

TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

VOL. IV.

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No. 5.

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TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MAY, 1891.

No. 5.

Trinity University Review.

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Editorial Topics.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MAGEE.

THE intelligence of the dangerous illness and, immediately afterwards, of the death of Archbishop Magee, recently appointed to the Primacy of York, came with a shock.

not only to members of the Church of England, but to all English speaking Christians and people. A unique figure has been removed. A transcendent orator is silent. Archbishop Magee was not only the first of English orators; but, since the death of Mr. John Bright, there has been no one who could be placed near him.

William Connor Magee was born at Cork in 1821, his father being, at that time, assistant at the Anglican Cathedral there. His grandfather was the well-known Archbishop of Dublin, also William Magee, who wrote the famous work on the Atonement. The subject of this notice was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in various ways, being scholar of the College and first Archbishop King's prizeman. His first Curacy (1844-46) was at S. Thomas', Dublin. He was Curate of S. Saviour's, Bath, from 1847 to 1850; when he became Minister of the Octagon Chapel (1851-1856). It was here that his eloquence as a preacher became widely known; and his fame was greatly extended by his removal to London, where he was Incumbent of Quebec Chapel for eight years (1856-1864). He seems, during the latter part of his Incumbency at Quebec Chapel also to have held

the Rectory of Enniskillen. In the year 1864 he was made Dean of Cork: and during the next four years he was known as an ardent and eloquent opponent of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Probably it was on this account that Mr. Disraeli recommended him to the Queen for the Bishoprick of Peterborough, to which he was appointed in the year 1864. In this position he has been known as a most able administrator, and throughout all England as the greatest of preachers. In the present year he was appointed to succeed Archbishop Thomson at York; and had hardly assumed the reigns of government when he was carried off by the prevailing malady of influenza.

Professor Clark, preaching at S. Stephen's Church, on the Sunday after Ascension, remarking on the death of the Archbishop, as that which must appear to ourselves as a calamity for the Church, spoke of the greatness of Dr. Magee as an orator and as a man. It was believed that he had delivered the greatest speech that had been heard in the present century, his great oration in the House of Lords against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. This high opinion of the speech was, at least, entertained by men who had heard all the greatest speakers in England during the present century. Bishop Magee, however, was not merely a great speaker, but he was this mainly because there was a great personality behind his speaking. He was a man of great powers and of large resources. A mind of unusual depth, width, and acuteness, a heart warm, tender and sympathetic, a wit keen and brilliant, but never cruel or biting,—these were great endowments; and they had been cultivated with conscientious devotion as gifts of God which their owner was bound to use in the best possible manner for the service of the Church.

Nothing, said the preacher, was more striking than the boldness of the conceptions to which the Bishop, on occasion, gave utterance in language as striking, sometimes as startling, as the thought which it conveyed. Most of us are contented to walk in the well-beaten track, and to repeat what has been said many times before. And perhaps it is best for us. For many leave the beaten path only to make themselves eccentric and ridiculous. But it was one of the notes of the greatness of Bishop Magee that he could take up a well-worn theme and infuse new life into it, or again hold up some widely diffused fallacy and expose the error upon which it rested. Words and sentences of his on great public questions were often remembered and quoted as almost authoritative for months and years after they were spoken. For a voice like this to be silenced was to lose a guide, a kind of second conscience, a great leader when he was sore needed.

The late Archbishop did not publish many of his sermons; but there must be a great number of discourses and speeches in print in various forms; and they ought to be collected and published at once. The principal collector of his sermons is a volume entitled, "the Gospel and the Age," although a good many years ago two other small volumes were published of sermons preached at Bath. Although displaying the remarkable gifts of the then youthful preacher, they hardly show the man whom a later generation learnt to know, and love and admire. The Sermons in defence of the Gospel, preached in Norwich Cathedral, might well form part of his collected works; and there must be many other discourses in print, and probably not a

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few in manuscript, that should be included. Then there must be a great many speeches delivered at Church Conferences and elsewhere, which could be recovered from the reports, which should not be allowed to pass into oblivion.

We trust that this work of publication may be undertaken without delay, not only for the benefit of the Church at large but specially for the sake of those, who, engaged in the sacred work of the ministry, or preparing for its exercise need the inspiration which must come from contact with a mind so capacious, with a heart so rich and beautiful, with an eloquence so elevating and energizing.

TRINITY'S RELATION TO THE DOMINION.

"WHAT is colonial necessarily lacks originality," observes Lord Beaconsfield in his *Endymion*, and like all the remarks of the great man this one is not without point. Our manners and customs and institutions are largely modelled on those of England. It could hardly be otherwise, and it was fortunate that Canada had so good a model to follow. The truth is that the propensity of man to imitate what is before him is one of the strongest parts of his nature. Moreover Canada still draws from the ancient home of her people the greater part of her intellectual nourishment, and must continue to do so for many years to come. So it is reasonable to expect that a distinct national ideal will but slowly be evolved. Any attempt to hasten it will but end either in eccentricity or provinciality. How essentially English are our institutions such eminent authorities as Dr. Bourinot have frequently pointed out. It is therefore somewhat amusing to hear from time to time that Trinity University is "too English, you know," and that in conforming so closely to Oxford and Cambridge ideals Trinity is not in harmony with her environment or in sympathy with Canadian aspirations. But this is not the case, as any careful observer can plainly see. Though this University cleaves to the ideals of her great sister universities of England, Trinity in common with other institutions of this country, founded upon English models, is yet pervaded and largely controlled by that spirit which is slowly but surely shaping the destiny and moulding the character of the Canadian people. Trinity's relation to the Dominion is one of complete harmony and sympathy. In her is a reflection of all that is brightest and best in Canadian life. But it is seen that only in proportion as the larger culture and deeper learning of the European continent penetrates the Canadian mind, is there hope that the more flexible forms of the Canadian nation will open the way to that originality and individuality which alone can satisfy the aspirations of a great and united people.

RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY YEARS.

LOVED years of the past, happy days of my childhood,
I turn from the cares of the present to thee!
With youth's mirthful friends on the hills, thro' the wildwood
In fancy I wander, in memory see

The shadowy stream by whose banks oft I drifted
In life's joyous summer, the mountain's steep crest,
That high o'er the clamorous city uplifted,
Looked down on a wide verdant vale in the west.

And dear, ever d ar, are the hours we wander'd,
My father and I, through the meadows, and strolled
By the river's green margin, where often he ponder'd,
Or haply some tale or quaint anecdote told.

I caused, thoughtless boy, a fond mother much sadness,
The tears that she shed I can never forget,
But with joy in my heart and infinite gladness,
I feel, God be thanked, she is spared to me yet.

In the morning of life we are strangers to sorrow,
That gay, careless time was too happy to last
We lived for the day, never thought of the morrow,
And the troubles of age had not saddened the past.

Though, ambitious young man in the years yet before thee,
You pilot the State or the ermine may wear,
Nor power, nor laurels can ever restore thee
The blessing of youth with its freedom from care.

And when trials distress or some loved friend deceive thee,
You find craft and falsehood more common than truth,
Deserted and homeless, ah! then you'll believe me,
The happiest days are the days of our youth.

The friends of my youth, where are they? Harry Creighton,
Was lost with his vessel (alas! dear old Hal)
In the far China seas, and roving Dick Layton
Was struck down by fever in distant Natal.

Another, the gallant, intrepid young Carey,
Fell, striving the life of a comrade to save,
A cross marks his tomb on the north-western prairie,
And the winds sing sad requiems over his grave.

And one, ah so fair, in her springtime departed,
Her spirit took flight one long past autumn day,
Where violets bloom and the larks sing light-hearted,
She sleeps, near the sea, in a land far away.

The friends that are gone I can never replace them,
Regret their sweet fellowship cannot restore,
Yet in thought's mystic land I still meet and embrace them,
In thought I renew the dear friendships of yore.

Ye dreams of my boyhood, I fondly recall thee,
Bright visions of youth in the years that have sped,
From the rush and fierce tumult of life which enthrall me,
I turn with a sigh to the past long since dead.

But away with sad thoughts, naught is gained by repining,
To dwell on a grief only adds to its pain,
The darkest of clouds has a bright silver lining,
Though some joys have vanish'd, yet others remain.

