

# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Vol. V.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MARCH, 1892.

No. 3.

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VOL. V.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MARCH, 1892.

No. 3.

## Trinity University Review.

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NOTE.—All these Translations are "Copyright," by arrangement with the Authors.

\* The first volume of Professor Wendt's work is now in the press. The Author—who is an excellent English scholar—is carefully revising the English translation, and has written a special Preface for it.

Two important reviews of the German original have already appeared in English magazines—one by Prof. Iverach in the *Expositor* (Sept. 1891), the other by Prof. Dickson in the *Critical Review* (Oct. 1891); and Principal Harper gives an excellent summary of the latter in the *Old and New Testament Student* for December.

He says:—"It is unfortunate that this highly valuable work is accessible as yet only to readers of German, but it will, no doubt, soon be translated. Prof. Dickson has not over-estimated its importance. It is another great contribution to the study of biblical theology." Prof. Iverach's testimony to the worth of the book is that "it is the most important contribution yet made to the biblical theology."

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## Editorial Topics.

It is to be regretted that the men who were immediately concerned in the recent breach of harmony in the Literary Institute should have permitted the more ardent of the partizans to proclaim their triumphs, or their woes—as the case might be—in the columns of the daily press. The *Saturday Review* once remarked that the people who write to newspapers are mostly fools, and certainly the present instance is a fine exhibition of folly. The whole affair was utterly without interest, save to the members of the Institute, and very few of them cared a rap about it. This is how the tempest in the teapot arose: A certain meeting of the Society was attended by no officers, and neither was the Minute book forthcoming. A vote of censure, couched in terms of quite startling severity, was passed on the Council, the different speakers taking pains to point out that the motion was not wholly the result of the present carelessness. At the next meeting of the Society this vote was practically reversed, after the neglect of the previous meeting had been apologized for and explained, by a vote of confidence in the Council. Bumptious accounts were sent to the newspapers, first by one party, then by the other, and the editors were foolish enough to publish them as well as some silly letters on the matter. One of our esteemed contemporaries took occasion to rebuke the writers for washing their dirty linen in public. This rebuke would have come with more grace and effect, had the esteemed contemporary been wise enough to exclude the inconsidered trifles from its columns altogether.

### A NICE LITTLE ROW.

A HUNDRED thousand dollars of the funds of Toronto University have been handed over to Upper Canada College without the sanction of the Legislature, and not a few people have taken exception to this action on the part of the Government, involving as it does the principle of the control of the House over Government expenditure. There has been a pretty row about it, and the end is not yet. We are not especially interested in the point at issue, nor are we called upon to express an opinion, one way or the other; but the debate in the House on the question was not without interest to us, nor was it without significance to those who are concerned in the higher education in this Province. The debate shows that the people are beginning to question the wisdom of promoting higher education by means of the public funds. As *The Week* recently observed, "the idea is taking possession of the public mind, that the duty of the State in the matter of public education ceases at the point at which the facilities provided cease to be within the reach of all classes." Besides the unjustness of taxing the people at large for the benefit of the few, and discouraging the establishment of independent institutions by private enterprise and genuine interest, our Governments, even the best of them, are lumbering, clumsy machines, and have the unhappy faculty of taking the snap and life out of things they attempt to manage. It is owing to this that the independent institutions devoted to higher and professional education in Ontario are so well able to hold their own against those controlled and

aided by Government. The time must soon come—it may be nearer now than we think—when it will be generally admitted that the province of the State with regard to education is limited to the charge of elementary schools. Then the people will see that the Government does not meddle in matters which are too high for it. Above all will they see that the curtain is rung down forever on the screaming farce of “Doctors manufactured by the State.”

#### DEATH OF DR. FREEMAN.

The death of Dr. E. A. Freeman at Alicante in Spain, is a loss to historical science, which is irreparable. Dr. Freeman was born at Harborne, in Staffordshire, in 1823, and studied at Trinity College, Oxford, from which he graduated, taking a second class in classics—a degree which was generally understood to be below his general deserts. It was not long before Mr. Freeman made his influence felt in the regions of archæology and history, and for many years he took a deep, practical interest in Church matters. One of his first publications of importance was a book on Architecture, which was perhaps too solid for the popular taste, but which was of great value as bringing out the principles of the great types of architecture—the Greek, distinguished by the lintel; the Roman, distinguished by the circular arch; and the Gothic, distinguished by the pointed arch. While preparing for his greater works, he contributed a number of valuable articles to various monthly and quarterly reviews—the *Fortnightly*, the *Edinburgh*, the *National*, the *North-British*, the *British Quarterly*—and was at one time a regular contributor to the *Saturday Review*. Some of his more important essays have been republished as historical essays. Only a few weeks ago, the fourth volume of this series came from the press. An important volume on the History of Federal Government, dealing principally with the Swiss Constitution, was put forth more than twenty years ago, and a hope was given that the series would be continued; but this has not been realized. He also published a book on the Ottoman Power in Europe, another on the Historical Geography of Europe, and a small but valuable compendium on the History of Europe, forming an introduction to Macmillan's valuable series of short histories. Quite recently he put forth a very elaborate and thorough History of Sicily. But the great work of Dr. Freeman's life was undoubtedly his History of the Norman Conquest, which may be said to be almost the last word on that subject. We do not mean that Dr. Freeman's statements are infallible or that some of his theories may not need partial revision. But his researches have been so full, his historical spirit is so true and deep, that it is hardly possible that much should be added to what he has given us, or that any of his conclusions should be greatly modified. A small volume on the Cathedral Church at Wells is an admirable specimen of the manner in which mediæval institutions should be made intelligible to modern readers, whilst it teaches how they may be adapted to modern needs. The Historical Essays may be mentioned as being of extreme value, as furnishing the right point of view for the study of all history, ancient and modern. Dr. Freeman's merits have not gone without recognition. On the appointment of Dr. Stubbs to the Bishopric of Chester, Dr. Freeman was made his successor, as Professor of Modern History at Oxford, whilst various University distinctions have been accorded to him. He was Rede Lecturer at Cambridge in 1872. In 1870 his own University, Oxford, gave him the Honorary Degree of D.C.L., and in 1874 Cambridge gave him that of LL.D., and 1884, he was made an Honorary Fellow of Oriël College, Oxford. Besides these, he had many degrees, and other distinctions conferred upon him by foreign universities and institutions. Dr. Freeman not only did good work himself, but had an

important influence on men like the late J. R. Green, and Dr. Bryce, author of the “Holy Roman Empire.” It is not easy to estimate the value of the work which he has done for the scientific study of history.

#### THE MINOR PROPHETS.\*

PROFESSOR SANDAY in his excellent little book, “The Oracles of God,” has recently endorsed the judgment of a German theologian, that he who would truly comprehend the Old Testament must commence his study with the Minor Prophets, Amos, Hosea and Micah. This will prove a hard saying to some, but younger students at least will do well to accept with humility, the almost unanimous opinion of our greatest Bible scholars, and, albeit *patience* will be needed, endeavour to grasp the main features of that wonderful national religious development, which preceded and prepared the way for the universal religion of Christianity.

No better introduction to this undertaking could be found than the little work above named, by Mr. Blake, whose previous work on Isaiah has met with a very favourable reception. We are not, as in the case of some commentaries, wearied with a mass of often irrelevant and tiresome notes, but the prophets are allowed to tell their own stories without even the *impedimenta* of the division into chapters, headed with the often misleading tables of contents of the authorized version. Mr. Blake's method is to prefix to the prophecies a section from the book of Kings, giving a general survey in a few verses, of the historical circumstances by which the prophet was surrounded. Then follows the prophecy itself, in which the thread of the discourse, which it must be admitted, is sometimes difficult to hold, is indicated by dividing the book into paragraphs each with its appropriate heading.

Mr. Blake divides his book into two parts, of which the second is devoted to a fairly complete historical introduction to each of the Prophets, together with a chapter on “The Ruling Religious Conceptions of the Prophets,” and he is careful to indicate the spiritual and moral values of the several books.

