

TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

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Editorial Topics.

THE JOLLY FRESHMEN.

THE merriest fellows at Trinity are the Freshmen. The fellows who have the "best time of it" at Trinity are the Freshmen. Those who are most loath to leave Trinity—especially if they have tasted the sweets of residence life—are the Freshmen. We who are now grave and reverend seniors, whose student days are all too fast slipping away, look back upon the happy time when we were Freshmen as the happiest period of our life. Pranks were played upon us by the seniors, especially those who had within a month or two been Freshmen themselves, but their little practical jokes added a fresh zest to our life and were enjoyed as much by us as by our seniors. Cruelty, either moral or physical, never characterized their pranks, and our certain knowledge never has characterized them. A certain evening journal—one of our Toronto contemporaries—a paper more renowned for its sensationalism than for its good taste and judgment, recently asserted with all the emphasis of which it is capable—which principally consists in scare head lines—that cruel hazing was being practiced at Trinity under the very noses of the sleeping Dons. It proceeded to relate and describe certain wild and weird stories and scenes which everyone familiar with Trinity life knows to be utterly preposterous. Little jokes and pranks were, through the distorted and morbid medium of the sensation mongers' imagination, twisted into acts of hideous barbarity. THE REVIEW would not have noticed the matter had it not been that the Toronto correspondents of Ottawa, Montreal and other journals telegraphed the details of the article to their respective papers carefully "touching up" with additional imaginary facts and circumstances. The result of this second "touching up" was exceedingly edifying. It is greatly to be regretted that newspapers do not exercise greater care in the choice of their correspondents.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND TRINITY.

ALTHOUGH there are one or two serious obstacles in the way which hinder for a time the entrance of Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation its ultimate destiny is to become a part of Canada. The Old Colony has been for a long time out in the cold both literally and metaphorically speaking, and though we may admire their feeling of independence—mistaken though it has been—which has kept the good people of Newfoundland out of our warm embrace, we cannot but point out to them that their independence has brought a great deal of suffering upon them all. We hope to see the Island firmly fixed in the Confederation sometime before the century closes. Trinity University is already well-known in Newfoundland and several of its most distinguished sons bear Trinity's degree. These gentlemen are eager for Confederation, and no doubt one of the first results of its consummation will be a strong contingent of the Island's young men seeking admission to the Alma Mater we all so dearly love and so highly honour.

GOLDWIN SMITH AT THE PRESS BANQUET.

THOSE who had the privilege of attending the annual banquet of the Canadian Press Association on the 31st January, were greatly impressed by the speech of Mr. Goldwin Smith in replying to the toast "Canada." A great deal of curiosity had been aroused as to the line he would take in his speech, and if some of the guests expected that he would allude to the hated subject of annexation or to the criticism which the officers of the Association had provoked through asking him to speak to such a toast their expectations were not filled. His speech was one of the chief, if not the chief, feature of the evening. It dealt with matter which journalists have much at heart, and in which all are interested. "As an old journalist and literary man" he said, "I have watched with great interest the Canadian Press. When I first settled here I became connected with the daily press. We then had in Toronto only one really great journal, and that journal dominated the whole field. We have now four morning journals and three evening journals. If every idea has not an organ it has at least an open forum. Another thing I have noticed is the improvement in the character of the editorials. The improvement has been very great, both in subject matter and in style." The improvement, he proceeded, had not been confined to the city press. The country press had shared in it. This was an immense gain. The press had a great office. It is to make government by the people a government of intelligence. The press was a director of the people. The politician, on the other hand, followed the drift of public opinion. He said that although it was twenty-five years since he settled in Canada his journalistic history dated further back. "I began," he said, "in the office of the *Saturday Review*, and of those with me at the time in the office one is leader of the Conservative party and the other is now leader of the British House of Commons."

One cannot but keenly regret that were it not for Mr. Goldwin Smith's unfortunate political opinions with regard to Canada his influence here would be profound. He would be the very centre and mainspring of the intellectual

life of the Dominion. It was an evil day for Canadians and for Goldwin Smith himself when the idea of annexation took possession of his mind.

THE DEATH OF GWYN BEDFORD-JONES.

WE record with sincere regret the early death of Mr. Gwyn M. Bedford-Jones which occurred very suddenly at his home in Brockville on the 27th of December. He was the son of Ven. Archdeacon Bedford-Jones, and younger brother of Mr. H. H. Bedford-Jones of Trinity. At the time of his death he was twenty-three years of age, and beginning a promising business career in connection with the Dominion Bank in this city. His frank and cheerful disposition and manly bearing were thoroughly appreciated by his Port Hope schoolmates and many Toronto friends. Perhaps it was as an athlete that he was most widely known in Toronto. He was prominent in an exceptional number of the best branches of sport—in cricket, football, hockey, and as a member of the Argonaut Rowing Club. As a member of the Trinity football team of 1894, his face was familiar to every man in college. By his speed and cleverness in the wing line the team was greatly strengthened. He was at all times a most genial companion, and again and again throughout the season, and more especially in the match with Queen's University, rendered his team very valuable assistance. In behalf of his Trinity friends THE REVIEW extends to Mr. Bedford-Jones' family its heartfelt sympathy.

THE PERMANENT VALUE OF THE BOOK OF GENESIS.*

THOSE who know in some degree the amount of work which is required from a man who holds the positions of Provost of Trinity, and First Professor of Divinity, will be surprised that Dr. Body should have found time and energy to prepare and deliver such a set of lectures as these in the midst of the year's regular work. They will be welcomed, we fancy, by many as a reassuring voice on the weighty question with which they deal.

Their object is "not to set forth a clearcut critical theory," but "rather to plead for a re-examination from certain fundamental standpoints, of modern critical hypotheses which are clamouring for immediate acceptance." The author feels that the subject of Old Testament criticism is only in its infancy, and that it is necessary to answer the modern theories of the composition of the Pentateuch from the standpoint of a scientific criticism with deeper spiritual insight. He points out strong objections to the analytic theory of the composition of the narratives with which he deals, and he brings out in a masterly way that in reading the early chapters of Genesis "we are not giving heed to cunningly devised fables, but are standing at the very fountainhead of that mighty stream whose waters ever issue forth from the sanctuary of God."

