

CHRISTMAS NUMBER



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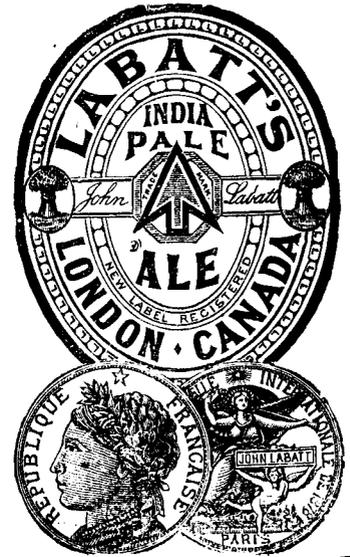
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VOL. II.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1889.

No. 10.

Trinity University Review.

A Journal of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Published in twelve monthly issues by Convocation and the Undergraduates in Arts and Medicine of Trinity University.

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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 the Editors, Trinity University, or 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.

THE Board of Editors of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW beg to announce that MR. J. G. CARTER TROOP has been appointed EDITOR-IN-CHIEF of THE REVIEW. The office of MANAGER will still be held by MR. TROOP.

IN appearing in the Trinity colours, red and black, to do homage to this, the glad Christmas-tide, THE REVIEW ventures on an act which, we hope, will meet with the appreciation and applause of all our friends. The brilliant list of contributors, representing as it does the most distinguished names in Canadian letters, would do honour to any journal, wheresoever published.

THE Christmas garb of THE REVIEW reminds one of the days when this paper was called by the name suggested by the Trinity colours, *Rouge et Noir*. The name was a happy one, though not eminently academic, and there was many a wrench before the students allowed it to be displaced for that of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW. As present constituted, however, THE REVIEW is a wholly different journal from what it used to be when yeleft *Rouge et Noir*, and from what its gifted founders intended it to be. The brilliant trio who ushered *Rouge et Noir* into being, and presided over its destinies in its youthful but sparkling days—Lewis and Nichol and Shortt—little thought, it may be, that before its first decade was run the object of their care and love would be transformed into the official organ of their *Alma Mater*. Nor, perchance, did Lampman and Cruttenden dream of the changes to come for *Rouge et Noir*, though these accomplished writers gave their splendid services to the paper even at a later date. Whether they would have welcomed the changes we cannot say. Nor can we say whether or not they consider that their charge, now that the changes have been made, has gained or lost in the transaction. We should be glad to hear from them on the subject. The gala days of *Rouge et Noir* were the days when these five old Trinity men directed its course, and its columns were filled with their clever productions, and wit and humor sparkled in its pages. It is interesting and gratifying to note how successful these men have been in their respective avocations. Mr. J. Travers Lewis is now a partner in one of Ottawa's most prominent law firms; the Reverend C. H. Shortt presides over his parish at Woodbridge with rare acceptance and ability; the Reverend R. T. Nichol, through his position as a Master at Trinity College School, Port Hope, has done work the good effects of which it is hard rightly to estimate; whilst Mr. Lampman, as all the world knows, is one of Canada's most honored poets. Alone of these five, Mr. W. M. Cruttenden has followed the profession of journalism, and at Buffalo, New York, on the staff of *The News*, we are sure he does both himself and Trinity, not to speak of *Rouge et Noir*, the greatest credit.

When beginning his course of lectures at Trinity on Political Science last May, Dr. Bourinot remarked that among the significant changes that have been made within a few months in the educational system of some of our

THE BEST PERFECT-FITTING FRENCH YOKK SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.—53 KING STREET WEST

universities, none is likely to be fraught with more important results to Canada than the effort to give superior opportunities to students of learning the nature of our system of government, and of studying all those branches of knowledge that relate to its operation and make it more intelligible. In no Canadian university is there more zeal displayed by the authorities to promote the study of political science than in Trinity. Furthermore, no university is in greater sympathy with the spirit of Canadian nationalism, and with all the aspirations of this fair land, than is this university. Members of the Faculty have identified themselves with every movement that tends to make Canadians better Canadians and Canada a better Canada. In securing a series of lectures from Dr. Bourinot on Political Science, with special reference to the Canadian Constitution, Trinity gave a farther proof of her public spirit and how thoroughly she is in touch with Canadian thought and opinion. Dr. Bourinot, as everybody knows, has long held a foremost position amongst Canadian authors, and his works have attained a world-wide reputation. Everybody knows, too, that this distinguished gentleman is, before all things, a Canadian and a believer in his country. He has faith in Canada and would inspire that faith in all her sons. There is none of that intellectual scorn for Canada and her literary and artistic productions which some cultivated people affect. There is, on the other hand, a generous appreciation, and a ready acknowledgment of native talent and ability, noticeable in all Dr. Bourinot's work, which we would fain see imitated.

OF the two excellent lectures delivered during the past term at Trinity by Dr. Bourinot, we may say, in brief, that the first was on Canada and the United States; the second on Canada and Switzerland. In order that the Canadian Constitution may be understood, it is necessary that it be studied in the light of the Constitutions of England, Switzerland and the United States. Dr. Bourinot having at another time dealt with the English, proceeded to compare the Canadian Constitution with that of the United States and Switzerland. Both lectures were eminently successful, especially the second, the Swiss Constitution proving a most interesting and instructive subject. As for the United States and their mode of governing themselves, we may say that the more we know about it the more highly do we value our Constitution, our country, and our manners and customs. The more enlightened our people become in these matters the less likelihood is there of annexation ever being seriously considered.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE CHURCH.

AT our special request, Mr. Goldwin Smith has been kind enough to write the following brief sketch of his most interesting speech at the Jubilee Luncheon, for this number of THE REVIEW. Although wholly unprepared, and merely suggested by a remark falling from the lips of a previous speaker, Mr. Goldwin Smith's speech was one of the most effective of the day, and called forth immense applause:

THE GRANGE,
TORONTO, Dec. 10, 1889.

DEAR SIR.—I spoke at the Anglican Jubilee luncheon without notes, following out a remark made by the Bishop of Western New York; but the general outline of what I said I can give you. I spoke with gratitude of the policy of the Church of England in educating our clergy, not in seminaries, but in open universities, saying that she did well in fearlessly allowing them to come in contact with the

advancing science and criticism of the age. I remarked that if we had sincere faith in God as the author of all truth, we must believe that all discoveries of science or critical research, if genuine, would prove in the end consistent with religious truth. I observed that evolution, which had caused so much alarm among religious people, had really confirmed, though not the literal interpretation of Biblical cosmogonies, yet the hypothesis on which Christianity had practically dealt with human nature, inasmuch as it showed that there was in human nature something brutish and evil which required to be worked out by discipline, whereas Rousseau and the Revolution assumed that human nature was originally good, and that to make man perfectly virtuous and happy nothing was needed but his emancipation from law and government. I noticed as ridiculous the commotion caused by "Robert Elsmere," which, though very brilliant as a novel, contained not a single argument which ought to influence any one's opinions—the supposed instruments of the hero's conversion, in that novel, being two books, both of which were phantoms, while one was an impossibility, there being no such thing as an evolution of human testimony. I concluded with a brief reference to our Public School system, saying that it was a necessity of democratic government; but that something like the Church Catechism was needed to teach people the lesson of doing their duty in the station to which it had pleased God to call them, as well as that of getting on in the world.

Yours very truly, GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE FORTRESS.

WHILE raves the midnight storm,
And roars the rain upon the windy roof,
Heart held to heart, and all the world aloof,
We laugh secure and warm.

This chamber of our bliss
Might seem a fortress by a haunted main,
Which shouting hosts embattled charge in vain,
Powerless to mar our kiss.

O life, O storm of years,
Our walls are built against your shattering siege!
Our-dwelling is with Love, our sovereign liege,
And fenced from change and tears!

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

King's College, Windsor, N.S.

CHRISTMAS.

AGAIN the circling year has brought around this most blessed festival of love—of the love of God to man, of the love of man to his brother, with peace on earth, to men good will. There is no festival which appeals so powerfully and so tenderly to our best and deepest affections. We feel the blessing of God poured upon us by the Hand of a Little Child, the condescension and the tenderness of the Love which blesses expressed in all the lowly circumstances of the birth of God manifest in the flesh. And if the immediate and direct teaching of the day is so gracious, how powerfully is this seconded by all the associations of the past and present! The memory of all but the youngest goes back to past Christmas days, and the heart warms at the remembrance, even if sometimes the joy is tempered by a note of sorrow. The imagination of all but the very dullest goes forth into the world and gives body to multitudes of happy assemblages of men and women and little children gathered together to join with the heavenly hosts in giving glory to God in the highest, and to cherish and utter thoughts of love and kindness one towards another, in the Church and in the family.

From thousands of voices there will rise the well-remembered, deeply-loved words of Wesley :

"Hark, the herald angels sing
Glory to the new-born King !"

Many a sufferer who cannot join in the public worship of the great congregation will meditate thankfully on the gift of Christmas, in the words of saintly John Keble :

"Like circles widening round
Upon a clear blue river,
Orb after orb, the wondrous sound
Is echoed on for ever :

'Glory to God on high, on earth be peace,
And love towards men—love; salvation and release.'"

It is difficult indeed to content ourselves with mere prose when we would express our thoughts of this season. And if we seek for poetic utterance, where shall we find it in nobler form than in Milton's glowing ode on the Nativity, that marvellous poem written at twenty-one, in which the great poet is said first to have struck his own note firmly? It is indeed a poem of surpassing power and beauty, and, well as it is known, we will offer a few lines which may provoke our readers to reach down the volume and read all the spirit-stirring lines for themselves :

"That glorious form, that light insufferable,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty
Wherewith He went at Heaven's high council-table
To sit the midst of Trinal Unity,
He laid aside, and here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a darksome house of mortal clay."

This from the introduction. Here is a stanza from the hymn :

"But peaceful was the night
Wherein the Prince of Light
His reign of peace upon the earth began.
The winds, with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kissed,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean,
Who now hath quite forgot to rave,
While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave."

If such words and thoughts can enter into us and take possession of us, Christmas will not be a time of mere thoughtless jollity, but of high, earnest, pure and loving thoughts and aspirations. C.

DECEMBER.

Away beyond the clouded moon
Low-hanging wrack drives over—
Ah, what fair foam gleamed white at noon,
When bees hummed in the clover !
I hear, below the darkening fold,
The thunderous surges dashing—
Are they the ripples that of old
Leaped onward, silver-flashing ?

I trample on the sodden leaves—
Where now the grace and lustre
Were theirs when from our summer eaves
They dropped in emerald cluster ?
I ask, as down the hill-side bleak
A keen-breathed breeze is blowing,
Did that same zephyr kiss your cheek
When sunset stars were glowing ?

Ah, friend ! what wonder stream and sky
Are types of time's estranging ?
Look backward—see how you and I
Have felt the seasons changing.
Sorrow of shrouded eyes for days,
When youth went forth sweethearting ;
For bliss of kisses and of praise
We've learned the pain of parting.

Eyes that beamed upward droop as dead,
With tears upon their lashes ;
For joy's triumphant march we tread,
A path bestrewn with ashes.
We sound, for youth's exultant tune,
The sad key-note, "Remember,"
And know, for all our pride of June,
The pathos of December.

Kingston.

A. R.

A FORGOTTEN CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

WHEN at the recent Jubilee celebration, the Chancellor, of the Diocese offered, and the Mayor of Toronto, replied to a toast of "The Corporation of Toronto," neither speaker found anything more appropriate to say, by way of connecting the history of that civic corporation with the history of the Church of England in this Province, than that several members of that communion had occupied the Mayor's chair.

It was a singular, and, it seems to me, rather a lamentable circumstance, that on such an occasion the knowledge of the authorities should not have gone behind the year 1834. The public of Toronto, and the distinguished prelates who had been invited to attend from distant dioceses, went away from the Jubilee ceremonies utterly unaware of the fact that before the incorporation of the City of Toronto in that year, the Church Wardens of St. James' Church had been, ex-officio, for nearly thirty years the Town Wardens of the Town of York. Should there ever occur to one of our modern Mayors the thought of inquiring where the early official records of the town, before the incorporation, are to be found, his search would lead him at last to the vestry books of St. James. There, and there only, he would find, officially recorded, the names and terms of office of his predecessors in the government of Toronto. By virtue of an Act to be found in one of the earliest statute books of Upper Canada, the same site where the stately structure of St. James' Cathedral has supplanted the original hewn log church of our forefathers, was the scene of the annual election of all the functionaries of the Municipal Government between 1807 and 1834—namely, of the "Church Wardens or Town Wardens," the Town Clerk, the Assessors, the Overseers of Highways, and minor officials. The Town elections were held, according to law, on the old site set apart by the Imperial Government in the plan of the town, and granted by royal patent "to the sole use of the parishioners and inhabitants of the Town of York as a churchyard forever."

Perhaps some extracts from this curious page in one of the most ancient statute books of our English speaking Province, will not be found tedious by the readers of a University Review.

Second Session of the first Provincial Parliament met at Niagara on the Thirty-first day of May and prorogued on the Ninth day of July following, in the Thirty-third year of the reign of George III.

John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, Anno Domin 1792.

CHAPTER II.

An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of parish and town officers within this Province.