The Pre-Exilian Prophets alone are treated in this volume, but the author trusts to be able in due course, to deal in three successive parts with Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the Post-Exilian prophecies, including the second part of Isaiah. Mr. Blake's course on the prophets will then be completed in five volumes, and these, together with the commentaries of the Cambridge Bible for Schools, will furnish the preacher and the teacher with all the help needed for his private enlightenment and edification, or the ordinary demands of parochial, pulpit and Bible-class work.

In conclusion I cannot refrain from urging upon the student the importance of continually remembering that the Prophet's message is primarily to his own age. He is filled with the conviction that he has a commission to denounce wickedness and to preach righteousness. The revelation with which he is entrusted is that Jehovah is *always* on the side of the right, and that no amount of outward prosperity can justify wickedness. In other words “Ethical Monotheism” is the chief contribution of the prophets to the religious consciousness of the race.

The success which is attending the efforts of historical criticism, to render these neglected books once more of

\*How to read the Prophets; being the prophecies arranged chronologically in their historical setting with explanations, maps and glossary, by Rev. Buchanan Blake, B.D., author of “How to read Isaiah,” Part I. The Presbyterian News Co., (Limited), 170 Yonge St., Toronto. Price \$1.40.

service to the cause of religion, ought to be regarded as some proof that the ultimate result of the monumental labours of our Biblical scholars, will be to simplify and not to complicate the interpretations of the Bible.

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The Public Lectures on English Church History, opened by Professor Clark on February 20th, and closed by Rev. Edward C. Cayley on March 19th, proved an unqualified success in every particular. Convocation Hall was filled on each occasion by a large and closely attentive audience.

Professor Clark's lecture on the Anglican Reformation was reported in our February number. We now give a brief outline of the remaining lectures of the series:

RICHARD HOOKER AND GEORGE HERBERT.

THE REVEREND THE PROVOST.

The lecturer began with a short sketch of Hooker's life and the principal events of the reign of Elizabeth, which was practically coincident with it. It was pointed out that the Elizabethan settlement of religion was accomplished during Hooker's boyhood. His brilliant career at Oxford was contemporaneous with the agitation for the abolition of the Book of Common Prayer and the establishment of a Presbyterian form of government in England. Hooker was plunged into the thick of the controversy by his appointment to the mastership of the Temple in London. During the years of comparative quiet which succeeded the defeat of the Spanish Armada, when the rising national feeling was largely united in favor of the maintenance of the system of the English Church, Hooker was engaged in the preparation of his great work on the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity; the main object of which was to put an end to the prevailing controversies by a wide and philosophical treatment of the whole subject of Church government. The foundation of the argument was laid in the first of the eight books which treated of the all-embracing reign of law, alike in nature, in all the varied forms of human society, nay even in the Divine working. A full analysis was given of the other books, dealing with the subject of Ritual, the Royal Supremacy, and the Episcopate. The vindication by Hooker of the Apostolic authority of the Episcopal order, was illustrated at length from his writings. The lecturer cited the testimonies of Ueberweg, as to the philosophical insight of Hooker, and of Hallam in regard to his literary style. The life of George Herbert was exhibited as a pattern of devoted service in the ministry of the English Church, and an account was given of his principal works. The lecturer claimed that Hooker and Herbert represented from different sides the historic position of the Reformed Church of England, being living embodiments of a faith tempered with the fullest knowledge, and of love perfected in the saintly life.

PROFESSOR RIGBY ON ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

He pointed out the difficulty of dealing with a man who has been the subject of such strong opinions with impartiality, and stated that it was mainly with the ecclesiastical history of Laud's life that he was going to deal. The Stuarts came to the throne of England with the Tudor idea of the prerogative, but without the Tudor strength or the

Tudor instinctive sense of the wishes of the nation. Under the past dynasty a strong central government had been the necessity to consolidate the kingdom after the civil wars, and to carry out the great religious change. But both these had been done thoroughly and Parliament asserted its position once more.

The general religious tone of England was Puritan. The danger which the nation had had to face had come from Rome and Spain and the English people naturally took the ground most hostile to Rome. It was Laud's great work to claim for the Church of England its rightful position as a branch of the Church Catholic and to fight against doctrines and practices which, if they had, as at one time it seemed likely, gained complete control of that Church, would have unchurched it for ever. He used the weapons which were ready to his hand, the powers of the state—weapons which were used against the Church with much greater severity during the dominion of the Puritan party.

He was born at Reading, 1573, and at the age of sixteen went up to St. John's College, Oxford. Oxford at this time was the home of extreme Calvinism, but Laud's studies led him into opposition to this, and to hold the Catholic truths on the subjects of the Church and Sacraments which had been most carefully retained at the time of the rupture with Rome. At first he was looked upon with suspicion and charges of Romanism were made against him—charges which stuck to him all his life. He gradually became the leader of an Anglican party at Oxford and was at length elected Master of his own College. A dispute about this election introduced him to court. He was made Chaplain to James I, and after some time Dean of Gloucester. Here, despite much opposition, he restored the dignity of Cathedral worship and replaced the altar at the East end of the church, removing it from the nave. Now his promotion became rapid. He was chosen Bishop of St. David's, 1620, and the famous controversy with the Jesuit Fisher, in which he showed himself one of the ablest opponents of Rome, brought him into close connection with Buckingham, over whom he exercised a powerful religious influence. He visited his diocese thoroughly, insisting upon order and decency in the conduct of the services of the Church. On the accession of Charles I. he became the King's chief ecclesiastical adviser, and the support which that sovereign gave to him and his friends was unfortunately repaid by the blind support which they gave to his views of the Royal Prerogative. Continual attacks were made on him in Parliament, but he went steadily on his way, insisting on the observance of the law, and using all the legal means at his disposal with that object. He was translated to Bath and Wells in 1626, and to the Puritan diocese of London, 1628. The death of Buckingham made him the king's chief counsellor, and he and Strafford, with whom he was on the most intimate terms of friendship, worked side by side to carry out Charles' theories of absolute monarchy. He was a man of immense power of work and his influence was felt in all the departments of Church and State. He steadily waged war on the Puritans, checked their violent preaching, their plans to get control of much Church patronage, their system of irresponsible lecturers, etc. Those who published libels were brought before the courts and punished according to the customs of the time. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, 1633. The republication of the Book of Sports and the Sabbatarian Controversy was noticed, and also the visitation of the Province, with the insistence on the restoration of the altar to its proper position, and the institution of altar rails to prevent irreverence.

The attempt to force on the Scotch people a liturgy, with

the consequent war and the meeting of the Long Parliament brought about his downfall. He was impeached by the House of Commons and imprisoned for several years. In the civil wars which followed the Monarchy and the Church both fell for a time. His trial, attainder and death came in 1645. For a time it seemed as if all his work was undone, but this was not the case. A period of Puritan despotism disgusted the English people with that party, and when the Church revived again at the Restoration, purified through suffering, having abandoned Laud's mistaken methods, it was seen that he had done his work well. He had taught her her true position. There was no longer any danger of her becoming a mere Calvinistic sect, she had realized and maintained her position as a true branch of the Catholic Church.

PROFESSOR LLOYD ON BISHOP BUTLER AND JOHN WESLEY.

Professor Lloyd began by sketching the repose in which politics, literature and religion were alike wrapped after the stirring Tudor and Stuart days. But religious controversy of former years was bearing its inevitable fruit in the beginning of the Hanoverian period. Intellectual scepticism and practical ungodliness prevailed far and wide, and he who reads Roderick Random or gazes at Hogarth's pictures will be saddened even more than amused by the portrayal of the society of that time. The mystic Swedenborg saw in a vision the divine judgment commencing to reduce the spiritual worlds to order and to confine the Devils and Hells within their proper sphere. The cup of England's iniquity was being rapidly filled up, and a judgment was to be averted only by timely repentance and amendment.

The two great Christian advocates of the age, were Butler, the apologist, and Wesley, the prince of evangelist preachers. In Butler's quiet, studious life, as Oxford student, country parson, and Bishop first of Bristol, then of Durham, the lecturer remarked that there was little to be noticed. What he is known by to-day is his *Analogy of Religion*, the best specimen there is of a perfect philosophical presentiment of Christianity, embodying the results of a lifetime of thought in an argument as closely and logically connected as can well be conceived. When we turn to his work as theologian and administrator, his insistence upon doctrinal preaching and the dignity of common worship anticipates by almost a century the work of the so-called "ritualists."