Prefixed is an admirable table of contents, forming a synopsis of the whole course, and at the end are a number of useful appendices, such as one on "The limitations which affected the steps of our Lord's teaching," and an analysis of Genesis I.—IX. We regret that in the spelling of some names, and in several quotations the book seems to bear traces of hasty proof-reading.

*The Permanent Value of the Book of Genesis as an Integral Part of the Christian Revelation, (The Paddock Lectures for 1894), by C. W. E. Body, M.A., D.C.L. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Toronto: Rowell & Hutchison.)

The following is an outline of the lectures themselves which are written throughout in a broadminded spirit. Lecture I. deals with the critical problem in general. Past controversies, such as those which deal with geological discoveries, or the Darwinian theory of Evolution, or the Tabingen attack on the New Testament should give us lessons of encouragement with regard to the higher criticism of the Old Testament, and should warn us to hold our judgment on many points in reserve. What is needed is an independent study of the problem by the best Anglo-Saxon thinkers—some English sanctified common sense, some one has called it—and a deeper research from archæological, historical and theological points of view. As Dr. Body rightly points out—though he hardly allows enough importance to the work of Robertson, Smith, Driver and Cheyne—very little original research into the question has been given by Englishmen. At the same time it is the Church, put in possession of all the facts, and informed by the Divine Spirit, which must in the end be the arbiter. *Literary, historical, philosophical and theological* questions should be kept much more distinct than they have been hitherto, and the problem of each investigated separately, though it may be impossible always to draw the line between them. It is a well needed warning since it is no unusual experience to see a theological or a philosophical theory or prejudice play sad havoc with the facts of history. What man who begins with the *a priori* assumption that the religion of Israel has a purely naturalistic origin can criticize the writings which deal with it fairly, since that is the very question which is under dispute? Or does lateness of *final revision* necessarily destroy the historical character of the documents when archæology is daily affording considerable additional evidence in support of their truth?

Lecture II. gives a capital account of the history of the Old Testament criticism and the periods into which it falls marked respectively by the *Recension Hypothesis*. The "Documentary Hypothesis," beginning about 1750, and the *Development Hypothesis*, most in favour now, and of which Wellhausen is an able exponent. After the historical setting forth of these hypotheses Dr. Body urges two criticisms against the Analytic Theory as a whole. First: The artificial character of much of the analysis itself, and second, an argument drawn from a comparison of Titian's Dictessaron and the Gospels, usually adduced in support of the modern theories but cleverly reversed just as the argument from the silence of Eusebius was turned against the Tabingen school. While we think that Dr. Body underrates the evidence for the Analytic Theory he shows that there is much still to be accounted for by it, and as he evidently feels its strength in many parts we may pass over this incomplete attack, since to meet it along the whole line was evidently not included in his plan.

Lecture III. discusses the relation between Gen. I. and II., their similarity to and yet their striking contrast with the cuneiform tablets for which Prof. Sayce's book is used as an authority, and dwells on the spiritual teachings of these chapters. The parts of the lecture which draw out these teachings, and the warning against errors which would correspond to the Nestorian and Eutychian views of our Lord's Incarnate Person, strikes us as being most valuable.

Lecture IV., perhaps the gem of the whole book, deals with the Fall and its immediate results, pointing out how the narrative throws light on the mystery of the temptation and is the "key to a right understanding of the inner meaning of our Blessed Lord's atoning work." This lecture is full of passages which reveal the depth of the writer's spiritual insight. We should like to quote some of them but would not know when to stop.

The last lecture compares the Biblical and cunieform accounts of the Deluge, shows that in the Bible the writer's object is primarily theological and points out some difficulties in the way of the critical hypothesis. Then the alleged unhistorical character of the patriarchal narratives is briefly dealt with and it is shown that the critical hypothesis is quite unable to account for the characters that are drawn, as *e.g.*, of Abraham or Joseph while the discoveries of the recent years, such as the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, have thrown much light on what was obscure before.

Dr. Body shows us in his lectures that while he is strongly conservative in the main, he yet feels that much is to be said for the documentary hypothesis, and that at least we shall have to fall back on the theory of a re-editing or a redrafting of the sacred writings at the hands of Ezra, which found favour with a number of the early fathers. The tradition of Mosaic authorship does not foreclose this question since we have, in the Psalms of David and the Proverbs of Solomon, composite books which have a long literary history. Nor should the appeal to our Lord's paramount authority preclude examination since "in any event we may believe He will, by His Spirit, guide the devout research of His servants into a right conclusion in harmony with His own mind and will." We find throughout these writings a human element, we find that many Semitic conceptions form the earthly vessel into which are poured the rich treasures of a special inspiration. Each act of this inspiration is a vital assimilation of the human element into a living fellowship with the Divine, whereby the human element is purified and its qualities enlarged to their fullest capacity.

In conclusion these lectures are an attempt to show that the literary composition of the Pentateuch is by no means settled, and that even granting the critical hypothesis, the abiding value of the revelation in these early chapters of Genesis cannot be impaired "The Bible will always remain unlike any other book." It is not a question on the essence of Christianity. "Christians rightly feel that the battle for the supernatural . . . has been fought around the personality and office of Jesus the Christ and on the trustworthiness of the Christian writings. They know that this battle has not merely been fought but that it has been won."

H.H.B.J.

THREE SUNSETS.

I.

The Sun sets bright,
And though the softly tinted pane
Casts holy light within the Church—
Man ever strives to grasp, in vain,
The subtle glow 'round oak and birch,
In Autumn even light.

II.

A silence reigns,
The Autumn foliage overhead
Reflects the fire of Heaven above,
And 'though it is a hectic red,
The dying blush of Nature's love,
How beautifully it flames!