TORONTO.

—E. C. M.

THREE BOOKS.*

CANADIAN STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS.

IT may be said with truth of Dr. Bourinot that he has enlarged the sphere of Canadian political thought and led it towards more enlightened convictions. A great accession to our exact knowledge of parliamentary and constitutional subjects was made by the publication of his invaluable *Parliamentary Procedure and Practice*, and his *Constitutional History of Canada*, both of which works are standard authorities on their respective subjects. The author's well-known books on Federal and on Local Government in Canada, and other important contributions to political science which no Canadian can afford to leave unread. Yet another is the *Canadian Studies in Comparative Politics*, in which the political systems of England, the United States and Switzerland, are compared with the Canadian system. This latter work has but recently been published.

In the first chapter of this book Dr. Bourinot deals with the English character of Canadian institutions, devoting considerable space to making comparisons between the French and English systems, "as illustrated in the history of the French colony on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and of the old English colonies who won their independence of the Crown, and entered on a career of prosperity and

* "Canadian Studies in Comparative Politics." By John George Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons. Montreal: Dawson Bros., Publishers.
"Canada and the Canadian Question." By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co.; and Williamson & Co.
"Socialism, New and Old." By William Graham, M.A., Professor of Political Economy and Jurisprudence, Queen's College, Belfast. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

greatness, only equalled by the record of the nations from which they have sprung." The author then goes on to show that from the time French Canada became a portion of the British Empire, and "was able to throw aside the political system under which it drew, at the best, only a sluggish existence for a century and a half, the ideas of its best men enlarged, and the people were able to enjoy an amount of political liberty which would have seemed a dream to the men who toiled courageously to found a new France in America, on conditions generally antagonistic to rapid settlement and free development." In the history of Canada from the establishment of representative institutions in 1792, down to the passage of Confederation and the formation of the Dominion, is seen that continuity of development which has always been a characteristic feature of the political development of England itself. The basis of the Confederation necessarily rests on principles akin to those of the American union, but Canadians have adhered closely to the great principles that give at once strength and elasticity to the English Constitution. In addition to the fundamental law we have "that great mass of English conventions, understandings and precedents, which, although they may not be pleaded in the courts, have, practically, as much force in Canada as the written or statutory law." There are certain broad principles seen in the political and the judicial system of the Dominion which abundantly illustrate in their practical operation the pre-eminently English character of our institutions.

In his second chapter Dr. Bourinot compares the political systems of Canada and the United States. The constitution of the latter country is a modified version of the British Constitution which was in existence between 1760 and 1787. There is little in it that is absolutely new. In certain essential features there is in the Canadian Constitution a more marked division of legislative authority than in that of the United States. The most striking difference between the two forms of government is of course the executive, which consists of a president elected for a term of four years, who appoints heads of certain departments to which, collectively, "the name of Cabinet has been given in the course of time by popular usage, although the Constitution does not provide for a cabinet in the English constitutional sense." Its members are responsible to the President alone, and have seats in neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives. Accordingly they have no control over congressional legislation. The Americans are beginning to recognize the fact that a cabinet not responsible to Congress is somewhat of a defect in their Constitution.

In the third and last chapter of Dr. Bourinot's *Studies* Federal Government in Switzerland is compared with that in Canada. To us this is the most interesting portion of the book, and we regret that want of space prevents our noticing it at greater length. Dr. Bryce speaks of the Swiss Cantons as "a most instructive patent museum of politics." In the institution of the Swiss cantons "which have never departed from the primeval model," says Professor Freeman, "we may see the institutions of our forefathers, the institutions which were once common to the whole Teutonic race, institutions whose outward form has necessarily passed away from greater states, but which contains the germs out of which every free constitution in the world has grown." The federal system which now unites the Swiss Cantons, has many features in common with that of Canada remarks Dr. Bourinot, and especially with that of the United States, which has in fact been closely studied by them and by ourselves. "The federation of the United States has been in operation for sixty years before Switzerland adopted a similar system, after an experience of a loose system of alliances for a long period of

time." In this chapter Dr. Bourinot ably shows that, though a federal state may be a political contrivance, intended to reconcile national unity and power, with the maintenance of stated rights and that which these two apparently inconsistent feelings must naturally exist in a federation, there are always powerful reasons why the national sentiment will prevail in the end, in times of national crises over purely sectional considerations.

The principle of the Referendum, or reference of legislative acts to the popular vote, is the most interesting and notable feature of the Swiss political system not only of the federal states but of the cantons themselves. In the case of constitutional amendments, says Dr. Bourinot, the Referendum is "obligatory," but when it is only employed on the demand of the election, it is "facultative" or "optional." It is pointed out that Sir Henry Maine, like some other writers has confounded the Referendum with a *plebiscite*, but Mr. Dicey, in an admirable article in the *Contemporary Review* for April 1890, shows that no two institutions can be marked by more essential differences. Dr. Bourinot concludes his *Studies* by expressing his belief that the great governing principles of the world in the future is federation, by which all communities, whether of the same or different nationalities can successfully unite on the basis of great common interests. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, are all conspicuous instances of the success of this powerful principle. "And now the commonwealth of Australia is further to emphasize the truth of Dr. Bourinot's belief.

Canadian Studies in Comparative Politics will well repay careful reading on the part of any student of political theory and history. Dr. Bourinot gives ample evidence of his powers of original thought, which are chiefly indicated by the forcible contrasts presented between the utterances of great writers on the same points. The author's large acquaintance with what may be described as the literature of government, enables him to cite authorities with which few are acquainted, and to which fewer still could refer. The book is altogether an admirable one.

CANADA AND THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

It is pretty generally known that Mr. Goldwin Smith is an annexationist, and that he is hopelessly out of sympathy with the Canadian people and Canadian aspirations. His book is accordingly just what might be expected, though perhaps rather more cold-blooded than we anticipated. In *Canada and the Canadian Question* there is little that is new. We seem to have read most of it before at different times and in different places in the form of contributions to magazines and reviews. But the book is really wonderfully clever, and written with all the author's splendid grace and power. His skilful grouping of facts, his wealth of illustration, his powers of assumption, are all equally remarkable. So also is the skill displayed in hitting everything that can be hit, even if the author has first to lift the thing up in order to get a shot. Mr. Goldwin Smith comes and lays a severe hand on our pet growths, snips off what we consider their graces, shapes them anew according to his own dismal notions, paints them with a dark-coloured compound of his own mixing, and then bids the world mourn over the effect and the Canadian to hide his miserable head in the capacious and generous bosom of the noble Uncle Sam. The distinguished author is full of one idea—that the Canadian body politic is eminently unsound, and that it must eventually be smashed into its original fragments and be absorbed by the United States of America. After a little preliminary matter, he assumes the proposition to be proved. From this proposition he deduces various conclusions, and these conclusions, when put together of course triumphantly establish, from various sides, his view of the

controversy. Mr. Goldwin Smith has opinions and the courage of them; he has assurance and he has charm; he writes with an engaging clearness. As has been remarked of another eminent writer, it is very possible to disagree with him; but it is difficult indeed to resist his many graces of manner, and decline to be entertained and even interested by the variety and quality of his matter. If Mr. Goldwin Smith's political opinions concerning Canada and her future have little effect on our people it is not his fault. He returns to the charge again and again, and with the same air of conviction and authority. He repeats his remarks—which are often exasperating in effect—with a mixture of mischievousness and charm, of superciliousness and sagacity, and a serene dexterity of phrase almost unique in modern letters.

SOCIALISM NEW AND OLD.

THE International Scientific Series, of which Messrs. Appleton & Company, of New York, are the publishers, has been greatly enriched by the recent addition of Professor William Graham's excellent work on *Socialism, New and Old*. In this book the whole subject of Socialism is considered more fully than in the author's former work on *The Social Problem*. Professor Graham has an evident capacity for dealing with the task he has undertaken. For thoroughness, clearness, and impartiality, his book is eminently conspicuous, and as interesting as it is instructive. His sympathies are largely with socialistic aims, and on the side of the labouring classes; but, as one of his reviewers remarks, he is not so intoxicated with the Socialist's promises of a new heaven and a new earth as to be impatient of temperate and reasoned criticism. Professor Graham "writes with a full knowledge of the difficulties of the question, and without cherishing illusions as to the possibility of carrying into effect schemes which postulate a radical change in human nature." His "candour of mind and his anxiety to search for the truth, and to state with honesty and precision whatever is to be urged either for existing systems or for suggested changes," may cordially be commended.