There was, however, no use in talking of *sustaining* the faith until it could be kindled into life again. The lower classes had lost all their religion. Hence it is not to be wondered at that the man raised up to be God's instrument in the crisis is a singularly striking personage. John Wesley first comes to the front as a diligent and pious Oxford student, earning the nickname of Methodist by his acts of piety. On his return from a missionary visit to Georgia, he falls under the quiet influence of the Moravian, Peter Bohler, marking, said Professor Lloyd, the critical period of his life. A fresh light breaks upon his soul. Crowds assemble to hear him preach, as he deals patiently and faithfully with sin, pleading with his hearers to accept by faith a present salvation through the merits of Christ. With his brother Charles and Whitefield, he carries on the work of evangelizing the people, and the organization which he gave his followers, with their itinerant and local preachers and their class-leaders, has proved itself both elastic and enduring.

The lecturer then took up Wesley's work in its bearing on the schism in which it resulted. In doctrine he held firmly to the faith of his spiritual mother, the Church of England. He taught Baptismal Regeneration, and so strongly did he affirm the real presence of our Lord in the

Eucharist, that his followers have had to expurgate many of the hymns written by him.

It was in discipline that Wesley proved unfaithful to his solemn obligations. In the face of his vehement protestations to the contrary, this is a strong position to take up. But consider—his first impressions of spiritual religion came from the Moravians, and Peter Bohler was hardly likely to make a good churchman of him. Indeed, with Bishop Wilson before him, there was no need for him to go beyond the Church for examples. In 1738 the first Methodist society was organized by him, and he took upon himself the episcopal prerogative of sending forth lay-preachers. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that his own self will and want of deference to authority produced the schism and spoiled his work from a Church point of view.

Wesley was raised up by God, but all his actions were not on this account praiseworthy. His wilfulness does not affect his commission, and from Wesleyanism arose the evangelical movement of a century ago, to which, more than to anything else, we owe the deep personal religion which is the real strength of the Christian church. Unlike Wesley, Simeon and his fellows kept their efforts subject to the Church in which they were born and over which they were placed as the stewards of God's mysteries.

THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

REV. E. C. CAYLEY.

THE lecturer introduced his subject by describing the movement as one of *life* rather than *thought*, as being the result of years of heart searching on the part of its originators, Rose, Palmer, Keble, Froude and Newman. In order to show why this movement was needed, the period between the Reformation and 1833 was rapidly reviewed. It was shown how the Controversies and Calvinism of the 16th century; the failure of Laud's work, at the time, and the schism of the Non-jurors in the 17th century; and the consequent latitudinarianism of the 18th century, necessitated a great revival in the Church. He described the effort of the great Evangelical movement of the 18th century in this direction, the strong hold it had upon a large portion of the English clergy, and its noble philanthropic and missionary work. That something more was necessary became clear, when, after the passing of the "Reform Bill," of 1832, vague threats were thrown out that Parliament intended to take in hand the reformation of the Church, the prayer-book, etc. It was evident that something must be done, and done quickly. To the Evangelical movement must be added that which would preserve it from becoming one-sided, narrow and eventually dissenting. The Evangelical movement had restored the principles of religion, the Oxford Movement now attempted to restore the principle of sound Churchmanship. Of this movement Keble was the inspiration, Froude the impulse, and Newman the chief force. The leading principle was neither reactionary nor Romanist in its tendency, but an evoking of those first principles of the Church which had become obscured. Brief sketches were given of the leading Tractarians and an account of their method of popularizing their work by means of the "tracts." The so-called *via media* of Anglicanism was shown to lie in the retaining of the fundamental elements of the Faith in their true proportions. In this sense the Catholic Church in all ages had always occupied the *via media*, between the great opposing heresies of the early centuries, and that St. Athanasius and St. Leo were the great champions of the true *via media*. The lecturer then reviewed Newman's strange progress from Evangelicalism to Romanism, accounting for his last step by pointing out the peculiar characteristics of his mind, the opposition his



teaching was meeting with, and the supposed consequences of some analogies which drove him to Rome.

To the charge so often brought against the Oxford Movement that it was a return to mediævalism and hopelessly out of sympathy with the great movements of thought of the day, the lecturer pointed to *Lucæ Mundi* as a proof that the lineal descendants of Keble and Pusey were in sympathy with the best thought of the century and were bringing the gold and silver of Egypt and laying them at the feet of Christ

### EXTENSION LECTURES.

THE Rev. Professor Huntingford, delivered the last of the course of Hamilton Extension Lectures, on Saturday, March 19th, his subject being "The Return to Nature." The lecturer commenced by saying that, in order to appreciate the value and importance of "the pioneers of nature in the eighteenth century," Burns and Cowper, it would be necessary to preface some remarks on the unnatural state into which literature had fallen. He then drew a rapid but vivid outline of Imagination and Fancy and the difference between them, Imagination being creative and suggestive, while Fancy is merely decorative. Now the essence of poetry is Imagination and the poet is one who makes (*ποιητής*) an ideal world; therefore, in the true sense of the word, Pope cannot be called a poet of a lofty type. Pope recognized the principle that only the natural is artistic and good, but led away by the critical and classical spirit of the so-called new Augustan age, he was apt to mistake books for nature. Pope excelled in another form of composition into which imagination need not enter and where wit and fancy have free play; where the object is not creation but criticism. His writing is characterized by its evenly balanced and highly polished antithesis, and so far did he carry this peculiarity, that he wrote out all his argument in prose first, and was thus often at the mercy of his style. Yet he frequently satisfies his own ideal of wit.

"True wit is nature to advantage dressed,  
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed."

From his writings have been drawn a large store of well-known concise epigrams, which are now standard quotations. Pope is also rendered unnatural by his desire of classicity, and we often find this propensity prominent in an absurd degree, and it was on account of this love of classic lore that he saw Nature only at second-hand or even at third-hand, through Theocritus and Vergil. Of human nature we get little but spite in Pope, and pathos and passion are conspicuous by their absence or mediocrity. The lecturer then dealt with Cowper, and remarked that what we are particularly struck with in the poems of this poet, is his wonderful sympathy. Nature includes not only the phenomena of the world outside us, but also the soul of man with its emotions and passions. Cowper is in accord with everything except vice. He possessed humour as is shown in the popular poem, "John Gilpin." His pathos is true, simple and good. His love of nature was twofold, he loved it for its own sake and because it spoke to him of his Creator. Professor Huntingford then briefly referred to a poet of less importance, but whose poems are full of little gems and who is noticeable for his unconventionality and defiant simplicity and imagination, namely William Blake, (1757-1804.) He then proceeded to Burns, and began by saying that though he was sorry and afraid to say anything against Burns, yet the latter had clearly laid himself open to two charges, firstly, in his later poems, when he had to write verses to order, he fell into an artificial style,

as exemplified in "Mary in Heaven;" secondly, owing to the moral atmosphere in which he was brought up, sin in various forms did not appear sinful to him. The latter, however, is rather a moral than an artistic fault, and at the same time Burns had a fine moral sense and could appreciate goodness and the highest dignity of man's nature. Burns was specially remarkable for his strong, sympathetic and human manner of dealing with nature. His humour was simple and all-pervading, even in satire as in "Unco guid." But it is in his songs, whether patriotic or on friendship, love or admiration, that Burns is at his best. It is the voice of nature which we hear in his poetry and it is of that nature, one touch of which makes the whole world kin. The passions which live in his poetry, and by which it lives, are the essential passions of human nature. He wrote not for an age but for all time. The lecturer interspersed his remarks with illustrative and amusing selections from the poets of whom he was treating; and he resumed his seat amid rounds of applause from a numerous and appreciative audience.

