



# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Vol. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1890.

No. 12.

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## 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.

MUSICAL DEGREES IN ENGLAND.

WE have authority to state that the University Corporation have decided to receive no more candidates for musical degrees in England after the current year, which terminates on February 1st. This course has been decided upon not because of any doubts as to the right of the University to grant these degrees, but on account of the misunderstandings which arose among the other Universities in England with which Trinity had previously had friendly relations. As, moreover, the University of Durham has announced the intention of giving musical degrees on a similar basis to that of Trinity, the work of our own University in that respect has become unnecessary.

PROF. CLARK'S NEW BOOK.

AMONG the more note-worthy books of the year, now so rapidly drawing to a close, is the Rev. Dr. Clark's "Life of Savonarola," the renowned Italian preacher and political reformer. Were every biographer no richly qualified for his task as is the learned author of this delightful book, the study of biography would not be the disappointing and misleading study it too often proves to be. Thoroughly conversant with the literature of Savonarola—now of no small proportions—and possessing a profound knowledge of the history of his age, and of the genius of the people, Professor Clark has written a book of surpassing interest, and one which future historians of Savonarola's life and times cannot afford to ignore. The character of the great preacher stands out vividly in Dr. Clark's brilliant picture. The intricate political system of Florence seems to lose much of its intricacy in the clear and limpid style of the author. One seems to

live in the atmosphere of the fifteenth century, and to be an actor in the stirring events so graphically described. In our January number an extended review of the book will appear. At present we can but add that the publishers, Messrs. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, have done their part of the work with taste and skill, and that in typography and binding the book is a credit to their house.

CHRISTMAS.

ALTHOUGH the great Festival of Christmas will be over and gone ere these words are read, it is but fitting that we, too, should add our voice to the many millions whose joy and privilege it is to hail the day with glad acclaim, the day so hallowed and so gracious. Celebrated in all parts of the world, it is a Festival truly universal. Like Christianity itself, it is not national, not for this race or for that, but for all races, for all men. It is a day which Christians delight to honour, for it is a day of religious significances the most profound. Whether this significance be appreciated by all who honour the day or not, it is none the less true that the world's greatest and most general Festival is the Birthday of Jesus Christ. A beautiful thing this, that the day of greatest rejoicing in the year should be so intimately associated with our religion. And rightly too, most rightly; for all that makes life best worth living, all its brightness, its joy, its gladness find in the Founder of Christianity its source, its mainspring. If "merry old England" is not so merry a land as in days gone by, if now there is less joy in its life than formerly, may it not be traced to the fact that in the past the holidays were holy days and the holy days were holidays? Then the merry making and rejoicing were chastened and informed by the gracious memory of saintly men of old, in commemoration of whom the day was observed and honoured. The dis-association of religion from our holidays is a disastrous mistake. Besides, the real holiday is not made by Act of Parliament. It must appeal to the heart. What part does the heart play in the so called Bank holidays which have been substituted for the days having religious significance? They are nothing, save a respite in the worship of the Goddess of Getting On, the Britannia of the Market, which Ruskin finely terms the ruling goddess of our transatlantic relatives. Happily for mankind, the great Festival of Christmas, with all its hallowed and joyous associations, cannot be robbed of its true significance, or ever mean less to man than the coming of the Light of the World.

THE DEATH OF DR. CARRY.

IT is with great sorrow that we record the death of the Rev. Dr. John Carry, of Port Perry, which happened very suddenly on Monday the 22nd inst. Dr. Carry was, without doubt, one of the most learned men of the Church in Canada. In Patristic and Anglican Theology he was, perhaps, without a peer in the Province. As a controversialist, he achieved the highest distinction, his manner in dealing with his opponents being characterized by great consideration and gentleness, conspicuously so in his later years. Closely identified with this University as an examiner and in other respects, his death will be specially mourned by Trinity. Perhaps the last words which Dr. Carry ever wrote, were on a Christmas card which Professor Clark received the 23rd. They were probably written but an hour or two before his death: *ALTARI VIVAS OPORTET, SI VIS TIBI VIVERE.*

## GOLDEN ROD.

ERE the stout year be waxen shrewd and old,  
 And white the grain upon the well-piled stack  
 Waits yet unthrashed, by every woodland tract,  
 By stream and meadow and wide-waste out-rolled.  
 By every fence that skirts the forest mould,  
 Sudden and thick as at the reapers' hail,  
 Ye come, companions of the harvest, frail  
 Green forests yellowines upward into gold.

Lo, when yon shaft of level sunshine gleams  
 Full on those pendent wreathes, those bounteous plumes  
 So gracious and so golden; mark them well;  
 They are the last from summers' empty looms,  
 Her benedicite and dream of dreams,  
 The fullness of her soul made visible.

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.

## TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE DEBENHAM AFFAIR.

SINCE it has become known that I once occupied the room which has always been called "Debenham's room," and that I had a rather strange adventure there, I have been asked if I would not relate what happened. I have thought the matter over and I do not see that there can be any harm in acceding to this request. I therefore beg to submit the following simple statement of the facts.

When I was in college Debenham's room was quite away from all the other students' rooms. I do not know if it is the same now, but in those days it was the only student's room in the corridor. On one side of it at the end of the wing was the chemical laboratory; on the other side a sort of temporary museum, where quite a valuable collection of skulls and bones of deceased Indians was stored. No one seemed to care to go down there and live all alone amongst bottled smells and skeletons, and indeed I should not have gone there myself, if I had been able to get two rooms elsewhere, as I was promised. But at the beginning of my second year the building was very full, and I had either to put up with a little room amongst the other fellows, or take Debenham's room, which was a large and commodious one, "down amongst the dead men" as Snigsby put it. I chose the latter.

Snigsby chaffed me a good deal about the thing, and got the other men to join in, but that only made me more determined to stick to Debenham's room. There was an idea that a fellow had died there many years before, under mysterious circumstances, and that the affair had been hushed up, and that the fellow's name was Debenham. I never found him in the calendar, but Snigsby, who had paid a good deal of attention to matters connected with the history of the college, assured me that the idea was correct, and that he had found out all about it. He said that Debenham was a man of studious habits, who chose that room for better opportunities of reading. When Debenham was in his third year there was a fellow among the freshmen who was so hot tempered, and at the same time so strong, that he escaped the occasional knocking about which was thought to be good for freshmen in the old days, though I suppose it is different now. One night, to the surprise of all, Debenham undertook to "rout" the strong freshman. He entered the room of the latter after midnight, but unfortunately failed to carry out his purpose, for the freshman rose up silently and swiftly and threw him out of the window. Debenham was picked up subsequently and brought to his own room where he soon succumbed to his injuries. This was Snigsby's story. He used to add that Debenham's friends took legal advice about prosecuting the freshman, but were told it was no use, as the freshman had a right to assume that it was a burglar, and to act accordingly.

Well, just before the Christmas vacation in my second year, I received word from home that my people were getting

over the measles, and that I must not come home, but must make arrangements to stay in the college. I was amused at the idea of a man in his second year being liable to the measles, but my instructions were peremptory and I had to stay. It certainly was not pleasant. I had no society, for even the Professor of Greek and Roman Mythology, who was a single man and usually lived in residence, had gone off somewhere, and there was no one else in the building but the steward and servants. The weather was cold; the building was not heated; my meals were served lukewarm. I thought I should spend a miserable Christmas, and indeed I should have done so if I had not stumbled against a gentleman who had gone to school with my father. This gentleman when he found out my circumstances, asked me to come and dine on Christmas day with his daughter and himself. Of course I went and got a very good dinner.

There were just the three of us. My father's friend was a very learned old gentleman, with a rather dejected manner. I fancy this was because he had always some tough mental problem on hand, and he could not feel happy till he had solved it. At this time I understood he was very much dissatisfied with the system of dividing up the year, and was engaged on a scheme for perfecting the calendar. It was of course an effort for him to come down to my level, and I could not expect him to do so often. Once during dinner he talked to me for quite a long time on the subject of cramming. This had nothing to do with the plum-pudding, of which I was partaking freely, but referred to the habit of cramming for examinations, which he condemned very strongly, and rightly enough and which I mention here because, as will be seen, the subject came up again a little later.