There are three senses in which the word Socialism is used: in the first it includes "all schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the lower classes;" in the second sense, "the word is restricted to operations of the State, either to mitigate the hardships of life, or by legislation to secure a greater equality of conditions;" and in the third sense Socialism implies that "the State or community undertakes to direct all social relations, to hold 'the collective ownership of land and capital (chiefly the latter),' whence it obtains the specific name of Collectivism—and to use these two instruments in such a way as to abolish competition between individuals or companies, while giving to every individual a share, as nearly equal as may be, in the results of universal labour." Professor Graham takes the form of Socialism called Collectivism, which postulates the collective ownership of land and capital with production under State direction, to be Socialism. It is essentially modern, and could not have been conceived before the great industrial revolution of which it was a direct result. But Socialism in the form of a struggle of the lower classes to raise their condition is as old as History, in which, says Professor Graham, it forms some of the most important, though hitherto neglected, chapters. The Hebrew prophets "were Socialists: 'Isaiah the greatest of Socialists.'" And in modern times Socialism had its apostles in Sir Thomas Moore and in Rousseau. In Fichte, the great German idealist philosopher, Professor Graham notes a much nearer approach to the Socialism of to-day. His scheme was prophetic, if not suggestive, of the Collectivist scheme. To St. Simon and Fourier, however, both of whom wrote

subsequently to the restoration of monarchy in France, "is due the impulse which brought these ideas to practical suggestion." In his third chapter, which deals with modern Socialism, from St. Simon to Karl Marx, Professor Graham has much to say concerning Carlyle's social and political doctrines, and their resemblance to the St. Simonian Socialism. In England, besides Carlyle, one other remarkable man gave expression to ideas favouring Imperial Socialism. This was Lord Beaconsfield, who, in his political novel of "Sybil, or the Two Nations," which deals essentially with the Social Question, shows his sympathies with the working classes, and with the strong sovereign. With regard to John Stuart Mill and his attitude towards Socialism, Professor Graham remarks that he shows us the kind of reform that he desires, and it is significant to note that they mostly tend in a Socialistic direction, viz.: legislation to promote greater equality of fortune; limitation of the rights of private property and of inheritance; the abolition of certain kinds of property. In 1848, the date of the publication of Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," a due mixture of the two systems of Socialism and Individualism was his ideal, and one both philosophical and practical.

In 1862 a new Socialist crusade was preached, and this time it was Germany, as before it had been France that had the honour of leading it. This crusade was preached by Lassalle, but the inspiration came from Karl Marx, both of that Jewish race which from the time of Moses and the Prophets had shown strong Socialistic tendencies, as well as others as strongly Individualistic. Marx had no peculiar system, but only an argument—that capital was the result of spoliation. He set out from the communism of Louis Blanc. Presently he adopted the doctrine of Ricardo—that value is the result and measure of labour, and, according to a recent writer, "builds on it with much reiteration and much exposition by algebraic formulae (which apparently leads his followers to dub their ideas 'scientific Socialism'), the proposition that the immediate workman is entitled to the whole value." Professor Graham says:

All wealth, and all exchange value, according to Marx, is the result of labour and of labour only, and to the labourers, the real producers, all wealth should belong. Labour of head, directing and superintending labour, is allowed; how far it contributes to the result he does not attempt to tell us, though the implication is that the labour is neither difficult nor important. But certain it is that it receives an extravagantly exaggerated reward, in addition to interest on capital. Capital, Marx also allows, is necessary as well as labour, and even increasingly necessary, on account of the ever-increasing machinery required by modern industry. But then this capital should belong to the labourers in the total, to the collectivity of labourers, and not to private persons or to limited companies. And why? Because according to him, capital is the result of spoliation: of the capitalists withholding wages due to the labourers; and secondly, if the labourers do not own the capital they must continue as now, the slaves of the capitalist, the financier, and the receiver of interest the slaves of the classes who live by their labour. Their condition will even grow worse, since more fixed capital will be required. Capital is not the result of a virtuous abstinence on the part of the capitalist, as Senior, a middle-class economist, anxious to make out a good case for the capitalist, maintained. Or if it is the result of saving, it is saving from a previous plunder taken from the working classes. Such is Marx's view.

This is the essence of the new Socialism and of Karl Marx's indictment of the capitalists, on which chiefly the Socialist's argument rests. The crucial question is therefore, "the right of capital to a remuneration." Capital is robbery, and interest is crime, asserts the Socialist. Professor Graham has not found it very difficult to show that capital is not always robbery, nor interest always crime. The capitalist when he arose was a benefactor to the labourers as much as to himself. As the capitalist is not an angel, nor even a professing philanthropist, but only an ordinary human being like the rest of us, with an ineradicable case of egoism in him, allowed to be legitimate by Adam Smith and Mill, both eminent writers on morals as

well as on economics, he is fully justified in looking for the market rate of interest on his capital, and the like applies to smaller capitalists and to all who invest money in productive work. To suppose that the capitalist employer will give to his employees the whole proceeds of his business, deducting only his own wages, is to suppose that men have reached a far higher moral level than they actually have. This high level may perhaps be reached at a distant future period, but in the meantime we must deal with men as they are. Professor Graham being a sensible man does so deal with them.

As neither Carl Marx nor any other modern Socialist has offered a practical scheme for carrying their views into operation, the author of *Socialism, New and Old* has to content himself with taking up the central and main principle, and considering what it logically and necessarily implies. To this task Professor Graham devotes the latter half of his book. As we have already exceeded our proper limits we cannot now follow him further in his interesting discussion. He sees in Socialism much that is good, and principles that may by-and-by be accepted universally. He sees too that much of the teaching of the Socialist is utterly impracticable, and that the triumph of the better and sounder part is yet in the dim and distant future. We may add that the Single Tax people will not find much comfort in Professor Graham's remarks concerning land. Though we cannot always agree with the author in his conclusions, we can yet commend without reserve his book to the careful attention of all who would accurately understand the Social Question. We doubt whether a better book has ever been written on the subject.

J. G. CARTER TROOP.

CANADIANS IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE.*

A most interesting book is this for all patriotic Canadians who feel that the sons of Canada are by nature and training fitted to endure the hardships of war, to encounter its perils, and that, if need arise, she can send forth men capable of emulating the deeds of their forefathers and brothers on the other side of the Atlantic. The book itself is well got up, printed in good sized type, containing a number of photographs of the most distinguished men in it, along with the names of the medals and decorations possessed by all who gained them. It begins with a brief sketch of the 100th regiment—raised in Canada at the time of the Indian mutiny—giving a list of the officers. Then come short biographies of the most famous Canadian military men. The first to be dealt with is Sir Fenwick Williams, a Nova Scotian, known the world over for his gallant defence of Kars when he was practically abandoned by the enmity of Lord Stratford, British Ambassador at Constantinople. A capital sketch is next given of Sir John Ingles, son of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence in command at the terrible siege of the Residency at Lucknow. Admiral Sir Provo Wallis follows, also from Nova Scotia, a Lieutenant in the historic fight between the Shannon and Chesapeake—which is graphically told—and who is still kept on the active list, a unique honour. Another most interesting sketch is that of General Beckwith, who became a captain at eighteen, went through the Peninsula war under Wellington, and, after Waterloo, retired to live among the Yandois. Other illustrious persons, too numerous to be mentioned here have the story of their lives simply told, such as Sir Richard England of Upper Canada, who gained medals

in the Peninsula, Kaffir, Afghan, and Crimean wars; Col. Alex. Dunn of Toronto, and Surgeon-General Reade of Perth, who won Victoria Crosses; and Col. Mountain, son of the first Bishop of Quebec. A collection of short notices of others complete the volume, with a list of the graduates of the R.M.C. Kingston, from which several names are unaccountably omitted such as Capt. Straubenzie, R. E., who was one of the earliest graduates, and is at present one of the professors at that college. Altogether the book is most readable and shows that Canadian loyalty to England, as evidenced by the lives of many of her sons, is not to be laughed at or despised.