III.

Dark grows the sky,
The leaves soft rustle down,
The ruddy glow departs with day,
And soon across a forest brown
The restless birds will wing their way,
As to the South they fly.

I.

The pine trees rise,
Like groined arches of a Gothic pile,
Whispering and sighing in the wintry breeze,
Was there e'er a stone carved aisle
With half the majesty of these,
Pointing to the skies?

II.

Light falls the snow,
Sifting down in flakes of white.
Silence, silence reigns supreme,
And the slanting winter light
Tints the snowy boughs that gleam
With ruddy glow.

III.

The brooklet flows
Beneath its case of ice and snow,
With a rythm, and overhead
To her tune, the trees nod slow,
While light gives place, as day has fled,
To a deepening rose.

I.

The murmuring sea
Falls with a plash upon the shore.
The white-limbed birches rustling sigh,
And sea birds in great circles soar
Toward the rosy tinted sky
Where dark clouds flee.

II.

The day is sped.
Behind the mass of broken rift
Stream golden rays like Undine's hair,
And as the bright-lined vapors lift,
With his halo's lurid glare,
The Sun sets red.

III.

His orb sinks low,
A line upon the water darkling
Follows the wind, and each billow's crest
Shines from the black with livid sparkling,
While o'er the reef, in wild unrest,
The waters flow.

William F. Hubbard, '97.

EDISON.*

THE biographies of living men are seldom satisfactory, and, though the authors tell us that the present volume is satisfactory to Edison, we cannot say that we think it an exception to the rule. It is a fine bit of letterpress, with wide margins and two hundred of those photographic illustrations which Americans have learned to produce so well. It is the result of thirteen years' intimate association with Edison, and the authors were evidently furnished with the necessary equipment of scientific knowledge. But the style! The authors are inspired with a sort of newspaper transcendentalism, a mixture of Emerson and the *New York Herald*. They seem to have so exhausted themselves in the search for epithets that they have no strength or patience left for plain and clear description. Open the book at random, and one comes across the most marvellous bits of unmeaning verbiage, peculiarly out of place in the life of a man of action. Let us try. We open at page 87, and we find that Edison's first wife "belonged to that rare order of women who are prepared to admit the inevitable nature of certain existing conditions, and who do not exact as a primary concession to their new-fledged dignity the sacrifice of all pre-marital claims." What can it mean?

* *The Life and Inventions of Thomas Alva Edison*. By W.K.L. Dickson and Antonia Dickson. London: Chatto & Windus.

Again, quite at random, we open at p. 259 and we read that "to-day there is not a hamlet in England, however insignificant, which is not in vital connection with the central sources of supply" of electric light. The authors cannot think that every English hamlet enjoys the electric light. They do not indeed say so. But what do they say? We open again at p. 136, and we find that among the "luminaries" who sent by the phonograph "messages of cordial appreciation" were "James Knowlton, editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, . . . Lord Rowton, a distant relative of Beaconsfield, . . . and Sir Rowland Prothero." It is a pity that the authors did not spend in consulting the directory some of the hours they have wasted in selecting little-known and inappropriate adjectives from the dictionary.

No shame to them, however, if they felt a little overpowered with their subject. Thomas Alva Edison is perhaps the most marvellous and characteristic achievement of the American continent. The great things that Americans have done in literature are as nothing when compared with what he has done in applied science. The donkey-boys of Cairo know nothing of Harrison or Cleveland, but they brighten up at the name of Edison and point to the incandescent lamp. He is the great American. His restless power of work, his sleepless activity, his mingled recklessness and shrewdness, his faculty for adapting things—which is quite different from adaptability—are all national qualities in their supreme development. What we may think his defects are also characteristic. The barbarous avidity with which he began reading through a library by the yard, his contempt for Newton's *Principia* and for mathematics—indeed, for all pure or unapplied science—the sharpness savouring of Wall Street with which he drew some of his patent-specifications, are typical. There is a certain limitless originality about him which suits the land of prairies and Niagaras. He has invented more things at forty-seven than any other man ever invented in a whole lifetime, but he is not used up. He comes of mingled Scotch and Dutch origin, and on both sides he has the promise of long life. His great-grandfather lived 102 years and eight months; his grandfather lived 103 years; one of his aunts lived 108 years; his father tills the soil, at his home in Florida, at the age of 90. What unimaginable things may not Edison do before he dies! One cannot see a bar to the progress of such a man or of such a nation. One sees in his life, and that of his assistants, how America has gained from its mixture of races. Among his principal assistants are men with English names like Batchelor and Sheldon; Scotch names like Burn, and Stewart, and Gladstone; Irish names like Maguire, Kennelly, Hagan, and Logue; German names like Ott, and Wurth, and Kaiser. Yet they all seem to become freed of the restrictions of the Old Continent. Which of Edison's Dutch or Scotch ancestors could have foretold that any descendant of theirs would make a fortune though wildly extravagant and absolutely unable to keep accounts?

We cannot even give the names, the barbarous names, of the few out of his many inventions mentioned in this book. But there is one of them which deserves a note, and that not the less because it was never given a Greek name or a trial. It was Edison's first patented invention, made as long ago as 1860, while he was a telegraph operator in Boston. He called it a vote recorder. By a simple switch and electrical connection the legislator was to be able to record his vote without leaving his place. A friend brought the invention before the Massachusetts Legislature. "No use, Edison," he reported, "the thing is a dead failure." "Impossible," he replied; "I know it will work." "Yes, and for that very reason it is a failure. It would

take away the power of filibustering, and the House would not have it if you paid them to use it." The adoption of that simple invention in the House of Commons would not merely save fifteen of the twenty minutes lost in divisions, but introduce a business spirit which is sometimes lacking. The removal of the division lobbies would make it possible for members to enjoy the luxury of open windows, now denied to them. As the patent must long since have expired, the Treasury need not pay Edison a royalty.

HOPE.