WHEREAS it is requisite for the maintenance of good order and the regular execution of the laws, that proper officers should be appointed to superintend the observance thereof, be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province, and by the authority of the same, that it is, shall and may be lawful as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, for any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting within the

division in which any parish, township, reputed township, or place may be, to issue their warrant, giving eight days previous notice to the constable of such parish, township, reputed township, or place, authorizing him, on a day to be fixed by the said Justices in the present year and on the First Monday in the month of March in every ensuing year, to assemble the *inhabitant householders*, paying or liable to pay to any public assessment or rate of such parish, township, reputed township, or place, in the *parish church* or chapel, or in some convenient place within the said parish, township, reputed township, or place, for the purpose of *choosing* and nominating the *parish or town officers* hereinafter mentioned to serve in their respective offices for the year next ensuing, at which meeting the *said constable shall preside*.

SECTION VII. — * * * To choose and nominate in manner aforesaid, two fit and discreet persons to serve the office of *Town Wardens* for such *parish, township, reputed township, or place*. But as soon as there shall be any *church* built for the performance of Divine Service, according to the use of the Church of England, with a *parson* or minister duly appointed thereto, then the said *Inhabitant Householders* shall choose and nominate one person, and the said *parson* or minister shall nominate one other person, which persons shall jointly serve the office of *Church Warden*; and that such *Town Wardens* or *Church Wardens* and their successors, duly appointed, shall be as a *Corporation* to represent the whole inhabitants of the Township or Parish, and as such may have a property in goods or chattels of or belonging to the said Parish, and shall and may sue, prosecute or defend, in all presentments, indictments or actions, for and on behalf of the inhabitants of the said Parish."

Until the year 1806 (according to Dr. Scadding) services were held in the Parliament House, and no church existed on the churchyard site. In the year 1807, however, the first vestry book of St. James' Church opens with the following entry, in now partially faded ink:

1807.

On Monday, the first day of March, 1807, a Town meeting was held, agreeably to the Act of Legislature, at Gilbert's Tavern, in the Town of York, when and where the following gentlemen, D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., and William Allan, Esq., were nominated and appointed Church Wardens to serve in that office for the year 1807. The former was nominated and appointed by the Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, and the latter by the inhabitant householders assembled on the occasion.

Why "Gilbert's Tavern" was found a more "convenient place" than the new church, in this first election, does not appear. The subsequent elections appear to have been held at the church, as the statute directed.

The following is a list, from the book, of the successive "Church Wardens and Town Wardens" of the Town of York, elected between the years 1807 and 1834:

March, 1807 and 1808	D'Arcy Boulton and W Allan (<i>sic</i>).
1809	W. Allan and J. H. Ridout.
1810	W. Allan and Stephen Jarvis.
1811 and 1812	John Dennison (<i>sic</i>) and Duncan Cameron.
1813 and 1814	J. B. Robinson and H. J. Boulton.
1815-16-17-18	Alex. Wood and T. H. Ridout.
1819-20-21-22-23	J. B. Robinson and H. J. Boulton.
1824-25-26-27-28-29	J. B. Macaulay.
1830-31	J. Washburn and R. Stanton.
1832-33-34	R. Stanton and C. C. Small.

In 1834, the Act erecting the Town of York into a city substituted the present city constitution for the elder form of government, and to that extent repealed the operation of the "Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of parish and town officers." (By another clause in the same Act of 1834, the title of the Market Square was taken over from the Church Wardens of that day. They seem to have been, *ex-officio*, trustees for the city of all its public properties.)

Messrs. Stanton and Small, Town and Church Wardens of 1834, continued in office as Church Wardens till 1842, when the Church Temporalities Act of 1841 came into effect. The Act, so far as the mode of succession to the Corporation of the Church Wardens of St. James was concerned, was, in effect, a re-enacting and confirming of the old law: only substituting a vote of the pewholders for the vote of the householders.

Though shorn by the Act of 1834 of their civic functions

as Town Wardens, the ancient legal Corporation of the Church Wardens of St. James has never been dissolved, but has continued by regular succession to the Church Wardens of this day. It is a historic office, antedating the mayoralty.

The establishment of the Church of England in Canada (so far as it was accomplished by Imperial Acts and local legislation such as I have quoted) was part of a policy which, although ultimately reversed by the progress of ideas, in its time served a good and useful purpose. The whole design is far from being a blot upon the record of the celebrated statesman, William Pitt, who devised it. The Imperial Constitutional Act of 1791, which was drafted by that great man, intended to secure a provision for the instruction of the settlers in every new township in the Protestant religion, by means of a resident clergyman, supported from a certain appropriation of the public lands.

The provision made by the Clergy Reserve clauses was rather political than religious. It was inspired, I believe, by no narrow view or intention of favoring one establishment in comparison with rival Protestant bodies; or of giving clergymen of the Church of England the same overgrown and abused status in Canada which the course of ages had conferred on them in England. The provision in the Constitutional Act was simply intended as an offset to the formidable establishment of the Church of Rome already existing in Lower Canada. The latter it was absolutely necessary, from policy, if not from respect for the terms of the Treaty of Cession, to acknowledge and confirm. But in setting forth a new and independent Province, with the design of attracting English settlers thither, it was all the more necessary to assure such colonists that an effectual barrier had been erected against the extension of the alien system. This assurance was given by the announcement of a corresponding establishment of the Protestant religion in all the new Townships. The "Protestant religion" and "a Protestant clergy" were the words used in the Imperial Statute: and we may well conjecture that, apart from all technical constructions afterwards sought to be put upon those words, the intention of the statesman who penned the Act was as broad as the terms he advisedly used: which, in the end, were construed by Parliament to include Protestants of all denominations. The wise provision of Pitt magnificently answered its purpose. From the Loyalist element in the United States, from Great Britain and Ireland, from among the Protestant Dutch of Pennsylvania, and the Huguenots of France, an emigration flocked into the new Province, thus assured of a Protestant character. Thus was given the stamp expressed on the first Statute that its first Parliament passed, a stamp which has happily lasted down to the present time. To Pitt and his much decried Church establishment we may ascribe the fact that the Province of Ontario is the bulwark of Protestant and English loyalty in the Dominion at this day. Under the Act I have quoted, a close copy of the English system of local Government was introduced by the first Parliament of the new Province at its second, session, held at Niagara. The enactment showed that the sentiments of the first settlers cordially reflected the policy of Pitt. Though the institutions which were suitable to 1792 gave way in their time to institutions suiting the circumstances of a later generation, I think that that old statute "to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish officers within this Province" is one that deserves to be written up conspicuously in stone, for a perpetual memorial, for the instruction and gratitude of the people of our Dominion.

Perhaps it may appear to liberal minded readers of a University journal that the recent Jubilee ceremonies would have derived much additional point and interest from a graceful

recognition of what (I cannot help thinking) was the chief fact in the history of the Church of England in Canada. In altogether slighting those facts in connection with their celebration, have not the ecclesiastical authorities been rejecting the corner stone of what they might have made a much more broadly interesting commemoration? On the ecclesiastical side the opportunity has been lost. Perhaps the citizens of Toronto and of the Province, on their part, will yet find some means of manifesting their generous pride in the beginnings of their capital city and in the records of its civic ancestry. The centenary of 1791 approaches, and it is to be hoped will not be overlooked by the people of this Province. Would anything be more appropriate than the erection within the porch of old St. James of a monument recording upon stone, on that spot, the earliest municipal organization of the Province, and the names of the civic forefathers of Toronto?

O. A. HOWLAND.

TWO RECENT VOLUMES OF CANADIAN VERSE.

THE singers begin to crowd and jostle each other on the Canadian Parnassus. So many in number are they that it is now difficult to keep track of them, and for the purposes of the statistician we shall soon want a new poetic census. Even enthusiasts in native verse fail to keep themselves currently informed of every new aspirant for poetic fame; while no sooner do our anthologies appear than, like our encyclopædias, they are in danger of becoming obsolete. In Mr. Lighthall's "Songs of the Great Dominion," a collection of verse on the whole flattering to the native intellect, we find the number of Canadian writers who "have produced really good verse" set down as three hundred. In the collection itself there are specimens from over a third of that number; while the limitations of the work have prevented the editor from drawing from any of our subjective poets. The number of the latter, with the widening culture of the time, with increasing leisure, and with the growing tendency of our poets to indulge in introspective habits of thought, is largely on the increase. But in Canada, with her vast and varied physical features and the boundless resources which Nature has lavished upon her, objective verse must always predominate, and, as the country becomes more opened up, furnish increasing themes for the descriptive as well as the lyrical poet. In time, also, as the country is settled, may we look for the human interest to increase and supply subjects for the narrative and historic Muse. Yet, as we have said, our poets must chiefly be the poets of Nature, whose song shall voice the music of the sighing pines and reflect the flame that gilds our rivers and lakes. The poet in Canada must little love his art if he fail to pay homage at the shrine of Nature.

Of the younger poets of the Dominion who have not failed to pay this homage, one of the most cultured and musical is Wm. Wilfred Campbell. From St. John, New Brunswick, we have received a dainty volume of this writer's verse, entitled "Lake Lyrics and Other Poems." As a tribute to Canada, pre-eminently the land of lakes, the collection is unique. But lake land is not only the poet's theme—we had almost said he has no other—it is the shrine of his worship. Upon the lakes and water-stretches of the Dominion he looks with the impassioned gaze of a devotee, and he lovingly knows their every phase and passing mood. How photographically these are described, with their setting either of gloomy crag or tinted forest, the reader will discover on almost every page. The scene of his poetic pictures is chiefly the inland sea of Lake Huron, with its island-gemmed consort, the Georgian Bay; and this region is de-

lightfully depicted in summer and in winter, and with every changing aspect of the day from sunrise to dark. How varied are the pictures of the seasons, as they come and go over the region, with the atmospheric play of the passing hours, even the titles of the poems suggest. With much art our author compresses a scene into a verse or two, which makes it very real to the reader. As examples of this faculty in the poet, we might instance the picture of the lake, "red in the mists of the morning," in the first two stanzas of "Dawn in the Island Camp," or in the closing stanza of "The Winter Lakes," descriptive of

"Lonely, hidden bays, moon-lit, ice-rimmed, winding,
Fringed by forest and crags, haunted by shadowy shores;
Hushed from the outward strife, where the mighty surf is grinding
Death and hate on the rocks, as sandward and landward it roars."

Besides the admirable descriptive and pictorial quality of Mr. Campbell's verse, its melody, arising chiefly from a studied simplicity of diction, is another attraction. In this respect the author has evidently sought his model in Tennyson. The poems "Manitou," "Lake Huron," "The Flight of the Gulls," and "The Legend of Restless River" are fine examples. A stronger note, reminding one of Poe, both as to melody and weirdness, is struck in "The Legend of Dead Man's Lake." The poem, which is founded on Indian tradition current in the Georgian Bay, has that haunting quality characteristic of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and it is perhaps the most striking production in the volume. There are a few creditable sonnets in the collection, and a delightful reminiscent poem, entitled "Old Voices," with a fine rhythmic beat. Mr. Campbell's work, it may be said, may take rank with the best that has yet been done by our Canadian poets, though its range is not wide, nor is its thought deep. Within his own sphere, however, the author of "Lake Lyrics" is excellent: with a few strokes he enables the reader to see the picture before his eyes, and he delineates it with true poetic sympathy and great verbal felicity.

The characteristics of Archibald Lampman's verse are quite different from those that mark Mr. Campbell's verse. The one works on the surface; the other gets at the inner core of things. Mr. Lampman belongs essentially to the class of philosophic poets, and his "Among the Millet, and Other Poems" (Ottawa: J. Durie & Son) need not fear comparison with much of contemporary English verse. If anything good ever came out of Ottawa it is this volume of Mr. Lampman's. A modest clerk in one of the Departments, he has produced a body of verse which we are inclined to rate superior in merit to anything that has heretofore come from the native Muse. Yet Mr. Lampman does not find himself among the "immortals" of our Canadian Academy, nor have we heard that the author has been singled out for honour by our Parliamentary orators or by any of the high dignitaries of the State. What perhaps has been more acceptable to him is the fact that his merits have been recognized by both English and American critics of verse. Mr. Lampman brings to his work many of the highest gifts of the poet. He is at once a scholar and an artist; possessing the culture of the one and the skill and *technique* of the other. He has imagination, insight, and sustained powers of reflection. With pathos and delicacy of feeling, he has the gifts that accompany these qualities,—geniality and humour. Like Roberts, much of his verse is the outcome of his classical training, and in this respect the poet is not likely ever to be popular. Like Roberts, also, he seems rather to repress than obtrude his nativism, though here and there in the volume the national characteristics reveal themselves. "Among the Timothy," "Between the Rapids," and "Winter Hues Recalled," all speak of their Canadian origin and the influence of Cana-

dian scenery on the poet's thought. They speak no less of the poet's sympathy with Nature, though the manifestation of that sympathy is always under restraint. More than in any other of our poets does philosophy enter into his work. In this respect Mr. Lampman reflects the spirit of the age, even while he is most lyrical. In a large portion of his verse the contemplative vein appears, the sonnets most of all being enriched by a deep thoughtfulness. The pervading tone is sombre and the thought sometimes pessimistic. Particularly is this the case in the longer poems, such as "Easter Eve," "The Three Pilgrims," "The Monk," and "The Organist;" and the sombreness is heightened by their pathetic, and occasionally by their tragic, incidents. Many of the sonnets, perhaps the poet's best work, are burdened with broodings on "life's deep meaning" and the unravelled skein of things. Occasionally, as in the sonnet on "Light," a gleam of sunshine falls athwart the lines, counselling hopefulness and announcing that

"The world is bright with beauty and its days
Are filled with music; could we only know
True ends from false, and lofty things from low."

We can allow ourselves but one extract from the volume, and in taking leave of the author we offer him our homage and heartily commend his work to the reader. The extract is from the sonnet on "Knowledge."