The young lady was very entertaining. She was exceedingly clever and whimsical, and had travelled a good deal and laid in a stock of varied information. After dinner my host excused himself and went to his library, his daughter explaining that the calendar weighed heavily on him just now. I noticed a guitar on the wall, and at my request the young lady kindly took it down and entertained me in a wonderful manner for over an hour. She sang songs and snatches of songs in four different languages. I shall never forget the way she sang "The Mistletoe Bough." She repeated the words, "Oh the Mistletoe bough! the Mistletoe bough!" at the end of each stanza, each time with greater intensity of expression. The last repetition of the refrain, "Oh h h! the mistletoe bough? the mistletoe bough!" was so weird and tragic, that I was quite thrilled and seemed to see the mouldering form of the young bride in the chest which had become her coffin. After the singing the young lady told me some curious experiences of hers, which were very strange indeed, almost like ghost stories, though she gave me her word of honor that they were perfectly true.

I went away about eleven o'clock feeling that I had had a very enjoyable evening.

As I groped my way along the dark, cold corridors of the deserted college, I felt the contrast with the luxurious home which I had left very keenly. I did not lose much time, however, in regrets, for the night was excessively cold and I hastened to get into bed. I was soon asleep.

After a time I woke up and was very much surprised to find that some one was sitting at my table. The window was at the opposite end of the room, and between me and the window was the table, and there, in the full light of the moon, which was now shining brilliantly, was the figure of a man. He was seated in my easy chair; his arms were folded, and he was gazing out of the window, as if he were waiting for something. I soon knew what he was waiting for, for he turned to me and said: "If you are quite awake I shall explain why I am here."

I was unable to answer him. Though I had thrown my wolf-skin rug, my dressing gown, and my military overcoat on the bed as an additional defence against the cold, I felt quite chilly. The voice was strangely hollow and heart-broken. And the face I saw dimly in the moonlight was that of an old-young man, prematurely wan and faded. Strange to say I thought there was a far off likeness to the daughter of the gentleman who had gone to school with my father, but of course this was only fancy.

"Yes," my visitor continued, "it is my habit to come here once a year, in the Christmas holidays, when every one is away. I did not expect to find *you* here."

I should have liked to explain about the measles, but for the life of me I could not find my voice.

"Never mind," he went on as if apologizing for me, "don't talk unless you feel inclined. I suppose you know this room was once mine. My name is Debenham."

I must confess that this statement made me very uncomfortable, but this feeling was soon almost lost in the sense of curiosity. If I could only now get at the bottom of the Debenham mystery. My visitor seemed to divine my thoughts.

"You would naturally like to know something of my history. I am aware that there are conflicting rumours going around about me. I should like to set them at rest. Besides there may be a moral in my tale. Perhaps you will permit me to detain your attention for a time."

He bowed in a melancholy way as he spoke; he was certainly very polite. I regretted my inability to show that I appreciated his manners, but I could not utter a word.

"Very well then, I see you are so good as to bear with me. I shall give you briefly what we may call 'The true Account of the Debenham Affair.' I must be concise, for I find I have not much time." He appeared to consult his watch as he spoke.

"I am the seventh son of a Real Estate Agent. At an early age I displayed a taste for intellectual pursuits. While other boys were steeped in the frivolities of tops and marbles, I was reading "Sandford and Merton," "Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore," "Todd's Student's Manual," and other improving works. At the age of twelve I was able to correct my brothers and even my parents, in those loose colloquialisms, and inaccuracies of expression, which too often mar conversation. My father determined that I should have a University Education.

"I matriculated brilliantly. For some weeks I consumed the midnight oil, with the stern resolution to become learned and famous. Then I fell into the hands of idle companions. They were envious of those who by their studious habits put their own practices to shame. They made up their minds to drag me down to their own level. They flattered me by saying that, with my talents, laborious study was unnecessary. I could get up in a few weeks more than most men do in a year. They complimented me on my conversational powers. They said that I had great undeveloped talent as a comic vocalist.

"Unused to these seductions I fell into the snare. I became less and less studious. I spent my nights in smoking, drinking beer, telling stories, singing songs.

"I passed my examination at the end of my first year, and was still head. But the professors looked grave. The gap between me and the second man had narrowed tremendously. I resolved that the gap should widen again, that I should remain firmer than ever in the place to which I felt my abilities entitled me. Alas! my resolution did not hold ground. My unprofitable companions set their snares again. I neglected my work, leaning upon the hope that I could successfully cram, in the last few weeks, and make up the necessary marks on all the papers.

"It remained for me to be undeceived. In spite of a desperate effort at the end, I lost my place at little-go, and came out third.

"Covered with shame, I returned to college after vacation, a sadder, and, I thought, a wiser man. For a time all went well. I prepared my lectures thoroughly; I never sent in an "ager;" I kept up well with my work. But once more the fatal spell was upon me. I attended a smoking concert, when I should have been poring over Plato. What matter, said the siren voices, a clever fellow like you can cram up in the last term. You will take your degree with honours. Come and practice for the negro minstrels. We want an end-man.

"Why dwell on the painful details of my downward career? The Bones of the Ethiopian seemed to me a richer prize than the Laurel of the Muse. A month before my degree exam, I sat down to make up arrears. A pile of books was beside me, a wet towel around my temples. Deep into the night I read. I gloried at the swift progress I made at first. But, halt! One night at 11.35 by my watch, comparing a sentence of Juvenal with the crib before me, I found myself reading and re-reading the English words—and they conveyed no idea to my mind!

"I was used up. Before morning I was in a fever. What I suffered after that cannot be described. Night and day, hour in and hour out, without sleep or rest, I translated the classics, turned over lexicons, worked out problems, added up figures. Sometimes I was identified in the most extraordinary way with the subjects on which I was engaged. At one time I thought I was the wooden horse in which the Greeks were secretly admitted into Troy. As the unsuspecting people crowded round me to do me honour as a deity, I suffered acutely from the feeling that I was the helpless instrument of a cruel fraud. Then when the flames of the betrayed city burst out around me, the agonizing thought possessed me that I might catch fire, and that I was not insured. Again I was a repeating decimal. You cannot, if you have not experienced it, possibly realize the misery of being a repeating decimal. The endless and useless self-accumulation, the illimitable extension of one's self in the vain effort after a completeness, which you are always approximating to, and never attaining—"

The unfortunate man paused, quite overcome by this painful reminiscence. Though I was unable to enter fully into his feelings, never having known the sensations described, I felt sincere sympathy for him. I would gladly have told him so, but I seemed to have been struck dumb. Presently he was sufficiently recovered to proceed.

"To dwell longer on these details would only needlessly distress both you and myself. Of course no mortal frame could stand it. All that skill and care could do—"

At this moment the narrative came to a sudden stop. For a railway whistle from the line near by pierced the frosty air. My visitor sprang up, looked at his watch, exclaimed, "By Jove, that must be my train," gave me a hasty good bye and left the room.

I suppose I fell asleep, for when I was conscious again it was broad day. As soon as I had collected my thoughts I rose and tried the door. It was as I had expected. I had neglected to lock it before going to bed.

I offer no explanation of this mysterious adventure, as I think I am justified in calling it. Up to this, I have for more than one reason, said very little about it. The interview, however, made a serious impression on my mind, and I resolved, that come what might, I would never cram for an examination. I remember that the Professor of Greek and Roman Mythology told me that he was disappointed at the way I did his papers at little-go. I said frankly I had put off his subject till it was too late to do it justice, but I had

made up my mind that I would not cram. He replied that he would rather have me cram than not know the difference between a river and a woman. I did not take in his meaning at once, but on thinking the matter over I saw that I had inadvertently given "Cocytus, Phlegethon and Styx" as the names of the three Furies. However, I don't know that that has much to do with the Debenham affair.

## MEMORIES.

A YEAR has passed and of the band  
Who sang for you, the one is dead,  
The pure in heart and clear of head,  
And I still tarry in the land.

Still tarry here, but not with you ;  
No more on meeting shall I trace  
In tone of voice and change of face  
The praise or blame that was my due.

At Christmas Eve, while you are near  
The things I love, and while you see  
The faces that are dear to me  
And hear the words I cannot hear,

I'll to and fro, and sleep at last,  
To wake and hear the carols sing  
In fancy, while the noels ring  
In voices of the distant past.

On Christmas morn the horns will blow  
Their cheery greetings through the hall  
And I, far off, shall hear them all  
And live once more in long ago.

So thought will fool me, till I see  
The little children play about  
With Santa's presents, and I doubt  
How that has been and this can be.