H. H. B. J.

Here and There.

THE "Henrietta," a play which met with immense success in New York, and was produced in London with great expectations, has signally failed to make a hit. The papers have been severe on the plot as improbable and rather uninteresting, while the huge transactions on Wall Street introduced did not produce any startling effect on the English minds. Perhaps they were unintelligible to the mass of the audience. The American stage has produced several great actors, but no great dramatist. In accordance with a well-known characteristic of the great American hog, an attempt was made a couple of years ago to exclude English actors from the American stage under the Alien Contract Law, but it was a failure. The public demand English actors, for they use better English, do not speak with the American twang, and on the average have a higher social position and are better educated than those who are born and brought up in the States.

* *

CANADA has not, so far as I am aware, sent forth any phenomenal actors. It is true that Albany sings in operas, but it is for her wonderful voice, and not for her acting, that she is so justly renowned. Miss Nita Caritte, of New Brunswick, is winning a name for herself by her acting in London. Some day Canada may emulate Sweden, the country which produced Jenny Lind. A sketch of the life of this marvellous songstress has just been published, recalling the delirium she created when she came to England and threw London completely off its balance. It was at a time, too, when the majority of people looked upon theatres as so many temples of Satan. People, however, went to hear her who would otherwise never have darkened the doors at the opera. Before we can hope to produce in Canada any operatic stars we must offer more facilities for developing latent talents. Why should we not organize a dramatic club at Trinity? At Trinity, Hartford, one has been in existence for years, performing ordinary plays for the benefit of athletics and affording great pleasure both to the students and hosts of their friends.

* *

THE other day I went to view amateur Canadian Art as exemplified at the spring exhibition of the Women's Art Club in the Yonge Street Arcade. Not being a professional critic, I can merely state the impressions the paintings made upon me, and which of them I liked best. The light in the room was hardly strong enough to show off the pictures to advantage. There were a number of good roses done in oils, particularly "Mexican Olla and Winter Roses," and those painted by M. H. Reid. A realistic if somewhat mundane drawing was one of "Apples and Grapes." A pretty sketch was entitled "Over the Roofs,"—a winter scene of some snow covered roofs and a church

*Canadians in the Imperial Naval and Military Services Abroad—By J. Hampden Burnham, M.A., of Osgoode Hall. Published by Williamson & Co., King St., Toronto.

spire. An interesting and well-drawn one is entitled "The Light of Other Days," a group in still life of a disused pipe, a half burnt candle and a pair of spectacles on an open book. There are a couple of paintings of a quaint old "Ruined Altar-piece," and the "Interior of a Ruined Chapel" of Cowdray Castle, which fill one with a desire to see the originals. Many others are worthy of notice, some of them, I dare say, much more valuable than those I have mentioned, but these, with a couple of sketches of heads, are the ones which attracted me most.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

MR FORD JONES, 89, of this University, has advertised for sale his canoe "Canuck" with which he won the A. C. A. trophy for sailing in 1889, and successfully defended it at the meet of 1890.

THE International cricket match will be played on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July. The site chosen is the Toronto, Bloor st., grounds, on which a match will be played also between the International eleven and the next eighteen on the 10th and 11th.

IN the May number of *Outing* is an interesting article on "Rowing Clubs in Canada." It notices the remarkable success the rowing clubs in Canada—only eight in number—have met with in the N. A. A. O. regattas against the host of rowing organizations in the States, and in spite of the drawbacks of not having such great natural facilities in the way of smooth lakes and rivers with little or no current. It speaks in especially high terms of Toronto, whose four amateur clubs have nourished oarsmen with a world-wide reputation.

THE Manhattans are going to send over to England and France a crack team of athletes to compete in the championship contests in those countries. It is the fifth time the club has done so, but never before to so large an extent as is to be done this year. The team will consist of ten men, including Cary who ran second to Owen when he broke the world's record for the 100 yards last October, Dadman the champion half mile and George the champion mile runner of America, Queckberuer, and other equally well known athletes. Their career over the mill pond will be watched with interest, as they stand an excellent chance of returning with some English championships in their possession.

LAST year cricket flourished in New York City in a way it has not done for years. The Metropolitan Cricket League was formed there to arrange a series of championship matches, and prospects are bright for this season. Professionals are excluded from playing in championship matches, and a most commendable effort is being made to put down "revolvers," *i.e.*, to prevent any club getting the services of others than *bona fide* members for matches. A complaint is also made—and it applies equally to Canada—that the cricketers are distinguished by their lack of punctuality in beginning a game, sometimes hours after the time announced. Naturally enough this displeases the business-like Yankees, and drags out the game when allied with the bad habit of wasting time between the innings, and whenever a wicket falls.

AN important meeting of the Ontario Rugby Football Union was held in Toronto on the 25th April. The chief business was the legalizing of a consolidation of the laws of the game drawn up by a committee appointed for that purpose. Several important changes of the laws governing play were also made, tending to give the referee more authority and to prevent players breaking the spirit of the rules on some technical plea. The laws are now much more brief, and at the same time more intelligible. The regulations governing the competitions for the challenge cup were

thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting in January, and remain unchanged, the executive committee having power to amend them if they see fit. The principle changes in playing to be observed next season are as follows:—The safety-touch was restored, practically in the same terms as it was originally. A fair catch can only be made from a kick by an opponent—not off any other part of his person, and only in the field of play, *i.e.*, not behind the goals. A goal kicked from a try to score 6 points, from a drop kick 5, from a flying kick or free kick 4, a try is to score 4, a safety-touch 2, and a rouge 1. The referee is to enforce the rules and penalties, thus doing away with the necessity of constant and continual appeals to him from the captains of the opposing teams, since previously it was the custom only to inflict penalties on the claim of the captain, a custom which brought in that football anomaly of field-captains, since it was impossible to play well and be on the lookout for making claims at the same time. There will be no appeal from the referee's decision. (The secretary explained here that an appeal to the Union had never been allowed; it encouraged playing on paper and engendered much bitter feeling.) The off-side five-yard rule remains the same, practically, as last year, though it was carried at the annual meeting that no off-side opponent should be within five yards of the player who has the ball, until he has touched the ball, or attempted to run with or kick it. The ball must be kicked more than five yards at the kick off. For offending in scrimmages by lying on the ball, or preventing the possessor from putting the ball into play, getting on the knees, or touching the ball with the hands, the penalty is a free kick. The referee is to warn for unfair or rough play, or disputing his decision, and on repetition to rule the offender off the field, without a substitute being allowed. As regards off side play the rules seem a little obscure. In one place they state that "if a player when off-side * * * obstructs an opponent, the opposite side shall have a free kick." Lower down the rule states a player may obstruct or charge against an opponent in a scrimmage, or if he has the ball or if he *is running at or with the ball*. This looks like a loop hole capable of admitting all the unnecessary and silly obstructing on the part of the wing men which the annual meeting determined to stop as an uncalled for increment of the game. It is to be hoped that the executive will define clearly what this really does mean. Another important matter which was well-nigh settled was the formation of a Canadian Union. A representative from Quebec was present who submitted a scheme whereby the Ontario and Quebec Unions should become sub-divisions of the Canadian Union each retaining all its present rights. A match for the championship should be played on the first Saturday in November between the champion clubs of the different Unions, alternately in Ontario and Montreal. At the meeting of the Quebec Rugby Union held shortly after this meeting, the Ontario rules were adopted and committees have been appointed from both Unions to formulate the working scheme. The Ontario committee consists of Mr. Logie, of Hamilton; Mr. A. Campbell, of Toronto; and Mr. Taylor, of Ottawa, and doubtless we shall now have a series of splendid matches between the leading clubs of Ontario and Quebec, of great and probably lasting benefit to football in Canada, and tending to prevent the game assuming any narrow and provincial form.—At a Rugby Union match at Manchester, between Lancashire, the champion county, and the rest of England, there were 18,000 spectators, all of whom purchased tickets previous to the game. After a splendid contest England was victorious by one goal and a try to a goal. The game cannot be as slow as some of our Yankee cousins would have us believe, when so many people—and it is only one case out of many—turn out to see a good English match.

College Chronicle.