"What is more large than knowledge and more sweet;
Knowledge of thoughts and deeds of rights and wrongs,
Of passions, and of beauties, and of songs;
Knowledge of life; to feel its great heart beat
Through all the soul upon her crystal seat;
To see, to feel, and evermore to know;
To till the old world's wisdom till it grow
A garden for the wandering of our feet.

Oh, for a life of leisure and broad hours,
To think and dream, to put away small things,
This world's perpetual leagner of dull naughts;
To wander like the bee among the flowers
Till old age find us weary, feet and wings
Grown heavy with the gold of many thoughts."

G. MERCER ADAM.

LIBERALITY.

DEAR Brown, you told me in your last your creed
Was liberality. I'm glad indeed
To hear it. So is mine, and as one end
We both are seeking let your humble friend
Upon the subject his ideas explain,
And, as you please, adopt them or disdain.
A liberal disposition is a thing
That justly claims the poet's tuneful string
To celebrate its praises; but beware
Of counterfeits. The genuine coin is rare.
For by deceitful semblance led astray,
Men often tread a most pernicious way,
And fanned by gales of popular applause
Unreasoning support to every cause
Afford. That white is black, that black is white
Contending parties say, and both are right.
If thus amid the sound of raging strife,
Lured by the prospect of a quiet life,
We shrink from bearing arms, and call it peace,
While errors uncontested still increase,
Too late our folly shall we dearly rue,
When light has faded from our sluggish view,
As fade it must, if clouds that darkly rise,
And spread a deepening mantle o'er our skies,
We make no manly effort to dispel,
Content beneath their canopy to dwell,
While from the lowering mass no lightnings gleam,
No deafening thunders burst, no torrents stream.
For if there's nothing we may falsehood call,
It follows thence that there's no truth at all.
When Truth thus outraged takes her heavenward flight,
Man wrapped in his own reason's cheerless night,
For what may still the restless spirits pain

Shall through the darkness grope, and grope in vain.
But when to give in fellowship the hand,
When to withhold, and dauntless make a stand
'Gainst diverse thought, with resolution strong
Affirming this is right, and that is wrong.
This is a point on which we need some rules;
To follow impulse is the course of fools.
Nor less with needless rigour to oppose,
Nought heeding how we multiply our foes,
Appears an evil we should watchful dread,
Lest Persecution lift her sleeping head,
With bloody hand her reeking sword to shake,
Or bind her victims to the torturing stake.
But where the undeviating law to find
That gently shall constrain the wandering mind,
Nor let it, weakly yielding to the heart,
Against sound reason from the truth depart,
This is the problem that our utmost care
Demands—this found we grasp a jewel rare,
Whose brightness far outshines the brightest gem
That ever graced a monarch's diadem.
Since man by his Creator was designed
To live in peace and friendship with his kind,
This law established, we must then derive
From the same source the truth for which we strive,
Upholding only with contention stern
What from the sacred pages we may learn
The lamp a kindly Providence has given
To cheer our hearts, and guide our steps to Heaven.
These records it should be our constant care
To study with humility and prayer,
Not fondly deeming we can read aright,
Unless propitious Heaven vouchsafe us light,
Rude passions still that rage within our breast,
And give the conscience peace by sin oppressed.
But what diverse opinions, you exclaim,
Men thence derive, what varying creeds they frame!
Nay, if we do not with presumption vain
The light that streams from ages past disdain,
But take for truth what always was held true,
And we can trace until its source we view,
Ascending still the stream, we shall behold
The faith delivered to the saints of old,
A comprehensive, plainly proven Creed;
Who flouts it makes the Bible trash indeed.
If this be not eternal truth, go then
With Pilate's question—What is truth? to men,
Who vaunting reason's self-sufficient might,
Protest we need not Revelation's light.
Sages for centuries in every clime
Have sought for truth, and surely by this time,
Had she been born and living here below,
They would have found out where and let us know.
Such really must excuse us if thus late
Their revelation we decline to wait,
But think that what in every age has stood
The fiercest criticism must be good,
While History her evidence supplies,
And questioned more, more clearly testifies.
On this residuum, as foundation stone,
Build—only madmen think to build with none.
For this with never flinching front contend,
Who scorns it deem a foe, who holds, a friend
In the great struggle betwixt dark and light
Which must endure till faith be lost in sight.
Systems which sages of their own devise
And flaunt so proudly in admiring eyes,
Without firm basis, hollow, transient all,
Balloons, not buildings, we may fitly call,
Serenely smiling, when a fresh one's blown,
To watch it rise, collapse and tumble down.
Better a priesthood screaming "Holy Church"
Than to be left at some time in the lurch
By guides whose boasted wisdom is to show
The road, but unto what they do not know.

A. B.

THE REVIEW is greatly indebted to the distinguished writers who have so kindly contributed to our Christmas Number. We beg to offer them our most hearty thanks, and to wish them, as we do all our friends, A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A NATION.

A FEW weeks hence there will be much political activity from Cape Breton to Vancouver. The Parliament of the Dominion and the Legislatures of all the Provinces will be in session to discuss the public affairs of five millions of people engaged in the development of a country almost as large as Europe, and possessing powers of self government which practically place it in the position of a semi-independent nation.

It was towards the close of the eighteenth century that England conceded to the French and English communities on the banks of the St. Lawrence and in the vicinity of Lake Ontario a system of representative institutions similar to those long enjoyed by the old thirteen colonies, then recognized as the United States of America. Two Provinces had been formed out of the great country known as Canada, with the avowed object of dividing the two nationalities and permitting them to work out separately the English system of government. The total population of Canada did not probably at that time exceed one hundred and sixty thousand souls, of whom hardly one sixth were English, and those chiefly United Empire Loyalists. In Nova Scotia, the oldest English Province, and in Prince Edward Island, there were representative assemblies, but none had yet been established in New Brunswick, only quite recently carved out of the country long known as Acadia, and now settled by a number of Loyalists from the old English colonies.

The meeting of a legislative body in each Province was a momentous event, since it was the commencement of political activities which were to gain in strength until at last they ended in the formation of a Dominion, stretching over half a continent, and exhibiting the vigor and capacity of a nation. The Legislature of Upper Canada assembled several months before the Legislature of Quebec, in the old town of Niagara, then known as Newark. It was but a humble village, consisting of a few log or frame houses. It had none of the features of historic interest that have been always associated with the ancient city of Quebec, the capital of French Canada. If the village was unpretentious in its architectural appearance, its natural surroundings had much to attract the eye. The roar of the mighty cataract was heard in the calm of summer days. Below the little capital rushed the dark river between its high, well-wooded banks, seeking rest in the tranquil bosom of the great lake not far beyond. Here, a day in early autumn, the little Legislature of Upper Canada met for the first time in a small frame building a short distance from the village. It was but a mean Parliament House compared with the massive pile which was chosen for a similar purpose in Quebec, and yet each was equally appropriate and had a significance in its way. The Bishop's Palace, in which the Legislature of the Lower Province was to meet later, illustrated an old community which had aimed at the conquest of the larger part of America, and had actually laid the foundations of a great Empire; the little legislative cabin at Newark was a fit type of the newness and ruggedness of the life of the pioneer in the West. The axe was whirring amid the forests, and only here and there, through a vast wilderness, the sunlight shone in the little clearings of the settler. In this unpretentious building Governor Simcoe opened the first session of the first Parliament with the usual speech, which was duly reported to the House of Assembly by the Speaker, Mr. McDonnell, of Glengarry, and immediately taken into consideration by the representatives of the yeomanry of the Province. The whole retinue of the Governor on these occasions consisted of a guard of fifty men from the garrison in the fort that defended this important point on the frontier. Dressed in silk, he entered the hall with his cocked

hat on his head, attended by his adjutant and his secretaries. The attendance was for years necessarily small at the openings. The seven legislative councillors and sixteen members, who represented a population of probably less than twenty thousand, were scattered at very remote points, and could only find their way at times in canoes and slow sailing craft. Nor must it be forgotten that in those early days of colonization, men had the stern necessities of existence to consider before all things else. However urgent the call to duty, the harvest must be gathered in before laws could be made. "I call you together at an early period," said the Governor on one occasion, "in the hope that you may be able to finish the business of the session before the commencement of your approaching harvest."

Now let us look back to the month of December in the same year, a few days before Christmas, and recall a scene equally characteristic in its way, and important in its consequences. The older condition of the French Province permitted the opening of its Legislature to be surrounded with more show and ceremony. The city where the first assembly of Lower Canada met, was one of great historic interest. Only a few years had passed since the *fleur-de-lis* of France had waved over the Chateau St. Louis, where had assembled many noble and ambitious Frenchmen, who had their dreams of a French Empire on this continent. The massive fortifications, the heavy stone buildings, and the quaint gates, that crowned the rugged heights of the ancient capital, seemed more suited to some fastness of mediæval times than to a city on the verge of the wilderness. The very buildings in which the Government transacted its business had echoed to the tread of statesmen, warriors, and priests of the old régime. The civil and military branches of the Government then occupied apartments in the old Chateau St. Louis, elevated on the brink of an inaccessible precipice, whence could be seen the giant river, bearing to the ocean the tribute of the great lakes of the West, and destined to be the artery of a splendid commerce. On a rocky eminence, in the vicinity of a battery (and close to Prescott Gate, erected in 1797), was an old stone building, generally known as the Bishop's Palace. Like all the ancient structures of Quebec, this building had no claims to elegance or symmetry of form, although much labor and expense had been bestowed on its construction. The chapel of this building was converted into a chamber, in which were held the first meetings of the representatives of Lower Canada. On the 17th of December, the two Houses assembled in their respective chambers in the old palace, in obedience to the proclamation of Major-General Alured Clarke, who acted as Lieutenant-Governor in the absence of the Governor General, Lord Dorchester. We find from the official records that the ceremony was in strict accordance with the constitutional usages of the British Parliamentary system. The cannon thundered from the batteries that crowned the heights, as the representative of the King drove up in state and passed through the lines of the guard of honor into the Legislative Council chamber. Among the officers who surrounded the throne on that occasion, was probably the father of the Queen, the Duke of Kent, who was in command of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, then stationed in the old capital. On so momentous an occasion no doubt the assemblage was large, and comprised all the notabilities of English and French society. Jealousies and rivalries were commencing to divide the two elements of the population, but there is reason to believe that on this occasion a better feeling animated all classes. The French Canadians saw, in the concession of an Assembly, an acknowledgment of their just claims to a share in the government of the country, and felt more disposed to meet on friendly terms the English speaking classes. The two Houses comprised not a few men

whose families had long been associated with the fortunes of the colony. Chaussegros de Léry, De Longueuil, De Boucherville, De Salaberry, Taschereau, La Valtrie, St. Ours and Rocheblave, were among the names that told of the old régime, and gave a guarantee to the French Canadians that their race and religion were at last represented in the legislative halls of their country.

Such were the beginnings of the political life of the two Provinces. From that day to this there has been a steady current of national development which has drawn us into a Dominion to which now cling our dearest hopes and aspirations. Such an event in our history is certainly worthy of commemoration when the proper time arrives. The French Canadians of Quebec must, above all others, honor the year, because then they were placed in a position to establish beyond question their language and institutions. The people of Ontario, on the other hand, were able to build up a great and prosperous Province in which the English tongue and English institutions alone should prevail. The consequences of that division of the two Provinces have remained to this day, and will always be apparent in the political structure of Canada. But it is not for us now to recall the past with its mistakes. When the anniversary of the establishment of representative government in the two Provinces comes round, let the people of each consider only the present in a spirit of broad patriotism, and show an earnest desire to stimulate a generous, national sentiment from one end of the Confederation to the other.

J. G. BOURINOT.

A "DEEP" PROPOSAL.

EXTRACT from a newspaper:—"It seems that the good Atlantic cable has been put to a novel purpose—an offer of marriage having been made and accepted under the foaming billows of the briny deep."

Oh, how our grand-dads would have laughed
At such a monstrous fable—
As sending words across the sea
By sub-Atlantic cable!
But now hear what has been achieved
By this stout wire so clever—
Two hearts are made to beat as one
And will be parted never—
Yes, stare—ye ancestors of old—
This cable's been the carriage
Of that most subtle, mystic thing,
A genuine offer of marriage!
"Wilt be my bride?" (or some such words)
Were flashed across the ocean—
And sweet acceptance followed swift,
(Sent, doubtless, with emotion.)

* * * * *
Then ring your glasses loud, my friends,
Around the festive table—
And toast the pair who pledged their troth
By sub-Atlantic cable!

—SYMPLE SYMON.

London.

A HALF-FORGOTTEN SINGER.