### S P O R T S.

#### BASEBALL.

THE annual meeting of the baseball club drew a good crowd to the Common Room on Monday night, February 29th, after the cricket meeting was over; the President, the Rev. E. C. Cayley, in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. F. B. Howden, Mr. Baynes Reed presented a report showing the good work of the club; nine matches were played, six won, *vs.* Petunias (two games), Wycliffe College, Varsity Beaus, Dominion Bank and Diamonds; and three lost, *vs.* Parkdale Beavers, Park Nine and Petunias. The treasurer, Mr. A. F. R. Martin, then read his report showing the club to have made both ends meet exactly. The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows:

President, Rev. E. C. Cayley, Vice-President, Rev. J. S. Broughall; Secretary, Mr. M. S. McCarthy; Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Wadsworth; Committee: Messrs. A. F. R. Martin, W. L. Baynes-Reed and H. H. Robertson. The meeting then adjourned.

The prospects for a good ball team were never more roseate. Of last year's team and substitutes, to say nothing of the freshmen, we have no less than seven left, Messrs. Grout, Martin, Wadsworth, McCarthy, Myer, Chadwick and Chilcott. Mr. Clive Pringle who held down the initial bag so successfully last year, and Mr. George Powell, the ground-covering centrefield, will also be on deck. We also have been very glad to hear great accounts of some of our brothers in medicine, of the short-stopping of Hurst, and out-fielding of Martin, that Orton, the well-known twirler, will be in the box again, and we hope Sills hasn't forgotten to catch flies after the manner of that famous one-hander he pulled in when we beat the Beaus last year. Trinity Term begins on Monday, April 25th, and ball practice the same day. Every afternoon we practice on the campus and will be glad to see any and all of these gentlemen, and any other ball players from Trinity Medical.

If we could get, and there is no reason why we shouldn't, a Varsity ball team picked from the two Colleges, it would be a strong aggregation and pretty hard to beat.

The Secretary, Mr. M. S. McCarthy, is arranging games with the Petunias, Parkdales, Varsity Beaus, and Upper Canada College.

We have seen in the paper that Toronto University and St. Michael's College would like games with us *early in the season*, but that is impossible, since we only get back here

on April 25th, and so are in no kind of shape till about the first week in May, when our cricket season starts; the above mentioned games all take place between April 25th, and May 7th. The only time we can possibly play these clubs games, as matters now stand, is (very doubtful) some day immediately before our examinations, which start June 8th, or after our examinations, about the 20th of the same month.

HOCKEY.

On Saturday, February 27th, at the Granite Rink, we had a practice game with Osgoode Hall, the following teams lining up:

|                     |                  |               |                   |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| TRINITY UNIVERSITY. |                  | OSGOODE HALL. |                   |
| Martin.....         | Goal.....        | Smith         |                   |
| Wadsworth.....      | Point.....       | Swabey        |                   |
| Bedford-Jones.....  | Cover Point..... | Boys          |                   |
| McCarthy (Capt.)    | }.....           | Forwards..... | { Smellie (Capt.) |
| Hedley              |                  | { Kerr        |                   |
| Robertson           |                  | { Senkler     |                   |
| Ferguson            |                  | { Anderson    |                   |

There was some even play before Osgoode scored the first goal, but the score was tied soon after, Ferguson putting the puck through from a scrimmage in front of goal. This was our only goal, but two or three other times we just missed scoring. Osgoode's forwards played their good passing game and were too much for our defence, which was very good notwithstanding, and scored four times more, winning the game by 5-1. Our forward line felt the absence of Patterson and Henry badly. We feel sure they would have made some difference in the score.

For Osgoode Hall Smellie and Boys did the best work. For Trinity, McCarthy and Robertson (the latter has improved a great deal lately) did some very good passing, Bedford-Jones at cover was very sure in his checking and always in his place.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY VS. DOMINION BANK.

Our return game with the Dominion Bank took place on Thursday, March 17th, in the Mutual Rink. In consequence of Henry's not turning up we had to play one man short. The following teams lined up:

|                    |             |               |                   |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| TRINITY UNIVERSITY |             | DOMINION BANK |                   |
| Martin.....        | Goal.....   | Bogart        |                   |
| Wadsworth.....     | P. int..... | Maule         |                   |
| Hedley.....        | Cover.....  | Bedford-Jones |                   |
| Patterson (Capt.)  | }.....      | Forwards..... | { Bethune (Capt.) |
| McCarthy           |             | { Walker      |                   |
| Hamilton           |             | { Gillespie   |                   |
|                    |             | { Walsh       |                   |

The ice was hard and good, and so the game was a fast one. From the start our weakness in the forward line was evident. Robertson was unfortunately laid up with measles, and Hedley was playing cover in Ferguson's place, laid up with a bad knee, but Patterson and McCarthy worked like Trojans. Being one forward shy, however, passing for us was almost impossible. In the first half the Dominion had a good deal the best of the play, and scored two goals to nil; in the second half the play was much more even, but we didn't score because we had no centre forward to put the puck through when it was centred; the Dominion added two more goals in this half, winning the match 4-0. The match was a very nice one, lots of hard play but no unnecessary roughness, winding up the season very fittingly. After the game was over the thirsty teams retired to their rooms and were very kindly refreshed with a beverage peculiarly appreciated by Trinity men.

RESULT OF THE SEASON.

During the season six matches were played, of which three were won and three lost, as follows:

|                    |     |                      |      |     |
|--------------------|-----|----------------------|------|-----|
| Trinity University | vs. | Upper Canada College | lost | 1-6 |
| Trinity University | vs. | Toronto University   | won  | 4-3 |
| Trinity University | vs. | Y.M.C.A.             | won  | 9-2 |
| Trinity University | vs. | Dominion Bank        | won  | 3-2 |
| Trinity University | vs. | Osgoode Hall         | lost | 1-5 |
| Trinity University | vs. | Dominion Bank        | lost | 0-4 |

This is, we think, a very creditable showing, especially when it must be remembered how difficult always, and sometimes impossible it was to get practice. Next year we certainly should make strenuous efforts to have a rink in our own grounds. It is the only way by which we can have a good team. Team play, passing, is the only thing that will win games now, and before that comes the members of the team must play together constantly, must know each other's play, and get that confidence which only comes from such knowledge.

CRICKET.

The annual meeting of the cricket club was held on Monday, February 29th, at eight o'clock, the President, the Provost, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. G. H. P. Grout, presented a most satisfactory report of the doings of the club in the past year. Of eight matches played, five were won (vs. Rosedale, Toronto, Parkdale, Trinity College School and Toronto University), one drawn, in our favour (vs. East Toronto), two lost (vs. Toronto and Upper Canada College). He read out the

TEAM AVERAGES FOR 1891.

|                     | BATTING.           |       |                |                |          |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------|
|                     | Number of Innings. | Runs. | Highest Score. | Times not out. | Average. |
| D. L. McCarthy      | 7                  | 111   | 29             | 1              | 18.5     |
| G. H. P. Grout      | 10                 | 105   | 47             | ..             | 10.5     |
| J. S. Broughall     | 8                  | 69    | 31*            | 1              | 9.8      |
| J. Chappell         | 9                  | 72    | 43             | ..             | 8.0      |
| J. H. Ince          | 9                  | 49    | 13             | 4              | 9.8      |
| A. F. R. Martin     | 11                 | 65    | 19*            | 1              | 6.5      |
| M. S. McCarthy      | 10                 | 55    | 11             | ..             | 5.5      |
| E. C. Cattanaach    | 8                  | 33    | 17             | 2              | 5.5      |
| H. H. Bedford-Jones | 10                 | 43    | 12             | ..             | 4.3      |
| H. C. Parsons       | 8                  | 35    | 14             | ..             | 4.3      |
| E. C. Wragge        | 8                  | 23    | 14             | 2              | 3.9      |
| C. C. H. Courtney   | 4                  | 4     | 3              | 2              | 2.0      |
| K. H. Cameron       | 2                  | 27    | 26             | ..             | 13.5     |

|                     | BOWLING. |          |       |          |          |
|---------------------|----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|
|                     | Balls.   | Maid-ns. | Runs. | Wickets. | Average. |
| G. H. P. Grout      | 912      | 76       | 253   | 41       | 6.1      |
| H. H. Bedford-Jones | 850      | 35       | 332   | 50       | 6.6      |
| K. H. Cameron       | 50       | 1        | 25    | 4        | 6.2      |

The Secretary also touched upon the advisability of having a second eleven. This is a very good idea, and after the successful working of a second fifteen in football we can have no doubt of its success, to say nothing of the good it will do cricket here. The Treasurer, Mr. A. F. R. Martin, followed with an equally pleasing report, showing a balance on the right side of \$68.50.