There's not a grief without a joy,
No life forever sadness;
Nor can misery quite destroy
The hope in future gladness.

And in the darkest mortal life
For joy we blindly grope,
And struggle with uprising strife
While we have Hope.

But when that angel wings her way
From out the human heart,
She leaves us but the deadened clay
Where no emotions start.

William F. Hubbard, '97.

THE NEW MAN.*

THOSE who have enjoyed Mrs. Craigie's dashing little stories in the 'Pseudonym Library' must on no account miss reading *An Island Story*, by Robert Sinclair—if there is such a person, for I have heard it whispered that the bigger half of Robert Sinclair is a far better known personage. The whole book is a collection of smart dialogues, a regular jumble sale of good things; you can put in your pen-knife at almost any page and draw out a plum. Indeed, this would be about the best way of reading the book. The story is so thin and the hero and heroine are so visionary that they hardly enter into one's consideration.

Carper, a member of 'Charles' Club' who is the mouth-piece of most of the smart sayings in the book, is a character not entirely created by a woman's hand; in fact, there are touches throughout the story (if it can be called one) which suggest the hand of a man who knows Greek. He advocates, for instance, 'the "deflogistication" of man, a process which will deprive him of all fatal inflammable elements in his composition,' which it is the incendiary task of women ever to keep enkindled.

The daring Carper also proposes

THE NATIONALISATION OF WOMEN.

'He is the collectivist of the connubial sphere, and is in favor of the nationalisation of all women. He would abolish individual ownership altogether, and he hopes with it that intolerable air of arrogant appropriation that some husbands assert towards the world.'

'Then there would be no wives.'

'Oh, yes; but they would be let out like allotments on leases, to run from a minimum of one year to a maximum of three, according to agreement, after which possession would be resumed by the State.'

'Could the leases be renewed?'

'Certainly, under requisite conditions. The play of individualism would not be entirely effaced, but both parties must avow an enthusiastic assent.'

* *An Island Story*. By Robert Sinclair. (Lumley and Co. ss. 6d.)

'Do you think most people would wish to be released?'
 'That depends in which sense you employ the term.'
 'And there would be no leasehold enfranchisement.'
 'None.'
 'Only leaseholder enfranchisement.'
 'Exactly.'
 'And would he allow compensation for improvement?'
 'Most decidedly, and very rightly too, I think. The man who transforms the hobbledehoy miss into the presentable married woman confers a lasting benefit on society. He works up the raw material.'
 The members of the Charles' Club have made a raid against the New Woman. I think it is one of them who teaches woman her place in the world, but one gets mixed in this whirlpool of dialogue; one seems to rush from one Club to another.
 Smoke-room chatter, and here and there brief glimpses of a modern drawing-room, making up the whole of the 130 pages.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

'I believe in the menial theory, not in the man's equal theory. Their mental equipment is not adequate for that. No, depend upon it, it was a fatal blunder, that elevated woman from her proper position in the servants' hall, and established her above stairs; except as a piece of furniture.'

'In fact she hovers somewhere between a housemaid and a knick-knack?'

The trail of a woman runs high through the book, for it has all been written to shock; you could leave it open at almost any page with the certainty that it would stagger the first ordinary person who took it up.

Mr. Eugene Petal, a member of the Seraph Club, started a 'movement for the reclamation of duchesses.' We are told that 'his efforts were not unrewarded,' as the following encouraging extracts from his last report will prove:

'Gracy Lambeth is very winning in her manner and attentive to her instructor. She also is decidedly getting on. In fact her paper on "Virtuous Velocity: How to be Rapid though Married," was quite excellent, and has been forwarded to *The Contemporary Magazine*, though not yet inserted.'

'Of the class generally he observed that if they had not yet embraced the Universal, they were at any rate gradually attaining to the Not-Too-Particular.'

Mr. Sinclair throws the blame on his puppets for his daring views on religion and social laws, just as John Oliver Hobbes always puts any observation of doubtful morality into the form of moralising. The hero, Nicodemus, enjoying a religious mission directed entirely to himself by the pretty heroine with whom he is wrecked on a desert island, tells her that as for 'religion in general the majority of its enthusiasts were those who took it for amusement in the same way as other people took to golf.'

When Venetia (the heroine) was shipwrecked on this island with him she had a grievance, for her footman and her maid had gone and behaved

JUST LIKE SERVANTS.

It was a long time before Venetia realized the full extent of the catastrophe; but when she did, she grieved indeed bitterly for the loss of her friends, but most bitterly for the loss of her maid and her luggage. In fact, it was hours before she ceased to look for the arrival of that reliable domestic accompanied by the footman with her dressing-case and boxes, and when it became apparent that they had taken the liberty of getting drowned, she thought it was just like servants! They were so careless and thoughtless, and even with the best references never turned out quite satisfactory. And

COULD PESSIMISM GO FARTHER?

'It is a further proof of its negation. Personally I do not think we have any right to battle with our propensities. Our weaknesses are heirlooms which we ought to respect. We cannot get over the fact that we were meant to be what we are. So to struggle with our inclination is to put ourselves in antagonism to the fulfilment of a primordial design. Besides, the effort is certain to be futile, just as if Destiny were likely for a moment to allow her well-considered aims to be marred by the crude improvisations of an irresponsible agent! The idea is ridiculous.'
 And here is

LIFE IN A NUTSHELL.

'Life is nothing but a balance-sheet of pleasures and pains, with a credit and a debit side.'

The hero touches with the same sharp touch on

PHILOSOPHY.

'There are no gaps in nature. The desirable and undesirable approximate and blend imperceptibly into one another by infinite gradations.'

It is noticeable how little talking the women do in the book. The words of wisdom drop from the men's lips at the women's expense, though it was Lady Baby who gave utterance to this novel opinion on the subject of transmigration:

'I should hate to be a flower, and have people sniffing about me and snuffing one up into their nasty noses. If one is to be inhaled at all, I would just as soon be a tobacco plant and taken in pleasantly through their lips.'