I HAVE in my library a little volume of seventy pages, the work of a very dear friend of mine, who passed away just fifteen years ago, at the early age of twenty nine. Loving hands collected after his death the sweet poetic fancies which he had from time to time published in the magazines and newspapers. A few copies for private distribution among friends were printed, and it was my good fortune to secure one of these. Frederick Crosby was a native of Massachusetts, and he was educated in that State. After passing through a creditable course at college, he went to St. John, N.B., where he began the practice of his pro-

fession. This was in 1871. I used then to see a good deal of him. No day went by without our meeting each other, and it was a delight always to hear him talk, and to witness his increasing strength as a poet. Tennyson and Keats were his models and their influence over his mind was forever asserting itself. He had a wonderfully retentive memory, and seldom experienced difficulty in recalling anything that he had once read. His was a most delicate and refined nature, and it may in all truthfulness be said of him that he uttered nothing base. He sent his poems to *Scribner* (then conducted by Dr. Holland), *The Independent*, *The Canadian Monthly*, and the *Quarterly Magazine*, which I then edited. At that time, certainly, he wrote better verses than any of his Canadian contemporaries. They were more artistic, more full of real poetry, and their thought and melody more exquisite. He was careful and methodical, and a great polisher. Often he would keep a poem by him for weeks, and only half a dozen times in his career were his lyrics returned to him by the editors. He destroyed more than he published, for his taste was severe, and he was a stern critic always of his own work. It was his habit to drop in on me when he had written something which particularly pleased him, and I well remember—as if it were yesterday—how his handsome, amiable face would flush at any word of praise that his idyl called forth. He was forever thinking that he might improve his work in some way, and his ear was so perfect and so well attuned, that a harsh note made him very uneasy. His vocabulary was both large and choice, but he never resorted to the trick of using obsolete or uncommon words. Simplicity of phrase he ever cultivated, and it was his constant wish to write things which every one could understand without fatigue. One of his daintiest love poems brought to him from Mr. Bunce, the editor of *Appleton's Journal*, a pretty note of thanks as well as a substantial cheque. I recollect when he read the draft of that poem to me, and the trouble we went to, to find an appropriate name for it. I think it was I who suggested "Answered." The title did not suit Crosby at first; he thought it inadequate, but the next day he came to me, and said that he could get no better name, and so "Answered" was sent off to the printers:—

We sat beneath the silent stars,
And watched the sunset's embers die,
The North shot forth its glowing bars,
And crimson radiance spanned the sky.

Fair rose the moon: the darkened world
Seemed dipt in one vast silver sea;
Above, the fleecy eddies curled,
The air-tides floated silently.

Upon our blissful senses sank
The spell of Peace, of Love, of Calm!
Earth-lost, our raptured spirits drank
In hallowed Nature's holiest psalm!

"Dear Heart! Like saintly incense rise
Her soul's pure breathings borne to thee!
"Thou who dost make our Paradise,
Where may thy heavenly dwelling be?"

And o'er her face a glory passed;
Faintly I whispered in her ear,
(My long-kept secret free at last)
"If God is Love, then Heaven is here!"

Though Crosby was not, in any sense, a rapid composer, he was frequently able to write occasional verses with considerable facility. These were always in good taste, and reminded one of Dr. Holmes by their manner and form. They had too, sometimes, the appearance of spontaneity. He wrote a tender Easter hymn, and a Christmas carol, which I transcribe here, the first because it is touching and sweet, and breathes true Christian sympathy, the second

because it is seasonable, and must rank quite among the better verses which the kindly day seems to demand of the poets :

EASTER.

The storm has passed, the lowering cloud is spent ;
No more with gathering tears our eyes are dim,
The lips that wailed the monotonous of Lent
Pour forth the glories of the Easter Hymn.
Yet faintly chime the dying notes afar,
And Miserere blends with Gloria !

Although no more entombed the Conqueror lies,
Must then the Passion's agony forgotten be ?
'Mid your grand choral, will there not arise
The plaintive minor of Gethsemane ?
Though brightly shines the Resurrection morn
Can ye forget the cross, the crown of thorn ?

The temple ringeth to the ransomed host,—
The lamb lies bleeding on the altar stone ;
'Mid pealing chant and solemn psalm is lost,
The parting sigh, the victim's dying moan.
Yet unto Him on high more sweetly rise
The piteous wailings of the sacrifice.

Chant then your peans to the risen Lord !
Loud peal the Jubilate and the deep Amen ;
Ye raptured choirs, break forth in grand accord
Till Heaven re-echo to the sound again !
But ne'er forget the fearful path He trod,
To win unto your souls the peace of God.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

To-day the joy bells of the world
Chime forth in sweet accord ;
O'er the round earth, the hearts of men
Draw nearer to their Lord.
Where roll the Australasian seas,
And tropic fountains flow,
To where the starlight sparkles back
A thousand leagues of snow.

To-day all mingling pathways lead
Up history's incline,
To where the shepherds kept their sheep
That night in Palestine.
The angel's song o'er land and sea,
Is ringing sweeter far ;
Though constellations rise and set,
Still shines the Eastern Star.

O, tender Faith ! O, constant Friend !
O, Christ Child, hear our prayer !
Breathe thou upon our hearts, and leave
Thy benediction there.
Shine thou our star when wild and drear,
The night's dark waters roll ;
Till on our dazzled vision breaks
The sun-rise of the soul.

Specimens of our poet in his lighter mood are given in this thin book of thirty pieces. To mention their names here would serve no purpose, for the limited edition of the collection precludes consultation of the volume. Perhaps the most beautiful and striking of Crosby's longer poems are "The Lily and the Linden"—a poem descriptive of the Franco German war, as its title would imply, and "Into Light," written in that two line measure which Whittier popularized in "Maud Muller." Lorraine also tells a story of the French war, concluding thus :—

Under the lilac, broods alone,
A maid whose heart is turned to stone,

Who sits, with folded fingers, dumb,
And meekly prays that her time may come.

Yet see ! the Death-god's baleful star,
And War's black eagle screams afar !

And lo ! the New Year's shadows wane
Over the hills of sad Lorraine.

Crosby wrote little of a purely home character. He took his subjects wherever he found them, and we have only now

and then a few lines about scenery, incident and episode which belong peculiarly to this continent—"Midnight on Berkshire," being the most interesting in the list, and that only by the way. What he might have accomplished in the world of letters had his life been spared, we may safely conjecture. His hand was growing firmer, his poetic strength was showing itself in fairer light, and he seemed to be acquiring greater confidence in himself. Sometimes in choice of subject he went very far afield, and he had a touch of Orientalism in him which added piquancy to his imagination. Of the thirty poems he has left us, ten were written in Canada, though no Canadian subject found treatment by his pen. But on the other hand, it may be added that the country of his birth fared no better at his hands. His range, never circumscribed, was wide and cosmopolitan. "Under the Palms," which exhibits him in very strong light, and is full of color and vigor, I think may be quoted here in conclusion :—

Proud is his heart, and strong his limb,
As his own desert's tiger brood,
And all my soul is lost in him !
What wrecked he then, my fierce Mahmoud,
Of turbaned Shiek or belted Khan,
Where 'neath the date-palm spreading wide,
With beating heart I saw him ride
Along the road to Toorkistan ?

Ah me !
Beside his saddle-girth to be !

Beneath the noon-day's breathless heat,
The whitening sand-leagues flame and glow ;
At eve the oasis odors sweet
Across the darkening deserts blow.
But ne'er my hungry eyes may scan,
By garish day or evening tide,
The war-troops of my hero ride
Along the road to Toorkistan.

Ah me !
The night-birds haunt the rustling tree !

Up to my scarlet-woven tent
The way-worn warriors journey slow ;
Why is yon silent rider bent
Upon his horse's saddle bow ?
Each eye is dim, each cheek is wan,
Why pale before your chieftain's bride ?
The 'broidered burnos falls aside—

'Tis he !
They bend their spear-points low to me !

—GEORGE STEWART, JR.

SWITZERLAND.

THERE is no country in Europe, to my mind, upon which the traveller can look back with greater pleasure than Switzerland.

Unlike the British Islands, Italy and Greece, which derive their interest almost entirely from historic associations, the Eternal Alps remain to day unchanged by time. Civilization is powerless to destroy their beauty, and while the magnificent monuments of ancient Europe are day by day decaying into ruins, nature refuses to yield to the destroyer, and continues to present to the admiring eye the same sublimity that she has always done. With the most grateful of feelings towards this country, I now proceed, *con amore*, to describe the scenes embraced in a short summer trip through some of the most beautiful spots in this most beautiful of countries.

Leaving Paris by rail, an all-night journey brought us to Lausanne, the Capital of the Canton de Vaud, beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Geneva, and noted as the place where the historian Gibbon wrote his great work, and as a favorite summer resort for English and Americans.

Following the shore of the lake a few miles, we reach the romantically situated Castle of Chillon, celebrated

by Byron's poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," which will remain a source of pleasure to the reader long after the castle will have crumbled into ruins. Around this romantic spot the tourist fain would linger, as romance is here so closely interwoven into the grandeur of Nature, that he feels that here indeed he could remain for months, and forget that he is living in the 19th century, and that yonder castle no longer contains the Prisoner of Chillon.

From here to the other end of the lake is about forty miles, and a delightful sail of a few hours in the steamer, brought us to Geneva, the largest and richest town in Switzerland. Here there is much to remind the traveller of Paris in the numerous Cafés Chantants, the gaily decorated windows of the shops and the perfectly managed hotels. Indeed throughout the entire country the accommodation afforded by the latter is unsurpassed by anything in Europe, if indeed anywhere in the world, and for the accommodation afforded, wonderfully cheap.

A few days may be very profitably spent here, as there is much that is interesting to see, but to those who have limited time at their disposal, and who are desirous of seeing the beauties of Nature, the time is more profitably spent in other ways.

Taking our seats in the Diligence in the early morning, a long drive of twelve hours brought us to the Valley of Chamouni, and the foot of Mount Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe.

From the verandah of the hotel in the village, the view is magnificent; towering upwards towards the sky, everything else seems to humble itself as if in adoration of the great white monster.

It is no easy task to make the ascent of this mountain, and few attempt it, and fewer still succeed in reaching the summit, as it takes about eighteen hours of hard climbing, and necessitates the spending of a night on the mountain side.

The Valley of Chamouni, owing to its great elevation, and its being enclosed by snow-clad mountains, is cold even in midsummer, and the tourist feels the benefit of his warm clothing, and when he retires to rest at night to dream of the magnificent scenery, draws his blankets tightly around him.

Chamouni is situated in Savoy, in France, Mount Blanc being the boundary between France and Italy, and the Tete Noire, which we were now to cross, leads from Savoy into Switzerland.

Leaving our hotel in the early morning, with the air fresh and cool, we turn our backs upon Mount Blanc, and with our luggage secure in the mountain carriage, prefer to walk, as the road is good, and a better view of the scenery can be obtained in this way, as there are numerous paths accessible only to the pedestrian, from which are seen some of the finest views.

It is quite impossible to convey anything like an adequate idea of the splendid scenery presented by this wonderful mountain pass. Only actual observation can do so. No imagination, however powerful, can do justice to it. No brush can paint it. A well-made road winding along frightful precipices, down which it makes one giddy to look, leads the traveller higher and higher, until he is really above the clouds, and in a position in which he can realize how terrible Nature is in this her wildest domain.

After passing the summit we perceive miles below the Rhone Valley and Martigny, our destination for the night, where we arrived fatigued in body after our long walk, but enthusiastic over all we have beheld in the passage of the Tete Noire.

From Martigny to Brieg the railway follows the Rhone Valley through comparatively uninteresting scenery, but

this is amply made up by the succeeding journey over the Simplon Pass, which brings us into Italy and the lake region.

Magnificent as is the scenery of the Tete Noire, in my opinion that of the Simplon surpasses it. So many are the wonders of this route, that no mind, however capacious, can retain anything like a correct impression by one passage, and only a faint idea is left upon the mind of many of the most magnificent bits of the scenery.

At the summit desolation reigns supreme, around it the everlasting snow and ice, and glad I was to commence the descent, and hasten on towards the unrivalled scenery presented by the passage out of the valley of the Gondo into the sunny plains of Italy. Magical indeed is the effect of it.

In a few moments we have left Switzerland and its ice and snow behind us, and are inhaling the balmy air of Italy.

Behind us is the desolation of the valley of the Gondo. In front of us are the smiling vineyards of the Vale d' Ossola, with here and there a pretty white villa peeping out from among the trees, and the whole landscape thoroughly Italian in its character.

From here to Pallanza, on the shores of Lake Maggiore, is only a short distance, and there the traveller may well spend a few days in contemplation of the beauties of this lovely lake, and in gaining rest before re-entering Switzerland by the famous St. Gotthard railway.

From Pallanza to Bellinzona at the head of the lake, the scenery presents the strongest contrast with the desolation and grandeur through which we had recently passed. It is with many regrets at the short time at our disposal, that we take the railway for Lucerne, which brings us once again into the midst of the beautiful Swiss scenery.

The St. Gotthard Railway is an example of the marvels of modern engineering, the famous tunnel being nine miles long. In fact this railway is nothing but a series of tunnels, bridges and viaducts, and is doubly interesting on account of the number of spiral tunnels. On emerging from the latter, the passenger can look out of the carriage window and see the entrance to it directly below him.

On arriving at Fluelen, the green waters of Lake Lucerne come in sight, and in a few minutes we are on the deck of the steamer gliding over the lake, which is pronounced by many travellers to be the most picturesque in Europe, and whose banks are so closely associated with William Tell's struggle with the Austrians.

Here is the Rigi, to whose summit so many tourists ascend by the interesting mountain railway to witness the sunrise, and lucky is he who is fortunate enough to behold it, for Old Sol is generally obscured by clouds, and frequently the mist is so thick that no view is to be obtained at all.

Early in the morning I was awakened by the blast of the horn of the shepherd who earns a living by calling the guest at the hotel, at the summit, to witness the sunrise, about which so much has been spoken and written, and although loathe to leave my bed at such an early hour, I did so, and was well rewarded by the sight, for although the sun was not visible, yet the mist had all cleared away, leaving the lake quite visible.

More than 4,000 feet below, the houses on the lake shore looked like little specks, and the morning express train leaving Lucerne seemed like a serpent moving slowly along.

At Lucerne the Swiss portions of my trip came to an end, and as I gazed upon the receding mountains of Switzerland from the window of the railway carriage that was speeding me into Germany, I felt a sadness pervading my thoughts, as if I had left behind me an old friend.

Toronto.

A. C. F. BOULTON.

TRINITY'S PUBLIC ORATOR.

