they found him—then bringing his head they offered it on their master's tomb and then, their earthly service accomplished, they committed suicide in order that they might join their master in the other world.

A few years ago there was brought to one of the hospitals in Tokyo an old lady suffering from a cancer which necessitated a very painful operation. The doctor wished to administer chloroform, but she refused.

"I am the daughter of a knight," she said, "and when I was a young woman both my husband and my father fell under the displeasure of the government and had to commit suicide. As wife and daughter it was my duty to stand by and assist them in their last moments. If I had nerve to do that, I have nerve to bear this operation." And she bore it without flinching.

I think this Japanese heroine of modern times rivals the Roman matron of antiquity who encouraged her cowardly husband to rid himself of the miseries of this life, by stabbing herself first and then handing the dagger to her husband with the words, "It does not hurt, Paetus."

I rather fancy that the palm lies with our Japanese heroine—for it is surely braver to face, live through and survive the miseries of a life we know, than by one sharp blow to try the chance of being set free from them.

Again, Japan is the land of earthquakes, and there is no man who has spent even a few months in the neighbourhood of Tokyo and Yokohama that has not had experience of those strange shakings which are always alarming though rarely dangerous. It is also a land of moral and

intellectual earthquakes. Japanese history is full of violent literary reactions: periods when nothing was supposed to be worthy of credit save that which was purely of native origin, periods when nothing was fashionable save what came from China, periods again when both native and Chinese thought have lost their influence as compared with the literature of Europe and America. But as a rule these earthquake periods are transitory and harmless, the course of Japanese thought, like the course of nature, continues to make steady advances all the time.

From what I have said I hope I have led my audience to understand that there is a fair amount of good matter to be found in Japanese literature. And so there is; there are novelists and poets, dramatists and essayists, whose writings have exercised a vast influence over the men of their generation, and which are to day eagerly read all over the land. But it does not in the least follow that books which are widely read in Japan are books which would necessarily obtain popularity over here.

I have noticed that English works of fiction are as a rule all but unintelligible to the mass of Japanese, however well they may have learned to speak and read our language. The fact is that our thoughts are not their thoughts—our modes of life not their modes of life—our motives and ambitions not those which animate them. It requires considerable study—more than most men care to bestow on a novel—before the average Japanese can get anywhere near the faintest conception of any novel which has more of real life in it than Johnson's *Rasselas*—a book which to nine tenths of our Japanese students represents the latest outcome of Western fiction. It is not one in a hundred—I had almost said one in a thousand—of the foreigners resident in Japan who begin to get any insight at all into Japanese life, thought and literature.

"Language," said Napoleon, "was given us to conceal our thoughts;" and there never was any language more fitted than the Japanese for the purpose of how not to say what you seem to be saying.

The Japanese language is a mixed language and is composed of two distinct elements which have never been properly fused, and which are therefore to all intents and purposes two distinct languages.

There is (1) the pure Japanese—a language much used by ladies—a soft, pleasant sounding tongue, presenting no great difficulties to the learner. Everybody understands it, and consequently every foreigner learns it.

But no educated Japanese man would be contented with talking so simple a tongue as that. He would be despised by his equals as not much better than a woman. He consequently mixes up with his Japanese speech a proportion of Chinese words—the proportion varying according to the attainments and judgment of the speaker. These Chinese words are not the modern Chinese, but words pronounced after the fashion of a thousand years ago. The result of this mixture is just as unintelligible as the speaker chooses to make it. Perhaps I can make the unintelligibility clear by a supposed analogous example. Take an English sentence—substitute for every noun and verb a corresponding noun and verb from Chaucer, and you begin the mystification of the unlearned; let Anglo-Saxon take the place of Chaucer, and the mystification is advanced a stage—but even then it has not got anywhere near the mystifying possibilities of Japanese.

I once bought a Japanese letter writer—with a list of elegant phrases suitable for letters. Thinking to suck the brains of my class I took the book to lecture with me and used the sentences as exercises for translation. But I was soon obliged to give it up. I found the sentences so obscure that even my class of Japanese naval officers—

fairly well educated men—did not in the least understand what they meant.

But in addition to all this there is the system of writing. I say system of writing—there are really several systems in vogue.

The simplest is what is called *Kana*. It is composed of fifty syllables which represent all the sounds of the Japanese language. An alphabet of fifty letters is long—but not beyond the reach of human memory to accomplish. But alas! there are seven different ways given in Hepburn's Dictionary of writing the *Kana* syllables, and that brings us at once to 350 letters which may occur in the simplest of books.

Not content with this the Chinese writing is employed. Chinese writing you know is very difficult. It consists of ideographs—word pictures—each of which represents an idea, but does not convey a sound.

These ideographs are divided into two classes. There are first 214 radicals. A radical is a symbol representing an elementary notion or a common object of life—such as a part of the body, a domestic animal, a household utensil, a simple action of every day life, such as to walk, to enter, etc.

The radicals are joined to other symbols to represent complex ideas, and it is wonderful with what accuracy even the nicest distinctions can be expressed by means of these Chinese characters.

For instance, we take the radical *tree*, we combine it with another symbol meaning *tail*:—and the compound represents a *rudder*.

Or we take the radical *gate*, and we combine it with the symbol meaning *to stand*, and we get the meaning of *to wait*. What a beautiful picture of the word arises before us. It is the gate of the great Lord in which the humble retainer is waiting until the great Lord shall find it convenient to listen to him. When we want to express *wait* in the sense of expecting, longing—the symbol is different, though the pronunciation is the same. It is a symbol expressive of the slow march of time when we are absent from that which we love.

But, if to the same radical *gate* we put the symbol representing *ear*—we get the idea of the *ear in the gate*, and we see the listener as he stands with his ear against the wall to hear what his master says.

So *mouth* and *gate* mean to *enquire*.

In expressing philosophical terms and moral qualities, this system of ideographic writing is peculiarly accurate and felicitous. We oftentimes are at a loss to express accurately a new idea for which a term has to be found, and slipshod terminology is often a fruitful source of error. To the Japanese—it is always easy by the addition of a few strokes to his picture to introduce a fresh idea modifying the original conception.

But all these things add immensely to the labour of acquiring the language and of penetrating into the interior recesses of the national heart. Eight or nine years of a boy's life are spent in the laborious task of acquiring the Chinese characters, and the ordinary learner must carry at least two thousand of these in his mind before he can read even a simple newspaper with any degree of ease or rapidity.

Our notions of Japan are so apt to be taken from picture-books, that we often consider the Japanese as a nation of picturesque dolls, walking in wooden clogs, dressed in many coloured garments, sheltering themselves from the sun under paper umbrellas and carrying paper lanterns, even in the day time. We forget that human nature is the same here and there, and that under the bowing figure that crouches before you as you enter a tea-house there beats a

human heart; that the fingers which write those wonderful ideographs were moved by a human brain to record the joys and sorrows, the actings and counteractings of a life which, but for its outward surroundings, is essentially the same as our own.

Japanese thought is essentially *human*, and whatever there is of human interest in the world may always reckon on the sympathies of the Japanese. The good that they seek for is practicable utility; the rule of life they demand is good common sense. In choosing and rejecting our Western civilization and ideas they will be guided by this principle. It was so in the past; it will be so in the future.

In religion, that which attracts the Japanese is not so much dogma as mysticism on the one hand and practical life on the other; in science that which is useful rather than that which is only theoretical, in law the sound rule of common sense rather than any high flown theories of equity.

It has been in the past; it will be so in the future. Let me give illustrations to show how the Japanese look upon those things which we all consider so highly.