Mr. Martin also read the report of the sub-committee (Messrs. D. L. McCarthy, M. S. McCarthy and Martin) elected at the last meeting to see if a professional could be secured, and to order material. The report stated that an excellent man, Fleet (who has been with Hamilton for the last two years) had been secured as pro. for the month of May at a cost of \$110. The question of how to raise money for the increased expenditure in regard to the pro will afford some recreation for the committee for the rest of this term.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. The following is the result: President, The Rev. the Provost; 1st Vice-President, Rev. Prof. Jones; 2nd Vice-President, Rev. Prof. Symonds; 3rd Vice-President, Rev. J. S. Broughall; Secretary, Mr. D. L. McCarthy; Treasurer, Mr. M. S. McCarthy; Committee, Messrs. G. H. P. Grout, A. F. R. Martin and W. R. Ferguson.

Before bringing the meeting to a close, the President made a few remarks on the good such clubs as this do (cheers), asking that, as has been customary, every man in College should become an active and paying member of the club (more cheers).

The meeting then adjourned.

The Secretary, Mr. D. L. McCarthy, has arranged for the following matches: *vs.* Toronto Club, on the Queen's Birthday, played on the campus; *vs.* Rosedale, on May 14th, place not yet decided on; *vs.* East Toronto, first game May 7th, on the Ball grounds, second game, June 24th, on the campus; *vs.* Hamilton, May 28th, on the campus. Matches are also being arranged with Toronto University, Upper Canada College, Parkdale and Trinity College School.

Messrs. D. L. McCarthy and M. S. McCarthy represented the Club at the annual meeting of the Ontario Cricket Association, on March 3rd. We think the idea of forming a Canadian Cricket Association, which was brought up at the meeting, an excellent one, as there is a good deal of ill feeling, rightly or wrongly, against the O.C.A., some clubs claiming that the Toronto men, who last year practically ran it, put too many of their own men on the International Team. Messrs. D. L. McCarthy and A. F. R. Martin were elected members of the Executive Committee.

#### A SCHEME FOR AN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

In the last year or more there has been a good deal of talk about the advisability of forming an Athletic Association here at Trinity, which would take into its hands the management of the various games that are at present run by separate clubs. But as no scheme has as yet been brought forward, the following plan is humbly submitted to your notice. Perhaps it would be better to give here some obvious reasons why such an association should be formed.

1. Because in this College, in this University, so well known for its affection for many games, we have no athletic sports, no track events of any kind, with the solitary exception of the St. Simon and St. Jude steeple chase. The Athletic Association would, of course, manage all meetings of this kind; and visions of runs with the Trinity Harriers already rise up before my eyes as I write.

2. Though ever since there has been a College there have been cricket and football clubs of no mean standing, and just later, flourishing tennis and base ball clubs, and just last year a hockey club, still there are no official records of the doings of these clubs in all these years, one old cricket score book being the only thing of the kind in existence. Surely the records of these clubs are worth keeping, surely those men who have done anything special for Trinity in cricket, or football, or hockey, or any other sport, deserve to have their names preserved in the College for which they fought.

3. Because a great deal of time and trouble would be saved in the financial department. As matters are now, each man in College is dunned half-a-dozen times a year by half-a-dozen different treasurers, each of whom wants his subscription for some club. The treasurer's work (and I am speaking from experience) is the nastiest sort there is, and the men don't like being continually bothered for subscriptions. How much nicer it would be for everybody, if a man could pay a lump sum down to one treasurer and know he had joined everything and wouldn't be bothered for another year.

4. Because a large association of this kind, with its larger capital, would be more easily able to take in hand work like the sodding of another court for the tennis club, or

enlarging the present cricket crease so that we could have a decently level piece of ground to play ball on, or levelling the ground south of the present football ground so that we won't have to play football over the cricket crease, thereby destroying the possibility of ever having a really first class crease.

Before coming to the proposed constitution, it must be clearly understood that this is only one of many possible plans, and no doubt many changes for the better will be made before it is accepted, if it ever is, by the different clubs and the College, and that printing it in the REVIEW seemed to me to be the easiest way of letting everybody know about it and so having it well discussed. The point I contend for is the great desirability of having an Athletic Association, and only propose this scheme as no other seems forthcoming.

#### OUTLINE FOR A CONSTITUTION.

I. The name of this Association shall be the Trinity University Amateur Athletic Association.

II. The annual subscription to the Association shall be \$4.00, which entitles the subscriber to all the advantages of the Association and Clubs which are under it. Any member of College may join a particular club at a subscription to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

III. The officers of the Association shall consist of an Hon. President, three Hon. Vice-Presidents, a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Committee-men.

IV. The President may be a graduate of this University resident in Toronto, the Vice-President and following officers must be members of the University attending lectures.

V. The Officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Association, which is to be held at two weeks' notice in Trinity College within a week of February 14th.

VI. The Executives shall have absolute control of the management of the Association, including (1) the appointment of captains for the the different clubs, (2) the making of appropriations to the different clubs as they think necessary, (3) the appointment (if necessary) of under-secretaries for the different clubs with limited powers, (4) the appointment (if necessary) of sub-committees to assist in the efficient management of any club, or of the athletic games.

VII. The Captain of each club in the Association shall be solely responsible for the making up of his team.

VIII. The Secretary of the Association shall keep an account in the Association register, which he must not allow out of his possession, of every game played by any club in the Association, with the names of the players engaged, etc.; and at the end of each club's season he shall write in the general result of the season with the averages of each player, when possible.

IX. Every full member of the Association shall be entitled to vote in the election of all the officers of the Association, but a member of one or two or more clubs in the Association, shall only be entitled to vote for one or two or more members of the committee, respectively.

ALEXIS MARTIN.

#### CONTEMPORARY JOURNALISM.

FIRST NEWSPAPER READER—"What is your paper?"

SECOND NEWSPAPER READER—"The *Firmament*."

FIRST N.R.—"It won't compare with the *Solar System*."

SECOND N.R.—"Bah! The *Solar* didn't give any details about Peffer's whiskers being trimmed."

FIRST N.R.—"Yes, but it announced exclusively Blaine's Turkish bath last night."—*Life*.

## College Chronicle.

**FATHER EPISCOPON.**—The Venerable Father has announced in verse through the scribe that he will pay another visit to his children this term, as his presence last term was only a kind of prelium. The date fixed is Thursday, March 31st.

**MISSIONARY AND THEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—A very interesting meeting of the Missionary and Theological Association was held in Convocation Hall on Wednesday evening, February 24th. Mr. E. C. Trenholme, B.A., read an instructive paper on the Universities' Mission in Central Africa, giving a sketch of that work from its inception, which was thoroughly appreciated. His Lordship, the Bishop of Algoma, then took the floor and gave a comprehensive address, beginning with general principles of Church missionary work and the qualifications and preparation necessary for the missionary, and ending with remarks on the field nearest home, his own diocese. Among the conditions necessary in a missionary for successful work he mentioned,—robust health; ready resource and versatility of genius to adapt surroundings to further one's purpose; a high education, but not necessarily that which qualifies a man for a B.A.; and a readiness to recognize the elements of truth to be found in all religions, which may be used as a foundation on which to build Christianity. Many amusing incidents were told in connection with work in parts of Algoma and his Lordship cannot be accused of trying to draw men to his diocese by painting roseate-hued pictures of work done there. The men he wants ought to be ready to "do anything, go anywhere, eat anything, sleep anywhere;" ought to be also good pedestrians, extempore (not extrumpere) speakers and—unmarried. He spoke highly of the Trinity men whom he had had in his diocese, saying that they, and Wycliffe men too, "had shown always a most true and loyal regard for the Bishop's wishes and for the honour and welfare of the Church."