But clearly as the vanished years  
Are pictured, a wee bit of lace  
That shaded once a baby's face  
Will blur the outlines with my tears :

And all again is white and black  
And rain besmirched, nor can the wind  
A single ray of colour find  
In looking forward, looking back.

Farewell, old friend, I am not filled  
Quite full of self, and from my heart  
I wish you just the counterpart  
Of Christmas as yourself would build ;

And you in turn petition make  
To Him whose day it is to deign  
To strengthen me and give again  
What I have lost, for mercy's sake.

J. ROSS-WEATHERMAN

## THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.\*

If the rest of this series of political biographies prove as admirable as the initial volume now before us the Editor will have every reason to feel abundantly satisfied. Mr. Froude has done his work well: his portrait does the illustrious subject no injustice. In this particular the Earl of Beaconsfield is more fortunate than the Sage of Chelsea. Mr. Froude's estimate of Disraeli probably reflects the opinion of the best informed men to-day. Whether that estimate may be materially altered when the contents of the private papers and letters destined for ultimate publication are known we cannot pretend to say. But we may venture the opinion that any further knowledge concerning

\* Lord Beaconsfield. By J. A. Froude, D.C.L. The Queen's Prime Ministers Series; edited by S. J. Reid, Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, London.

Disraeli which may hereafter be received will but enhance his fame. The more he is understood the more is he valued at his true worth. If Mr. Froude has done nothing else he has at least silenced for all time the slanderers of Beaconsfield. Too long have the calumnies of his enemies been permitted to go unquestioned.

Among the Jews who sought and found the hospitality of the Venetian republic when driven out of Spain at the end of the fifteenth century was a family allied with the house of Lara, and this family called themselves D'Israeli, or Sons of Israel. For two hundred years they lived at Venice. In the middle of the eighteenth century the second son of the head of the Venetian house decided to try his fortune in London. His name was Benjamin, and he was the grandfather of the future Prime Minister of England. He made a fortune, and married. His only child, Isaac, showed from the first a determined disinclination for business. His destiny was to give his country a series of works illustrative of its literary and political history, full of new information and new views which time has ratified as just. Like his father he married a lady of his own race, and at the King's Road, Grey's Inn, on December 21st, 1804, Benjamin was born. We are told that he was received into the Jewish Church with the usual rites, the record of the initiation being preserved in the register of the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue, Bevis Marks. But on the death of his grandfather in 1817, his father withdrew from the Jewish congregation and the entire household became members of the Church of England.

Neither Public School nor University can point to the name of Benjamin Disraeli on their registers. The stupid prejudices against his race may be accepted as the cause. He was sent to a third-rate school at Walthamstow. The experiment was not a success and came to an abrupt end. On his return he began to educate himself, and worked twelve hours a day, "conscious that he had singular powers and passionately ambitious to make use of them." Mr. Froude remarks that he was absolutely free from the loose habits so common in the years between boyhood and youth. We may add that throughout his life he contracted no vices, and his habits were ever simple. Disraeli's conception of himself was that he had it in him to be a great man, and that the end of his existence was to make himself a great man. With his father's example before him literature appeared the readiest road.

But his father discouraged his literary ambition and was anxious to see him travelling along one of the beaten roads. While chafing at the necessity, Benjamin "rationally folded his wings," and in November 18th, 1821, when but seventeen he entered a solicitor's office in Old Jewry. Here for three years, he attached himself zealously to his work, but it did not interfere with his social engagements. He began to take a keen interest in political affairs, and to write in the newspapers. At twenty years of age the solicitor's clerk produced "Vivian Grey." That he should have done so is, perhaps, not more astonishing than that Dickens, at little more than the same age, should have written "Pickwick." As Mr. Froude remarks, "all depends on the eye. Most of us encounter, every day, materials for a comedy, if we could only see them. But genius is wanted for it, and the thing, when accomplished, proves that genius has been at work." The sarcasm, the strength of hand, the audacious personalities caught the attraction of the public, and gave him at once the notoriety which he desired.

Soon after this his health broke down and he went abroad for rest and change. When he returned Disraeli was still an invalid, but though unfit for office work he applied himself with great diligence to his literary pursuits. It was at this time that he wrote the three light satires,

which, with one exception, are the most brilliant of all his productions. Ixion in Heaven, The Infernal Marriage, and Popanilla, a satire on the English Constitution. Here we have his real mind, and matter, style, and manner are equally admirable. The influence of Lucian and Swift is noticeable in Disraeli's satire, but it is all pleasant, laughing and good-humored. In all his life he never hated anybody or anything; never bore a grudge or remembered a libel against himself. In June, 1830, he again went abroad, and his adventures are related in a series of brilliant and charming letters to his family. In a year the tour was over, and his health recovered.

The law was at this time practically abandoned, and Disraeli now hoped to be a poet. But his "Revolutionary Epic" was not a success, and he again took up prose. "Contarini Fleming" and the tale of "Alroy" were well received and the fame of "Vivian Grey" was revived. He became a London lion. The saloons of the great were thrown open to him.

At Bulwer's house he met many notabilities. Lady Blessington welcomed him at Kensington. He made acquaintances with Lord Mulgrave, Lord William Lennox, and Tom Moore. Though success as a novelist might gratify vanity, it alone could never meet Disraeli's aspirations. "He met public men, and studied the ways of them, dimly feeling that their's was the sphere where he could best distinguish himself." He met Peel, and found him most gracious. It was now that he first met Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, whose husband was a gentleman of large fortune and member for Maidstone, in the Tory interest. They became close friends. The death of William IV. in the summer of 1837, dissolved Parliament; and Disraeli, being adopted by Mr. Lewis as his colleague, was returned by an easy majority. But the deeply coveted seat in the House of Commons had not been obtained until after three great struggles. Disraeli was poor; he had no social connection; his fame as a novelist was no recommendation to a constituency. But his extraordinary confidence in his own powers never allowed him to doubt. His striking and original speeches, his brilliant contributions to *The Times* his novels, his social successes kept him constantly before the world. Few men with the odds so heavy against them had risen so high in so short a time.

In his fifth chapter, Mr. Froude has excelled himself. Besides giving the best and fairest description of Disraeli's early days in the House, which we have yet seen, he gives an eminently effective sketch of the state of public affairs when the novelist's political life began. Down to the Reformation of the sixteenth century men and women of all ranks were brought up on the hypothesis that their business in this world was not to grow rich, but to do their duties in the state of life to which they had been called. It was then that in every parish there arose a church, on which piety lavished every ornament which skill could command, and then and thus was formed the English nation, which was to exercise so vast an influence on the fortunes of mankind. The fear of God made England, and no great nation was ever made by any other fear. But after the Reformation "Protestantism dwindled into opinion and ceased to be a rule of life." The faith itself became consistent with the active sense that pleasure was pleasant and wealth was power, and while our faith would make things right in the next world we might ourselves make something out of the present. From the Restoration downwards the owners of land began to surround themselves with luxuries, and the employers of labour to buy it at the cheapest rate. Selfishness became first a practice and then developed boldly into a theory. Life was a race in which the strongest had a right to win. Man could not alter the laws of nature,

which political economy had finally discovered. Vast fortunes were accumulated as the world's markets opened wide. But in this prosperity the working class did not share. The remedy of the economists was to heat the furnace still hotter, to abolish every lingering remnant of restraint, and stife complaint by admitting the workingmen to political power. In the meantime let the Corn Laws go. Let all taxes on articles of consumption go.

But protection for native industry had been established for centuries. It had prevailed and still prevails in spite of the arguments of free-traders all the world over, and under all forms of government. The principle of it has been and is that no country is in a sound or safe condition which cannot feed its own population, independent of the foreigners. Take protection away and wheat would cease to be grown. The peasantry of the villages would dwindle away. Into the town they would drift in festering masses, living precariously from day to day, ever pressing on the means of employment, with decaying physique and growing discontent.