(a) Their moral maxims:—

"Treasures that are laid up in a garner decay; treasures that are laid up in the mind do not decay."

"If thou, being poor, enter into the abode of the wealthy, remember that his riches are more fleeting than the flower nipped by the hoar frost"

"He that loveth iniquity beckoneth to misfortune; it is as it were the echo answering to the voice."

"He that practiseth righteousness receiveth a blessing; it cometh as surely as the shadow followeth after the man."

"Human ears are listening at the wall: speak no calumny even in secret."

"Human eyes look down from the heavens: commit no wrong however hidden."

"From the evils sent by heaven there is deliverance: from the evils we bring upon ourselves there is no escape."

(b) In ancient times, we are told, there was a man who proposed to make a Buddhist priest of his son. They set the lad to study various books, and wished him, if possible, to master the law of cause and effect. When his education was complete the intention was to put him in charge of a temple and allow him to spend his whole life in preaching.

When the preparation of his life work commenced, the boy said to himself: "I must prepare myself for all that may happen in my life. When I have become a priest doubtless I shall be sent for from time to time; sometimes they will come to me with a palanquin and sometimes in a carriage, but at times, too, they will come with a horse, and then it will be necessary for me to know how to ride; for it would never do to fall off into the mud and arrive at a rich man's house with soiled clothes. I must learn to ride, then, at once."

So he spent some time in learning how to ride.

Again he thought: "If I go to read the Scriptures or to conduct funerals at any gentleman's house, there will be probably some little entertainment going on, and on these occasions it would never do for me to be without the accomplishments which, when possessed, invariably make their possessor popular at an evening party. I had better practise singing and playing."

So he continued, and spent some years in learning how to sing and play. Gradually he became skilled in music and also rode well; but his standard was high, so he aimed, in all the accomplishments that he studied, at perfection which, of course, he never reached. And never attaining to the standard he had set up, he never was ready to undertake the duties of a priest.

(c) Another story will show you their practical way of solving religious controversies.

In the reign of the great Iyeyasu, a contemporary of our Queen Elizabeth, there was a dispute between the two sects of *Jodo* and *Hokke*, both of whom applied to Iyeyasu for a decision.

A few days before the trial Iyeyasu sent for the priests of the *Hokke* sect. "To-morrow," he said, "your case will probably come before me for decision. In the event of your being successful, what punishment would you recommend me to inflict on your adversaries?"

"They are sad malignants," replied the priests, "we should recommend your Highness to condemn them to death. It will save you much trouble for the future."

"Very well," said Iyeyasu, "then come to the court in good time to-morrow."

Then he sent for the high priests of the *Jodo* sect and asked them the same question.

"Oh," said the priest, "In that case we should let the matter drop, and not persecute them at all. If the ring-leaders must be punished, then let them be degraded and forbidden to teach."

On the next day when the disputants came into the court Iyeyasu addressed them. Professing to feel but little interest in the doctrines about which they were litigating, he related his conversations of the previous day, and gave his decision in favour of the sect which was prepared to advocate the more lenient measures towards its opponents.

And very possibly Iyeyasu was right.

What Japan now wants at the hands of the Western nations is fair and intelligent study. She has many critics, but few students. In the eyes of the globe-trotter, who spends a few weeks or months in the country, she is a perfect land without one flaw. In the eyes of the merchant at the open ports, who never ventures far afield and who scorns to learn her language, she is little better than a barbarian country with little to recommend her, except the opportunities she affords of driving an honest but prosperous trade. The missionary, (alas!) too often, with less zeal than discretion, preaches Western theology (sometimes even Western fanaticism) to minds that are absolutely incapable to receive such teachings.

Were Japan studied instead of criticized, we should assuredly find in her something to be admired, if not, indeed, to be imitated. It is true the globe-trotter would find that even Japan was not perfect, but then, *per contra*, the merchant would learn to modify his opinion of the people with whom he dealt, and the missionary might learn to suit his teachings to the soil for which they were intended.

For myself, I can lay claim to nothing in the way of study or original research. With St. Francis Xavier, I can say, "This nation is my delight"; but the more I have learned the less I seem to know, and the more I seem desirous of knowing.

THE PLACE OF WOMEN IN GREECE.

THE fourth and last of the series of Public lectures this term was delivered by Prof. Hutton, of Toronto University, on the 7th inst., on "Women's Place in Greece." The day was very stormy out, notwithstanding which a well-filled hall listened to the interesting address of the learned professor. After his introduction by the Provost, who mentioned that it was not the first time that Prof. Hutton had been good enough to lecture here, the latter began by remarking that the question of women's rights was one which was always likely to exist. All civilized countries have been confronted with it in some shape or other *e.g.* the right of daughters to inherit property, rights of widows,

the right of women to lecture, whether she should be on political equality with man.

How was it in prehistoric Greece? In the earliest period we seem to find traces of the rule of women; the world was ruled by goddesses—the Eumenides, Demeter, corresponding to whom we find the Amazons on the earth. The latter were conquered by Theseus, who became the national hero. Various reasons are given for this seeming subjugation of man in early times. A woman's reason is that primitive woman was the superior of primitive man. Aristotle assigns it to the uxorious instincts of a martial, primitive people. He considered love and war, Venus and Mars, closely united. This was endorsed by Bacon.

In early historic Greece in the time of Homer, the practical position of woman—at least in the highest society—was equal to that of man. This is evidenced by the beautifully told scene in the Sixth Book of the *Odyssey*, where Odysseus meets the princess Nausicaa—who is preparing her trousseau by washing all her linen, the lecturer also calling attention to the fact that bachelors were evidently more anxious about their clothes than married people even in those days, and to the flattery employed by this vagabond of ancient Greece. This passage is the high water mark of Greek literature for painting a young girl in civilised days. When Orientalism began to come in after the Persian wars, love-poetry died away along with the seclusion of woman.

When we look at classic times we find Sparta the exception in honouring the gentler sex. She possessed in her women patriots and devoted parents. Her's was a system of co-education in feats of endurance, athletics and military exercises, which made her daughters mothers of heroes, able to bid each son return from battle with his shield or on it. In Athens, on the other hand, woman had lost her Homeric dignity. Shut up in an attic with the external trailing robes of Orientalism, she was looked upon more as property, more as a slave. Sophocles, who dramatized the legends of an earlier age, created women lifelike only so far as he made them masculine, *e.g.* Clytemnestra, a sort of Grecized Lady Macbeth. The Athenians had no love marriages. We hear of but two exceptions, both connected with the name of Callias, one of which name discarded the ideas of his time so far as to marry debts, while another allowed his three daughters to select their own husbands. There are passages in Herodotus and in the *Antigone* where a woman is made to place a brother before a husband on the sophisticated reason—one which appealed to the Athenians—that she could get another husband but not another brother. In Xenophon we have one account of a happy marriage, one love story where the chief characters are Persians. The gulf between men and women was here at its maximum, possibly because the Athenians were proverbially effeminate and thin skinned. Euripides, a misogynist from two unhappy marriages—though he could picture loving wives such as *Alceste*—so like our own John Milton, Aristophanes and Plato, all think but lightly of the women of their time. Pericles, again, who broke through the traditions of his age so far as to marry *Aspasia*, a foreigner, which prevented the marriage being legal, and who tried to better women's condition, nevertheless says—and he was certainly influenced by the light of *Aspasia*—in his famous funeral speech over the slain Athenians, to their widows—"Great will be your glory in not falling short of the natural character which belongs to you, and great is hers who is least talked of among the men either for good or evil." Pericles and *Aspasia* were not without sympathy with the conservative side of the question. In the country more freedom was allowed the women. In the city intellectual fireworks, political gatherings and philosophy took the men away from society at home.