THEOLOGICAL AND MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—On Ascension Eve the Rev. J. C. Roper, of St. Thomas' church, Toronto, lectured before the Association on "The Holy Catholic Church." The lecturer dealt with the difficulties likely to meet the students in time to come when they enter upon their ministry, assuring them of success if they would hold to the Catholicity of the Church. Everyone present felt the address to be exceedingly practical and helpful. Nearly all the members of the Association are going to take lay work this summer vacation, some as *locum-tenens* of temporary vacant parishes, but the majority will be occupied with mission work. All have not yet made engagements, but will no doubt soon have done so. The past academic year has been an unusually busy one for the students in mission and lay work generally, the steadily increasing activity of Trinity in this respect among others is pleasingly shown by past records of what she has done.

NEW BLAZERS—It has been noticed of late years how popular Trinity's red and-black Blazers have become, since they may be frequently seen on the backs of people who think it would be the rankest kind of "Popery" to have anything to do with Trinity. The Cricket Club has therefore struck out on a new path, and has authorized the use of bright red blazers trimmed with black for members of the Club. A mark of distinction for members of the team, is to be the College coat-of-arms worked in black on red cloth on the pocket of the blazer. A number of these blazers with caps to match have already been brought out from England, and the rest of the team will probably be fitted out at some store in Toronto. Of course there is no intention in confining this badge to the cricket team to "monopolize the College crest," as it has been termed. Men who wish to get the crest or coat-of-arms worked on their blazers can easily choose some other combination, unless out of sheer obstinacy they are determined to thwart the wishes of the cricket committee in their new departure.

PASSERS by Trinity at half-past six a few evenings ago might have been amused at the scene on the front steps. A rumour had just flown around that the College was to be photographed, and there was a speedy migration to the terrace of some fifty men in blazers, mortar-boards and smiles (to say nothing of other essentials). After each individual had arranged himself to his satisfaction, and been disarranged to the satisfaction of his neighbour, an order came from the operator, "Small men, please sit down here in front." Magnanimous six-footers smiled benignly, and the "small men" showed a sneaking inclination towards the back rows, but were not permitted to indulge in their retiring modesty—that quality perhaps not having been previously recognized as characteristic. "Now, all steady, please," provoked a rearrangement of the group, to the great discomfort of some unfortunates near the edge of the terrace.

Eventually, however, our photographer got a shot to his satisfaction. We have not yet seen the result, but trust it will be worthy of its subject.

TENNIS.—With the acquisition of some promising players of the first year, prospective champions for '91, and the election of an energetic committee, the tennis season opens promisingly. Our one court has been in almost constant use for a fortnight and the result is apparent in the decidedly worn appearance of the court, if not in the improved play of the men. Our winter rust hardly wears off as fast at its summer coat. A new court will probably be

in play before the end of the month, but watering and rolling are necessary, and it should be remembered that, however excellent and energetic the secretary and committee may be in their own department, these are not the duties for which they were elected. Strange! That rolling the court seems to offer so few charms to the gentlemen of the first year. To enliven matters before our annual championship tournament in June, it is proposed having a handicap tournament, doubles only, this month. With our lack of courts at present, we are hardly in a position to arrange matches with outside clubs, but hope later to have games with sister institutions.

THE BALL TEAM.—On the 13th inst, after tea, the baseball nine donned their picturesque costume and grouped themselves round the fine old oak on the lawn in front of the College. Lovingly they sat down by one another in wondrously graceful attitudes—at least that was the intention. The enterprising captain was in front, wearing his sweetest smile, just visible under his admired moustache, while our star pitcher, Mr. Wadsworth, in as easy an attitude as possible when a bump was pressing into the small of his back, reclined beside him. The rest sorted themselves somehow or other, each man trying to look as if he had just made a home run, and soon all was ready. One or two "kind of careless" threw their blazers over their pedal extremities, while others were heard to mutter that they would have none of the photo unless their budding moustachios were visible. "All ready, now steady," and all heroically stiffened up, but, unfortunately, the plate had to be exposed longer than usual on account of the dusk now gathering, so that several faces broadened into a grin before the cap was replaced. "You looked quite pleasant, Mr. H—," said the photographer to the hustling manager, as if looking pleasant was an unusual occupation for him. Then followed the usual second try, which was more successful, as the "fellahs" knew what to expect, and endured the ridicule of the crowd of curious lookers on with more than Spartan fortitude. Two members who figured on the photo of the ball team taken in 1888—the only other year which has had one taken—may also be seen in the picture of 1891.

ITINERANT MUSICIANS.—Strange and unwonted sounds might be heard outside the walls of the new wing on Wednesday evening last, and strains but seldom heard before on these classic premises echoed across the cricket campus to Shaw street. An orchestra, including a sweet violin and harp of the olden time struck up the soul stirring air:—"Annie Rooney," beneath the windows of one of our esteemed Fellows. Under the genial influence of some small coins, melody after melody floated up in the damp summer air till at length the band was invited to step up to the divinity corridor. Soon delegations from other parts of the building arrived and, presently, even faces generally invisible after tea at this season made their appearance. The sweet singers of Trinity were soon in great demand, and some usually staid and grave students found themselves unable to refrain from performing a clog under the inspiring influence of a true Highland fling. One of our esteemed three year-olds, Mr. C— dropped his usually mournful visage and struck up an Irish jig to the surprise—not to say wonder—of the bystanders which reached a climax when Mr. P— was fired by his example to perform in perfect unison some acrobatic feats of which no one would have thought him capable. When no more volunteers could be found to delight the assembled throng, refreshments were served in the latest style, and the orchestra with great glee went through the well known ceremony of passing round the hat, meeting with a more liberal response than is usual on such occasions. Straightway an adjournment was made

to the open air in front of the "Lodge," the band with reckless courage leading the way. Here, while the evening shadows stole across the sky and a damp mist rose from the ground, once more the well known strains were wafted in through the open windows to what was presumed to be—though possibly some were harassed with doubts—an appreciative audience. As the echoes of the melody died away in the distance, "Marguerite" was sung in harmony in a way calculated to bring tears to the eyes of any one who had a scul for that music which "hath charms to sooth the savage breast." Our college song was given with more than its usual vigour and, doubtless, brought to the windows many of the inhabitants of Crawford street. After the National Anthem and three cheers for the Provost, given with all the voice the men still possessed, the festive gathering dispersed and apparent stagnation dropped over the buildings as some coming events in the shape of midsummer exams., and possible ploughs cast their gloomy shadows before.

BASEBALL.—It was predicted during the Lent term that the base ball season of 1891 would prove a successful one. This prediction has more than come true. Never before at Trinity was there such tremendous enthusiasm in the American national sport. At some of the matches played by the team there have been spectators amounting to several hundreds, who have exhibited great excitement during the critical stages of the game. In all there have been eight matches played thus far with outside teams. Six of these have been victories and two defeats, one of the latter necessitating an extra innings, the score being a tie in the ninth. Besides these there have been quite a number of interesting practice games, which have afforded good exercise and plenty of amusement. Some of the matches have been against Toronto's strongest amateur and semi-professional teams, and although Trinity does not pretend to go in extensively for base ball, she has shown herself quite competent to contend with the finest exponents of the game. A match with Toronto University was talked of and a day named by the Toronto's manager, but it was too early for us, as we had just returned from our Easter vacation, so the game was temporarily abandoned. However, it is quite likely that a game may yet be arranged with our sister university. This would cause considerable stir in college circles, and if Trinity should prove the victor, a trip to the States in the near future would probably be the result. The team this year has made wonderful improvement, especially in the batting department. While this was a noticeably weak feature last year, it has been noticeably strong this season. There has been no pitcher among our opponents who has not been hit quite freely. It can be easily seen how well the men are batting when one glances at averages and notices that several men have percentages of four and five hundred. This is something extraordinary. The fielding has been at times ragged, on the whole fair, sometimes brilliant. Of course, in most of the games (all those played on our own grounds), the rough state of the diamond has made clean fielding very difficult, and we should like next year to be able to play on more suitable grounds. If the whole of the lower end of the campus could be levelled off and set apart for Football in the autumn and Base Ball in the summer it would preserve the cricket crease and greatly improve the facilities for playing all three games. It is to be hoped that the college authorities will think over this scheme. The pitching has been well taken care of by Wadsworth and M. S. McCarthy. While this is the former's first year in the box for Trinity, his work has been excellent, as he was hit to any extent only in one game out of the seven in which he has played; and with practice and the experience of this season in the box, opposing teams in 1892 should have great difficulty in find-

ing the ball. McCarthy has shown himself a pitcher of no mean ability, his work in the game with the Dominion Bank being very good. His curves and shoots are excellent, and with a little more speed he should next year press Wadsworth hard for honours in the box. Both pitchers have been well supported behind the bat by Martin, who, while at first he seemed a little unsteady in holding the ball, in the last few games has caught very well. Pringle has been playing first in his usual brilliant style. Of the new men Myer in left field, has shown up exceedingly well, some of his plays being of a phenomenal order, especially his one-handed running catch made against the Park nine. The heaviest batting in a single game has been done by Wadsworth in the game with Diamonds of the Amateur League, when he obtained seven hits for seven times at bat, and Howden in the game against the Petunias, in which he made five hits, with a total of nine bases, for five times at bat.