With regard to all this Disraeli had his own views. He had declared that no Government should have his support which did not introduce some large measure to improve the condition of the poor. He had chosen the Conservative side, because he had no belief in the promises of the political economists, or in the blessed results to follow from cutting the strings and leaving everyone to find his own level. He held to the old conceptions of the commonwealth, that all orders must work faithfully together; that trade has to be extended, not by cheapness and free markets, but by good workmanship, and superior merit, and that the object which statesmen ought to set before themselves was the maintenance of the character of the people, not the piling up in enormous heaps of what wealth had now come to mean. The facts that he considered most important to be known were the facts of human nature and human responsibilities; and the interpretation of those facts, which had been revealed to his own race, Disraeli really believed to be deeper and truer than any modern speculation. To him Christianity was only Judaism developed. Moreover, he had taken the teaching of Carlyle to heart. Both regarded the aristocracy as the least corrupted part of the community, and to them, in alliance with the people, Disraeli looked for a return of the English nation to the lines of true progress. The Church was moving at Oxford. A wave of political Conservatism was sweeping over the country. He thought he saw signs of a genuine reaction, and Peel, he hoped, would give effect to his hopes.

Such were his convictions. Outwardly, he amused himself in the high circles which his Parliamentary notoriety had opened to him. The affectation which was natural in him as a boy, was itself affected in the matured politician, whom it served well as a mask, or as a suit of impenetrable armour.

The story of Disraeli's first appearance in the House of Commons is too well known to repeat here, but it should be noted that his first speech was not a failure, as many erroneously suppose. By the Premier and by the Tory party he was cheered repeatedly. He was put down by the clamour of a jealous clique. The Speaker could not silence it. A week after he had been howled down, he spoke again, and was listened to with curious attention. Never after had Disraeli to complain that he was not listened to with respect. It was supposed that he was looking for office and that Peel's neglect of him in 1841 was the cause of his subsequent revolt. But if office was really his object, never did any man take a worse way of recommending himself. His independence irritated Peel. He would not put on harness and be docile in the shafts. His sympathy with the Chartists

called forth a rebuke from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A junior member of the Government charged him with being "an advocate riot and disorder." In later times Disraeli never struck a small game. When he meant fight he went for the leading stag of the herd. On this occasion he briefly touched his two slight antagonists. "Under-Secretaries," he said, "were sometimes vulgar and ill-bred. From Chancellor of the Exchequer to an Under-Secretary of State was a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous, though the sublime was on this occasion rather ridiculous, and the ridiculous rather trashy!"

Such reckless audacity proves that Disraeli thought more of independence than of office. And we admire him for it. The profession he had adopted brought him no emoluments, and his financial embarrassments were so great that without office it might soon be impossible to continue his Parliamentary career. But a wealthy marriage fortunately prevented such a calamity. Mr. Wyndham Lewis, who had brought Disraeli into Parliament, died the year after; and his widow after twelve months' mourning became Disraeli's wife. She devoted herself to Disraeli with a completeness which left no room in her mind for any other thought. To him the hours spent in retirement with his wife were the happiest that he knew. "Sybil" was dedicated to her. A husband capable of inspiring and maintaining such devotion as was his wife's certainly never ceased to deserve it. His name was never touched with scandal.

From this time on Disraeli's career is more familiar with the majority of our readers and need not be dwelt upon at such length. Sir Robert Peel, though elected as the Champion of Protection, finally declared against the Corn Laws. This was Disraeli's great opportunity. His speeches dethroned Peel, and Disraeli succeeded to the Leadership of the Conservatives. But it was not until the first Derby Administration, formed after the resignation of Lord John Russell, in February 1852, that Disraeli found himself in office, and then for a few months only. In this and the second and third Derby Administration he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of his party in the House of Commons. In 1868 Lord Derby resigned through ill-health, and Disraeli was called upon to reconstitute the Ministry. The height of his ambition was at last obtained: he had become Premier of England. But his party was really in the minority in the House of Commons, and he held his high office on sufferance only. It was not until his second and last Administration that Disraeli was complete master of the situation. For the first time since 1841 a strong Conservative majority was returned, independent of Irish support—a majority large and harmonious enough to discourage a hope of reducing it either by intrigue or by bye-elections.

Two unsettled problems lay before him after his Cabinet was formed, both of which he knew to be of supreme importance, the condition of Ireland, and the relations of the Colonies to the mother country. But for some reason unexplained which will never cease to be regretted, he decided to pass them by. He left Ireland to "simmer in confusion," and his zeal for the consolidation of the Empire was ratified by the new title with which he decorated his Sovereign. His Administration, says Mr. Froude, will be remembered by the part which he played in the Eastern Question, and by the judgment passed upon him by the constituencies. But it was evidently Disraeli's aim to cool the Radical effusiveness by rousing the national pride. He thought he was reviving patriotic enthusiasm by his aggressive foreign policy. And certainly it seemed so; for when he returned in triumph from the Berlin Conference whither he had gone as Plenipotentiary in company with Lord Salisbury, the national enthusiasm knew no bounds. He returned, to

quote *The Times*. "at the pinnacle of ministerial renown; the favourite of his Sovereign, and the idol of society." Two years before this famous Congress he had been created Earl of Beaconsfield by the Queen amidst the approving acclamations of the people. Two years after the Congress the fickle multitude hurled him from power, and in one more year the most picturesque and romantic character in modern times was dead.

An eloquent sermon, preached by the late Dean Stanley at Westminster Abbey, on the death of the illustrious statesman, gave utterance to the profound sorrow, which was felt throughout the Empire, a sorrow never before so general and so sincere. It was felt that a man had gone whose place could not be filled, who in a long and chequered career had not only won his honours fairly but deserved affectionate and lasting remembrance. The grievous folly of having withheld power from their greatest man was keenly appreciated by the English, when it was too late. His defeat in 1880, and the return of Gladstone was a national calamity, the results of which are only too visible to this day.

What estimate is to be formed of Disraeli? asks Mr. Froude; and says in answer, that in the high sense of the word Lord Beaconsfield cannot be called great because he has produced nothing of permanent value to humanity. To Mr. Froude's verdict we take exception, holding that the life's work of a statesman cannot be fairly judged by the "permanent value" method. The test is too severe, and as Mr. Keibel, in the *Nineteenth Century*, remarks it is perplexing in the case of statesmen, "whose business it is, as often to defend as to create; and who might point, perhaps, to empires or institutions, which they have helped to save or to maintain as *their* certificate of greatness." Allowances must be made for statesmen who are controlled and fettered by the evils of the party system of government. Mr. Froude adds that if he had inherited an English character he might have devoted himself more completely to great national questions. "But he was English only by adoption, and he never completely identified himself with the country which he ruled." However, Mr. Froude unreservedly acknowledges how infinitely clever he was, how supreme in debate—the *strongest* member of Parliament in his own day. "If he was ambitious, his ambition was a noble one." It was for fame and not for fortune. He was emphatically neither charlatan or humbug. If he was either we have to ask what kind of place the House of Commons must be, when a charlatan can be elected by it as its foremost statesman? "There had he sat for thirty years. session after session, ever foremost in the fight, face to face with antagonists who were reputed the ablest speakers, the most powerful thinkers whom the country could produce. Had his enemies' account of him been true, why had they not exposed and made an end of him?" We know for a certainty that he was a sincere believer in revelation and that that belief animated and controlled his whole life. In Lord Beaconsfield's Hebrew temperament we have, as Mr. Keibel affirms, the best possible guarantee for his political sincerity. "The Jews are essentially monarchical, essentially Tories." The connection between the ecclesiastical revival at Oxford in 1833 and the rise of the young England party of which Disraeli was the very centre and mainspring is most significant and is commented upon, both by Mr. Froude and Mr. Keibel. To Disraeli the *character* of the people was everything and without the active influence of religion the character of the people could not be maintained.