Plato is generally considered an advocate of women's rights. Yet Xantippe, the wife of Socrates got no compliments from him, as we see by the description of the latter's death in the end of the *Phædo*. He turned to the low animals for analogy to support his views of human society in order to abolish all differences between men and women, but, while he said that woman can do everything that man can do, he also said and this is less frequently quoted — that she does every thing worse, even cooking. He protested against the system of money match-making, where the elderly chaperone did the love-making while the young lady looked on.

With regard to the subsequent position of women, it seems that the spread of democracy, at first prejudicial to their interests, eventually assisted them. It leavened the feeling of the people. How deep the change went we cannot say. We find a more liberal spirit in Aristotle but he did not go very far; always cautious, he condemned the Spartan extreme, whose women might be compared to the American girls of the present day, considering comfort and luxury their right, while the men provided the means. The Athenians, the English of ancient Greece, did not altogether meet his approval either. He demands for both sexes honour in their own spheres, but he did not confound them. Any old woman could have told him as much, it may be said, but probably that is why he decided thus, as he fitted his conclusions to what would find an echo in the hearts of all great men and women.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Prof. Hutton for his interesting lecture, on the motion of the Chancellor, seconded by Prof. Clark, who had retired to the gallery, apparently to be out of the way, but was not allowed to hide his light under a bushel. Thus ended this year's course of Public Lectures, interesting in the extreme and more popular than ever, as shown by the numbers who several times were unable even to obtain standing room in the hall.

THE LITERARY INSTITUTE.

[The following was "crowded out" of our last number and, though it may appear old to some of our readers, still we insert it upon its merits.]

The past term has been altogether a most successful one, and the Literary Institute has been no exception to the rule, having had a marked increase in the attendance at its meetings. A most lively interest in the welfare of the Society has been evinced by several members, which has resulted in some decidedly exhilarating meetings, and in keeping the Council very much up to the mark.

On Friday, Nov. 14, was held the fifth regular meeting for the term. Mr. Grout in the chair. Two capital selections were read by Mr. Orr and Mr. McTear, while Mr. Baynes-Reed gave an essay, full of information, on the Rise and Progress of the English Newspaper. On the debate, Mr. Creswick and Mr. Vernon succeeded in upholding by a majority of one the McKinley Bill against the able arguments of Mr. Troop and Mr. Wallbridge. A warm discussion on a motion concerning the attendance at the Society's meetings was eventually stopped by Mr. Pickford with drawing the obnoxious bone of contention, as the matter proved to be Mr. Troop's motion that fifty dollars be placed at the disposal of the University authorities towards fitting up the new Reading room, was carried unanimously.

At the following meeting on Nov. 21st, Mr. Mackenzie gave a very entertaining reading, and on the debate Messrs. Leighton and Cattanaich strove vainly to uphold the veto power of the Dominion Government against the arguments advanced by Messrs. Coleman and Howden.

On Nov. 28th the seventh meeting was held, at which Mr. Dumbrille read a charming selection from Lampman's poems. It will be remembered that this distinguished poet is an old Trinity man. Mr. McNeiley read a selection from Longfellow, but Mr. Gammach's essay on the University of Aberdeen was the hit of the evening. The debate was interesting, the subject being the prominence given by newspapers to crime and criminals, while the speeches were exceptionally good. Messrs. Troop and Baldwin's arguments won the debate for the affirmative, against the hardly less excellent speeches of Messrs. Heathcote and Orr. Mr. Martin then brought up a motion imperatively directing the Council's action concerning the distribution of the newspapers. The motion was opposed by Mr. Hibbard, followed by many speakers on both sides; eventually the motion was put to the meeting, amid much excitement and lost by one vote.

On Friday evening, Dec. 5th, the Society met for the last regular meeting in the term. Mr. Creswick opened the programme with a reading, followed by Mr. ——— who read an amusing satire on the lightning rod men. Mr. Lackey's essay proved interesting, his subject was the Public Schools of Ontario. The debate on State aided *versus* independent Universities was won for independence by Messrs. Troop and Pickford in spite of the able defence of Messrs. Bedford, Jones and Chadwick for universities supported by the State. It was felt by some zealous members of the Society that the Council of the present year needed rebuking for alleged inactivity, and a vote of want of confidence was passed upon that august body, whose resignation, which was tendered at a special meeting on Dec. 9th, was, however, not received, with the exception of one of its members, to whose office, that of councillor, Mr. Martin was elected. It is felt that Mr. Martin will be a useful addition to an already efficient Council.

On Friday, January 16th, was held the first regular meeting of the present term. The programme was good, but the attendance unfortunately not so good. The event of the evening was the reading by Mr. Price of Mr. Thompson's essay on the Newfoundland fishery question, in which the essayist took the side of right and reason, namely, that of England's most ancient and loyal colony.

The rocky island's just cause was ably represented and well received by the audience.

In the general discussion which followed the regular programme, severe criticism was expressed on those members who, when asked to contribute to the evening's entertainment, simply ignore the request and leave their parts to be taken by unprepared volunteers.

On the following Friday, January 23rd, the Society met in considerable force to debate the question of running of street-cars on Sunday, Messrs. Stevenson and Chilcott speaking against and Messrs. Trenholme and Baynes-Reed for them. The debate was decidedly good; the street cars being essentially forbidden to run on the first day of the week by a small majority.

Two representatives of the Toronto press attended this debate.

At this meeting a committee composed of Messrs. Bedford-Jones, Howden, McCarthy, Pringle and Abbott, to report to the Society which papers of this class it would be advisable for the Literary Institute to subscribe for.

At the eleventh regular meeting for the present academic year another stirring question which has been agitating our citizens for some time past was debated. The subject of debate was the scheme of single taxation as presented in the works of Henry George, and lately brought so forcibly before our notice by Principal Grant and Father Huntingdon. Messrs. Carleton and Robinson ably supported the

single taxation system, while Messrs. Hibbard and Carter Troop opposed it, the latter winning by a very large majority. An animated discussion followed the debate, upon the same subject in which Messrs. Leech, Pickford, Fessenden and Becket took prominent parts.

On the following Friday the Society met and was agreeably entertained by a most amusing selection read by Mr. Butler. Mr. McFear's essay, "A Ramble in Belfast," was delivered in that gentleman's truly spirited style, and was very good. The annual debate on the burning, but extremely local question of compulsory attendance of the students at a certain percentage of the chapel services, took place on this evening. The argument that it is immoral to compel anyone to worship God against his will, because it must necessarily damage the moral character of him who is thus put in a false position by no will of his own, rather broke down owing to the difficulty of discovering a single instance of a man being led into spiritual ruin by being made to go to the chapel services. Messrs. Pickford and Powell supported the compulsory attendance and Messrs. Orr and Dunlop opposed it the former gaining the debate.

Here and There.

THE London *Daily Telegraph*, in an article on Lord Salisbury's speech at Cambridge, says:—"What the Prime Minister has to say on the remarkable attitude lately adopted by the Roman Catholic hierarchy deserves attentive consideration, and nowhere will it receive greater attention than in Ulster. If Ulster remains true to itself, Lord Salisbury believes that Home Rule will never be given to Ireland; and he sees in the recent interference of the Roman Catholic priests in the Kilkenny election, a useful lesson to Protestant Ulstermen of what they may expect should Home Rule ever become a reality. The Dublin Parliament would be 'run' by the priests; and the Premier uttered some weighty words as to the evil results sure to follow when spiritual teachers use the influence gained from the inculcation of religious truths for merely secular and personal ends. Turning to the problematical future he presumes and believes that Home Rule is impossible; but he supposes that the impossible has actually occurred, and that a law has been passed establishing the Parliament in College-green. It would, he urges, be the duty of the Unionist party even then to hold together and to undo the work at the first convenient opportunity. Not only so, but he assured his Cambridge audience that 'all the powers which the Constitution places at our disposal' would be used in order that the constituencies should have every opportunity for considering the magnitude of the change involved. The justification for this apparent opposition to the will of the country, expressed at the polling-booths, would lie, according to Lord Salisbury, in the concealment with which the details of a Home Rule measure have been carefully shrouded from public view and criticism. It is, of course, one thing for the electorate to have a plain straightforward measure placed before it, and, after lengthened study, to decide in its favour; it is quite another matter to determine a most serious constitutional question by a vote given in a state of deliberately-created intellectual darkness."