THE Reverend Professor Boys, the Public Orator of Trinity University, has been kind enough to allow THE REVIEW to publish the following orations delivered by him in Convocation Hall, on the interesting occasion of the conferring of the Degree of D. C. L., Honoris Causâ, on the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rev. Canon DuMoulin, and Dr. Geikie, Dean of Trinity Medical College :

DR. GEIKIE.

NUNC opus gratissimum idemque facillimum peragendum habeo; neque enim cuiquam vestrum hujus viri laudes ignotæ esse possunt. Qui non solum multos annos in hac urbe vixit Medicinæ ornamentum atque decus, sed etiam scholæ maximæ optimo successu præsidet, quam si non fundavit, at certe diligentia sua atque opera adjuvit, auxit, stabilivit, ut cæteris saltem in his regionibus longe antecellat, quin etiam in aliis orbis terrarum partibus, crescenti fama celebretur.

CANON DUMOULIN.

CUM magna voluptate et lætitia scio vos hunc virum hodie videre. Quid enim dulcius quam amicum nobis intima necessitudine conjunctum eundemque Ecclesiæ nostræ acerrimum propugnatorem amplissimis honoribus augere? Nec quemquam, me iudice digniorem invenire possimus quam is, qui, quum septem annos apud nos vixerit, præstanti ingenio, strenuisque laboribus clariorem et illustriorem eam famam facit, qua excitati adventum ejus cum magno gaudio expectabamus.

THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

OPPORTUNISSIME in præsentia accidit ut hic vir in nostrum numerum ascribendus veniat. Quid enim magis consentaneum quam ut gratias agentes, quod nunc facimus, ob Episcopatum apud nos quinquaginta annos institutum Episcopatu honoratum virum eodem tempore salutemus? Qui quamvis in longe remotis regionibus sancto illo munere fungatur, tamen nobis non est omnino ignotus, nam in hac urbe aliquot abhinc annis ipse memini eum concionantem audivisse in conventu quem pro evangelizatione hujus continentis habuimus. Interfuit olim Synodo nostræ. Audivit eum urbs Hamilton in congressu Ecclesiæ. Aliæque sunt urbes, ut Chicago, ut Boston, in quibus pietate sua et laboribus Ecclesiæ multum profuit.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, PORT HOPE:
NOTES.

THE Christmas examination began on December 15th, and the boys left for their holidays on the following Wednesday and Thursday. Our numbers are larger than last term, and as they usually increase during the year, we expect the school to be even fuller before next speech day. The revival of Convocation has in all probability contributed to our prosperity, since several of the new boys are the sons of associate members. There is every reason indeed to expect that the school will share in the good fortunes of the University to which it owes its existence; and on the other hand, any addition to our numbers ought to be attended by a corresponding addition to the number of undergraduates at Trinity.

A KEENER interest in foot ball than for some years past, and well contested sports, have made the term pass very quickly. For the first time in three or four years we succeeded in beating and playing a draw with the Port Hope club. The only other matches played were with Trinity, and the Second Fifteen of the Torontos, both of which we lost. On the whole the School Fifteen is

stronger than for some time past, though it was handicapped by being, as usual, a year or more behind in its style of play. In fact, we only learn how foot ball is being played when our matches are over and lost. Another disadvantage we have had to contend with is a ground uneven enough to damp any but the most ardent enthusiasm; this, however, will soon be a thing of the past, as the "little side" is to be enlarged sufficiently for the "big side" to use it.

THE annual athletic sports, as noticed above, were particularly well contested. McCarthy won the "old boys" championship cup, with three first places (the steeple chase, the mile, and the half-mile), but was closely pressed by Cattanach with two firsts and a second; Barker, one first and three seconds. The less important events were also interesting, though somewhat overshadowed by the struggle for the championship.

THE Rev. W. E. Cooper, who has been connected with the school since 1872, leaves us at the end of the present term to enter upon his duties as Rector of Grafton. How important a period in the school's history his mastership covers will be evident when some of the improvements during that time are called to mind. When Mr. Cooper began his work as an assistant master, the present head master had only been here two years, and the first part of present buildings had only been completed and occupied in the preceding. Since that time the west wing and beautiful chapel have been added—the latter in 1873, the former during the following year. The number of boys has been more than doubled, and the staff of masters proportionately increased; the chapel has been decorated throughout, and an organ put in; the play grounds are as large again as they were, and a gymnasium and drill shed have been built. All this shows a very high degree of prosperity, and in a school entirely without endowment, such as ours is, the credit of this prosperity must be due, in a large degree, to the efficiency of the assistant masters, among whom Mr. Cooper has been numbered for so many years. Many an old boy will acknowledge gratefully his indebtedness to him for assistance in his studies, and perhaps still more for lessons learnt that have proved of real value to him in after life, and all will join in wishing every success and happiness in his new home. His place will be taken by Mr. C. H. McGee, B.A., of Trinity University.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

OUR football season closed this year with a match against Hamilton on the 16th November, on the latter's grounds. Unfortunately for us, four of the regular members of the team were unable to go, and their absence was severely felt. On the way to the football grounds of the Ambitious City, the street-car horse was unable to convey our heavy-weights, and it was necessary to help the unfortunate animal. Mr. D. Martin, '89, our last year captain, accompanied the team as referee, and Sergeant Lampman also escorted us to the grounds. The game opened inauspiciously for Trinity, as by a mistake, combined, we fear, with bad play, Hamilton secured a try almost at the start. However, our men braced up and the game was fast throughout, the ball travelling rapidly up and down the field. The play was inclined to be rough, but no one was seriously hurt except a Hamilton man who collided with one of our stalwart forwards and sprained his ankle. Towards the end Trinity managed to score several times by good dribbling, but they were too far behind to effect anything, the match being finally lost by 21 points to 6. Our forwards as a whole

put up a capital game, while behind the scrimmage Mr. Cayley did excellent work. Most unluckily he got an ugly whack on the knee, which confined him to his room for a week after. Mr. Grout, our captain, was still lame from the effects of the match with the 'Varsity two days before, which seriously handicapped his usual brilliant playing.

The season as a whole was not as successful as we could wish, partly owing to mischances which prevented several men from participating. Two matches were won, those against Trinity College School and Upper Canada College, and three lost, viz., against the 'Varsity, Ontario Agricultural College and Hamilton. Several members of the first year showed up well, and we can look forward confidently to doing better next season, as but few of this year's team are to leave College at midsummer. No Association playing was indulged in this year after the Rugby season was over, as is usually done, since the clerk of the weather was not propitious to us. The men have been using the gymnasium instead, which has been fitted up this term and is now really serviceable, instead of being of little or no use.

College News.

WE are glad to see that Dr. Bourinot has again consented to give a series of lectures in the Convocation Hall, the two first of which have already been delivered. The first was on "Canada and the United States," in which the lecturer compared the Constitutions of the two countries. The second was on "Canada and Switzerland," which proved, as did the first, to be most interesting and suggestive. The Reverend the Provost occupied the chair on each occasion. At the recent lecture the Chancellor in a most happy speech thanked the lecturer in the name of the audience for the rich treat he had afforded them. Many prominent Torontonians were seen in the audience at each lecture.

THE four meetings of the Literary Institute which have been held since our last issue were not so successful as they ought to have been. There was a falling off in the attendance, and sometimes a lack of preparation on the part of the speakers which is much to be deplored. At the meeting of Friday, November 15th, Mr. Orr and Mr. Howden both read selections from Mark Twain which were very amusing. The debate: Resolved "That Strikes are not Beneficial to the Strikers," with Messrs. Leighton and Troop on the affirmative, and Messrs. Loucks and White on the negative, was interesting and both sides spoke well, the negative, however, winning the debate by a very small majority. In the next meeting the scarcity of attendance was more noticeable still. The essayist failing to put in an appearance, the reader, Mr. Patterson, was called upon and gave a touching reading entitled "The Stowaway." The debate: Resolved "That Tax Exemption is Detrimental to a City's Welfare," with Messrs. Coleman and Sloan on the affirmative, and Messrs. Bedford-Jones and Garrett on the negative, was won by the latter gentlemen, both negative and affirmative, however, making a strong stand for their respective sides. The last two meetings were especially poor in numbers, the subjects for debate not being particularly inspiring, and the speakers volunteers of the moment. The debate: Resolved, "That Washington was not Justified in Taking the Stand he did in the War of Independence," with Messrs. Gemmill and McInnes on the affirmative, and Messrs. Orr and Sloan on the negative, was won by the

affirmative. The last meeting was held on the 6th December, and owing to the proximity of the examinations, only little more than a quorum of members were present. Mr. Bedford-Jones gave a humorous reading on "Pat Rafferty's Visit to the Queen," and Mr. Rice read a well-written essay on "Humanity," with striking illustrations. Nearly all the speakers for the debate were absent, but their places were filled and a spirited debate was indulged in on the subject: Resolved "That the Exclusion of the Chinese from this Continent is to be Reprehended." Messrs. Pickford and Bedford-Jones, on the affirmative, won the debate, in the opinion of those present, from Messrs. Chilcott and Orr, who argued earnestly for the exclusion of the Celestials.

THE Freshmen's At Home, on the evening of the 22nd ult., was a great success. The bell was rung at half past nine, and there was a general rush for seats. After the Freshmen had been introduced by Mr. White, the guests and their smiling hosts attacked the good things with splendid vigour. Mr. Loucks, B.A., was in the chair, and after the edge of the Freshmen's appetites was removed, called Mr. Wadsworth to open the musical part of the evening's entertainment. Mr. McInnes then made a very good speech, as did several other outsiders whom we had not before had the pleasure of hearing. Mr. Troop, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Howden each helped to make the evening the success it was, and their songs were lustily encored. Mr. Wallbridge gave his harrowing song, "Those Boarding House Pies." The song of the evening, however, was Mr. Powell's, "Where did you get that Hat?" introducing a great many local hits, in the chorus of which Mr. D'Arcy Martin and Mr. Smith took an effective part. The proceedings closed by singing "Auld Lang Syne" in the Hall. There were over sixty men present, and the grand circle was most imposing. Altogether the affair was one of the best ever held in Trinity.

ANOTHER change took place in the editorial staff of THE REVIEW on the 2nd inst. Mr. Stevenson, who has been on the staff since last Michaelmas term, resigned, and Mr. H. H. Bedford Jones was chosen by a College meeting to take his place. While we feel great regret at having to announce Mr. Stevenson's resignation, and are quite sure that the other editors in his department will "shed many a silent tear" in solitude over it, we must congratulate the meeting upon having chosen so able a representative to fill his place.

THE Freshmen's Photograph this year seems to be an improvement on the previous one. It is to be hoped they won't forget the usual present to the Reading Room. One cannot help noticing how pleased the good fellows all look; there is a kind of glow on each countenance, a reflection, we presume, of the inner thought, consisting no doubt of a pleased sensation at "seeing themselves in print," as it were.

On the 30th April, 1851, Bishop Strachan laid the foundation stone of Trinity College, and on the 22nd November, 1889, the Bishop of Toronto laid the corner stone of the new western wing, so that we have now another red letter day in the University annals. The ceremony took place during the Jubilee week of the Diocese of Toronto, when all Churchmen were having recalled to them the consecration of Bishop Strachan, whom Trinity men have an especial right to honour, since it was owing to his personal efforts that we possess to-day our present University. The day opened inauspiciously amid rain and mist, but cleared up about noon so that the service was held in the open air. A procession was formed in the Entrance Hall in the following order. The students in caps and gowns went first, being

followed by Masters of Arts and others, who have received degrees from Convocation; next came the supplicated choir with about twenty-five clergymen, and the Professors of the College, while the four Bishops, Huron, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Toronto, closed the procession. It was noticed that none of them made use of his pastoral staff, which would have been a striking feature. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung as a processional, and before reaching the spot where the ceremony was to take place, the ranks were opened to allow the Bishops to take precedence, and then gradually closed again so that finally all were in reverse order. After the opening prayer for the blessing of God on the work about to be undertaken, the Chancellor read an address to the Bishop of Toronto, recalling the inscription placed on the corner-stone of the main building, and formally inviting him to lay the stone on the present occasion. This was then fixed in its place, and duly laid by the Bishop with prayers for the unity of the Church, and for all members of the College past, present, and future. The customary alms were then taken up, and laid on the stone. The trowel used on this occasion was the same as that presented to Bishop Strachan by Mr. Kivas Tully, the architect of the main building, and used in laying the corner-stone in 1851. It is a very handsome one of solid silver in the shape of a maple leaf. A large concourse of people assembled to witness this memorable event in spite of the weather, and among them was a great number of students from Trinity Medical College who had lustily advertised Trinity all the way up Queen Street, but had by no means lost their voices, as their proceedings in the Convocation Hall showed. The number of caps ferretted out by students for the occasion was truly remarkable in the eyes of those who know how scanty is the number usually displayed.

AFTER the above ceremony was over, a special Convocation was held for the purpose of conferring the degree of D.C.L., *Honoris Causa*, on the Right Rev. Dr. Courtney, Bishop of Nova Scotia; Rev. Dr. Potter, of Hobart College, Geneva; Rev. Canon Dumoulin, of St. James', Toronto; and Dr. Geikie, Dean of the Medical Faculty. Dr. Potter was unable to be present, but his Degree was granted him, and the Rev. Prof. Clark read what would have been his Convocation address. The other recipients were present and delivered most charming speeches, which were attentively listened to, and enthusiastically applauded. The Rev. T. A. Allan, of St. Catharines, was presented by the Dean and received the Degree of M.A. The students of Trinity Medical College were present in large numbers, and in company with the Arts men, enlivened the proceedings considerably by the aid of college songs and choruses. They showed their affection for their Dean by their tremendous cheering when he went up for his Degree, which was almost loud enough to take the roof off. His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario pronounced the benediction at the close of the proceedings. Many prominent citizens of Toronto and elsewhere were noticed among the large audience which had assembled for the occasion.