Recognizing the fact that the judgment of such an eminent authority as Mr. Froude constitutes the peculiar value of his book for all political thinkers and students, we

have endeavoured to set forth, as clearly as possible, those points in Disraeli's character and career upon which his biographer seems to lay most stress. To that end we have frequently made use of his own words and phrases. It should be noticed that it was not considered necessary always to indicate our indebtedness to Mr. Froude, as we have attempted little more than the presentation of his views and opinions. We are aware that Mr. Froude's judgments are not accepted as final by everybody. But, as Mr. Keibel remarks, he has spent his life in weighing the actions and motives of sovereigns and ministers of state. Mr. Froude's opinion of Disraeli is therefore of interest and of weight. Whilst he holds that "the kind of greatness which we associate with the names of such men as Pitt, Wellington, or Nelson" was not Disraeli's, yet he admits that he had the "seeds of such greatness in him." Did the "seeds" lie dormant? We think not. What must his influence for good have been when Cobden could say that had Lord Derby and Disraeli not been turned out of office in 1852 the Crimean war, the most senseless and useless war of modern times, would probably have never come to pass. It was Disraeli who revived the honour of England's name among the nations of the world, when, through the weakness and folly of the Liberals, that honour had become almost a thing of the past. Gathered together at the Berlin Congress were the most illustrious statesmen of the age and yet among them Lord Beaconsfield was supreme. It was he who alone amongst modern English statesmen considered the character of the people, and looked upon the Church as the great trainer of the nation both spiritually and intellectually. What a tribute it is to Disraeli's moral worth to be able to say that he disarmed hatred and never lost a personal friend; that he never struck in malice, and, what is more, that he never struck a small man; that in public or in private he had never done a dishonorable act. Whence had he that calm mastery of modern life which he displays in his best work, that mellow and impartial wisdom, those large and generous views of men and things? Was he not more than infinitely clever, more than brilliant, more than keen-sighted? Had he not the characteristics of mind and heart which are essentially and undeniably great?

J. G. CARTER TROOP.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

ON November 21st, last, *The St. John Daily Sun* published in full Dr. Hyde's address at the University of New Brunswick, on the importance of a Chair of Modern Literature. It was a very admirable address, and a strong plea for the study of letters.

PINE, ROSE AND FLEUR DE-LIS is the happy title of Mrs. Harrison's charming new volume of verse which was published last week. "Seranus" excels in the *verse de societé*, and, in short, in everything she undertakes. The book will be further noticed in our columns at a later date.

THE *New York Critic*, which is pronounced by *The London Academy* to be the first literary journal in the United States, with which verdict we are disposed to agree without reserve—published a very interesting Holiday number. The independence of *The Critic* is one of its chief virtues.

WE extend a friendly greeting to *The Young Canadian*, "a weekly Magazine of Patriotism for Young Canadians," published in Montreal, and sincerely wish the paper every success. The first number is thoroughly good, and the articles have a Canadian ring about them which we find very stimulating and much to our taste.

THE REV. WM. PARR GRESWELL'S "History of the Dominion of Canada," which has lately been published by Henry

Frowde Oxford University Press, has been received and will be noticed in our next impression. The book is one of distinct merit, and deserves a large circulation. It is published under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute

*The Week*, the foremost literary journal of Canada, and a credit to the Dominion at large, is to be congratulated on having secured the valuable services of Mr. Moberly as Editor in Chief. Under his able superintendence *The Week* should abundantly prosper. For its independence and manliness of tone, if for no other reason, this Canadian journal deserves wide recognition and support.

A FORTHCOMING book and one which will be awaited with much interest is Professor Lloyd's illustrated work on Japan, which will probably be published early in the year. As everyone knows Professor Lloyd's knowledge of the country and its people is most intimate. It is equally well known that his literary style is faultless and his sense of humor keen. By the kind permission of the author arrangements have been made to publish a few extracts from advance sheets in the January number of *THE REVIEW*.

PROFESSOR CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, who has more than once contributed to these columns has been distinguishing himself of late in literary work, other than that of poetry. His translation of Philippe Aubert De Gaspé's brilliant romance, *Les Anciens Canadiens*, under the name of the "The Canadians of Old," which Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have lately published, is a charming piece of work and a notable contribution to Canadian literature. Prof Roberts' prose style is more than worthy his enviable reputation in poetry. If we may judge from his recent efforts in the realms of fiction this accomplished Canadian is destined to make his mark as a novelist. *THE REVIEW* wishes him every success.

THE Christmas number of *The Dominion Illustrated* and *Saturday Night* are exceedingly good, and reflect great credit on the management of these two enterprising and successful journals. *The Owl*, of Ottawa University, publishes an excellent Christmas number. The weekly edition of the *Quebec Chronicle* has also issued a special number which is worthy of note. That capital story of Mr. George Stewart Jr., "The Idyll of Dog Lane," which first appeared in *Saturday Night*, is republished in this number of *The Chronicle*. Mr. Stewart is another of the more prominent Canadian men of letters who have written for *THE REVIEW*. No success was ever more deserved than that which has attended Mr. Stewart's literary career. We have also received the Christmas number of *Our Work*, the able magazine published in the interests of the Church Extension Association, with which the Kilburn Sisters are so closely identified. The Sisters have recently established a branch in Toronto.

THE REV. DYSON HAGUE, M.A., who is now Rector of the historic old Church, St. Paul's of Halifax—the Church with which the honoured and beloved name of the Rev. Dr. Hill will ever be associated—has published through the medium of the J. E. Bryant Co., of Toronto, an interesting and learned work on the Protestantism of the Prayer Book. Mr. Hague's style is at once clear and forceful; and his moderation and courtesy of tone when dealing with men holding opinions differing from his own is a pleasing feature of his instructive pages. We may remark that we do not agree with the author in thinking that the spirit of opposition to Rome is "decaying." On the contrary we think it very much alive. By the way, speaking of Rome, reminds us that twenty-five priests of the Roman Communion, have recently been received into the ministry of the Church of England. A correspondent of *The Echo*, gives their names and residences. Twenty of the number are foreigners, Italians, French, Germans.

## College Chronicle.

## Personal.

## FOOTBALL.

THE annual match between the Universities of Trinity and Toronto was played on the former's grounds, on Thursday, 13th of November. Toronto won after one of the closest and best fought contests of the season. Toronto gained the toss, and played for the first half with a stiff breeze at her back, in spite of which Trinity succeeded in scoring several times and when half time was called the game stood 7-0 in her favour. In the second half, however, the weight of Toronto told in her favour, while Trinity's strong combination for a while became a trifle demoralized and "Varsity" with some of her old-time rushes scored repeatedly. Toward the end Trinity pulled herself together and pressed hard on Toronto's goal-line, M. S. McCarthy scoring, though the touch was not allowed. At the finish Trinity was playing up in beautiful form and when time was called the ball was within a yard of their opponent's goal-line. Score, 16 to 13 in favour of Toronto. Trinity's fifteen played well without exception, but Grout and Patterson especially deserve mention for their play at half-back. Among the wings Cayley and Martin were noticeable, while in the scrimmage Bedford Jones, Reed and Mackenzie did substantial work for Trinity.

On November 15, Trinity succeeded in winning from Guelph Agricultural College in an easy victory, the score being 55-0 in our favour.

## NOTES.

"YE GODS! that was a close call for old 'Varsity!" such were the opening words of *The Mail's* account of the match between Trinity and Toronto. In referring to former matches, however, *The Mail* was a little wide of the mark. We wish to call its attention to the fact that in the last three matches with Toronto University the total score amounts to eighteen points for Trinity and fifty-two for Toronto.

The team which played Toronto was composed of the following gentlemen:—

Back, Howden; Halves, Grout, D. McCarthy, Patterson; Quarter, Wragge; Wings, D. A. Martin, Ritchie, Manning, Alex. Martin, Bedford Jones, Captain, Mr. Cayley; Forwards, Leach, McCarthy, Baynes, Reed, Mackenzie.

THE College employees gave a large dance on the Friday after Christmas which proved an immense success. A representative of THE REVIEW was kindly allowed a peep at the decorations, and the supper table, which was loaded with all manner of good things most tastefully displayed. Permission was obtained to use the College dining hall for dancing. The handsome fireplaces, the gasaliers, and the pillars which adorn this cheery banqueting hall were prettily decorated with evergreen and bunting, as were also the passages leading to the supper-room. The music was good as the aforesaid representative can testify, the strains thereof every now and then penetrating to his far off and lonely sanctum in the regal but now deserted new wing.

MR. F. C. MACDONALD, '85, of Ottawa, found time to revisit his *Alma Mater* when in Toronto last month for his vacation. Like all the old graduates who have recently visited us he thinks the new wing a wonderful improvement and is of the opinion that he came up to Trinity too soon.

MR. C. BECK, '86, has been appointed one of the master-ships at the Toronto Church School for Boys.

THE Rev. H. O. Tremayne, '86 and Rev. H. J. Leake, '87, were at Trinity lately, and were warmly greeted by their old friends.

THE Rev. C. J. Hutton and the Rev. Mr. Whalley, of Ontario diocese and of last year's Divinity Class, were ordained priests in St. Peter's church, Brockville on the 21st inst.