In the batting averages up to date, Howden leads with an average of .536. he coming to bat twenty-eight times and getting fifteen hits, including one home run, one three-base hit and seven two-base hits, scoring in all, twenty-five runs.

Wadsworth is second with a percentage of .470, coming to the bat thirty four times, and getting sixteen hits, including one three-base hit and six for two bases, scoring in all seventeen runs.

Our first game was with the Petunias, whom we downed by 14 runs to 4, in six innings. Wycliffe College was next taken into camp by 21 to 9 in eight innings. The Residence Butes of University College, who were victorious last year, went to pieces in the fourth and fifth innings and Trinity came out on top by 28 runs to 12. Trinity was again successful in the return match with the Petunias, the score standing 29 to 27 after a stubborn contest. The Dominion Bank men were also defeated in a seven innings game, by 16 to 15, the winning run being made with none out, while a feature of the game was a triple play by Myer to Sills to McCarthy. The Parkdale Beavers gave Trinity her first defeat after a ten-innings contest by 20 to 17. Trinity in her next game pounded the "Diamonds" to the tune of 29 to 10, but succumbed to the Park nine by 11 to 29, going to pieces in the 3rd and 5th innings and losing heart through some terribly rank decisions of the umpire.

The complete batting averages of members of the team is as follows:

	GAMES	TIMES AT BAT	RUNS	HOME RUNS	3 B.H.	2 B.H.	B. H.	TOTAL B.H.	PER-CENT. AVE.
1 Howden.....	8	28	25	1	1	7	15	27	.536
2 Wadsworth ..	7	34	17	1	1	6	16	23	.470
3 McCarthy....	8	34	18	....	....	2	14	16	.400
4 Martin.....	8	35	19	....	....	2	14	16	.298
5 Bedford-Jones	6	27	14	....	....	1	8	9	.290
6 Myer.....	8	31	16	....	1	....	9	11	.286
7 Pringle.....	3	14	8	....	1	....	4	6	.286
8 Chilcott.....	3	14	7	....	....	....	4	4	.278
9 Sills.....	4	18	8	....	....	....	5	5	.248
10 Grout.....	6	27	16	....	1	....	4	6	.148

CRICKET.—The following is the list of matches at present arranged for the season: May 16th, vs. East Toronto on our Base ball grounds; May 20th, vs. Rosedale, on our Lawn; May 23rd, vs. T.C.S., at Port Hope; May 25th, vs. Toronto, on our Lawn; May 28th, vs. U.C.C., on Upper Canada grounds; May 30th, vs. Hamilton, on our Lawn; June 4th and 5th, vs. University College, on the 'Varsity Lawn; June 22nd, vs. Parkdale; and June 24th, a return match with Toronto on the Bloor street grounds. The advisability of taking a tour is also being discussed, and the probabilities say that if decided upon it will be in the direction of the Falls. The Cricket Club was unable to

secure the services of a professional coach this season, but it is to be hoped that next year it may be successfully arranged to have one.—A meeting was held of representatives from the 'Varsity, Osgoode Hall and Trinity, to see what could be done with regard to the proposed match with the American (U.S.A.) Universities. Negotiations with them are in progress, but it is still extremely problematical whether the match can be successfully arranged or not.—A practice game was played between two sides on the 8th inst., in which about thirty men took part, an exceptionally large number, and one which augurs well for cricket here this year. The game was played on cocoa-nut matting, which did away with the deadness and roughness of the ground, as the crease proper is not yet in a fit state for use. At a College meeting held on the 9th inst., it was decided to give the annual "At Home" of the Cricket Club on the 25th inst., and Messrs. Stevenson, Howden and Hedley, were appointed as the committee in conjunction with the Treasurer of the Club, to make all the necessary arrangements in connection therewith.

An association has been formed in New York for the purpose of playing Rugby football as distinct from the Inter-collegiate game. A number of matches have been played with much success, and it is hoped that in the autumn some game may be arranged with a Canadian team.

Personal.

THE Rev. F. G. Plummer will return to Toronto this summer. He is yet in England.

THE Ontario Ordination will be held at Brockville on May 24th, but no Trinity men are going to be ordained at it.

THE vacancy on the editorial staff of this journal, caused by the regretted resignation of Mr. Abbott, has been filled by the election of Mr. Hedley.

MR. R. T. NICHOL, M.A., will presently sever his connection with Trinity College School, and accept the office of Warden to a Sisterhood in New York.

MR. P. S. LAMPMAN, '88, passed his Second Intermediate at Osgoode Hall a few days ago. He reports baseball as practically dead in the Ambitious City.

THE Rev. J. Godden, '87, paid a visit to his Alma Mater a few days ago. We hear that he, as well as the Rev. G. S. Anderson, of Maitland, has recently deserted the ranks of the bachelors.

THE Rev. C. H. Shortt, M.A., has come into Toronto from Woodbridge, to assist the Bishop at St. Alban's. His Lordship is to be congratulated on having secured the services of so able a man as Mr. Shortt.

THE Reverend the Provost and Mrs. Body—and "little Miss Body"—will sail for England on June 10th, where they will remain until the autumn. We trust that the visit will prove a happy one in every particular.

AT the meeting of the Classical Association on the 21st ult., Mr. Bedford-Jones read a paper on "Œdipus Tyrannus" and the copies from it, which was followed by an address from the Rev. Professor Lloyd on "The Limitations to which the Greek Drama was Subjected."

THE Rev. E. C. Cayley, M.A., preached twice at Peterborough on the 3rd instant, the Rev. J. C. Davidson and

the Rev. C. Kenrick being both ill with la grippe. The Church in that city has advanced at a most gratifying rate, thanks to the energy of the rector and his curate.

ON Friday, 15th inst., Trinity was again victorious over her old-time rival Toronto University, through the winning of the Ex-Pupils Race at the Upper Canada College games by Mr. Frank Wallbridge, '92. His competitors were Messrs. Gilmour and Clark of Toronto University. The hero of the occasion was triumphantly carried off the field on the shoulders of his Trinity confreres.

THE REVIEW begs to offer its best congratulations to the Reverend Dr. Osborne on the splendid stand taken at his recent examination for Doctor of Divinity. We understand that the marks were exceptionally high in every one of the great number of subjects embraced by the degree. Only those who know how immense is the amount of ground covered by the Trinity D.D. Degree can fully appreciate the honours won by Dr. Osborne. The learned gentleman preached the customary sermon before the University on Sunday morning the 10th inst.

Convocation.