A DEVOTIONAL meeting of the Theological and Missionary Association was held on the 30th November, conducted by Rev. J. C. Roper, of St. Thomas' Church, whose earnest words were attentively listened to. A regular meeting of the same society was held on Monday, the 9th inst., at which Mr. Chapel read a most interesting paper on the Missions of Japan, a subject he is well qualified to deal with, as he has spent three years at work in the interior of that country. Among other things he spoke of the difficulties and hardships involved in the work, as well as the bright side and the cheering results of it so far.

THE Reverend the Provost and Mrs. Body have been giving of late several dinner parties for the students of this University. That these dinners were immensely enjoyed by the favored ones goes without saying. The Rev. J. C. Roper, and Miss Roper, Miss Paterson, and the Misses Cayley were among the guests on the different occasions. We are glad to be able to say that Mrs. Body, who has been in very poor health nearly the whole of the present term, is now much better, and it is hoped that her visit to New Jersey, where the Provost and Mrs. Body are to spend the vacation, will be of the greatest benefit to her. It is a matter of much regret to Mrs. Body that she was able to see so little of the students this term. Owing to her unfortunate illness it could not be otherwise. We trust that the Provost and Mrs. Body will thoroughly enjoy their visit, and return greatly refreshed and strengthened. May their Christmas be a happy one, and the New Year all their hearts can desire.

THE ball which the Rev. Dr. Jones and Mrs. Strachan gave in Convocation Hall, on the evening of the 20th ult., proved, as was expected, a most brilliant success. The music was charming, the floor all that could be desired, and the supper superb. Tastefully decorated, the halls and corridors presented a most attractive appearance. Every thing went off without a hitch. Although an immense number of guests were present, there was no crowding. The dresses—but really we must stop here. With the mysteries and charms of feminine toilette we cannot pretend to deal. We congratulate the Dean and the ladies of Deneside most heartily on the splendid success of the ball.

ST. HILDA'S.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the Council of St. Hilda's College was held at the College on Thursday, Dec. 5th. The chair was taken by the Chancellor of the University, and the other members present were the Provost, Professors Boys and Symonds, Rev. Dr. Davies the Lady Principal, the Lady Principal of the Bishop Strachan School, Mrs. McLean Howard, and Mrs. E. Martin, of Hamilton.

The Educational Report of the Lady Principal showed that a very high standard had been attained by the undergraduates in Arts of the several years.

The Financial Report showed that after payment of all the year's expenses, there was a small balance on hand. Mr. Ince, Chairman of the Finance Committee of Trinity University, at the meeting of the Committee of St. Hilda's on the preceding afternoon, spoke in high terms of the good management in every department manifested by the balance sheet.

The estimates for the current year show a small deficit of about thirty-five dollars. This is accounted for by the fact that the necessity of increased accommodation, which resulted in a move from Euclid avenue to the commodious buildings on Shaw street, involved a considerable outlay on furniture, amounting to some five or six hundred dollars. The estimates may therefore be regarded as of a decidedly satisfactory character, and the outlook of the College in this important matter very bright. It should however, be borne in mind by our readers that there are many improvements which can and will be made, as the necessary funds are forthcoming, and the Lady Principal or the Treasurer will therefore be very glad to receive subscriptions towards the work of the College. Special mention was made in the report of the Finance Committee of the generous aid given by Mrs. Alexander Cameron, as also by a number of leading medical men, in giving a course of am-

balance lectures, at the invitation of Mrs. Body, for the benefit of St. Hilda's. It may be here mentioned that at the close of the meeting of the Council, one of the lady members promised an annual exhibition of the value of one hundred dollars, to assist in the payment of the fees of one resident student.

The Council passed a number of important resolutions affecting the government and general welfare of the College, amongst others one of thanks to the Lady Principal and the lecturers of St. Hilda's College, for their faithful and most efficient labors, to which the success of the College has been so largely due. These were as follows:—In Mathematics, the Provost; in Classics, Mr. E. C. Cayley; Modern Languages, Mr. J. Cunningham Dunlop, and the Lady Principal; in Divinity, Professors Roper and Symonds and Mr. Cayley; in Science, Mr. W. O'Connor; in Harmony, Miss Mellish.

The lecturers for the current year were also appointed.

Already the question of yet further enlargement of the buildings has to be considered, and a resolution appointing a sub-committee to take charge of this matter was appointed on motion of the Provost, seconded by Prof. Boys, consisting of the following:—The Chancellor, the Provost, the Lady Principal, Mr. Elmes Henderson, Mr. Ince, Mr. Marling, and the Treasurer.

At the close of the proceedings the members of the Council looked over the College, under the guidance of the Lady Principal, whilst tea and coffee were served in the drawing-room.

NOTES.

Two or three business meetings of St. Hilda's College Literary Society have been held this term, in which the officers have been appointed and other necessary business matters discussed; but owing to numerous engagements, our regular work has not been begun.

ST. HILDA'S, in a body, listened with great interest to Professor Clark's lecture on "Savonarola, delivered in Association Hall on Friday, November 29th. The thought irresistibly suggested itself, how enjoyable a course of lectures on some such subjects, historical or literary, delivered possibly at St. Hilda's, would be.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Troop, we have been bountifully supplied this month with literary matter from the Trinity reading-rooms. Some of the articles in the reviews have been the subject of lively debate.

A MEETING was called on Friday, November 22nd, to decide upon the important matter of St. Hilda's motto and colors. The motto chosen was one which had been suggested by the Provost, "*Timor Dei Principium Sapientiae*." With regard to colors, it was decided that we should be content with those of Trinity, but in a different design.

WE offer our most sincere congratulations to Rev. J. C. Davidson, M.A., on his recent appointment to the important rectory of Peterborough, vacant by the lamented death of Rev. Rural Dean Beck. Mr. Davidson has been working for some eighteen months past in Peterborough, as Curate in charge, together with an able colleague, Rev. C. B. Kenrick, M.A., with conspicuous success. We understand that Mr. Kenrick will also remain at Peterborough. We trust these two graduates of Trinity may have health and strength for many years to build up and extend the Church in the flourishing and growing town in which their lot is cast.

Personal.

MR. W. M. LOUCKS, B.A., '87, had to leave College before the examinations began, on account of the serious illness of his father.

REV. H. J. LEAKE, '87, M.A., and Rev. B. Haslam, Ontario diocese, are shortly to be ordained priests at St. George's, Kingston.

THE Rev. C. E. Sills, B.A., '74, was in College recently. He noticed many changes since his time, he said, and all were for the better.

THE charming lyric which appears in this issue of the REVIEW, from the pen of Professor Charles G. D. Roberts, M.A., of King's University, N. S., is we understand to be set to music by one of Canada's most prominent musicians.

PROFESSOR CLARK, M.A., D.C.L., has been delivering a course of lectures at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., on "English Literature." We are pleased at being able to state that he has consented to give a public lecture on "William the Silent" in Convocation Hall here, next term.

AN ordination was held at St. George's church, Toronto, on the fourth Sunday in Advent, when Mr. E. C. Cayley, M.A., '85, Mr. J. Osborne, and Mr. J. G. Waller, B.A., '89, were admitted to deacon's orders, and the Rev. H. O. Tremayne, M.A., and Rev. C. H. Shutt, B.A., were ordained priests.

As it was understood that Mr. Ford Jones, '89, was coming up to Toronto to spend a few days, his numerous Trinity friends prepared a hearty welcome and a warm reception for him, but much to their disappointment he was unable to pay a visit after all.

IN the Christmas number of *Saturday Night*, Professor Clark's admirable interpretation of Kingsley's "Water-Babies" appeared. Professor Boys also wrote a contribution for it in the shape of a poem, giving an account of an amusing interview with an old sailor named Peter Cheek.

MR. S. H. CLARKE, our accomplished lecturer in Elocution, gave his first public entertainment in Association Hall on the 6th inst. The audience was large, and most appreciative of his capital renderings, chosen with excellent taste, and delivered in a most vivid manner. The REVIEW offers him its congratulations on the success of his first appearance in Toronto.

THE name of our popular Manager, Mr. J. G. Carter Troop, will not appear in the list of men who have passed the Christmas examination. Not because he did not pass, but because it was thought unnecessary for him to take this examination. It is understood that Mr. Troop is going to Bowmanville this vacation with Rev. Dr. Langtry, to address a public meeting on behalf of Convocation.

A FEW days ago a notice appeared in a Toronto daily paper that a Mr. L. Cox, of Seattle, W. T., had been drowned. As it was known that Mr. Edward Louis Cox, '88, had gone there to study law, fears were entertained that it might be he, and the Chicago papers have confirmed this impression. It seems that he, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Haller, and Dr. Minor, all of Seattle, went for a hunting and fishing expedition on Puget Sound in a couple of canoes, last Thanksgiving Day. Nothing more has been heard of them, although mills are scattered every two or three miles through the country. One of their canoes was found bottom upwards, so we fear but small hopes of their safety can be entertained.

Convocation.

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

- (1) *Full members, viz., Masters of Arts, and Graduates in Medicine, Law, or Divinity.*
- (2) *Associate Members, viz., all others who are friends of the University.*

The fee is in all cases \$5.00 per annum (except in the case of Clergy who may wish to become Associate Members, when it is \$8.00.)

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

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

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

TWO MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE first meeting of the Executive Committee since the annual general meeting of Convocation, was held on Dec. 4th, at the Synod office. Of the six new members two were present, viz., Messrs. G. A. Mackenzie and G. F. Harman. The others were the Provost, Messrs. J. A. Worrell, B. Cumberland, A. F. Matheson, E. C. Cayley, N. F. Davidson; and the Clerk.

The names of some twelve or fourteen new Associates were read and accepted.

The first important business consisted of a very full and careful discussion of the Venerable Archdeacon Bedford-Jones' scheme, the objects of which have already been made public. The Archdeacon, who is a warm friend of Trinity, and very jealous for her honor, is anxious to secure to Trinity a larger share of the youthful genius of this Province. He is of the opinion that funds can be raised to pay the tuition fees of say four or five more than ordinarily talented boys from our Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, who should be admitted on passing a special examination. It is obvious that such a scheme as this needs considerable discussion before its adoption in detail, and the main questions to which the Committee devoted their attention were those of the cost of maintenance of students generally under the residential systems, and the question of residence itself. The facts in the Committee's hands did not warrant a final decision on the subject, but there appears to be every probability that the Archdeacon's scheme will in some form be adopted.

Following this subject came the discussion of one or two questions in connection with the REVIEW. It was decided that the Trinity advertisement on the back page should be revised and enlarged, the extra expense (\$25) to be paid out of the funds of Convocation, whilst Messrs. Cayley and Davidson were appointed a sub-committee to prepare a revision of the present advertisement with a view to supplying more information than has hitherto been the case.

It was further resolved, on the motion of Mr. G. A. Mackenzie, to send the REVIEW free of charge to the Head Master of every Collegiate Institute and High School in Ontario, with a circular requesting that it be placed in the reading room of the school, in order that the masters and pupils may have access to it.

An important discussion took place on the representation on the Council of legal and medical members of Convoca-

tion, and the following recommendation was adopted, which the Chairman of Convocation, Mr. J. A. Worrell, Q. C., was requested to present to the Corporation:

"The Executive Committee recommends that the Legal and Medical Faculties be represented by two members of each faculty, in addition to the existing representation of graduates."

The Chairman was further requested to present the resolution of the general meeting on the Matriculation question, and that of Mr. E. Martin on the subject of additional endowment, to the Corporation.

A revision of the pamphlet on Trinity's position and claims was decided upon and placed in charge of Mr. E. C. Cayley, and it was also decided to adopt the card of membership presented by the same gentleman.

The hour being late, the Committee adjourned further business to Wednesday, Dec. 11th.

This meeting, which was duly held in the College, was likewise well attended, the Provost, Messrs. Worrell, Cumberland, Harman, Matheson, Davidson, Cayley, and the Clerk, being present.

The Committee having adopted Mr. Davidson's resolution that Sheriff Deedes, of Simcoe, be admitted to Associate membership, proceeded to the first business of the evening, which was introduced by the Clerk, who remarked that there was probably a considerable number of ladies in Toronto and elsewhere who would become Associates if properly approached, and proposed that the following lady Associates be a committee, together with the Provost as Convener, to extend the influence of Convocation in general, and to obtain additional Associate members in particular, viz.: Mrs. Body, Mrs. Kenrick, Miss Patteson, Mrs. Street Macklem, Mrs. S. G. Wood, Mrs. John Cawthra, with power to add to their number.

The main business of the evening consisted in the discussion of future active work on behalf of Convocation.

The Provost reported that Rev. Dr. Langtry had promised to render assistance on due notice being given that his services were required, and that Rev. G. I. Taylor requested a deputation to be sent to hold a meeting in his parish. Mr. Worrell promised to be a member of the deputation, and a suitable date was chosen, subject to Mr. Taylor's acceptance.

Mr. E. C. Cayley was requested to arrange meetings at Whitby and Oshawa, and requested to endeavor to secure the support of Rev. J. D. Cayley, a former rector of Whitby.

The Clerk was commissioned to arrange meetings at an early date at Springfield and Bowmanville, and is in communication with the rectors of these places on the subject.