MISS HELEN GREGORY, M. A., Mus. Bac., is now in Japan whither she has gone to write a series of letters for a syndicate of Canadian and American newspapers and magazines. Miss Gregory's success is certainly phenomenal. Her letters have been extensively copied abroad and at home, and her literary engagements are manifold. We offer her our best congratulations.

WE are glad to see that Mr. W. P. Atkinson, the Bursar of this University, is to run for alderman at the civic elections on January 5th next. St. Alban's Ward should be only too glad to secure the services of so able a representative. We hope his constituency will display its good sense by electing Mr. Atkinson by a large majority. It is only too seldom that gentlemen of his calibre can be prevailed upon to stand for office of this kind.

THE Reverend the Provost has gone to Lakewood, New Jersey, to spend the Christmas vacation. We trust that the Provost will return greatly refreshed and strengthened by his holiday. The immense amount of work—enough to keep busily employed two ordinary men all the year round—to which he is obliged to give his personal attention is more than enough to wear out the strongest man. The many warm friends of the Provost wish him a happy and glad New Year. In these wishes THE REVIEW joins with enthusiasm.

THE Rev. C. Shutt, '87, while in Toronto last week, paid a visit to some of his Trinity contemporaries who still remain in the College. Mr. Shutt's work at Coldwater has progressed splendidly. The tact and ready humour which he possesses in so marked a degree and which made him conspicuous at Trinity have evidently stood him in good stead in practical life. Many adults have been baptized, and nineteen candidates were confirmed there some time ago, all of whom are communicants. A church is to be built shortly at an outlying station. Mr. Shutt is to be congratulated on his most gratifying success. By the way, an interesting event of recent occurrence in this gentleman's family was the birth of a daughter. We all drink to the health of Florence Marjorie. Mr. Shutt is already thinking of the time when he will send her to S. Hilda's!

## MISSIONARY AND THEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ON Thursday, December 5th, the Rev. Dr. Gammach addressed the Association at a devotional meeting in the College chapel. The subject discussed by the learned doctor was the responsibility of parish life for the rector, which he dealt with in a practical and intensely interesting way; then, touching upon College life in its devotional aspect, he closed one of the best papers ever read before the Society.

The Association is now doing active work in those districts lying a few miles north of Toronto, which are practically out of reach of the neighbouring clergy, having started a new Mission for aggressive Church work, supported by the Society's friends. Such an excellent movement calls for the liberal aid of the students and friends of the University.

## Convocation.

### REPRESENTATION OF GRADUATES.

Every one, whether of the general public or of those more intimately connected with educational work has observed of late that Trinity has "got a move on." Her whole course seems to throb with life and activity. She does more and is more heard of. Possibly this may in some degree be due to the fact that after years of constant effort the graduates in Arts obtained the right to elect representatives upon the University Corporation. By this means the Governing Body has been brought into touch with the students and graduates and through them with the younger moving forces of our constantly advancing country. The reverend equanimity of the venerable and permanent members of the Council may have been somewhat disturbed by the hot-headed enthusiasm of the later and elected members, but it has certainly resulted in advantage of both, and through their joint action to the advancement of the University. We now chronicle another step on the path of progress. The graduates in Arts having now their representatives, the Corporation has decreed that in future four additional members shall be admitted to the Governing Body. Two to be elected by the graduates in Medicine, and two by the graduates in Law, each body voting separately, the first election to take place in April next. One of the members then elected to hold office for two years, and the other for one year, and at subsequent elections the member elected will hold office for two years, so that each April one member will be elected by each separate body of graduates. There is therefore now an incentive to graduates in Medicine and Law to keep their names on the books of the University. Every graduate will thus have a share in the Government and can see that the interests of his particular branch of study are fully represented and cared for. It is by liberal and wide concessions such as this that Trinity's cause is being earnestly advanced and the hearts of her students more warmed toward promoting the success of their revered *Alma Mater*.

### CONVOCATION WORK AT TRENTON.

There are few more encouraging signs for the future prosperity of the work of Convocation than the hearty interest which the clergy are manifesting in its methods, and the loyal support which they willingly render, when these are understood. And if this is true in general, it is more especially the case in the Diocese of Ontario, which, with the exception of Toronto, supplies by far the greatest number of members and associates to our roll, and which has had the honour of sending, in the person of Mr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., the first representative of the associate members on the Corporation.

Since the last issue of the REVIEW fresh ground has been broken in the Diocese of Ontario, through the kindness of Rev. F. W. Armstrong, rector of Trenton. The Bay of Quinte Clerical Union is an association of some forty clergymen, holding charges mostly along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway from Kingston to Cobourg, which meets at certain definite periods for the purpose of mutual, spiritual and intellectual edification.

The meeting for this fall was arranged to be held at Trenton, and some time beforehand the Provost received a letter from Mr. Armstrong, asking him to be present to address the Union on the subject of Trinity. Unfortunately the day fixed—Nov. 12th—was also the date of the annual general meeting of the Corporation, and the Provost was compelled to decline the invitation on his own behalf, and in consequence the Clerk of Convocation took his place.

The meeting itself was of much larger proportions than was anticipated. In addition to the clergy of the Union, the church, which has been lately thoroughly restored under Mr. Armstrong's directions, was well filled with a large congregation. The service was fully choral, and was excellently rendered by the choir, the congregation heartily co-operating throughout. The address on Trinity took the place of the sermon and consisted of a brief historical *resumé* of the events which led to the foundation of the University, together with a full description of the great development of its various activities under the *régime* of the present Provost. The speaker further outlined the nature of the work of Convocation and the great assistance it had rendered the University, in arousing the interest and enlisting the services of churchmen in all parts of the Province.

It will be obvious to our readers that on an occasion of this kind it was impossible to organize a local branch. The Clerk indeed spent the following day in Trenton, but the clergy were busily engaged in the discussion of the various important topics on the programme. However, by the kind permission of the chairman, he was allowed a few moments to explain the various ways in which the clergy may forward this movement, and from the very hearty reception received from both clergy and laity he feels little doubt that the seed sown will in due time be productive of much fruit.

### CONVOCATION NOTES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS of members and associate members of Convocation for 1890 should be paid before Jan. 1st, when the Clerk is ordered to prepare the voting list for the Registrar.

THE Clerk has received the following communication from the local secretary of the Hamilton branch of Convocation:—"A meeting of the members and associate members of Convocation in Hamilton was held on Oct. 27th, in the vestry of Christ church cathedral, for the purpose of organizing the Hamilton Local Association. Mr. E. Martin, Q.C., was elected chairman. After stating the object of the meeting, Mr. E. Martin was elected President of the Association, and upon motion of the Hon. D. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Martin, Mr. W. F. Burton was elected Local Secretary and representative of the Association on the Executive Committee of Convocation.

THE Executive Committee held their first meeting since the Annual General Meeting of Convocation on Thursday, Dec. 4th, when Rev. E. C. Cayley submitted a copy of the Revised Pamphlet on Trinity, which had been prepared by him in accordance with the directions of the Committee. This was fully discussed clause by clause, and after several amendments and additions had been made, Mr. Cayley was directed to have a proof copy printed, which was to be finally submitted to the chairman of Convocation. The following associates were enrolled at this meeting: Messrs. H. V. Thompson, James Young, Herbert E. Harcourt Vernon, S. H. Clark, W. H. Holland, and Mrs. W. A. Baldwin. In regard to the statute affecting the representation of legal and medical graduates on the Council, an account of which will be found in another part of the Convocation columns, the Clerk was instructed to interview Dr. Sheard in regard to obtaining members of Convocation from amongst the medical graduates. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. R. B. Matheson, for the valuable services he has rendered to Convocation as Local Treasurer for Ottawa, was passed, the Committee at the same time expressing their regret at his resignation of this important position.

# TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## EDITORS:

G. A. BINGHAM, M.D.      H. C. PARSONS-  
D. JOHNSON.              J. R. BINGHAM.  
D. BEATTIE.                W. MATHESON.  
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.

## Editorial.

**MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES**

We receive with pleasure the advice of the extension of the franchise for election of members of the Corporation Council of Trinity University to Graduates in Medicine. In the Convocation columns of this issue the details are given, and those members who have passed through our Medical College will in future be able to forward her welfare by being closely allied with her Governing Body and doing honour to our prominent graduates.