ANY one visiting Peterborough would feel well repaid for looking over St. John's Church in that city. Standing out prominently as it does on the top of a hill, well back from the road, with a beautiful, well-kept lawn sloping up to it,

it forms a striking land-mark. Externally it presents quite the appearance of an English parish church, with its substantial stone walls, all overgrown with ivy, its good chancel and square tower. The view from the top of this tower is capital. One can look down on all Peterborough, see far down the pretty river, and obtain at a glance a bird's-eye view of that part of the country.

THERE is an interesting review in the recent number of the *Church Quarterly* of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's novels, which discusses the question whether his works will outlast our day. He takes more pains with his choice of words and writes better English than any other living novelist. In his books may be noticed a combination of psychological analysis with thrilling sensational incidents, thus uniting the striking qualities exhibited in the works of Rider Haggard and those of George Meredith, each of whom satisfies one taste of the day. His chief defect seems to be in his drawing on his canvas so few characters in each work, and often taking but one incident of their lives for subject, as in "Treasure Island," though in the "Master of Ballantrae" the time extends over the lives of most of the characters. The conclusion arrived at in the article is that he is the only living novelist to whom we can look as producer of books likely to take their place on the shelf as standard works of fiction.

THE large number of men tried for murder in Canada during the closing months of the past year is a matter for no small alarm and sorrow. Can it be that crime is on the increase, or is it that our police are showing more zeal and acuteness? I should suggest the former proposition as being the more probable, but I hope and think that this increase is only temporary and that the records will prove this to be the case. Apropos of this subject in general, there is one thing which a foreigner in coming to Canada always notices in our newspapers, and this is the unfair habit they have of assuming a man, when being tried for a certain crime, guilty before he is actually proved to be so; and this they do by using adjectives which take for granted the point at issue. Mr. Fowler the eminent author of our "Elements of Inductive Logic," would say, were his opinion on the subject taken, that it comes under the head of the Fallacy of Question-begging Epithets, and consequently is a mistake in logic of which a journalist should never be guilty. Apart from the rather forced pedantry of the last remark, I do think that some of the journalists, even in Toronto, might be more careful in their use of adjectives, and keep up the truly British idea of believing a man innocent till he is proved to be the reverse.

YEAR after year, as the *Conversazione* draws nigh, the Secretary and Invitation Committee have to do their best to keep away from that fiendish institution of the nineteenth century—the telephone. At all hours of the day and night there are calls for some one to procure tickets for the *Conversazione*, and it is with deep and heartfelt joy that the Secretary is occasionally able to go out knowing it will be some hours before he returns. Nor are the messages confined to the telephone. Each mail brings its quota of letters requesting invitations, till the Committee feel that if the insatiable demands are all to be complied with it will be necessary for the undergraduates to get outside the building to listen to the strains of the music when the evening comes. Really people should be more considerate. Trinity is not capable of holding all Toronto—to say nothing of her friends from other places, and it is a great pity if those who have endeavoured to get cards for friends of their own feel chagrined and put out if their demands cannot always be complied with.

We take the following charming poem from "Pine, Rose and Fleur de Lis," by Mrs. Harrison, so well and widely known as Seranus:—

OTTAWA.

I.

THREE are the cliffs, and three the winding rivers,
High on the cliffs' crest riseth the crowned town;
Three are the cliffs, and one the fall with its thunder,
Shaking the bridge while the river rolleth under,
Flicking the wild white foam from its lips so brown.

II.

A city set on a hill may not be hidden,
Her suilit towers from afar transcend the green;
Three are her hills as an Old World towns were seven,
And from all three her spires ascend to heaven,
Like nests in the cliff, her homes in the rock are seen.

III.

Fair is the view when the morning mists are melting,
Bridge and river and tree awake in the dark;
Fairer yet when the rosy clouds of vesper
Fire all the Gothic glass, and fair when Hesper
Shoots at the blue his tiny silvery mark.

IV.

But fairest of all when the winter sun is glowing,
And the bluest sky in the world is overhead,
Or when at night all the jewelled lights are shining,
And the twisted ribbons of fire are gaily twining
Around her pines to the sound of her children's treat.

V.

Outaouai! Whatever else betide her,
Beauty is hers for a birthright pure and sweet,
And old romance, could he see her rocks and ridges,
Could he stand but once upon her spray-swept stormy bridges,
Would grow young again as he cast himself at her feet.

College Chronicle.

We notice in the Calendar for 1891—which is excellently arranged—that the Easter vacation is longer than usual, beginning on March the 14th and continuing till April 8th. Presumably this is due to the examinations of the Medical Faculty, and probably but very few men will object to have four or five extra days without lectures, which, if they wish, they can spend in preparation for the summer ordeal.

"THOUGHT AND LANGUAGE IN JAPAN" was the title of the third public lecture, delivered by the Rev. Prof. Lloyd, who has lately come to us after spending a good portion of his life in that wonderful country. Although it was raining quite heavily, the audience was too large for Convocation Hall to accommodate all, and many were unable to get inside. Those who did were well rewarded for any trouble experienced in coming here, as the lecture was intensely interesting, with a vein of quiet humour running throughout it, and very well delivered. It will be found *in extenso* in another column.

EPISCOPON.—The scribe has posted the annual notice announcing that the venerable Father Episcopon will address his children at Trinity on the evening of the 9th of March. Instead of in the old Reading Room, where so many jovial gatherings were held, and where the Father administered his hard knocks, or gentle admonitions, he bids his charges assemble in the new Common-Room. The old sanctum has become too small to hold all the students, and so the new one will formally receive the sanction of his presence. THE REVIEW wishes once more to remind those who may contri-

bute to the columns of the sage, that his pages have no place for spite or calumny, that all that appears in them is meant in good part, and whatever may seem harsh to anyone is meant as a rebuke or counsel which the Father considers would be for the good of the individuals.

HOCKEY.—An attempt has been made this season towards supplying a long felt want, viz., some good sport to afford exercise to our athletes during the Lenten term. This year hockey has taken Toronto by storm, and its advent was eagerly hailed by several Trinity men. Efforts were made to flood a rink on our own grounds, which failed, partly owing to their not being begun soon enough, and partly to the constant changes of the weather. However, through the energy of Mr. Hedley and others a team was formed, and some games, more or less exciting, have been played. There have been three practices with C Company at the Fort, but so far they have proved themselves our superiors. The Bank of Commerce was played on the 6th inst., and though several of our regular team did not turn up to take part in it, the result was a draw after half an hour's play. Our men are steadily improving in their individual play, Mr. Patterson, especially, is putting up a brilliant game, and with some more practice, combined with more team work, Trinity should be able to make a creditable showing against any other club in the city.