The book's clue is as difficult to follow as 'The Minotaur's' or 'Fair Rosamond's,' but it is full of trenchant sarcasm and paradox, through which the New Woman comes out sorely battered.

HORACE II., VIII.

TO "VENUS ANNO DOMINI."

If retribution for the sin of perjury would leave you
 Less comely by one blackened tooth,
 Or e'en a finger nail, in truth
 Barine, I'd believe you!

But just when you have doomed yourself to woe for promise-breaking,
 Your loveliness shines out the more,
 Perfidious one, and, as before,
 The hearts of boys are aching.

You simply gain, if you forswear by all the constellations,
 The silence of the midnight sky,
 The Gods above who never die,
 The graves of your relations!

They smile, I tell you—Venus and her Nymphs in their simplicity,
 And Cupid, sharpening burning darts
 On whet stones red with others' hearts,
 Just smiles at your duplicity!

Boys grow to men, yet all alike your humble slaves are growing,
 Nor do their elders cease to throng
 The wicked Madam's full salon,
 Although they talk of going.

Against you thrifty parents for their chicks desire protection,
 And wives, alas, new-wedded, pray
 That scenting you their husbands may
 Not take the wrong direction.

—E. W. H.

S. PAUL'S CONCEPTION OF CHRISTIANITY.—By A. B. Bruce, D.D. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. Toronto: Fleming H. Revell.

Like all Prof. Bruce's work the present volume is written in a clear and forcible way. It is published as a companion volume to the author's well known *Kingdom of God*. It is to be followed by a similar work on *The Epistle to the Hebrews*. We were particularly interested in the way in which Prof. Bruce answers the question, was there a growth in S. Paul's theology? Sabatier, in his well-known and brilliant work on S. Paul, holds that there was. Combating this view, Prof. Bruce in a very convincing argument lays great stress on the tumult which prepared S. Paul's mind for his conversion. The years which immediately followed were years of meditation. During this period of theological reconstruction S. Paul must have raised and found solutions for all the problems which appear in his Epistles. As each crisis arose S. Paul brought forth from his armoury the dialectical weapons suited to the controversy in hand. Prof. Bruce combats Bishop Lightfoot's arguments, and places *Galatians* before the Epistles to *Corinth*. We are not quite satisfied—nor is Prof. Bruce himself—with the chapter on the *Death of Christ*. But the wish is expressed for deeper study of this theme. He is not satisfied with Dr. Wendt's treatment of this subject. We can heartily commend this study of S. Paul's teaching. The author is always generous and liberal towards his opponents. And if we cannot always agree with his interpretations, at least we can never fail to learn from him.

WINTER SPORTS IN CANADA.

SLOWLY the languid canoe drifts along—past the fields where stubble turns golden in the late Autumn sunshine and where the gleaming pumpkins, all mellow-hued, rest beside the rustling corn-shocks; past groves where maples burn with hectic flushes or stand out amid the sumachs in tints of yellow, gules and softened browns; past the long, straggling rail-fences where a few short weeks ago golden-rod bloomed in all the richness of its untrained beauty; on we speed, leaving the little Indian church far behind until only its tapering spire is seen beyond the treetops, and, then, nestling beside the river-bank the canoe house appears in a bend of the river. Softly the buoyant canoe glides up to the miniature wharf and the last summer trip is over. The paddles are stored away in the lockers, the leather cushions are hoisted high upon the beams and the little "Whitecap" raised upon its trestles.

Summer has fled; Autumn has passed away and with the North Wind, as herald, the Frost King begins his reign. Furs, with odors strong of camphor and cedar, are unearthed from attic chests; skates are polished: the toboggan is brought from the woodshed's darkness, and the snowshoes rescued from the stairway cupboard.

Hurrah! O! The grand possibilities of a Canadian winter!

The first snow fall! Far and near is one large expanse of gleaming white, and softly falls the snow, shrouding the trees and fences until everything is covered with a diamond-dotted robe of purest white.

Snowshoeing is essentially a Canadian sport, having the Indian as its originator. The shoes are oval in shape and measure about three or three-and-a-half feet in length. They are formed of a close network of sinews and are at first exceedingly hard to manage. If a snowshoer falls it is almost impossible for him to rise without assistance. It is intensely invigorating: Robed in blanket coats, tasseled

cap and sash, and warm moccasins, the participant in this sport forms a truly picturesque figure. A bright moonlight night, deep snow and keen frosty air are necessary attributes to a successful snowshoeing party. A destination four or five miles away is selected, perhaps a wayside inn or hospitable farmhouse, and in the early evening the start is made. How one's face tingles, and what a sweetness there is in the pine-scented atmosphere! Merriment is rife, and falls frequent, but on speed the many-coloured blankets, the tassels upon the caps bobbing grotesquely in the moonlight. An owl's cry thrills through the woods, but no ill-omened sign is conveyed by the long-drawn cry which is drowned in a burst of merry laughter. Snowshoeing is indeed a grand sport and also, a most healthful one.

There is an indefinable charm in rushing down a steep hill on a toboggan—a charm that must be first experienced before it can be truly realized.

Toboggans are made in two or more sizes—some accommodating six or seven, while others hold fewer. When properly managed it is not a dangerous sport. Upsets often happen but rarely is any harm done. The unfortunates rise all snow covered and, with glowing faces, again mount the hill to descend more successfully the next time. The last occupant steers, and the heavily laden toboggan quickly responds to the touch of his foot upon the frozen ground.

Skating is widely indulged in, and on a cold, brisk day sheltered coves and long sweeps upon the river can be seen dotted with figures, gracefully or ungracefully gliding along the ice. It is not difficult to learn the art, and, as in swimming, the knowledge never entirely leaves one. After many years one can again pick up skating quite easily. The fashion in skates changes, and at the present time there are many admirable specimens, wonderfully adapted to skimming over the smooth, glassy sheets, or to landing on one's back. At first the ankles are likely to tire, and the morning following one's initiation upon the ice usually finds very stiff bones and many bruises, but the limbs soon grow supple and then no more charming pastime than skating can be found.