WE are glad to announce that the appeal printed in our last issue is so far meeting with a thoroughly satisfactory response. The committee, appointed by the Toronto branch at its meeting in April, to assist the Provost has worked with a will, and the canvass has been in consequence far more systematic and effective than it could otherwise have been. Over \$5,500 additional has been subscribed within the last few weeks, almost entirely in the City of Toronto. The canvass there is still far from being complete, whilst in the case of a large number of friends who have promised subscriptions the exact amounts are still uncertain. There is therefore, every reason to expect that the sum of \$7,500, or perhaps \$10,000, in addition to the large amount already subscribed, will be forthcoming from Toronto. The Provost has within the next few days other engagements in most of the chief centres in the Province. It only needs that every friend of Trinity should do his or her best both in responding to the appeal and in supporting it with others to ensure the security of the valuable S. P. C. K. grants and the great increase of strength for the University which those grants will bring. Every object contemplated in the present appeal for the total sum of \$100,000 is urgently needed. The work of the University is greatly hindered so long as these objects are left unattained. So fully was Convocation impressed with the absolute necessity that at its annual meeting it petitioned the Corporation to appeal at once for the whole sum of \$100,000 rather than leave a single one of them any longer unsupplied. The plan adopted by a large number of subscribers of giving as large an instalment of their subscription as they can spare in cash clear to meet the S. P. C. K. grants, and then spreading the remainder over a period of three or four years in annual instalments, furnishes an easy and effective method of at once securing our more immediate object, whilst enabling us within a short time to completely attain the end in view. Let no one think any subscription too small, provided only that it represents some real sacrifice for this great educational work. Let no one deem any amount too large which can consistently with other obligations, be set apart for an object so vital to the welfare both of our Church and country. Already we are within reasonable distance of the first \$40,000, with the Province outside

Toronto almost untouched. Only let every friend of Trinity work and give to the full extent of his power, and success will be both certain and speedy.

On account of its great importance we reprint the portion of the appeal of the Corporation recently issued, explaining the various important objects for which the \$100,000 is required:—

Some little time ago the Corporation appealed for the sum of \$100,000 to carry out the urgently needed enlargement of the College Buildings by the erection of a new wing with other necessary improvements, and to augment the Teaching Staff of the College.

Of this sum, about \$20,000 (including the S. P. C. K. grant towards the new building, which has been paid) has been already raised.

The beautiful new wing containing fifty eight additional rooms, and accommodating nearly thirty students, with its spacious new Lecture Rooms and Laboratories, has been erected at a cost of about \$35,000. The rooms are already all filled, and it will be necessary to face the question of still further accommodation for students at an early date.

The grants of the S. P. C. K. amounting to \$7,500 for two additional Fellowships and a new Lectureship in History, which are urgently required, lapse if not claimed before June of this present year. To claim them, a sum of \$17,500 must be in hand. It is therefore essential to raise this sum in paid up subscriptions before June, in order to obtain this necessary increase of the Staff. It is also desired to complete the foundation of the Professorships in Physical Science, Modern Languages and Natural Science, and so increase the comparatively small salaries now paid to the Lecturers in those departments.

Owing to the urgent necessity for prompt and immediate action in this matter, the Provost has been asked by the Corporation to personally undertake a canvass for these objects. He proposes, as far as possible, before June, to canvass the principal centres in Ontario.

The Corporation ask all friends of Higher Religious Education in Ontario in connection with our Church, to give him every assistance in this work.

THE MATRICULATION QUESTION.

FROM the subjoined circular it will be seen that the vexed question of a common Matriculation Examination, for which Trinity has worked so hard, has at length been satisfactorily settled. The Board of Examiners is composed of representatives of the various Universities of the Province, whilst the examination is conducted by the Education Department. It is confidently hoped that this arrangement may effect a saving of labour, raise the standard of the examination, and impose an equal test of scholarship upon all candidates for University education.

To the Head Masters of the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of the Province of Ontario, and to Candidates for Matriculation in Arts, and for Entrance Scholarships.

Trinity University has agreed to accept the examination for University Matriculation which is to be conducted by the Education Department in July.

Candidates for pass may write at the various Collegiate Institutes and High Schools and at Trinity College. Candidates for honours may write at Trinity College, or at the following places: Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, and at such other places as may be agreed upon between the Board of Trustees and the Department.

Candidates proposing to write at any High School must notify the Inspector not later than May 24th, and pay to him the fee of \$5. They should also transmit, properly

filled up, to the Registry of the University, the ordinary form of notice, which may be obtained by application to him, together with a certificate of character, with a view to their being entered without further trouble or expense on the register of the University when passed by the Department.

Candidates proposing to write at Trinity College must send notice to the Registrar (on form which will be supplied on application), together with the fee of \$5, not later than June 1st.

Candidates may combine the Leaving and Matriculation Examinations for the one fee of \$5.

The Department will publish their list of successful candidates, who will be entitled, so far as the examination is concerned, to enter Trinity University. The Department will also publish a separate list of honour candidates in two classes, the candidates being arranged in each class in alphabetical order.

A Supplemental Examination in pass and honours will be held at Trinity College, beginning on October 1st, when candidates who have failed wholly or partially in June, and new candidates, may write.

Notice must be sent by candidates proposing to write for either pass or honours to the Registrar by September 10th, on forms which will be supplied on application. Candidates who have not written on the July examination must transmit with their notice the fee of \$5.

Three General Proficiency Scholarships of \$200, \$140 and \$100 respectively, are offered for competition. Candidates for these scholarships must take the Pass Examination in July, and the Honour Examination in October, and the scholarships will be awarded according to the aggregate of the marks of these examinations.

HORACE, BOOK IV., CARMEN VII.

GONE is the snow; grass in the fields again is green,
Thick leaves the branches hide;
Sweet change enhances earth, the falling streams are seen
Between their banks to glide.

The Graces now in sunniest garb lead off the dance,
With nymphs in company,
But years and day-destroying hours forbid the chance
Of immortality.

Western breezes soothe the cold; summer, soon gone,
Treads on the heels of spring;
Next apple-bearing autumn sheds her crops, anon
Will winter torpor bring.

The swiftly-running months may nature's hurts repair,
But we, once we are lain
With kings and heroes great and good, who've left the air,
Dust and a shade remain.

Or, if to-morrow will succeed to-day, who knows
But gods above who reign?
Whate'er your hand upon your kindly heart bestows,
No grasping heir will gain.

When once you've gone, and Minos fairly makes an end,
Not all your pride of birth,
Your eloquence, nor piety, remember, friend,
Can bring you back to earth.

Not for Diana would the Stygian darkness yield
The chaste Hippolytus,
Nor Theseus the Lethæan chains could burst that held
His dear Peirithous.

W. M. J.

THE spring examinations of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, for 1891, are now a thing of the past. The results are to be published, as far as is at present known, on May 30th.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Editors of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW:

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me space in THE REVIEW to urge upon the graduates in medicine of Trinity University the claims of the Medical Graduates' Association.

There are at present scattered in various parts of the world upwards of eight hundred graduates of medicine, many on the country cross-roads, in the small villages and towns of Canada, who have perhaps given their Alma Mater little thought since they took her degree. Some may even have considered themselves neglected because there is not a closer association between them and the University. I know the M.D.'s of Trinity are to be found in India, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Australia, throughout the British Isles, in Jamaica, Mexico and in every large centre in the United States. Year after year Trinity has sent forth into the world her army of medical graduates to share in the practice of medicine and the benefits which her degree confers and yet no effort has ever been made to organize this immense and valuable influence. Daily in every walk of life is illustrated the value and power of union. Why has this been so long forgotten among our University men? To organize cannot be the work of any one, it belongs to all, and if the graduates in medicine in Canada will make but the slight sacrifice of a few days to attend the general meeting to be held next November, I feel confident of the success of the measure, and the good to be derived therefrom. The graduates in Toronto have organized for the work and intend to correspond with everyone whose address can be obtained, and I sincerely hope the response may be encouraging. When the foremost men in New York City and elsewhere assure me they consider the Trinity men as a class among the best informed men in the profession, when they themselves offer, as they have offered, to make personal sacrifice in order to be present and assist in the work I feel still more at liberty to urge the importance of the organization upon the graduates everywhere. It is natural to expect the Universities to further the interests of medical science and higher medical education, and it is the object of the above association to encourage and foster such work. Trusting that the love of "Alma Mater" will be sufficiently shown, and that all will personally attest their interest in their university and college by their presence and voice, so that those of different years may be brought together and cemented by the fraternal bonds of Trinity's welfare.

I have the honour to be fraternally yours,

CHARLES SHEARD.

THE TRINITY MEDICAL GRADUATES ASSOCIATION.