FOOTBALL.—The Annual General Meeting of the Ontario Rugby Football Union was held at the Rossin House on the 31st ult. Messrs. Bedford-Jones and Grout represented Trinity at it, and assisted in deciding on the various points at issue. Many radical changes were proposed, all tending to make the Canadian game assimilate to the one played in the American colleges. A strong conservative element was present at the meeting, however, who were determined to stick by the old Rugby game, and, if anything bring it back to be more like the game as at present played in England. A full list of the changes finally settled was published in the daily papers, and it was felt that if the referees fearlessly perform the duties which are now distinctly laid down for them, much of the offside play and useless "scrapping," which disfigured the game to some extent last season, will be done away with. After the election of officers the meeting adjourned till the second Saturday in April, when the changes introduced, will be more minutely examined, and the constitution and rules of competition will take a definite form.

CRICKET.—Amid the variable weather of our Toronto winter, the enthusiasts for the old English game of cricket look forward to the warm suns and dry turf of summer when they can once more indulge in their favourite sport. Other pastimes may serve to pass away their time till then, but in their eyes none of them can compare with the "king of games." Most of last year's team are at hand for the forthcoming season, and there are several good men in the first year. An attempt is being made to get hold of a professional coach for part of the term, one who would also keep our ground in order and provide good pitches for matches. The shortness of Trinity's season and the limited state of our finances forbid our securing a coach from England, so the most we can do is to obtain, if possible, the services of one who will be employed for the remainder of the summer by some city club. Last year the Corporation re-sodded a portion of the crease, but what it is like this year cannot be told till spring time comes, and the frost leaves the ground. Meanwhile the annual meeting will be held ere long, when the club will re-organize. At the annual meeting of the Ontario Cricket Association, Mr. A. F. Martin, '92, one of Trinity's delegates, was elected for a place on the Executive Committee.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Literary Institute's Annual Conversazione was held on the evening of February 5th, and proved, as was expected, the most brilliant and successful in the history of the University. Over seventeen hundred guests were invited, of whom no less than fourteen hundred were present.

The two spacious and handsome lecture-halls of the New Wing were converted into ball-rooms, the splendid Reading Room and Library into a drawing room, and the halls, decorated from end to end and divided by curtains, into an endless number of cosy nooks and resting-places. The accommodation here afforded prevented the Main Hall and Convocation Hall from being overcrowded, though during the earlier part of the evening the spare room was not remarkable for its size. How charming it all looked! The entrance Hall with its wealth of bunting and flags, the gay throng, in which the sombre-looking cap and gown mingled with the scarlet and gold, and the blue and silver of officers, and the black attire of the civilian. All this variety of raiment made a good background for the chief figures in the picture,—the ladies. The charm which comes from their gentle presence, what pen can fittingly express? Nor can we be expected to relate and describe the charms and mysteries of feminine toilet. The gowns were certainly the loveliest and the daintiest which have ever graced old Trinity. Whilst the dancing was going on in the new wing to the strains of Faeder's Orchestra from the Academy of Music, the concert was taking place in Convocation Hall. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

{ a POLKA MARCH..... "The Grenadiers"..... *Bonheur*
 { b VALSE DESCRIPTIVE..... "Leon du Bal"..... *Gillet*

THE GRENADEER BAND.

SONG..... "The Message"..... *Blumenthal*
 MR. EDWARD R. DOWARD.

PIANO SOLO..... "Miserere aus Trovatore"..... *Liszt*
 MISS MACDONELL.

SOLOS { a "Oh that we too were maying"..... *Nevin*
 { b "Gypsy Song" No. 2, Op. 55..... *Drovak*
 { c "Absent, yet present"..... *Maude Valerie White*

MR. H. CRAWFORD SCADDING.

SONG "And God shall wipe away all tears"..... *Sullivan*
 MRS. WEIR.

PART II.

CORNET SOLO..... "Sea Flower Polka"..... *Rollinson*
 MR. H. MCKENDRY.

SONG..... "Should he upbraid"..... *Bishop*
 MISS CODE.

RECITATION..... "Horatius"..... *Macaulay*
 MR. S. H. CLARKE.

SOLOS { a Romanza from "Faust"..... *Gounod*
 { b "The Kerry Dance"..... *Molloy*
 MRS. WEIR.

SONG..... "The New Kingdom"..... *Tours*
 MR. EDGAR R. DOWARD.

PICCOLO SOLO..... "Through the air"..... *Dumarc*
 MR. ELTON.

The Grenadiers' Band were picturesquely arranged on the dais, their scarlet uniforms lending additional brightness

and a glitter to the brilliant scene. The Band's opening pieces were splendidly performed and did themselves and their able bandmaster, Mr. Waldron, infinite credit. Mr. Doward's songs were greatly appreciated by his critical audience, and he scored a marked success. Miss Macdonell's charming playing made a great hit, and we predict for this young lady a future of no mean repute. To Mr. Crawford Scadding Trinity is indeed indebted. Again it is our pleasure to speak of his singing here for us with all his accustomed charm and spirit. Mrs. Weir has a very powerful, yet sweet, contralto, and her singing gave great pleasure and called forth loud and deserved applause. Both the cornet and piccolo solos were decidedly above the average, and Messrs. McKendry and Elton are to be congratulated on the way their efforts were rewarded by the audience. Miss Code sang charmingly on this her first appearance in Toronto, and quite captivated her audience. Mr. S. H. Clark, in his recitation of Macaulay's "Horatius" was beyond praise. His fine voice thoroughly filled the Hall, and this, combined with his elocution and dramatic power, made his recitation one of the chief features of a programme which all admitted to be the best ever provided by the Literary Society.

After the concert was over, the students, at least those who were not attending to various duties (?) in other parts of the building, carried the chairs out of the Hall, and the Grenadiers' Band took up the dancing programme at the point which the other orchestra had reached, and dancing began in Convocation Hall, and was carried on simultaneously with that in the New Wing. By and by, there was a great hurrying to and fro in the vestibule, which soon resolved itself into a definite movement as the students formed into two lines from the door of the Provost's Lecture Room to Convocation Hall with a large majority of the guests massed behind them. It was the coming of their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Stanley, of Preston, with their suite. The Provost led the way, followed by two aides-de-camp. Then came the Governor-General with Mrs. Body, and following him the Chancellor and Lady Stanley. The members of the suite, including Mrs. Colville and Miss Clifton, came next. The entrance of the distinguished party was, of course, the signal for a great cheer from the Trinity men, and the playing of our grand national anthem by the Grenadiers. After a few minutes spent in Convocation Hall, the Governor-General and his party inspected the buildings of the University, visiting the Library, the New Wing, the Physical Science Department and the Chapel, with the Provost as cicerone.

The dining-hall and Mr. Dunlop's lecture-room were utilized as supper-rooms, and thither a goodly number of guests flocked during the evening.

The Steward, as usual, performed his part with great acceptance, and the Council desires to thank him and his most efficient staff for the able way they carried out every detail.

On the whole, the Secretary and members of the different committees are to be sincerely congratulated upon the success of the Conversazione. Mr. Bedford-Jones and Mr. Hedley were particularly noticeable on the Decoration Committee, and Mr. Grout on the floor and seating.

The Finance Committee are also to be praised for the good work they did.

The Governor-General left shortly after midnight, and the rest of the guests about half past one. Many of Toronto's fairest daughters were heard to say that the Trinity dance was the most successful and the most enjoyable of the season, notwithstanding the fact that the season has been an exceptionally gay and varied one.

Arts.

MR. CRESWICK, '91, was laid up for a few days, but is about again now looking quite himself again.

MR. W. H. WHITE, B.A., '90, has received the appointment of classical master at the high school Picton.

MR. A. C. ALLAN, '87, is at present paying a visit to Toronto, having left for a season the shores of merry England.