Then follow games that can be played upon the ice. Hockey is foremost, and is a prominent sport that is quickly establishing itself in the favor of Canadian lovers of amusement.

Sleighting parties form a pleasant means of whiling away a winter's evening. Bob-sleighs filled with straw and innumerable buffalo robes provide ample warmth, and there is a wondrously beautiful music in the bells and in the crisp snow that crushes and crackles beneath the runners.

There are other sports, many of them local but none the less enjoyable. But as long as there is snow and ice the Canadian will not lack ways of spending many a happy hour, and the frosty winds impart a vigor that the languid, drowsy summer days know not.

Canada loves her sports; they are part of her identity, and whether each finds its season beneath balmy summer skies or during the cold months when the green world is sleeping, it will never want hearty devotees.

Each season has its sports, and as one dies out for a time and another takes its place the Canadian's motto is, "Le roi est Mort! Vie le roi!"

H. CAMERON NELLES WILSON.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO.

Everyone was glad to see Mr. McCallum, B.A., a graduate of '94, back again, though it was only for a short visit

THE SAILING-CANOE—ITS DEVELOPMENT AND DECLINE.

UP to 1882 the two leaders in canoeing were the New York and Cincinnati clubs, and nearly all improvements in model, build, and rig originated with their members; in this year, however, a powerful rival appeared in the Mohican Canoe Club, organized the previous season at Albany. The first efforts of the club were directed to canoe-cruising, then to some mild sailing under difficulties on the Hudson at Albany, a narrow river with bad winds and obstructed by traffic. The first few days at an A.C.A. meet in 1882 turned the club into an enthusiastic racing organization, and set every member to work improving canoes and rigs. The work in the line of invention of the "Turtles," as they are familiarly known from their club totem, makes a remarkable record. To them are due the settee-sail known by their name, the fixed deck seat, the drop-rudder, the "jam" cleat, the locking-tiller, and many improvements in the line of smooth-skin construction. The record of invention and improvement made between 1882 and 1886 by Oliver, Gibson, Thomas, and the brothers Whackerhagen has never been equalled in any other club.

In sitting on the deck in sailing, the legs of the canoeist came in forcible contact with the coaming of the well, to the detriment of both, the legs being chafed and the coaming sometimes broken. To remedy this, a piece of mahogany as thick as the height of the coaming on the inner edge and tapering to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the outer edge, was fitted to each side deck, making a slightly higher and more comfortable seat, and strengthening the deck itself. Soon this primitive seat was enlarged by being raised at the outer edge, keeping the canoeist a little higher and drier—or rather less wet. It was an ingenious Mohican who, in 1884, devised a beautiful and artistic combination seat, a wide board of mahogany extending across the after-end of the well and resting on the coaming, the ends coming just even with the gunwale of the canoe, on which they were supported by cleats. The center portion was hinged, so as to be swung to a vertical position when the crew sat below in paddling, the inside being upholstered or elaborately carved, forming a rest for the back. In sailing, this piece was closed down flush with the fixed portion, the whole making a smooth seat about 10 inches wide and 30 inches long. It is this apparently harmless, in fact luxurious, piece of canoe furniture which has proved the Trojan horse of racing, leading directly to greatly increased speed, and a proportionately decreased number of racing men and canoes.—H. W.

BULLETS AND BRAINS.

"It is quite possible to live without brains," said Professor Victor Horsley at Toynbee Hall, recently. But the end of Professor Horsley's lecture, which was on the "Effects of Modern Rifles," was to show that we cannot live without breathing.

The size of the bullet does not matter. A Martini-Henry bullet produces the tunnel of a diameter at most of about four times that of the bullet; a ten-grain bullet which, with a rifle constructed by Sir Henry Nobel, the professor can fire at a speed of 3,300 feet a second, makes a hole as big as a man's head. The theory used to be that the compressed air wave did this: that it could make a hole of this size in clay, but iron was too hard for it. Experimenters divided into two schools on the question, some holding that the bullet took air into the hole in front of it, and others that it could only drag it in (by the

creation of a vacuum) behind it. As a matter of fact experiments, too detailed to go into here, show that the air wave has none of the mysterious power attributed to it, that it cannot be pushed even into a thick fluid, and that the explanation of the big hole is a far simpler one. We were shown a photograph of the results of an experiment. An empty skull was fired through—result, two small holes. Then the skull was filled with water and again a bullet fired through it. This time the skull cracked and gaped the particles of the water had forced it open. From these experiments we should expect to find the communicative force to travel in straight lines; and this is what we look to find when a bullet passes through the brain. The brain is a soft, moist substance; therefore, when a bullet passes through it a shock should be administered to the base of the brain. This is what actually we find. A photograph of brain through the upper part of which a bullet had been fired showed the medulla at the base bruised by being forced into contact with the skull. And what, therefore, actually happens when a Lee-Metford bullet is fired through the brain is that the brain is in all directions forced violently and with great pressure against the skull, and that a shock is administered to the base of the brain, where the medulla rests upon the spinal column.

When the bullet passes through the brain, the lungs and the heart are disorganised. But there is this difference, that after the shock the heart will begin again irregularly, spasmodically, but still it will begin again. The lungs will not. The action of the heart and of the lungs of an animal were indicated by an ingenious system of pneumatic tubes and levers upon a chart. Each time the heart of the animal beat or its lungs filled and emptied, an up-and-down scratch was marked on the chart, and so long as everything was going on regularly these zigzags continued in straight columns. The animal was then put under ether and a shot fired at it, so as to glance off the skull and not enter. Both the columns went on unchanged. Then another shot was fired through the brain. This time both columns gave a leap; but with this difference, that the heart continued to go on irregularly; but that the breathing ceased for good and all. There was one more photograph of a chart. The brain of an animal was fired through. The columns gave a jump as before, but immediately after the shot was fired artificial respiration was applied to the animal, and on the chart we saw that presently, in between the regular zigzag lines drawn on the chart by the artificial respiration, there appeared new lines once more. They were the lines of natural breathing, which presently the animal resumed, and the net result of this remarkable experiment was to show that, provided the action of the lungs could be restored, an animal might be shot through the brain and live. There is one other consideration to be taken into account. The brain with a passage forced through it by the bullet is still pressing heavily against the sides of the skull. This pressure must be relieved. It can be relieved by trephining or by taking a piece out of the skull; and the remarkable conclusion to which the lecturer drew his hearers was that if a man were shot through the head, and were treated first as if he were a drowned person, until such time as trephining could be performed, his life might still be saved.