**DURING** the last mild weather, a few enthusiastic spirits aching for exercise enjoyed a couple of runs across country—or to be strictly correct along road, in the direction of—say Lambton. These enthusiasts are to be considered the nucleus of a very successful Trinity Harriers Club that is to be, rather than the remnants of that one semi-organized last year. We hear that the resultant aching was felt just as keenly as the causative though in different members. Spring weather will no doubt see them out more frequently and in stronger force.

**ON** Monday afternoon, February 29th, in their lecture room, the members of the Divinity class had the pleasure of listening to an informal address by Mrs. Willoughby Cummings on the Woman's Auxiliary Society. Some questions were asked to which Mrs. Cummings gave ready answers and probably each of the men present formed an inward resolve that if there be no branch of the Woman's Auxiliary in his parish when he begins work, prompt measures shall be taken to organize one.

**THE PELICAN CLUB.**—Rumours of a most successful meeting of the Pelican Club, held in the Common Room a few evenings ago, have just reached us. The members seem to be rather shy in giving an account of it, but we couldn't help hearing of Mr. Wragge's success as a second. Mr. Gwyn as a sprayist, they say, was out of sight. Mr. McCarthy discharged the duties of Master of Ceremonies with the skill that only comes from frequent practice; but what words can we use to describe the way in which the President, Mr. J. F. Patterson, presented the prizes. His words were

few but so full of touching sympathy and kindness that the trembling victors were within an ace of falling on his neck and weeping. The well known "leader of the fast(?) set of the Divinity Corridor" dropped in towards the end of the proceedings, with a few choice spirits, but did not stay long, and as he was going out of the door muttered something about "tame show," "sorry can't stay, 'gaged for a wine."

**CONVOCAION HALL** has been used for many purposes in its time—for examinations and public lectures, convocations and concerts, and even as a ball room for the conversazione; and now it is being called into service as a field for practice with the gloves, foils, single sticks, and great sticks, one of the duties of the still wanting gymnasium. Through the inspiring influence and example of our active professor of Classics a more general attempt at systematic exercise in these branches of athletics has been made lately, and there are rumours of an assault at arms to be held in the near future.

**THE DRAMATIC CLUB.**—The Club performed at Fergus, on Friday evening, March 25th, in aid of the Literary Society of Fergus High School, the head master of which used to be a master at T. C. S. The following are the plays which they produced:—

### "WHO IS WHO? OR ALL IN A FOG."

COMEDY BY T. J. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Simonides Swanhopper (a model young bachelor). C. S. MacInnes.  
Lawrence Lavender (a valet from Mayfair). D. L. McCarthy.  
Mr. Bloomfield Brambleton (a country gentleman). E. R. Ricketts.  
Cicely Brambleton. H. V. Hamilton.  
Matilda Jane (a superior housemaid). A. B. Pottenger.

### "THE AREA BELLE."

COMEDY BY W. BROUGH AND R. HALLIDAY.

Pitcher (in the police). A. B. Pottenger.  
Tosser (in the Black Watch). D. L. McCarthy.  
Walker Chalks (a milkman). H. B. Gwyn.  
Mrs. Croaker (the "Missus"). S. F. Sloan.  
Penelope (the Area Belle). H. V. Hamilton.

The programme was interspersed by various selections rendered by an orchestra of nine pieces. We are assured that the Dramatic Club gave a most successful performance and had a very jolly trip.

## LITERARY INSTITUTE.

**THE** tenth regular meeting of the Society was held on Friday, January 22nd, Mr. C. W. Hedley in the chair. After a reading from Mr. McNeely, and an essay from Mr. Little, the debate on the question of the Criminality of Suicide commenced. Messrs. Powell and Myer contended against Messrs. Fessenden and Little. After a highly interesting and ably conducted debate, the meeting decided in favour of the affirmative. Mr. MacInnes then spoke for some minutes, contending that suicide should not be considered a crime, and Messrs. Leach and Robinson also made some remarks on the subject from the body of the hall. A discussion then followed with regard to asking the council to arrange a public debate with Varsity.

**THE** eleventh meeting of the Society was held on Friday, January 29th. Mr. Sills favoured the audience with an essay, and the debate on Woman's Suffrage was then contested between Messrs. Dumoulin and Robertson and Messrs. Coleman and Robinson. The debate was good, Mr. Dumoulin's speech being the prominent feature of the meeting. A majority of three upheld the speakers for the fair sex. Mr. Algernon Vernon then arose with the pallor of

indignation, and demanded that Mr. Dumoulin should either retract or apologize for some reflections on our American cousins, when compared with the daughters of Canada. Much to his sorrow the chairman ruled him out of order.

At the twelfth meeting of the Society, on February 19th, a new member was introduced in the person of Mr. Sloan, who, after the customary speech, was allowed to take a seat at the bottom of the hall. One of the readers and the essayist failing to appear, they were severely censured by the meeting. The vote on the debate as to the Expulsion of the Jews from Russia, was evenly divided, and the chairman being called upon, judged that the affirmative speakers had shown that the conduct of the Czar was reprehensible. Mr. Robinson put in a motion with regard to a change in the choice of debaters.

The thirteenth meeting of the Society, on Friday, March 4th, was very uproarious, and the college re-echoed with the noise. Neither the secretary nor the substitute whom he had appointed being present with the books, Mr. Carleton was chosen to keep a record of the proceedings. The debate, "Resolved, that War is Beneficial to the Human Race," was somewhat spoilt by the lack of preparation shown by some of the speakers, but Messrs. Robinson and Troop spoke well on their respective sides. After the debate, which was decided in the affirmative, the indignation caused by the absence of the books and a recorder, found vent in an extravagantly worded vote of censure, which was carried on the motion of Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Fessenden. The allegations against the council were of a most indefinite character, the only point singled out being the subjects chosen for debate, which were violently attacked. Mr. Hedley appeared at a late stage of the proceedings, and exonerated the secretary for his absence and the non-appearance of the books, but the meeting was not to be pacified.

A large number of members collected at the next meeting of the Society, on Friday, March 11th, as developments were expected with regard to the vote of censure. Mr. Troop presided, and after some readings by Messrs. Johnstone and Boddy, the debate, as to whether the policy of Free Trade would be beneficial to Canada, was conducted by Messrs. Reed and Carleton on the affirmative, and Messrs. Clark and Fessenden on the negative. The debate proved a good one, but the speeches of the affirmative were so eloquent and practical, that the audience decided almost unanimously in their favour. Mr. Evans then delivered a short essay on Paganini. Under the item of other business, Mr. C. S. MacInnes, followed by Mr. C. W. Hedley, arose to apologize and explain to the Society about the absence of the books and a recorder at the last meeting, and to defend the council against the vote of censure which had been then passed. The various debates of the term were read aloud, and it was admitted that they had not been at all "childish weak and utterly unfit for a university," and though some of the debates had not been very interesting, that was doubtless due more to the carelessness of the debaters who had been chosen than to the neglect of the council. Mr. Robinson rose to say that the council had shown that they had satisfactorily fulfilled their special duties, but he thought that they might have shown more energy in a general and undefined way. The following amendment to a motion of Mr. Reed's was carried:—"That whereas having heard the explanation of the council through the secretary, be it resolved that we express our confidence in the council."

The last regular meeting of the Society was held on March 18th, Mr. J. F. Patterson in the chair. A very large proportion of the members of the Society were present. After some readings from Messrs. Powell and Courtenay,

the question of Compulsory Chapels was debated on, according to ancient custom. The speeches were very fair, and the high spirits of the audience were only slightly dampened by the collapse of two prominent members of the Society, for by strenuous efforts these gentlemen were soon brought to. The negative side, as was to be expected, easily won. The date of the elections was fixed for Thursday, March 24th. Voting by proxy was allowed, but only in case of sickness. The following were the nominations:—For President, Messrs. Grant and Mackenzie; Secretary, Messrs. Carter, Troop and Baynes Reed; Treasurer, Messrs. Hedley and Powell; Librarian, Messrs. Chappell, McTear, Nelles; Curator, Messrs. Ferguson and Butler; Ex-officio Councillor, Messrs. Heward, Carleton, Robinson, Pottenger.