THE REV. Prof. Clark went to Ottawa at the end of last month lecturing and preaching twice at St. Georges' Church of that city.

WE regret to record the death of William G. Lang, of the class of '92. He died at the early age of twenty-five, after a protracted illness.

MR. A. C. BEDFORD-JONES, '88, has been elected a member of the Faculty of Arts in the Department of Mathematics and Science.

MR. CARTER TROOP, our energetic Editor-in-Chief is to deliver a lecture on Lord Beaconsfield, in St. George's school-house on Tuesday the 17th inst.

AT the conclusion of the last Public Lecture, a tribute was paid to Mr. Troop, by Prof. Clark and the Provost, for his work in connection with these Lectures, and also with the *Conversazione*, much of the success of which was due to him.

WE regret to say that we are unable to announce any marked improvement in Mr. McInnes' case. He has been greatly missed from College this term, and all hope he will be well enough to resume his studies at least after the Easter vacation.

SOME amateur theatricals were held and a ball was given at Trinity College School, Port Hope, on the 9th inst. Several of the "Old Boys" went down to re-visit the School, among them Mr. A. F. Martin, '92, and Mr. E. C. Cattanach, '93.

MANY of the students went to the various services and meetings of the Convention of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, held from the 7th to the 9th inst. They all were very much pleased and impressed by the addresses delivered by Mr. Sill of New York, and Dr. Adams of Buffalo.

MR. R. H. C. PRINGLE, '91, has been laid up for several weeks with a serious illness. He is steadily improving now, however, and we hope it will not be long before his familiar face is seen through the corridors once more. Col. and Mrs. Pringle have been in constant attendance on him.

SEVERAL old Trinity men went to New York last month to view the Yale-Princeton football game, among them being Mr. D. R. Martin, Captain of the team of '88. Their reports as to the way the noble American game struck them were not favourable to its adoption in Canada.

MR. R. B. MATHESON, '87, was in town recently, and paid several visits to his Alma Mater, being able also to be present at the *Conversazione* for the first time since he graduated. A good opportunity was thus afforded him of inspecting the new wing and seeing old Trinity deck herself out in gala attire.

THE Provost returned from Lakewood, N.J., on the 2nd inst., looking very much better for his rest and holiday. Preparations had been made to give him a cordial welcome on his return, but owing to the serious nature of Mr. Pringle's illness at the time, they had to be abandoned. The good wishes of the students, however were not less sincere for having to be repressed.

Convocation.

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

(1) *Full members, viz., Masters of Arts, and Graduates in Medicine, Law, or Divinity.*

(2) *Associate Members, viz., all others who are friends of the University.*

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

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

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

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

CONVOCATION AND OUR MEDICAL GRADUATES.

THE attention of members and associate members of Convocation has, in a previous issue of THE REVIEW, been drawn to the important Statute recently passed by the corporation, giving a separate representation on that body to the graduates in law and medicine. From this year and onwards two graduates in law, and two in medicine will sit on the corporation, charged with the care of the interests of these particular faculties, whilst every graduate who is a member of Convocation in good standing, will enjoy the privileges of voting, from which he may hitherto have been debarred.

Under these circumstances it has been felt highly desirable that some special efforts should be made to enlist the interests of our medical graduates in the work of their Alma Mater. For some years past the importance of the Medical College has been gaining a steadily increasing recognition at the hands of the corporation, and we believe that a similar recognition of the importance of Trinity University to Trinity Medical College has been forcing itself upon the minds of the Dean and Faculty of the latter institution. At all events, it is quite certain, that never in their past history has a more cordial feeling, nor a greater interest in their mutual welfare, existed than in the present. This fact has recently been strikingly illustrated by the handsome donation made by the corporation to the funds lately raised for the purpose of enlarging the Medical College and increasing the facilities for carrying on its work. On the other hand we question whether such a speech as Dr. Sheard's at the late medical dinner, in which he made a strong appeal for greater support from the medical men to Trinity University, could have been made in by-gone years, and we are quite sure it would have failed to provoke the hearty applause which greeted Dr. Sheard's eloquent remarks on that occasion.

But eloquence and applause, valuable as they are in their proper place, need to be followed up by solid work, and our readers will see from the report of the last Executive Committee meeting given below, that a most important movement is on foot, to bring the claims and work of Convocation more prominently before the minds of our medical graduates. As Dr. Sheard most truly and reasonably remarked, we cannot expect any considerable number of doctors to become members of Convocation, unless they can be shown of how much advantage it would be to them to do so, but he does anticipate (and no one is better qualified to give an opinion on this subject than Dr. Sheard), a hearty and generous

response to the efforts which are to be made to bring to Trinity some of the most distinguished medical specialists in the United States, to give a course of lectures in connection with the annual general meeting of Convocation.

That there will be any great difficulty in accomplishing this is altogether unlikely, since Trinity Medical College is well known, and bears a very high reputation in the great schools of the United States, a reputation, it should be noted, which has been won by the students from Trinity Medical College who have visited New York and other cities for the purpose of post graduate courses, or to add to their experience in the hospitals, and who invariably give a good account of themselves and of their Alma Mater.

It is further proposed to form an alumni association of the medical graduates, through which the interests of Trinity may be extended, and the success of the scheme ensured.

We commend this movement to the attention of our readers and especially do we request the medical graduates to rally to the support of a movement which, in all its details, has originated from and will be promoted by Trinity Medical College itself.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CONVOCATION.

An important meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Synod office on January 23rd, when there were present the Chancellor of the University, the Dean, the Chairman of Convocation, Rev. Dr. Mockridge, Dr. Nevitt, Messrs. G. F. Harman, G. A. Mackenzie, Rev. E. C. Cayley and the Clerk.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing and discussing Dr. Sheard's scheme for the extension of the work of Convocation amongst the medical graduates of the University.

Dr. Sheard said that very few of the doctors knew much of Trinity University, and consequently but little interest was taken in her work, and he felt sure that a mere appeal to them to become members of Convocation would meet with but a poor response. It was necessary for the University to adopt some means of convincing the doctors that it took an interest in them, and desired and valued their support. Dr. Bingham and himself had discussed the matter, and come to the conclusion that a Medical Alumni Association should be formed, and that in connection with the proceedings of the annual meeting of Convocation, a number of lectures by first class specialists from New York or elsewhere should be delivered at Trinity College. In this way the medical graduates would be attracted to the University, and doubtless many of them would become members of Convocation.

For the elaboration of this scheme he suggested the formation of a Committee of Doctors to work with the Executive Committee, and the scheme having been well discussed, the following resolution was moved by Mr. G. A. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. G. F. Harman—and unanimously carried.—“That the Committee having heard Dr. Sheard's suggestions as to the organization of a Medical Alumni Association, in connection with Convocation, approves of the same, and appoints the following sub committee to nominate and act with a committee of medical graduates in arranging for a meeting on the occasion of the next annual meeting of Convocation: the Chairman. Barlow Cumberland, Dr. Nevitt and the Clerk.

NOTES.

MR. A. J. WILLIAMS was elected an associate member of Convocation at the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

We have received from the Rev. J. C. Davidson, M.A., Rector of Peterboro', a programme of the Lenten Services at St. John's church for 1891. The good work commenced by Mr. Davidson on his appointment to this important post, and in which he has been so ably seconded by the Rev. C. B. Cenrick, M.A., still goes on, and we rejoice to hear of the labours in the same field of a third graduate of Trinity, Mr. W. M. Loucks, B.A., who is at present acting as Lay Reader, preparatory to ordination. The Wednesday evening lectures at Peterboro' will be given by Rev. Dr. Sweeny, of St. Philip's church, Toronto; Rev. E. A. Oliver, M.A., Curate of St. Simon's church, Toronto; Rev. W. E. Cooper, Rector of Grafton; Rev. W. H. Clark, Rector of St. Barnabas church, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Mockridge, of Holy Trinity church, Toronto; Rev. Canon DuMoulin, D.C.L., Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, and Rev. G. Warren, B.A. Incumbent, of Lakefield. All of whom it may be remarked are graduates of Trinity.