Mr. H. S. Southam has had to leave College on account of severe illness. When such an athlete and so thoroughly popular a man goes from amongst us his absence is severely felt, and THE REVIEW on behalf of all the men extends the heartiest sympathy and a sincere wish that we may soon have Mr. Southam with us again.

THE VOICE OF HISTORY.

Out of the moorland dim and drear,
And over the mountains tossed
There comes a sound that smites the ear
Like the wail of a soul that is lost.

It is the Voice of the Ages gone,
Sighing this warning word:
"Look, look on me, ye sons of men,
And cling more close to your God!"

THE MOB.

In the article, "A Study of the Mob," by Boris Sidis, in the February *Atlantic*, the writer urges that hypnotism has much to do with a mob's senseless, capricious action:

"Hypnotization," says Binet, "can be produced by strong and sudden excitement of the senses. The patient becomes hypnotized, and hence obedient to the hypnotizer." We find the same phenomenon in the case of the mob; the mob is hypnotized by a strong, sudden action, and becomes for a time obedient to him who hypnotized it; that is, to the ringleader, to the hero. Again, Kraft-Ebing tells us of a peculiar state which he observed in his patient, namely, fascination. "In this state the patient feels herself to be a pure automaton, and knows herself as absent from the body, existing only as an image in the experimenter's eye." "This disappearance of the consciousness of personality," he adds, "is of great interest." It is of great interest to the study of the mob, as we shall see further on. This form of hypnotism called fascination was first discovered by Donato, and has since been described by Bremond. It is produced in men presumed to be perfectly healthy, and is effected by the subject fixing his eyes on a brilliant point. Thereupon he appears to fall into a sort of stupor; he follows the experimenter, and imitates closely all his movements, gestures, and words. Bremond considers fascination as hypnotism in the lowest degree of intensity. A similar state, but of less intensity, we find in the mob when fascinated by its hero; and when this state is more intensified we have something approaching the hypnotic state of fascination.

What particularly characterizes the man of the mob is the entire loss of his personal self. In a dense crowd, not only is our body squeezed and pressed upon, but also our spirit. The individual self sinks sensibly in the crowd; it seems to get submerged in the fermenting spirit of the possible mob. The mob has a self of its own, and this self is the stronger the more it consumes of the individual self. It is true that this mob self is extremely changeable; but is not this so with the individual self, though in a lesser degree? This mysterious fact that the individual self sinks in the crowd needs explanation; and should an explanation be found, it would throw strong light on the dark nature of the mob.

The very mode in which a crowd is formed is highly favorable to its hypnotization, and hence to its becoming a mob. At first a crowd is formed by some strange object or occurrence suddenly arresting the attention of men. Other men coming up are attracted by curiosity; they wish to learn the reason of the gathering; they fix their attention on the object that fascinates the crowd, are fascinated in their turn, and thus the crowd keeps on growing. With the increase of numbers grows the strength of fascination; the hypnotization increases in intensity, until, when a certain critical point is reached, the crowd becomes completely hypnotized, and is ready to obey blindly the commands of its hero; it is now a mob. Thus a mob is a hypnotized crowd.

CONVOCATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on the 15th ult. two matters of interest which, we hope, will issue in practical results were discussed. One of them dealt with the question of keeping our younger graduates more in touch with the University affairs, and the other with the scheme, of which we have already spoken in a previous number of *THE REVIEW*, of having single lectures delivered under the auspices of Convocation in such towns of Ontario as may desire them.

With regard to the first of these two matters it was decided to get a meeting of all the young graduates we could get together and discuss Trinity's affairs frankly with them. Trinity's Convocation would form for them an alumni association, of which many other colleges have found the need, with all the machinery in working order and it would give them besides a real and important voice in the conduct of University and College matters—a voice which no ordinary Association could give them. It is a pity that our graduates, as they leave us, should entirely sever their connection with the College, instead of keeping in touch with her by means of this body, for joining which every facility is offered to them. Year by year as our men leave the walls they should, if possible, at once become associate members of Convocation, take their M.A. degree and become full members. It is to be hoped the meeting which will be held on March 5th, at Trinity in the evening, will be largely attended and result in a fresh impetus to Convocation from the enrolment of those who ought to be among our best friends.

The second of the above matters may also, if properly worked, result in much benefit to us, by increased knowledge of Trinity's aims and methods, and a more lively interest in the affairs of the University of church people throughout Ontario. The plan is to publish a list of gentlemen, each prepared to deliver one or more interesting lectures on subjects with which they are familiar—something after the manner of extension lectures, though more general, and not delivered in courses, which, at present, we cannot accomplish. If one of our friends wishes to have a lecture delivered in his town he selects out of the list the subject he thinks appropriate, and notifies the clerk several weeks before hand. If there is a local branch of Convocation in such a town it has charge of all arrangements. After the lecture proper is over it is proposed there should be a talk about Trinity's work and the work of Convocation, to tell the people what apparently they can learn about their University in no other way. This may or may not result in enrolling new members, but the primary object is to inform our people about Trinity. Of course the lecturer's expenses must be guaranteed, but any proceeds of the lecture, if an entrance fee be charged, shall go to a local object approved by Convocation, if there be no local branch; if there is, then it takes charge of such proceeds and can devote them to any object it pleases. A sub-committee is engaged in preparing a list of lecturers and subjects and hopes to publish it in the next number of *THE REVIEW*. It was found impossible to prepare it in time for this issue.