**THE FACES OF OUR FATHERS.**

MANY generations of students have come and gone since the splendid portrait of the late Dr. Hodder was first placed upon the western wall of the Primary Lecture Theatre. No doubt the majority of students and graduates of Trinity are fully aware of the reason why this photograph should occupy such a position of honour. Others perhaps have never given the subject even a passing thought. They have admired no doubt the strength of intellect depicted on the venerable countenance and have perhaps vaguely wondered why he was thus honoured by Old Trinity. The reason is not far to seek. He was our first Dean, and to his indefatigable efforts, ably supported by the faculty which surrounded him, we owe many of the privileges which we value perhaps far too lightly to-day. He was esteemed by colleagues and students alike, and was well known as a master in his profession. By the way we would hint to the Sapient Sophomore or the more sedate Final man to tip Mr. Pett upon some favorable occasion and induce him to unbend sufficiently to allow your profane footstep for once to desecrate the sacred portals of the Faculty Room. Having gained your point, turn to your right and feast your eyes upon a group portrait of Trinity's Faculty as it existed many years ago under our first Dean.

The faces of the venerable Drs. Hodder and Bethune are the first to strike the eye. The one was Professor of Gynaecology, the other of Surgery, next we recognize the smiling countenance of our present energetic Dean, then the Secretary of the Faculty. Time seems to have been very kind to him since that distant date. The gentlemen who at present so ably fill the Chairs of Gynaecology and Surgery will probably be recognized by the awe-stricken student, as they are depicted in this curious work of art. But Father Time has not been quite so indulgent with them, though certainly his kindly hand has but added a silver thread here and there to remind them of their progress along life's pathway. Now, my Sapient Sophomore, I beg of you, banish from your mind all disdainful feelings as you view the old-fashioned picture. The finishing is perhaps not all that might be desired and the retouching not the

work of an artist. But listen! We knew all those faces well. Many a word of wisdom fell earnestly from those lips upon our youthful and unappreciative ears. Once in a while, alas! so seldom! we were made glad of heart by commendations from those grave professors; for once in a while our work was properly performed. But full many a time and oft have we been rendered miserable by some bit of scathing sarcasm (we are now open to the conviction that it was deserved) in reference to an inherited tendency of ours which we have never been able to repudiate—indolence. Many of those teachers you still have with you my Sapient Sophomore; but some of them whom you never knew, but whom we remember, will have closed their note books for the last time, have made their farewell remarks and now rest from their labour in man's common heritage. But Mr. Pett is becoming impatient dreaming over old faces. We fear we have intruded longer upon his sacred domain than the size of our tip warranted. It will be of interest to the friends of Trinity to know that a copy in oils of Dr. Hodder's portrait is soon to be hung in the Convocation Hall of Trinity University.

**POST PRANDIAL THOUGHTS.**

THE students' dinner for 1890 has come and gone and must be classed as the most successful dinner ever held in Toronto under the auspices of the medical students. Eloquence galore from friends of Trinity testified to her popularity, or rather to the popularity of the idea which she represents, viz:—Self-dependence. The public appear to appreciate fully this idea of entire divorce of medical education from politics. This is one of the underlying principles of medical education in England and, judging from our class lists, certainly seems to appeal most strongly to the public mind. Speaking of our annual banquet we have a suggestion to make:—Why not make it more of an Alumni dinner than it is at present? It is true that on the 5th inst. several graduates journeyed to the city to do honour to their alma mater by their presence at our dinner; but why were not more of them present? Simply because no special effort has heretofore been made to secure their presence. If the idea of an annual re-union of graduates were associated with our yearly banquet we are confident that very many of the hundreds of these graduates scattered throughout the Dominion would be glad to meet annually in Toronto to renew old friendships and acquaint themselves with the newer methods of teaching now enjoyed by the students of Trinity. As this idea is at present under consideration let us hope that the graduates will respond warmly to the invitation to be present at our next dinner.

## OUR ANNUAL BANQUET.

OUR Fourteenth Annual Banquet was held in Webb's restaurant, on Friday evening, December 5th, and again an unrivalled success is to be recorded. The officers and committee to whom we owe so much for the way in which they performed their several duties, were: Chairman, Charles McKay; First Vice, A. P. Chalmers; Second Vice, J. R. Bingham; Third Vice, W. G. Stedman; Toaster, P. B. Robertson; Secretary, C. C. Fairchild.

Justice was done to a menu most creditable to the caterer. Great amusement was caused by the menu card, which had been very cleverly designed by some of the committee. On it were representations of the different members of the Faculty, actively engaged in occupations characteristic of their branches of the work on which they lecture, and in the lower corner, that of Prof. Koch inoculating with his lymph the loins of an unfortunate, by means of a gigantic force-pump.

All the members of the Faculty were present, and among the guests were: Hon. G. W. Allan, Chancellor of Trinity University, Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Prof. Clark, Trinity University, Col. Denison, Dr. O'Reilly, Mr. W. R. Brock, Mr. Barlow Cumberland, Dr. J. Jukes Johnston, Dr. Grahame, Toronto University, Dr. Nevitt, Women's Medical College, Dr. A. A. Macdonald, Hon. C. R. Pope U.S. Consul, Dr. Rand, Pres. McMaster University, Dr. Moore, Pres. Ontario Medical Council, Brockville, Dr. Daniel Clark, Toronto Lunatic Asylum, Drs. Ardagh, Cullen, McCarty, and Hill.

The chairman in a very neat speech, extended a hearty welcome to our many and distinguished guests, and read letters of regret from Sir James Grant (Ottawa), Dr. Bourinot (Ottawa), Dr. Campbell, Dean of Bishop's College, and others, and alluded in feeling terms to the sad death of our fellow-student Mr. E. C. Coates, who had been so suddenly taken from among us.

After the toast of "The Queen," which was drunk with a will, Prof. Clark, rose to propose the toast of the evening, that of "Trinity Medical College." This he did in his usually clever way, alluding to the splendid work being done by her at home and by her graduates throughout the world. Our worthy Dean responded, as only he, can do in matters referring to his College. He spoke of the principles of self-relying independence upon which it was established, and which he believed would in the future as they had in the past, maintain the high standard and esteem in which it was held by the general public and medical profession. He also alluded very feelingly to the sad loss the College had sustained in the death of Mr. Coates. He spoke very strongly on the subject of State aid in medical education and read letters from Dr. Houston of Woodstock, and Mr. J. E. Wells, in which were expressed a thorough sympathy and co-operation with his views. The Glee Club then rendered "Seeing Nellie Home." Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn M.P., proposed the toast of "Trinity University," to which Hon. G. W. Allan responded, speaking in the highest terms of the work being done in every department of the institution, and of the progress it has made in the past. Prof. Symonds upon being called on, spoke principally of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW, the organ of Convocation, and urged the desirability of upholding such a useful means of informing the outside world of the progress we are making. Col. Denison in a most amusing speech, proposed the toast of "The Graduates," holding that the College depended upon its graduates. He also took the opportunity of referring to the good conduct of the students, saying that considering that Toronto is a great educational centre, with hundreds of students, there is very seldom any trouble with them, and that he was always very sorry when any one of them was brought before him, for it was hard to forget that he himself was once young. This toast was responded to by Dr. Ardagh, Dr. Milner, and in a stirring piece of oratory by Dr. Charles Sheard.

Mr. A. P. Chalmers proposed "The Learned Professions." Dr. Rand, Prof. Clark, and Rev. G. M. Milligan responded for the Church, Dr. Nevitt and Dr. A. A. Macdonald for Medicine, and Barlow Cumberland, M.A., for the others. Mr. Clarke, M.P.P., proposed the "Ontario Medical Council," which was responded to by Dr. Moore of Brockville, who assured the students that the Council was their best friend, instead of as they thought, their greatly to be feared enemy, and by Dr. Britton, the member for Toronto. Hon. C. R. Pope, U. S. Consul, proposed "Sister Institutions. When Dr. Graham rose to respond for Toronto Medical College, he received an ovation and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," was sung lustily in his honor.

Dr. Ross responded for the Women's Medical College,

Mr. Webster for McGill, Mr. Johnston for Queen's, Mr. Crawford for Varsity, Mr. Junger for London, Mr. Freer for College of Pharmacy, Mr. Marten for Dental College, Mr. Mulock for Osgoode Legal and Literary Society, Mr. Heathcote for Trinity University. Dr. O'Reilly responded to "Toronto General Hospital." "The Undergraduates," were proposed by Dr. Trow and Mr. Peter Robertson responded in a clever speech, in which he traced the medical student from the humility of the freshman year, to the dignity of the final.