THE reports of the public lectures lately delivered in the Convocation hall, and the annual conversazione, published in this and the last issue of THE REVIEW, naturally lead to reflection upon the great success which has attended the efforts of both the authorities and the students to supply instruction and entertainment to the public of Toronto. For the last six or seven years past, four lectures of the highest literary order have been annually delivered on topics of the greatest interest and importance, in the Convocation hall, to which the public have been most cordially invited, and have as heartily responded. Now we do not in the least intend to hint at a desire on our part for any substantial return for these favours, but we believe there are a great many amongst those who avail themselves of them, who would gladly show in some tangible manner that they appreciate Trinity's good offices did they know how. To these we would say: become associate members of Convocation. The annual subscription of five dollars is not a great sum, the advantages of associate membership are a full equivalent, and you will be materially assisting in forwarding the work that Trinity is endeavouring—we think it will be admitted with some success—to do.

PORT HOPE.

THE following was the programme of the entertainment at T. C. S., Port Hope, on the 9th inst., all the parts being taken by the boys of the school:—Toy symphony, Haydn; rattle, W. W. Francis; cuckoo, G. M. Douglas; nightingale, G. L. Leslie; quail, J. M. Syer; trumpet, P. C. Papps; drum, E. S. Senkler; bells, N. C. Jones; triangle, B. R. Hepburn.

GLEE.....	“Silent Night”.....	Barnby
SONG.....	“Children's Voices”.....	Claribel
	J. M. SYER.	
QUARTETTE.....	“Four Jolly Toes”.....	Buck
	P. C. PAPPS, W. W. FRANCIS, C. JACKSON, J. M. SYER.	
GLEE.....	“All Among the Barley”.....	Sterling
	“THE SILENT PROTECTOR.”	
QUENTIN QUICKFIDGET... ..	“The Unconscious Gardian of Beauty”	
	H. OSBORNE.	
TWADDLETON LISP.....	“Hyde Park Swell”	
	C. S. WILKIE	
NAT NOBBLER.....	“Hoffshoot of the British Constitution”	
	G. W. COEN.	
LILLIAN GRAY.....	“A Young Lady in Need of a Protector”	
	D. ROGERS.	
NANCE SLYBOOTS.....	“Missus' Maid Who 'Allus' Obeys Master.”	
	G. L. FRANCIS.	

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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 C. MACKAY.

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.

THE HOSPITAL.

ON Friday last the amphitheatre of the hospital was crowded to witness the twenty-one graduates of the training school receive their medals and diplomas. At 3.30, immediately after Dr. Graham's clinic, Dr. O'Reilly announced to the students that they were invited to remain, not only by himself, but also by Miss Snively, the lady superintendent of the hospital.

Promptly at the time appointed twenty-one young ladies, neatly attired in the well-known costume worn by the hospital nurses, were escorted into the theatre, which was crowded by their many friends. The floor of the theatre was occupied by Drs. O'Reilly, Davison, Graham, Bingham, Teskey, Spilsbury, Sheard, McPhedran, Scadding, Rev. Dr. Kellogg and Mr. Walter S. Lee.

Dr. O'Reilly introduced the chairman, Walter S. Lee, Esq., who called upon Dr. Kellogg to open with prayer.

In the course of the chairman's remarks he said he had met graduates of the training school in every part of the Dominion and that wherever situated each one held positions high in the rank of his profession.

He was glad to say that the board of trustees, of which he was a member, had never the opportunity of making a complaint.

He also stated that the Toronto General Hospital Training School was the best in the Dominion.

Dr. Scadding was then called upon for a song which was heartily encored, to which he responded.

Miss M. A. Snively, superintendent, then gave the report of the Training School for 1890.

This year was an unprecedented one on account of the existence of so much typhoid fever and diphtheria, there having been as many as ninety cases of the former, and fifteen cases of the latter in the Hospital at the same time.

The school contained fifty-two pupils--nurses.

During the year 400 applications were received, of these forty-eight entered on probation, twenty-nine proved satisfactory, and four were dropped from the roll.

On entering, each one must pass an examination in ordinary English, and also in practical work.

During the year only two contracted disease, one typhoid fever, the other diphtheria. While nursing a patient in Queensville, Miss Minnie Ferguson contracted typhoid fever and succumbed to the disease in July last. Her services were valuable, and much regret and sympathy was expressed at the removal of so kind a helper.

The superintendent desired to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy shown by the different lecturers, visiting physicians and the house staff, for the valuable services rendered to the school.

Of the former graduates, one is studying medicine, six are foreign missionaries, twelve are married, twenty-eight are engaged in hospital work, while the others are nursing in private families in various cities of the States and Canada, making in all 111 nurses who hold diplomas from the school.

The chairman then called upon Dr. Graham for an address.

The Doctor had made careful statistics of a disease which has varied very little in its treatment during the last twelve years and he had found that in typhoid there had been a decrease in the mortality of four per cent. since the training school was instituted. This alone spoke very highly for the work carried on by the trained nurses. After a lengthy address, in which he complimented the young ladies most highly, he gave a code of principles, which, if carried out, would serve to carry both nurse and physician to a successful career.

Dr. O'Reilly then, in the absence of Dr. Cameron, presented the certificates to the various nurses.

Dr. Davison was then called upon, who, after a few minutes in which he corroborated the statements of Dr. Graham, presented the medals.

The chairman then called upon Master F. Husband for a violin solo which was loudly applauded. He was accompanied by Miss Geikie on the piano.

The following are the names of the young ladies who received the diplomas:—Miss Gertrude Osborne, Gravenhurst; Miss Ada Marsh, Thornbury, Ont.; Miss Ida Moore, London, Ont.; Miss Nettie Haight, St. Catharines, Ont.; Miss Emma Rogers, Virgil, Ont.; Miss Margaret Gourlay, Galt, Ont.; Miss Margaret McKerrich, Wroxeter; Miss Nettie Ferguson, Melrose, Ont.; Miss Kate McTavish, Muskoka; Miss Augusta Blakeley, Picton, Ont.; Miss Elizabeth Senior, Campbellford, Ont.; Miss Janet Ardagh, London, Eng.; Miss Maggie Frazer, Cumingsville, Ont.; Miss Annie Bartle, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Miss Carrie M. Bowman, Dundas, Ont.; Miss Carrie Currie, Belwood, Ont.; Miss Marguerette Clendenning, Walkerton; Miss Annie Sutherland, Cobourg, Ont.; Miss Christina McKay, Sumnerston, Ont.; Miss Gertrude Gallon, Lindsay, Ont.; Miss Annie L. Haigh, Hespeler, Ont.; Miss Margaret Watson, Oshawa; Miss Annie Hollingwood, Muskoka.

Each of the young ladies wore handsome bouquets of flowers, the gift of Mr. Henry O'Brien.

NOTES.

ON Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, a meeting was held in the college theatre for the purpose of nominating and electing our representative to the Trinity College Conversazione. Those proposed were Mr. J. Crooks, Mr. Walls and Mr. Farmer. Mr. Cook declined the nomination, much to the disappointment of his supporters, so it was necessary to decide between the others. A very close battle proved Mr. Farmer our representative. Through the kindness of the Invitation Committee the editors of THE REVIEW were also desired to send one of their representatives, and on their holding a meeting Mr. James Bingham, '93, was chosen.