The important field of work in Western Ontario was next taken up. Mr. Matheson, who has lived for some years past at St. Thomas, and has an extensive acquaintance with the whole district, spoke of the great need of meetings in the great commercial centres. Queen's and Victoria were known, but the very name of Trinity was unfamiliar, and the character of her work, the advantages she possessed, and her great claims upon the people, were unknown and therefore unappreciated. Mr. Matheson gave a list of flourishing cities and towns, which he thought might be broken up into groups and visited by deputations.

It was finally moved by Mr. Davidson and resolved, that Professors Clark and Symonds be a deputation to visit Guelph.

The following have consented to aid in the above work: The Provost, Mr. Worrell, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. Cayley, Mr. G. F. Harman, Mr. J. G. Carter Troop; whilst Rev. J. D. Cayley, Rev. Dr. Langtry, Rev. Dr. Bethune, and Professor Clark (who is spending a few days at Hobart Col-

lege, Geneva, N. Y.), have been requested, but not yet heard from.

It will be seen from the above report that the Committee has been very active of late, and we trust that all who are concerned in the forthcoming meetings will throw themselves into the work with vigor and enthusiasm, when we have no doubt that we shall have a most encouraging report to make in the January issue of the REVIEW.

BEQUESTS.

THE recent munificent bequests to Victoria University, following upon the endowment of McMaster University, have called general attention to this subject. Hitherto it has been generally assumed that such benefactions could only be looked for in the wealthy States of the American Union, but with the rapid increase of material prosperity in Canada, we rejoice to see our citizens adopting the same generous and public-spirited course. Educational institutions are from the nature of the case prevented from sharing in the general increase of wealth, unless in this or some other such way, their endowments are multiplied by others. In fact, the rapid increase of wealth is generally prejudicial to institutions of higher learning, as it greatly diminishes the productive powers of their capital, whilst in many ways it creates channels of necessary expenditure. In few cases, perhaps, can a man depend upon his property being well managed in accordance with his wishes, as in the case of such bequests, as was well said in President Potter's address, read at Convocation:—"Once convinced by the Church that institutions of higher education survive changes of government, shocks of war, mutations of time, donors will realize to what a remarkable extent such institutions give to them and to their benefactions somewhat of immortality."

The Colleges of the English Universities present a striking illustration of this, tracing, as some of them do, their original benefaction to a period long preceding the English Reformation, whilst these original donations have been increased by a train of successive benefactions stretching down to the present time.

We at Trinity have not been without experience of such generosity, and we hope to be able from time to time to record further large benefactions to our own *Alma Mater*, from the liberality of her prosperous sons.

We may add that, better than bequests are benefactions made during the lifetime of the donor. The pleasure derived from seeing this and continued impetus thus given to the work of institutions in which the donor is deeply interested, can hardly be over-rated.

WE wish to draw the attention of the Head Masters of the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools to the Convocation columns of this REVIEW, and especially of this number. Changes in staff, in curriculum, etc., reports of meetings of the Council, and of the Executive Committee of Convocation, will be found to contain a sufficient account of the work and progress of the University. It is not even yet, we fear, generally known amongst the High School students, that the curriculum for Trinity Matriculation is the same as that of the other Provincial Universities, including that of Toronto, and that arrangements have been made by means of which the Matriculation Examinations may be conducted in both Pass and *Honors* at the High Schools themselves, thus saving considerable time and expense to the candidates. We would respectfully request the masters of High Schools to draw the attention of their pupils to these facts from time to time, as also to place a copy of this paper in some places to which the pupils themselves have access.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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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.

ON the nineteenth of this month our College closed for the Christmas vacation, and lectures will not begin until the 15th January. Nearly all the students have gone to their respective homes to enjoy the pleasures of the Christmas season. During the past term the students have followed closely the lectures of our Professors, and we hope that their well-earned holiday will restore them to their former vim, and that they will all return to work with renewed health and vigor. The Professors have faithfully discharged their duties to the students, and no opportunity has been lost that would tend to the advancement of each class, and their much needed rest from work will, we hope, enable them to resume their labor with the same interest for the welfare of the students as has characterized them during the past. We extend our best wishes to both Professors and students, and trust they will have a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

ON Nov. 22nd, at the special Convocation at Trinity University, we had the pleasure of witnessing the imposing and interesting ceremony of conferring degrees *Honoris Causa*. Most interesting to us, however, as our worthy Dean was was among those who were to be honoured by having the degree D. C. L. conferred on them by Chancellor Allen, in all his brilliant regalia of office. As Dr. Geikie stepped forward to receive his honors he was greeted by enthusiastic applause, which testified to the delight which Trinity medical students, of whom a goodly number were present, felt that one who had done so much for Trinity and who was so worthy of the distinction, should be so fittingly honored. In his excellent speech Dr. Geikie predicted a great future for Trinity University College, and declared that all Trinity Medical College required to ensure continued success was "fair play and no favors." We trust the Doctor may be long spared to enjoy his new honours.

FOR some years Trinity Medical College has managed to get along without a Literary Society, but last month Dr. Bingham took the initiative step, and gave such encouragement to the students that forthwith a society was organized, to be known as the Trinity Medical College Literary and Medical Society. Students, and particularly medical students, have their time so taken up with lectures and private reading, and are generally so harrassed by the thoughts of examinations, that, as a rule, they devote very little time to affairs outside of their studies; hence it was a pleasure to note how Trinity and her friends turned out to the two meetings of this society already held, reports of which will

be found in another column. The talent displayed at these meetings and the interest taken in them are sufficient to ensure their continued success.

WE are pleased to note that Dr. O'Reilly has seen his way clear to grant the request of the students of both medical colleges, for increased facilities for obtaining a more practical and beneficial course at the Burnside Hospital than could be obtained for several years past. Dr. O'Reilly has always treated the students well, and is ever ready to advance their interests by allowing them those privileges which will not interfere with the safety of the patients. Considering the large number of students in attendance at the Hospital, Dr. O'Reilly is to be congratulated on the opportunities afforded for obtaining a general practical education in medicine, surgery, etc.

THE thirteenth annual banquet of Trinity Medical College, at the Queen's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, November 19th, was one of the most successful ever held in Toronto, and up to the anticipation of the most sanguine student. For once the students laid aside their utensils of war and betook themselves to happier scenes. The lofty ideas of the students may be judged from the mottos which dotted the programme all over. Here are just a few of them :

All human history attests
That happiness for man, the hungry sinner,
Since Eve ate apples, must depend on dinner.
—Don Juan.

The stomach is the organ of thought.—George Eliot.
Dulce est desipere in loco.—Horace.
Your stomachs are too young and abstinence engenders maladies.—
Love's Labor Lost.

Apportez-moi du vin, de la biere, ou de l'eau.—De Fivas.
A sadder and a wiser man he rose the morrow morn.—Coleridge.

The customary *menu* took the form of a medical prescription, and held the post of honor on the front page of the programme :

For Mr. Medicus, 19, 11, '89.

R
Juris.
Piscis.
Carius.
Micae panis.
Fructuum a a q. s. ad gastrem bene complendam.
Ft. Massa.

Sig. Q. S. S. P. R. N.
Et R x

Mist. sp. Vini Gall—C. S. S.
Ft. Collyrium.

Sig. O i sapissime sumendum.
—DEAN, M.D.

The *menu* was characteristic of the students, and the banquet was one of the best that could be put up at the Queen's. Upwards of 200 guests sat down to the table, and the best possible provision had been made for the comfort and convenience of the assembly. The hall was tastefully decorated and the tables profusely covered with flowers. The College Glee Club, assisted by a fine orchestra, discoursed sweet strains of music at intervals during the evening. The invited guests were in every way representative. The toasts were many, and the replies of a very superior order.

The following gentlemen, who composed the committee and carried out the arrangements, deserve the sincere thanks of their fellow students:—Chairman, C. B. Coughlin; First Vice, J. T. Fotheringham; Second Vice, A. S. Tilley; Third Vice, A. Doan; Toaster, C. B. Oliver; Secretary, R. McGee; Committee, H. Ghent, A. A. Sutherland, J. Crooks, W. E. Brown, T. W. Jones, B. McGill, H. Frank.

On the right of the Chairman sat Dr. Geikie, Dean of Trinity Medical College; Hon. G. W. Allan, Chancellor of Trinity University; Rev. John Langtry, Rev. M. Milligan, Mr. John Cameron, Dr. Sheard, Dr. W. Burns, Dr. Mc-

Farlane, Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Clouse; on the left of the Chairman sat Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Dr. Aikins, Mr. W. S. Lee, Principal Dickson, Mr. Patrick Hughes, Chancellor McVicar, Dr. Temple, Dr. Graham, Dr. Powell, Mr. Barlow Cumberland, Prof. Kirkland, Prof. Shuttleworth, Dr. Baines, Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Covernton, Dr. Grasset, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Winnett, G. R. R. Cockburn.

Chairman Coughlin extended a hearty greeting to all—to guests, professors, and students, and, in a masterpiece of oratory, elaborated on the glories, past, present and future, of Trinity Medical College. He spoke of the warm affection in which old Trinity was held by her students. In the present year she has students from Australia, the West Indies, the Old World, and all parts of the United States and Canada. He next spoke in flowing terms of the learning and worth of the different members of the Faculty, and assured the Dean that the students had a warm and affectionate regard for the members of the Faculty. He concluded his brilliant oration by proposing the first toast, "The Queen," which was loyally drunk.

Her court was pure, her life serene,
God gave her peace, her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as mother, wife, and Queen.

The Glee Club then rendered the "Maple Leaf."

Hon. G. W. Ross proposed the toast of "Trinity University." He said there was once a time when he hoped to see a confederation of all universities in the Province. (Cries of No! No!) He immediately said that, although he thought confederation would come round, the public did not agree with him, and it was the politician's duty to bow to the will of the people. He wished every success to Trinity Medical College.

Chancellor Allan, in replying to the toast, said that the good things which had been said about Trinity University were well deserved. In referring to Mr. Ross' statements about confederation, he said that he had not at any time expected to see such a state of affairs accomplished, and now he believed they had done well by rejecting the proposal. For a short time he discoursed on the merits of the University, and said that, although the students might have their peculiarities, still they knew how to do good and honest work. The graduates of Trinity University and Trinity Medical College had taken high and honored positions in the world and had carried the name of their *Alma Mater* forth with credit to all parts of the civilized world. He was loudly applauded when he referred to the affectionate bonds between the students and faculty of Trinity Medical College, and was vociferously cheered when he announced that the Degree of D.C.L. was about to be conferred on Dr. Geikie.

Hon. John Beverley Robinson proposed the toast of Trinity Medical College. He eulogised the good work which the College had done in the city and in the Province. He made a humorous reference to the increase of medical men in the Province, introducing an expression of a country wag a number of years ago, that foxes and doctors were on the rapid increase in his township. He had pleasant recollections of the occasion, towards the close of his term at Government House, when about 500 medical students were assembled in response to an invitation offered by him. He wished prosperity to Trinity.

The students rewarded him by singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Dr. Geikie responded. He was glad to see so many representatives of sister institutions present, and would have been delighted to have seen the representatives of the Faculty of McGill College, Montreal; the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, and from other medical

colleges. He hoped at future banquets to see representatives of the Faculty of these colleges with him. He touchingly referred to the absence of Principal MacMurchy on account of the great loss which their friend had sustained in the death of his wife. He then spoke of the reference by the Hon. G. W. Ross to the confederation scheme, and said all they wanted was equal rights, a fair field and no favor. They would always fight for it and cling to it with a bull-dog's tenacity. (Loud applause.) The Glee Club then gave "Litoria."

Mr. W. Doan then proposed the Toronto General Hospital.

Mr. Patrick Hughes replied. He said he was well pleased with the references made by the previous speakers to the success of their medical men abroad. While he was in London he met several of them there and was much struck with the pride they evinced towards their *Alma Mater*.

Dr. O'Reilly also responded. In a few well-chosen remarks he showed at the hospital there were equal rights to all, and no special favors to any.

Mr. W. Robertson here favored the assembly with a cornet solo of a very high order.

Mr. A. S. Tilley proposed the toast of "The Learned Professions."

Rev. M. Milligan, in responding, said he was in congenial society among students. He was greatly honored by being asked to sit down at the board of Trinity Medical College. He did not believe the stories he had sometimes heard about the conduct of the medical students. The medical men going out into the world had as sacred a calling as the minister.

Dr. Temple responded on behalf of the medical profession. He spoke with glowing eloquence on the nobility of the medical profession.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland, in a humorous speech, responded for the Law Society.

The Glee Club here discoursed "Sailing Down the Stream."

The toast of "The Sister Institutions" was proposed by Mr. Fotheringham, and very appropriately responded to by Mr. Murray, of McGill, Montreal; Mr. Todd, of the Royal College, Kingston, and Mr. Cullen, of Toronto School of Medicine.

The toast of "The Undergraduates" was proposed by Mr. Fotheringham, and responded to by Mr. Oliver, of the graduating class of '90. In a few well-chosen words he administered some good advice to the junior years, and, in a brilliant peroration, dwelt on the separation which, in a few months, must inevitably take place, and the responsibilities which would then be theirs. Mr. Oliver sat down amidst a round of applause, followed by "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The toast of "The Graduates" was proposed by the Chairman and responded to by Dr. Clouse.

The toast of "The Press" was proposed by the Second Vice, and suitably responded to in a few eloquent words from our own Dr. Sheard.

The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by the First Vice, and responded to by Dr. Bingham, in his usual humorous manner.

The merrymaking ceased shortly after midnight, and all returned to their homes feeling better able to combat with the duties of the profession.

Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both.

A noticeable feature of the banquet was the entire absence of intoxicating liquors. Trinity this year demonstrated beyond a doubt that intoxicants are not an essential to the success of a banquet.