The last toast was that of "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. Stedman and responded to by Dr. F. Watson.

Thus ended a most enjoyable evening and one long to be remembered by many of our men especially those of the final year, for whom as undergraduates it is the last. But let us hope that in years to come, our dinner may become more and more an 'alumni gathering,' that our graduates wherever they may be, may return and see for themselves the progress their Alma Mater is making and the stand she is taking in the field of medical education.

#### MEDICAL TRAINING AND THE LANGUAGES.

In a recent address before one of the largest medical associations in the United States, the speaker argued that the medical student's work should begin with his academic life; that the selection of a career in medicine being determined upon, attention should be given to the cultivation of the mind in the study of Latin, Greek, German, French, physics, etc., to the exclusion of the higher mathematics. Every one admits that a knowledge of Latin is essential to intelligent medical training, and when one is reminded that practically one-half the words in Dunglison's "Medical Dictionary" are of Greek origin, it is not difficult to become convinced that this *dead* language is equally essential. As far as medicine is concerned, nothing can be more deplorable than the decline of Greek in the classical curriculum. In Hungary, according to a recent letter in the *New York Times*, it has been abolished, while in Italy it is treated as an optional aid to philology. The importance of German and French may be appreciated when it is estimated that about one-half of current medical literature appears in these languages.—*Harper's Weekly*.

THE writing of prescriptions in Latin, as is practised at present, is indeed a proof of the necessity of a knowledge of Latin, and not too limited an one; for what can be a greater eye sore to the well-educated man than to see a formula in which the Latin is butchered by wrong case endings and wrongly constructed directions. Some physicians, it is true, practise the use of English in writing their formulae, but the advantages of the Latin need no explanation here. Apart from this question of prescriptions the advantage which is given by an acquaintance with Latin in the pursuit of anatomical studies, is incalculable—mere words which to the uneducated look like horrid hieroglyphics become lucid descriptions, telling in the marvellous condensation of the Latin tongue the use or connection of the member named.

The tracing of an artery or a nerve tells its own history as it goes along, impressing the definitions of its courses upon the mind with an ease and certainty that amply rewards years of study in what to the public are "dead," but in the medical science of the day are very "living languages" indeed.

## FOOTBALL.

On Thursday 19th ult., the event of our football year, the intercollegiate match between the Medicals of Toronto and Trinity colleges took place upon the varsity lawn, which we regret to say that terminated somewhat unfavorably for us by a score of Toronto 3, Trinity 2. The Trinity team was unusually strong, though it must be said for them that they had not had sufficient practice to prepare for the contest before them, not that they lacked in skill, but their staying powers were hardly equal to that of their opponents, which was easily seen toward the end of the game. The team was as follows:

*Goal*; Fenton: *Forwards*; White, Young, McQueen, Fairchild, Anderson: *Backs*; Yory, Orton: *Halves*; Bell, Doan, Awty.

The play was very even at first, both teams displaying excellent form.

Trinity scored the first, which was the result of a scrimmage in front of Toronto's goal, but Toronto pulled themselves together, and after some time McLaren by a fine piece of play made the score 1-1. Anderson next scored for Trinity, which advantage as before Toronto in time overcame by securing a goal from a scrimmage near Trinity's goal, Toronto again scored and thus the points remained until the end of the game.

The last two were obtained by Toronto very late in the game, and this clearly shows where they had the advantage over their opponents, viz., in staying-powers.

There are several points that cannot be passed unnoticed without doing a great injustice to those concerned. Both teams played remarkably good games and each had its heroes.

McQueen and Fairchild played together in a very telling way, Yong also played particularly well, but one of the features of the day was the play of Awty at half back, his checking of Thompson being worthy of particular mention.

We must not, however, overlook the good play of some of the Toronto team for it is certainly worthy of note.

Thompson, as usual, played a splendid game, as also did McLaren, Edgar at back and Senkler at goal.

It was throughout a very good game and both teams did themselves credit, but we cannot grudge our opponents the victory which was so well won.

We trust that this may continue to be an annual event for the hard-worked medical needs his recreation as well as the rest of humanity.

---

\* Personal. \*

DR. W. THOMPSON '90 has gone to Edinburgh and London to walk the hospitals there.

MR. FARNCOMB, of the final year, who has for some weeks been in the Hospital with an attack of Typhoid Fever is gradually recovering.

DRS. J. R. MACDONALD and E. H. Webster paid us a visit at the College some days ago, they are on their way to Bellevue where they intend taking a post-graduate course.

MR. FAIRCHILD will represent Trinity at the Banquet of the London Medical College and Mr. Switzer, an arts graduate of Queen's University, will represent us at the Royal Medical College, Kingston.

MANY of our readers will be sorry to hear that Mr. Young of the second year is at present in the Montreal Hospital suffering from Diphtheria. We are however, glad to say that recent reports are most encouraging. Mr. Young took his first year at McGill University but at the commencement of the present term registered at Trinity. On Thanksgiving day he went to Montreal for a few days when he was

seized with the present attack. Let us hope that his recovery will be speedy and complete.

## OBITUARY.

ONCE again the hand of death has been felt amongst us. Last year Mr. Heaven a bright young student, beloved by all who knew him was taken from amongst us after a very brief illness. This year it is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. E. C. Coates, which took place at the General Hospital on Saturday Nov. 29th after a very brief illness of less than two weeks. The circumstances attending Mr. Coates' death are peculiarly painful. Until within two weeks of the sad occurrence he attended lectures as usual, and enjoyed excellent health. Feeling slightly indisposed he consulted a physician who diagnosed his case that of Typhoid fever, and advised him to go to the hospital. He did so at once and despite the vigorous efforts of his attending physicians gradually sank, until Saturday evening of Nov. 29 when he succumbed to a pneumonia complication. His body was removed to Trinity Medical College—where it remained until the following Monday. A most impressive service was conducted in the College on Monday morning by Rev. M. Carswick, after which the remains were accompanied to Union Station by the Professors and Students of both Toronto and Trinity Colleges, demonstrating clearly the universal good feeling and sympathy existing between the colleges. Six of his fellow students, viz: A. Hunter, W. Andrews, J. McKee, P. Lundy, E. O. Bingham and J. R. Bingham, accompanied the remains to his father's residence in Newmarket, from which place a second funeral took place on the following day. Deceased having been a prominent member of Newmarket band for several years, the funeral was preceded by that body, adding greatly to the solemnity of the already sadly, solemn occasion. The remains were interred in Fair View burying grounds. The esteem and respect with which deceased was regarded by all who knew him was clearly demonstrated by the crowds who passed through the College on Sunday to take a last look; and the many and appropriate floral offerings which were sent, as tokens of respect. Prominent among those was a shield of roses from the students with the words "Our Fellow Student" in everlastings, a pillow of roses from the nurses of Toronto General Hospital. A basket, very appropriately designed, from Dr. O'Rilley, of T. G. H. Letters of condolence were sent from the faculty and students of Trinity Medical College to the bereaved family, expressing their sincerest sympathy in their sad and unexpected loss, which is considered a mutual affliction.

## MCGILL BANQUET.

MR. SHAW, our representative at the annual gathering of our brethren of McGill, comes back with glowing accounts of the whole-souled reception which he received and the royal way in which the Montreal medicos entertained their guests. He reports that Trinity stands high in regard and reputation in Montreal, which indeed might be expected, seeing that she and McGill are established and conducted on the same basis, namely, absolute freedom from Government control, raising their own revenues and managing their own business as do the great medical colleges in Great Britain. McGill and Trinity are indeed sisters and our representative cannot say too much in praise of the courtesy of the students of McGill.

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

ARTHUR LLOYD, Trinity College.

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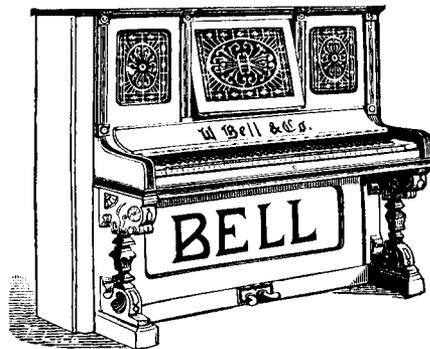
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