WE are pleased to note an effort is being made to organize the medical graduates of Trinity University. On April 7th circulars were sent to the medical graduates in Toronto, asking them to meet and discuss the feasibility of forming an association, with the result that nearly every one in the city responded, and the meeting was an enthusiastic one, and in the highest degree successful. A committee was appointed to formulate a constitution and by-laws for the association, which association is to bear the name of the "Trinity Medical Graduates' Association." Committees have been formed to communicate with every graduate in medicine the University has ever sent out, and secure their attendance at a general meeting which is to be held some time in November next, at which addresses will be delivered and papers read upon medical subjects by the best known authorities of this Continent and many of our own grad-

uates. Dr. Sheard has visited New York in connection with the matter, and reports that Professor John A. Wyeth, Dr. Paul F. Mundé, Dr. H. N. Heineman and others have signified their willingness to be present and aid in the success of the meeting, and it is expected that the names of many others equally eminent will be added, nor is it the intention to overlook the social advantages of such a gathering, but in the fullest extent to renew old friendships and old memories. When the advantages to be derived from such an organization are considered it is to be wondered that the idea has not sooner assumed a practical form. The rapid advances made in the many departments of scientific and practical medicine, the value of individual experiences, and the expression of individual confidences in methods of treatment, in newer theories and special departments of science are so essential that facilities for post-graduate study are to-day provided by many universities. Many graduates are prone to ask, What is *my* Alma Mater doing to advance and foster original work? forgetting that the question could be better put to themselves. If the graduates in medicine and in all the other faculties would assure the University that her every movement was intently watched, and the keenest interest taken in her every effort which had for its object the dispersion of knowledge rather than entertain a merely passive interest, which permits the graduate remaining at home to read the report and clear his conscience with the simple thought that the University is working. What is any University but the sum total of her graduates' influence? and in order that such influence should count in the highest sense it must be an active, energetic, self-propelling and magnetic influence. It is well enough to organize, but to carry to the fullest measure of success any enterprise, is a work having many shareholders. We therefore watch with fervent interest this movement, as its degree of success will be an earnest of the work to be done in other faculties. To narrate the peculiarities and difficulties which each one met with in beginning practice would constitute an entertaining and instructive narrative, and teach a younger man many things to avoid under similar circumstances. Again, the intimate and personal knowledge which each has of certain sections of the country would be valuable information to many who hereafter will have to pitch their tents. Canada is a large country, and it appears to us that there is no necessity for so much overcrowding in the ranks of the medical profession. Comparatively little is known of the North-West Territory as a field for medical practice, and still less of the western portions of that vast country across the line. How many places yet remain for good medical men in the districts of Montana and Washington Territory is well worthy of inquiry, and where could more reliable information be obtained regarding such points than from our own graduates to be found there? The study of climatology is always interesting and important to the physician. Many cases are recommended to go abroad for climatic change when it is difficult to know just where to send a case, and the particular season at which the greatest benefit is to be derived. Then everyone is aware of the temerity which possesses those travelling in pursuit of health, and how frequently the puzzling question is put, Should I fall ill on the way, who had I better consult? These are lines on which mutually beneficial results might be maintained by a closer association of the graduates of Trinity. The pleasures of again meeting many old classmates would indeed be great, to remember again the jokes of this or that particular lecturer to recall many of the episodes of the class-room, to know what has become of our fellow students, to see illustrated from its many sides the protean forms of a successful physician, to recall these memories is for the old to enjoy again the season of youth, and for the young to feel the encouragement of assuring

example. We know there is probably less of the sentimental among doctors than many other men, or less of that sentiment which is strong enough to induce them to leave their practices for the mere purpose of visiting an old friend, the responsibility of their work as well as keen competition is no doubt the circumstance, which in many cases denies the doctor his few days holiday, but if a warm welcome from the University will offer any inducement, we are sure it will be forthcoming. Let us hope then "that the love of Alma Mater will be sufficiently shown" and that there may be such a gathering at the fall meeting of the Trinity Medical Graduates' Association as will make the welkin of old Trinity ring.

HOSPITAL REGISTRARS.

THE Board of the Toronto General Hospital, at a recent meeting, made a new and excellent departure in the establishing of a system by which the results of the different treatments may be noted, and handed down among the records of the institution, and this interesting task is to be performed by tried medical men appointed Registrars of the Hospital. Those chosen are Dr. H. J. Collins and Dr. E. P. Cowan. Both of these gentlemen, in their time, have been assistant house surgeons in the Toronto General Hospital—Dr. Cowan on his graduation from Trinity University in 1888, and Dr. Collins from Toronto University in 1889. We may safely say that this is sufficient guarantee as to their fitness for the interesting work before them.

The scheme is a most worthy one, and though at first sight rather laborious, yet in the hands of competent men it should be of great value in establishing the virtue of each treatment and of each drug in its respective disease. Where could such an act be better put into practice than in an hospital? for there the physician and surgeon have every opportunity of following up each case, and there the ever-watchful nurse will keep the record, and thus the medical attendant is enabled to see the result of his treatment, and in this way doubtless our Therapeutical facts are best to be established. In private practice orders are so often given which are never carried out—the prescribed plan of treatment is often erratically followed, and has not a fair trial in the hands of the inexperienced, but when under the direction of one whose vocation it is to minister and attend to the sick, the modes of overcoming disease are tested to the utmost, and the best and most efficacious most clearly ascertained.

Let us hope that the good work thus begun may be well carried out, for it will undoubtedly be a great aid to the general practitioner, who will hear periodically, as he doubtless will, of these results, and the pros and cons for each method of treatment.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

THE loyalty of many people seems to fluctuate with the increase or decrease of the dollars they possess. If such are "the bone and sinew" of the nation, one could rely little upon the bone, and much less upon the sinew. One generally finds the backbone of this class somewhere in their pockets. It is not intended to accuse this portion of the community with being selfish and grasping, yet one cannot but make this comment on their position.

Another class are accused of being sentimentalists. Admitted that they are. Tell us in definite terms why they are so objectionable to you. They hold opinions, as you perhaps do. Yet you hold that their opinions are not practical. May we ask, are yours in useful practice? If

not, those of your opponents must be, and they are sentimentalists. According to your own definition, are you not the greater sentimentalist? Is this the logic of the matter?

I had always a greater admiration for the Spartans than for the Athenians. The Spartan character seemed to correspond so much with a people who made iron their money instead of gold. Their is a weighty lesson in this fact for the nations of to-day. Desire for honour and not for gold was the ruling sentiment of the Spartans. It made them a nation, and gave them a name. Sentiments similar in many respects to these made the United Empire Loyalist come to Canada and lay the foundation.

If the Loyalist, as some assert, was a fool—a castle-in-the-air builder—let his detractors study Canadian history—compare the Canada of 1790 with that of 1890—and say that the sentimentalism of the Loyalist has accomplished nothing.

The iron-like men of Canada, during the war of 1812-15, with little more to back them than the primeval forest, left from Amherstburg to Quebec the victorious impress of their sentiments on the soil of their sons. This impress speaks to-day and has the reverence of all loyal Canadians. Fate and McKinleyism may suit plastic minds, but sacred and stirring memories of the past have, let us hope, satisfactorily moulded the political sentiments of all Canadians.

H. V. THOMPSON.

* Personal. *

THE summer session of Trinity Medical College opened on May 1st, and will continue until July 1st.

DR. C. A. TEMPLE, '91, who lately distinguished himself in the examinations of Trinity and Victoria Universities, is at present in Baltimore taking a past-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University.

AUTHENTIC information from the Registrar of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons states that all students who intend taking the examinations of that body are required to take one summer session, except those who were in their third year in June, 1890.

MR. H. MORRELL, '92, is at present in Midland taking charge of a practice for Dr. Rakes, who recently met with a severe accident. We congratulate the doctor on his having secured so practical an assistant, and one who has his heart thoroughly in his work. Latest reports, we are glad to say, speak most favourably of Dr. Rakes' speedy recovery.

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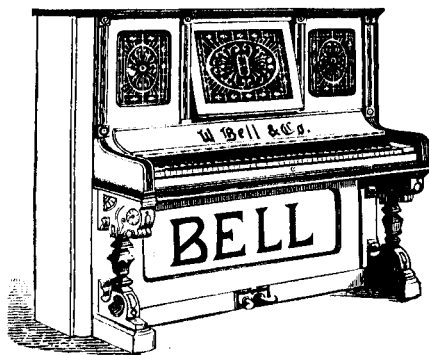
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