## Personal.

PROF. SMYTHE, who had his hand very badly burned with boiling sulphuric acid whilst experimenting at one of his lectures recently, has been unfortunate enough to burn the same hand again with phosphorus.

WE are glad to say that Mr. Cattnach, who is now a guest at Deneside, has been able to visit his old quarters at Trinity once again. His illness has been a most severe one, and his welcome was proportionately warm and sincere.

MR. BUTLER and Mr. Robertson have succumbed to measles, and are now in retreat under the care of Dr. Pefe. When Mr. Butler learns that he has been elected to the important office of Curator it will doubtless serve to lighten the days of gloom and woe for him.

The annual elections of the Literary Institute held on Thursday evening, March 24th, resulted in the return of Mr. J. H. H. Coleman, President; Mr. Carter Troop, Secretary; Mr. Powell, Treasurer; Mr. Chappell, Librarian; Mr. Butler, Curator, and Mr. Heward, ex-officio. The excitement during the election was intense.

HAVE you, O hasty reader, paid your subscription to THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW? If not, and it is more than probable that you have not, it is suggested that you send your remittance to the Manager without waiting for further applications or accounts. It should not be necessary to send bills to the subscribers to this journal.

IN the beginning Mr. Theophilus L. Globster made a present of \$25 worth of toys to the orphan asylum.

And *The Daily Bugle* credited the kind deed to Theodore Globster.

And *The Evening Radiator* gave the honour to Thomas Gloster.

And *The Semi-Weekly Eaglet* gave great praise to "our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. T. G. Lobster."

It came to pass that Mr. Globster read the *Bugle*, the *Radiator* and the *Eaglet*, and saw what liberties had been taken with his hitherto untarnished name.

And in his righteous wrath and mortification he sought the illusory consolation of the bowl and waxed uproarious and bellicose, until the law's minions were compelled to confine him for a time, and in due course he was adjudged of the cadi.

And the *Bugle*, the *Evening Radiator*, and even the *Semi-Weekly Eaglet*, announced with a unanimity of correctness:

"Theophilus L. Globster, drunk and disorderly, \$10.95. —*Indianapolis Journal*.

## Convocation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### A NEW DEPARTURE.

It is now nearly five years since a strong body of Trinity graduates met in the Synod office for the purpose of considering the Provost's scheme for the Revival of Convocation. Many of our readers will remember the spirit of genuine enthusiasm and of ardent hope which animated the meeting. Time has proved that this was no mere transient wave of emotion. The objects to promote which the gathering had been called, were too dear to the hearts of the sons of Trinity, to be lightly abandoned, and the outline which the Provost presented of the proposed "plan of campaign," to unite Trinity's forces, so as to render her strength effective, immediately commended itself to all present. The graduates pledged themselves to support the scheme. A Provisional Committee was selected to draw up a Constitution, and to make the necessary preparations for a general meeting in the following October. Convocation though still in vigorous youth, already has its history, and it would be interesting to trace the various stages in its growth to its present influential position. We can here, however, only indicate the main points in this connection. Originally formed with a view to the organization of the graduates, at a very early date, it became a part of the Provost's scheme, to enlist together with the interests of the graduates, that of Church people in general, who sympathized with Trinity. A provision was therefore made, by which they could become associate members of Convocation, with certain limited privileges in return for the annual subscription of five dollars. A great development of Convocation's work occurred in 1888, when local branches were formed in many parts of the province, and both clergy and laity lent a willing support to the movement. To such an extent was this the case, that it became obvious that the associate members, not only strong in numbers, but embracing many men of influential standing in the Province, should receive some representation on the Council. The necessary changes were introduced into the Constitution, and the Council is now strengthened by the possession of two such distinguished men as Dr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Osler. A further development in the same direction has given the graduates in medicine and law separate representation on the Council, so that one result of the revival of Convocation has been the addition of six members to the Council.

In any body the surest sign of life is its capacity for growth and development, and it is strongly felt by that most active and industrious body, the executive committee, that rapid and stable as the progress of Convocation has been, it is capable of doing far more for the University than it has yet accomplished. The claims of Convocation have not yet been properly put before the people. The local organizations have done something, though scarcely what was expected of them, but these exist only in the larger towns, and it is impossible even here to bring Trinity as often as she ought to be before the notice of the people, whilst thick darkness still envelops the country districts, where, *horribile dictu*, the association of ideas connects in most minds the name of Trinity with that of the Scarlet Woman. Astonishment at least, if not positive incredulity, greets the information that Trinity is other than a Divinity school devoted to the service of the Bishop of Rome, and adopting the pernicious methods of the wily Jesuit.

In all seriousness it is time that these misunderstandings were cleared away, and the whole Church public made fully aware that Trinity is the Church's University, wherein a mere party theology is rendered impossible by the Constitution of her governing body, on which all the bishops have seats, together with the right of each nominating four members to the Council. To accomplish this a suggestion emanating from the diocese of Ontario, has received the careful attention and the general approbation of the executive committee, whilst its details are being elaborated by a sub-committee. It is proposed that all the members and associate members of Convocation in any diocese, should be organized into what may be called a Diocesan Branch of Convocation, though not of necessity officially connected with the Diocese, so as to come under the supervision and direction of the Synod. It is further part of the rough scheme that this Diocesan branch shall have its own executive committee, subordinate of course to the executive committee of the whole body. Further, and here lies the supreme virtue of the proposal, annual meetings of Convocation can be held at or about the time of the meeting of the Synod, when almost all the clergy and most of the prominent laity of the Diocese will be present, everyone of whom will become a centre of light in his own locality. There can be little doubt that if Trinity's graduates and friends will earnestly take hold of this scheme, and put into it that life, without which the best plans are as useless as a locomotive without steam, the number of the associate members in any given Diocese can be at least trebled. Should this prospect be realized, it is quite possible that the representation of the associates on the Council might be enlarged by the direct representation of Diocesan branches in this connection. In the meantime, we commend this new departure to the serious consideration of the members and associate members of Convocation.

### TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MR. BEATTY, '92, who has been spending the winter in New York, has returned to college.

DR. MACKAY, M.P.P., addressed the students for a few moments lately.

The result of the March matriculation examinations in medicine are as follows:

Examined and approved: W. F. Adams, R. G. Anderson, Miss L. E. Armstrong, W. E. Brethour, S. H. Corrigan, J. A. Fleming, C. Jeffery, W. C. Kennedy, T. H. Levey, W. H. Mosley, R. G. McLean, W. Morris, H. Wightman. Passed in Latin, Edgar Doan; Conditioned in Latin, H. R. Edwards, W. E. Lundy, Joseph Moore.

## TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DR. MACKAY, in the recent speech he delivered to the students dwelt amongst other things on the advantages of the Medical Council to the profession and to the laity. He said, however, that he thought the Council had made a mistake in changing the time of the examinations from the spring of the year to the autumn, and he deemed it a great hardship that the students after a hard winter's work, preparing for their college examinations, should not be allowed to present themselves for examination till the following fall, thus necessitating the final students, who intended going abroad to take a course in Britain or elsewhere, to wait for at least six months, and the others to waste that length of time before commencing to practice. It is to be hoped that when the Council holds its next meeting it will reconsider this change, and determine to hold the examinations, as heretofore, in the spring, if not both in the spring and fall.

The College has closed. The last of the lectures has been given and the rooms are deserted for a time.

The third year men, having no examination, have scattered in various directions, some to assist doctors or to relieve them from their duties for a time, others to take responsible positions in public or private institutions.

The other years, having examinations yet to be gone through, are now hard at work, striving to win the many prizes at stake, medals, scholarships and honors which are offered by Trinity. We wish them success.

All are agreed that the past session has been a most satisfactory one, both to the college and to the students themselves. The work was well gone over and done thoroughly and as practically as it was possible. The Freshmen's class was an extremely large one, in fact the second largest in the history of Trinity.

The new lecturers have shown themselves worthy of the trust confided in them.