THIS appointment is to be coveted, for in addition to the certainty of a most enjoyable evening, there is an absence of the usually required speech, which is a nightmare to so many.

A MUCH felt want has, during the last week, been satisfied by the opening of a laboratory in the Toronto General Hospital for the use of the chemical clerks.

As everyone interested knows, that there are certain analyses which must always be made in the writing up of a complete chemical history, and, up to the present, the facilities

for so doing have been nil, or very nearly so, but under the present arrangements all necessaries are supplied. The facilities for the examination of the sputa of phthical patients, under the Koch treatment, are very complete, and it is both interesting and instructive to follow by means of the microscope the changes which occur.

The apparatus for the examination of urine and blood are also fully equipped, and the students are much indebted to Dr. O'Reilly and the Hospital Board for these privileges, and also to the House Surgeons, especially Dr. Barker, to whose untiring energy the success of this new departure may be attributed.

OUR "AT HOME."

ON Friday evening, the 23rd of last month, the Literary and Scientific Society held their second "At Home."

The theatre was filled with the friends of both College and students, and the whole building seemed to smile with the joyfulness of an happy hostelry. When long before the hour the lovely maidens and young medicos filed into the theatre, not to hear of the wonders of the human frame, but to discourse sweet music and literature. The programme was, as usual, one that would have been hard to improve. With Dr. Bingham in the chair, and the clock's hands indicating that it was eight o'clock the entertainment began.

Dr. Bingham was received with the old familiar strains, and his address on "Evolution" was of course appreciated, but let me explain: it was not evolutions as we understood the word, in the usual sense, but the Evolution from Freshman to Practitioner.

He portrayed the hardships and joys of the life within our walls, and was confirmed or corrected, as usual, from the "Gods."

Master Fred. Husband's two contributions were well received, and reflect great credit upon his teacher (Miss Geikie). He certainly had a wonderful command of the instrument for one so young.

Of Mr. S. H. Clark's contribution to the evening's entertainment I cannot find it in me to say anything, only I woke up to realize that he was gone before my eyes had found the range. We were really enchanted.

Dr. Sheard gave an address upon "Epitaphs," which abounded in the humorous and pathetic. He was received in the usual way.

The vocal part of the programme was headed by Mr. Harold Jarvis, Toronto's talented baritone.

Mr. G. K. McDowell, '91, Mr. W. F. Lucas, '93, Mr. A. G. Ashton Fletcher, '94, and Mr. J. R. Teeter, '91, also sang and showed that the meds have some good voices and talent as well for the harmonious as for "Scapwell."

PROGRAMME.

PART I.	PART II.
ADDRESS DR. BINGHAM.	ADDRESS DR. SHEARD.
SONG..... "Selected." MR. G. K. MCDOWELL.	SONG..... "Selected." MR. R. J. TEETER.
VIOLIN SELECTION MASTER FRED HUSBAND. (Pupil of Miss Geikie.)	SONG..... "Selected." MISS MAY FLOWER.
SONG..... "Death of Nelson." MR. HAROLD JARVIS.	RECITATION "Selected." MR. S. H. CLARK.
SONG..... "Selected." MISS MAY FLOWER.	SONG..... "Enniscorthy." MR. W. F. LUCAS.
SONG..... "The Old Brigade." MR. W. F. LUCAS.	VIOLIN SELECTION MASTER FRED. HUSBAND.
RECITATION "Selected." MR. S. H. CLARK.	SONG..... "Selected." MR. HAROLD JARVIS.
SONG..... "In Old Madrid." A. G. ASHTON FLETCHER.	—
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

* Personal. *

MR. FERGUSON, fourth year, has returned restored to health.

MR. SINGLETON, second year, has recovered from typhoid, and is hard at work again.

DR. N. E. BATESON, Conn., was married lately. We extend to him our congratulations.

STUDENTS are working harder than ever now. The Third Year man is the only smiling man about the College.

DR. MCGEE, '90, has opened an office on the N.W. corner of Gerrard and Parliament Streets. We wish him every success.

MR. D. M. HOWARD, '81, has given up the practice of Law and accepted the office of Inspector of Mounted Police in the North-West Territories.

EXAMINATIONS at Trinity University begin on March 20th. The First Year's Examinations begin before this date, but the exact date has not yet been fixed.

DRS. GEO. CROSTHWAITE and R. L. Langstaff have passed the Examination for Triple Qualification. Drs. Murchison and Rogers have taken the L.R.C.P.E.

MR. FARNCOMB, '91, was heartily welcomed when he appeared at college, some days ago, after his long and tedious illness. We are glad to see him so much better, and trust that in his endeavour to make up for lost time, he will not run himself down again.

THE re-opening of the college has brought with it several more freshmen and now our first year numbers sixty-five. The recent comers have been duly initiated, according to the rules of the college, and now the one idea is to make ready for the coming examinations.

THERE seems to be general rejoicing over the announcement in the last number of THE REVIEW, in which it was said that Dr. O'Reilly had been appointed examiner in Surgery at the coming examinations, at Trinity College, it speaks well for his popularity as an examiner.

AS the examinations draw near, our numbers, in both Primary and Final classes, swell very perceptibly above those of the first half of the session. Many of our men whom we have not seen since last winter are now returning to prepare themselves for the ordeal in the near future.

MR. SMITZER, who was our delegate to the banquet given by the Royal Medical College of Kingston, was called upon a few days ago, to tell how he enjoyed himself. He spoke in glowing terms of the kindness with which he was received and the attention afforded during his visit. Mr. Switzer is an arts graduate of Queen's University so he doubtless was amongst good friends. Mr. Fairchild also spoke of the courtesy extended to him during his visit to London as our representative to the banquet of the London Medical Faculty.

A SHORT time before Christmas Miss Patteson organized a class for German conversation among the students of S. Hilda's and a few outsiders. Under Fräulein Hofmann's able guidance this class is exceedingly interesting and of great value to its members, who number about fifteen. The first meeting in the present term took place on Saturday evening, January 17th.

There will shortly be a vacancy for a Teacher in a large school in Japan. I shall be glad to hear from possible candidates.

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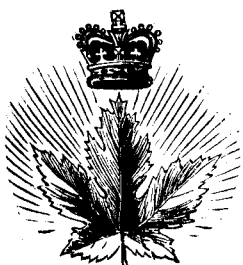
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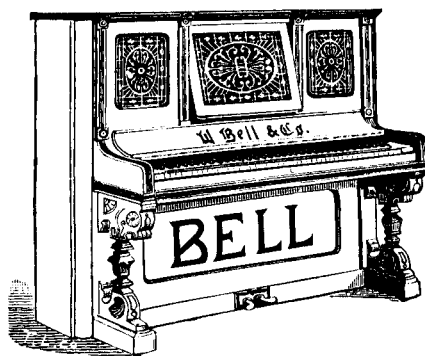
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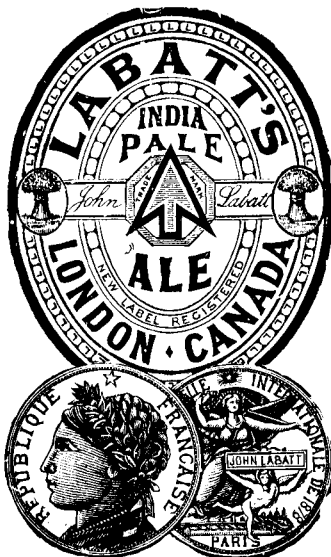
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