We were much pleased by the words of our worthy Dean re-

garding the advisability of having members of the Faculty of sister institutions at our banquets. We would like to see at our next banquet some representatives from our cousins across the lines; say, perhaps, from Ann Arbor (Michigan); from the Polyclinic College of Medicine, New York; and perhaps a representative from the Medico Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. By this means the virtues of old Trinity, already so widely known, would become more appreciated by our fellow medicos.

THROUGH the courtesy of Dr. Pyne, Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, we are enabled to answer a few of the many questions anxiously asked regarding recent changes in the Medical Curriculum.

The Council requires all students not now in their *fourth* year to take a summer session, which must be attended after being registered as a medical student in the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

No tickets for attendance on lectures in medical and surgical and topographical Anatomy will be required by the Council at the Spring Examinations of '90, but on and after '91 certified attendance will be required.

The examination in Chemistry will be conducted similar to the method adopted last year, except that the questions on theoretical and practical Chemistry will be on the same paper. Students should bear in mind that the Council with each successive announcement promulgates for the year the regulations contained therein, repealing all others hitherto in force.—(Reg. par. v).

College News.

TRINITY's field for clinical instruction has been greatly extended during the past month through the kindness of the trustees of the "Home for Incurables." Clinical lectures are now delivered weekly at the "Home" by Dr. Sheard, and the high character of the lectures is attested to by the number of finals who regularly attend. Thus far in the course the lectures have included: Locomotor ataxia, hemiplegia, paraplegia, arthritis deformans, hydrocephalous, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis, Bulbar paralysis, etc., etc. Lectures will be resumed at the "Home" on 11th prox.

OUR Reading Room is now furnished with a good variety of dailies, medical journals, illustrated periodicals, etc., which must be of a very readable nature, as the room is generally crowded with students between lectures.

It is reported that Trinity Medical Football Club will not play again this season.

OUR representatives:—Mr. Boyes, '90, at the annual dinner of the Ontario School of Dentistry; Dr. Springer, '89, at 'Varsity Medical Dinner; Mr. Sifton, '90, at McGill, Montreal; Mr. McLeod, '90, at Royal College, Kingston. They all speak very highly of the manner in which the different colleges received them.

BETTER work has been done in the dissecting room so far this session than for some years past. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there are at present a sufficient number of demonstrators to give the necessary assistance and instruction to each student.

THE Medical and Literary Society which for the past few years has existed in name only, was re-organized last month with the following officers: Hon-President, Dean Geikie, M.D., D.C.L.; Representative of the Faculty, Dr. G. A. Bingham; President, A. Ross; 1st Vice-Pres., D. Johnson; 2nd Vice-Pres. W. H. Robertson; 3rd Vice-Pres.,

R. E. Macdonald; Committee—4th year, J. A. Dinwoody; 3rd year, Jas. Sutherland; 2nd year, A. M. Cleghorn; 1st year, H. G. McGill. The first meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday evening, 3rd inst., and was in every respect a decided success. The President in his opening address asked the students for their hearty co-operation, without which he said it was impossible to carry on the work successfully. Dr. Bingham then introduced the business. Provision was made for defraying the current expenses by a levy of twenty-five cents on each member. After a brief discussion it was decided to hold the regular meetings of the Society fortnightly. It was also decided that the Society should give a public entertainment on the 10th inst. An interesting programme then followed. The President recited in faultless style "Henry V. at Harfleur." Dr. Bingham delivered an excellent address, in which he combined humor and sound advice. "Success," he said, "did not depend so much upon the physician's knowledge of anatomy, etc. (though these were essential), as it did upon the kindly manner exhibited to those with whom from day to day he was brought in contact." He urged upon his hearers not to confine themselves exclusively to the reading of medical works, as such in time would tend to narrow their mental calibre or at least disproportionate their cerebral development. Two humorous recitations by Mr. Abraham and a reading by Mr. Belt were much applauded. Mr. Robertson, whose cornet solos always form a pleasant feature of Trinity's gatherings, rendered in fine style, "Vois-tu-la-Neige," and being encored, played the National Anthem in four octaves which brought the meeting to a close.

THE annual public meeting of the Medical Students' Temperance League was held in Trinity Medical College on the evening of December 7th. The President, Mr. W. C. Morrison, occupied the chair, while on either side of him sat Hon. Chas. Drury, Minister of Agriculture, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Messrs. Hoyles and Dixon, and Drs. Geikie, Aikens, Oldright, Powell and Ferguson. The President, after a few prefatory remarks, called on Dr. Geikie, Hon. President of the League, who in his peculiarly impressive manner denounced the liquor traffic as a means to degradation and destruction. He strongly advised the students to identify themselves with this movement, and having done so not to fold their arms, and with a seraphic smile, look on, but to work faithfully till the acme of their hopes had been realized. The Hon. Mr. Drury, in a brief but pointed address, said he was glad to note the strong temperance sentiment that existed among medical students. He felt assured that the future physician would be judged largely by the stand he took on the temperance and total abstinence question. Mr. N. W. Hoyles, of the C. E. T. Society, said the work of the London Temperance Hospital spoke volumes for the cause of temperance. During the thirteen years of its existence more than 22,000 patients had been treated, and only two were given any alcohol, yet the death rate was very much lower than that of any other hospital in England. Amid loud applause, the Rev. W. F. Wilson took the platform. He agreed with the Chairman that there seemed to be a bond of sympathy between himself and the meds. He referred to the stand taken on the temperance question by the ex-Governor of Ohio, who he said preferred to be a defeated temperance man rather than an elected drunkard. Short appropriate speeches were then made by Dr. Aikens, Dean of University Medical College, Drs. Oldright, Powell, Ferguson and Mr. H. C. Dixon. Pleasantly interspersing the speeches were well-rendered and much applauded solos from Miss Donnelly, Mrs. Reece, and Messrs. Richardson, Lucas and Batters.

ON the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 10th, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, a goodly number of the invited friends of Trinity Literary and Medical Society turned out

to the first open meeting held this year. The Primary room was well filled when the Hon. President, Dr. Geikie, took the chair, and in a few well-chosen words welcomed the visitors who had braved the elements in order to encourage this Society by their presence, and promised a rich treat in the programme he had to present to them. The programme consisted of songs, piano, violin, and cornet solos, club-swinging, an address and choruses, and it is hardly necessary to state that the anticipation excited by the remarks of the President were more than realized. Miss Geikie, who has ever been ready to assist Trinity in meetings of this kind, favored the audience with two violin solos, "Scene de Ballet," "Duberiot," and "Keelrow," and playing with her usual brilliancy, received several recalls. A piano solo by Miss Mellish, a song, "Across the Hills of Arcady," by Miss Richie, and songs by Messrs. Hall and Morgan, were duly appreciated. Miss McGill sang "Sweetly Sleep" (Pinsuti), and "Last Night" in a manner that secured for her the applause of all. In his well-worded and effective address, Dr. Sheard showed that the student in medicine must endeavor to have a knowledge of all things mental and moral, and to couple wisdom with knowledge. In order to succeed it is necessary not to be students by profession, but to have the instincts of students, and though some may surpass others, yet none need despair, as all can have success. He exhorted the students to dignify the calling of medicine which they had chosen, and showed the responsibility and urgency of duty to patients and the rest of the world. He closed his address with the motto, "Onward, heavenward and upward!" and on taking his seat was most heartily applauded. Mr. Abraham recited the "Old Bachelor," and on being encored, gave by special request the "Experience of a Dude in a Horse Car," and succeeded in keeping the audience in good humor. The student's reputation as an athlete was ably sustained by Mr. Berry, who gave an exhibition of varied, rapid, and skilful movements with the Indian clubs. Mr. Robertson's cornet playing was a feature of the evening, as he is always listened to with delight. The meeting was closed by singing the National Anthem.

THE LOUNGER.

THE following letter, which, I judge, was written by some one who was being initiated into the mysteries of a medical student's life, was found the other day. It was discovered amongst some old rubbish—no matter where; and Jim, if asked in reference to it, would protest that he knew nothing about its long hiding-place. I now drag it forth from its ignoble obscurity to place it in the columns of THE REVIEW.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL,

TORONTO, Oct. 7th, 18—.

DEAR MAMMA.—I got to the Medical School, [our school was not as yet Trinity Medical College] on Tuesday afternoon. The boys here are not at all like the boys at home. When I went into the class, all the Primary men said, "Up, Freshie, 'way up." The next day they started elevating, and they say they will keep doing it for a long time yet. They call us Freshies, and raise us right off our feet and carry us up over the seats. One fellow had his coat torn square off his back. They have elevated me pretty often—three times yesterday; the last time they did it they sawed me, and that was not much fun, I can tell you. Now they say they have spotted me; I have been wondering what they can mean. You bet I shall help to do the elevating next year. A man was going to cut off another man's leg last Saturday, so I thought it would be wise to go over to the Hospital and see him do it. The room was so awfully warm that really I had to leave before the operation was half over. I don't think I shall go over there again for a while. The Primary

men have told me of a lot of things I shall have to do, and of a few I must not do. I don't know how I shall ever do them. It is too bad those fees were paid, for I almost wish that you or pa would come and take me home.

* * * * *

Well, good-bye; the class in Anatomy will begin soon, and I want to get there before the Primary men do. Tell Bob that he had better study to be a preacher. Write right away and address your letter in care of Dr. Geikie.

Your affectionate son,
REGGY.

Correspondence.

[To the Editors of the TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.]

GENTLEMEN:

In giving the report of the results of the Examinations Trinity Medical College and Trinity University award honors on the total percentage made by each candidate on the whole number of subjects of his Examination. Now I am of opinion that it would be more satisfactory to the candidates and would not cause the examiners any greater work, to award honors on stand taken in each subject. This plan is followed by many colleges, and gives students a better idea of what they have done in each subject.

Yours truly,
"THIRD YEAR."

Personal.

DR. CHAPPLE, '88, writes from Billings, Montana: "I assure you a fellow whose lot is cast on the other side of the continent still has as warm a place in his heart for the boys and scenes of his college days as the one who nestles close to the home nest * * * * Kindly remember me to the boys from the tender 'freshie,' just beginning his elevation, to the whiskered final about to step out. * * * Last year I made up my mind to be present at this year's dinner, 'but the best laid plans of mice and men gang oft a-glee.'" All the doctor's old friends will be pleased to learn that he is prospering in his new home.

DR. R. WADE, '88, is practising at Brighton.

DR. J. CRAWFORD, '89, is practising on Grand River avenue, Detroit.

DR. I. P. McCULLOUGH, '88, has located at Alliston.

DR. A. I. EMERSON, '88, has made Claude his home.

DR. J. M. McFARLANE, '89, of the Hospital staff, has returned greatly improved in health after his holiday trip.

DRS. MASON & CUMMINGS, '89, are travelling in Palestine.

MESSRS. FAIRBANKS & ELLIOTT, '91, are at Bellevue, New York, this session.

DR. PALLING, '88, of Barrie, paid his *alma mater* a short visit last month.

DR. MEIKLEJOHN, '89, of Stirling, Ont., has acquired considerable reputation as an oculist.

DR. W. H. JEFFS, '88, looks after the ills of Havelock's populace.

DR. A. E. YELLAND, '87, is one of Peterborough's most successful practitioners.

We inadvertently omitted noticing in our last issue the marriage of Dr. Jordan, Assistant Demonstrator of Anato-

my, to Miss Minnie, daughter of William Wilson, Esq., of the city. The happy couple carry with them the best wishes of both Faculty and students.

DR. S. CLARK LAPP, '85, has an extensive practice in Roseneath, Ont.

DR. M. G. MILLMAN, '88, is practising in Detroit.

We are pleased to learn that Dr. J. A. Howitt, of Morris-town, has fully recovered from his recent sickness. Dr. J. W. Cunningham took Dr. Howitt's practice during his illness.

Contributions.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE said:—

"Firstly, I believe that every man's success is within himself, and must come out of himself. No true, abiding, and just success can come to any man in any other way.

"Secondly, a man must be seriously in earnest. He must act with singleness of heart and purpose; he must do with all his might and with all his concentration of thought the one thing at the one time, which he is called upon to do. And if some of my young friends should say here, 'I cannot do that; I cannot love work,' then I answer that there is a certain remedy, and it is—work. Work in spite of yourself, and make the habit of work, and when the habit of work is formed it will be transfigured into the love of work, and at last you will not only abhor idleness, but you will have no happiness out of the work which then you are constrained from love to do.

"Thirdly, the man must be charitable, not censorious, self-effacing, not self seeking; and he must try at once to think and to do the best for his rivals and antagonists that can be done.

"Fourthly, the man must believe that labor is life, that successful labor is life and gladness, and that successful labor with high aims and just objects, will bring to him the fullest, truest, and happiest life that can be lived upon the earth."

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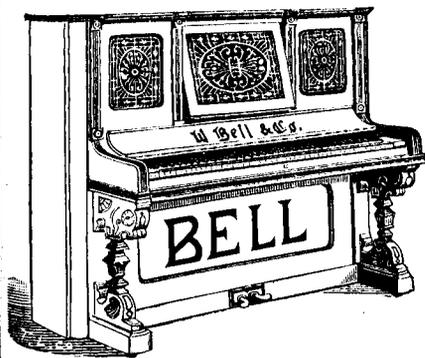
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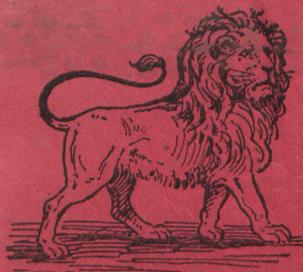
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