The graduating class is a fair sized one. We wish them success in their future practice, and hope they will not forget their Alma Mater, but will return from time to time to renew acquaintance and watch her onward progress.

### INFLUENZA.

THERE is a prevailing idea among the laity that Influenza, or "La Grippe," as it has come to be generally known, is a disease of but two years standing. The following extract from Sir Morell Mackenzie's article in the *Fortnightly Review* for June, 1891, will no doubt be of interest to the reader:—

"Influenza is not like some other diseases, a product of advanced civilization; it is referred to by Hippocrates and other ancient medical writers, and a formidable list of epidemics in various parts of the world, between the years 1173 and 1875, is given by Hirsche.

"It is not till the sixteenth century that we meet with anything like detailed records on the subject, and it is tolerably safe to assume that till long after that time, only the more serious outbreaks were chronicled.

"Even as to China, which lies under some suspicion of being the home of influenza, as India is of cholera, we have nothing but rumours of the vaguest kind.

"With regard to our own country, we have a fairly complete history of epidemics of influenza which occurred in 1510, 1557, 1580, 1658, 1675, 1710, 1729, 1732-3, 1737-8, 1743, 1758, 1762, 1767, 1775, 1782, 1803, 1831, 1833, 1837.

"That there were other intermediate epidemics which found no medical pen to chronicle them, is shown by such accidental references as the following, which occurs in Miss Strickland's 'Life of Mary Stuart.' In a letter, dated November, 1562, Randolph, the English Resident at the Scottish Court, says:—'Immediately upon the Queen's arrival here (Holyrood), she fell acquainted with a new disease that is common in this town, called here the "new acquaintance," which also passed through her whole household, sparing neither lord, lady nor damoiselle—not so much as either French or English. It is a pain in their heads that have it, and a soreness in their stomach, with a great cough; it remaineth with some longer, with others shorter time, as it findeth apt bodies for the nature of the disease. The Queen kept her bed six days; there was no appearance of danger, nor many that die of the disease, except some old folk.' The 'new acquaintance' is a very old acquaintance now, and much has been written on it by learned doctors, but I do not know that the prominent features of the disease have ever been more accurately hit off than in these few lines of Elizabeth's clear-sighted envoy.

"In the epidemic of 1762 we are told by Sir George Baker, that 'those persons suffered most severely who could not obtain a respite from labour; more especially those who worked daily in the open air. Among this class the pestilence was so violent, that it destroyed many of them within four days in spite of remedies.'

"It is needless to multiply quotations from eye-witnesses of the various epidemics; it is sufficient to state that there is a chain of medical evidence which conclusively proves the essential identity of the disease throughout.

"The first step towards a right understanding of the nature of influenza, is to get rid of the notion that catarrh is an inseparable adjunct of the disease. It is really an acute specific fever running a definite course like measles or scarletina. It would be tedious and unprofitable to describe in detail the symptoms and complications of a disorder which is no doubt painfully familiar to many of my readers. It may, however, be stated that numerous and diverse as are its manifestations, they may all be grouped under three heads, viz., catarrhal, abdominal, and nervous. We have thus three well marked types, each of which includes several varieties; all three may be intermingled, or may succeed each other in the same case. It is this series of pathological combinations and permutations which gives the disease that superficial complexity of aspect, which made Mrs. Carlyle playfully suggest that the doctors had agreed to call half-a-dozen different diseases by one name, in order to simplify treatment. I have used the word 'superficial complexity,' because, under its disguises I believe the disease to be at bottom perfectly simple.

"The bewildering diversity of symptoms becomes intelligible, if we regard them as the result of disordered nervous actions. The extraordinary disturbance in our telegraphic systems, sometimes caused by a thunderstorm, is as nothing compared with the freaks played by the living conductors in the human body, if anything throws the governing centres out of gear. In my opinion, then, the answer to the riddle of influenza is poisoned nerves. The cause of the disease I take to be a specific poison of some kind which gains access to the body, and having an elective affinity for the nervous system, wreaks its spite principally or entirely thereon. In some cases it seizes on that part of it which governs the machinery of respiration, in others that which presides over the digestive functions; in others again it seems, as it were, to run up and down the nervous keyboard, jarring the delicate mechanism and stirring up disorder and pain in different parts of the body, with what almost seems malicious caprice. It is this that explains the

infinite variety of neuralgia pains—headache, earache, face-ache, lumbago, cramps in the stomach, etc.—which form so distressing a feature of the malady. It also explains the absolute loss of smell and taste, which makes the taking of food the most wearisome of tasks; and it gives us the key to disorders of the sight and hearing, and the severe, though happily transient, affections of the eye and ear, which so frequently accompany influenza, and the lethargic stupor which occasionally follows it. It is the profound impression made on the nervous system by the poison, that explains nearly all the after effects of the malady, and especially that prolonged and even permanent loss of vital energy, which is perhaps its worst legacy. The same deterioration of nerve force is seen in the slow and unsatisfactory healing of wounds, which nearly all surgeons have observed in patients who have suffered from influenza. Even spontaneous gangrene of the extremities has taken place in several cases, as if the disease induced premature old age. As the nourishment of every tissue and organ in the body is under the direct control of the nervous system, it follows that anything which affects the latter, has a prejudicial effect on the former; hence it is not surprising that influenza in many cases leaves its mark in damaged structure. Not only the lungs, but the kidneys, the heart, and other internal organs, and the nervous matter itself may suffer in this way. No wonder that so many persons never 'feel the same' after an attack; that some develop consumption, that a few become paralyzed, and that there are even instances in which insanity has followed the malady. What then is the nature of this insidious poison that has so baleful an effect on the nerves? On that point the doctors of the end of the nineteenth century are as much in the dark as their predecessors at the beginning of the sixteenth. We have not got beyond the 'something subtle and occult' of Molineaux. It is needless to say that microbes have

been sought for, and several have been found, but not, so far, the one that is 'wanted.'

"As to the mode of diffusion of influenza, all the evidence seems to me to point to its being air-borne. 'Horsed upon the sightless couriers of the air,' it is conveyed from its secret birthplace and drops from beneath the clouds—not exactly like mercy—upon the place beneath. If this should happen to be a thickly populated district, the germ no doubt multiplies itself as it passes from house to house, and from town to town; whether it becomes more virulent in the process, I am not aware that there is any evidence to show. Influenza thus spreads both by aerial transportation and contagion; the latter alone is inadequate to explain the sudden outbreak of the disease in widely distant countries at the same time, and the curious way in which it has been known to attack the crews of ships at sea, where communication with infected places or persons was out of the question.

"Regarding the treatment of influenza there is not much to be said. As in all fevers which run a definite course, the doctor's duty is practically to keep up the patient's strength, and to ward off complications. The best way to do this is to insist on his going to bed as soon as the enemy is upon him, and remaining there as long as necessary. If this were done as a matter of routine in every case of influenza, however trivial it may seem to be there would be fewer deaths from relapses and complications. The great prostration, which is usually one of the most marked features of the disease, should be combatted by the judicious use of stimulants, and by a diet as generous as the patient can be induced to take. Elimination of poisonous products should be promoted in the usual way, but anything like lowering treatment should be religiously avoided. It is a fatal mistake to treat influenza as an acute inflammatory disease; support, not depletion, is the secret of success."

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. C. B. SHUTTLEWORTH, '93, is around again after a prolonged illness from typhoid fever.

#### MARRIAGE.

DENOVAN — PATTERSON. — On November 12th, Howard J. Denovan, '92, of Wolfville, N.S., to Henrietta E. Patterson, of Port Elgin.

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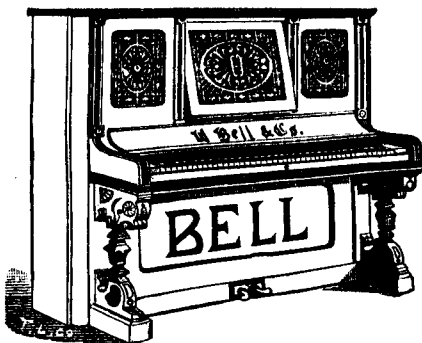
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