Just before going to press we have to record the match played on the 31st inst. between our second and U.C.C. The score indicates a very close game but neither team appeared to exercise themselves to the utmost, and in consequence the game was not the most interesting of the season, or the best hockey we have seen our team put up. The spasmodic see-saw ended in the U.C.C.'s favor by a score of 9—8.

College Chronicle.

LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE first meeting of the Institute this term, and the ninth this year, was to have been held on Friday evening the 18th. Owing, however, to the interest widespread throughout the College in the Trinity-Hamilton hockey match the council deemed it advisable to postpone the meeting and carry the programme over until the following Friday, the 25th. The programme for the evening was a good one and it was thought a pity to have it rendered before a meeting which would consist of a bare quorum.

The postponed meeting was, therefore, held on Friday the 25th, and is the only meeting we have to record this month. The First Vice-President, Mr. Seager, who was in the chair, called first for a reading from Mr. Cooper. Mr. O'Reilly was to have been the first reader, but was unavoidably absent on college business. Mr. Cooper gave a selection of high-class humor and read it fairly well, and had evidently done what a good many fail to do—prepared it. Mr. Macdonald read an essay (very good for "one so young") upon "Criticism." Then the debaters began a tussle over the question of the entrance of Newfoundland into Confederation. Messrs. Gwyn, B.A., and Burt stoutly maintained that such an action would benefit both colonies while Messrs. Chadwick, B.A., and Rounthwaite upheld the opposite doctrine. In the opinion of the meeting the latter two gentlemen upheld their side with more forcible speeches than the former. The House however decided in favor of the former when the vote came upon the merits of the subject itself. We have mentioned Messrs. Gwyn and Chadwick in this column before. Their speeches shewed care and thought, and the matter they contained was very good. Messrs. Burt and Rounthwaite are two First-Year men and this was their first appearance before the Institute in a debate. Their speeches were fair, that of Mr. Burt being the more noticeable. The discussion from the floor of the House was very interesting. This we are glad to note is growing in popularity and we hope will continue to do so. We hope men will come down prepared beforehand to take part in that discussion as one gentleman had evidently done on the present occasion. The attendance was distinctly not good. Whatever the reason is, the Literary Institute does not receive the attention it deserves. We wish some one would make some suggestion in the way of making the meetings more attractive if that is the cause of non-attendance.

THEOLOGICAL AND MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Theological and Missionary Association was held on Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, when Mr. H. J. Spencer read a very good paper on the Athanasian Creed, after which there was an animated discussion on this interesting topic.

On the following afternoon a general business meeting was held at 2.30. There was a very small attendance. It was resolved that in consequence of the dearth of literary contributions to the Association's columns in THE REVIEW, the arrangement that was in force during 1894 should be discontinued.

At the close of the meeting Mr. G. F. Davidson announced his resignation of the Fairbank Mission. Mr. H. C. Burt will carry on the work there.

On Monday, Jan. 28th, the Rev. T. A. Teikbaum, of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle gave a brief but impressive address

to some of the members of the Association on the office and work of a priest.

The meetings for the remainder of the term have not all been definitely fixed, but we are able to announce the following: Monday, Feb. 25th, at 8 p.m., in Chapel, Devotional meeting, conducted by Rev. C. L. Ingles M.A. Monday, March 18th, at 8 p.m., in Convocation Hall, Public Missionary Meeting addressed by the Lord Bishop of Moosonee and others. Monday, March 25, at 3 p.m., in Lecture Room No. 2, Annual Business Meeting.

SPORTS.

WE regret the action certain members have taken of late in opposition to the Executive Committee and which has necessitated their resignation in a body. That the committee thought they were acting in the best interests of the association in proposing the measure they did can hardly be doubted when the great work they have accomplished is taken into consideration. But if, in the face of this, the association prove by word and vote that the committee no longer possesses their confidence—and this was clearly demonstrated at the Friday meeting—we do not see how they could honorably, and without loss of self-respect, do anything else than adopt the course they did. When, having done all in their power to further the interests of the association—and this, strange to say, was admitted by all—they were criticised in a cynical and sneering manner by inexperienced men and supported in this by a majority vote, what could be expected of the committee otherwise than to take the decided stand they did? A principle was involved on either side, it is true, but the principle for which the committee contended was blindly rejected without a desire to apprehend the true motives of the committee in advocating it and without due consideration of the case from the point of view of expediency. This is greatly to be regretted, as the association must inevitably suffer. The new committee must be an inexperienced one, and will have to contend against many disadvantages. It is only to be hoped that the members acted from a conscientious motive and that they had the interests of the association in view in the course that they pursued.

* * *

WE'VE discovered what the hockey team needed to "freeze on to victory" instead of being frozen out and dying at the outset, as has often been the case before; the necessary article is a good, steady, old-time Canadian winter, not the half-and-half, inconvenient weather of the last few years wrongly termed winter, but a reliable installment of frost and snow to keep things together, to give us steady practice, and with lots of the latter, the indispensable hope. We don't want swelled heads, or on the other hand, the blues, but good, hard, systematic work, such as the team can put in now, tempered throughout with great, and at the same time, modest expectations. The rink itself was never in better shape, thanks to the assiduous care and labours of the Messrs. Osler, McMurrich, Broughall, *et al.* During the vacation, a new hose, greatly needed, has been procured, a good foundation, and upon this a splendid sheet of ice, laid—though for a time the north side threatened to trouble us—and now not merely two sevens, but three, four, and even five, take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered by the association.

And now as to the team itself. So far the members have covered themselves with glory, and it may be safely said, surprised not only the general public, but even the mem-

bers of the College, immediately in touch with it; to win from both clubs in our group, and strong clubs at that, is indeed a feather in our VII's cap.

But if we may be allowed to make the remark, the same old failing is still noticeable, viz: the snoozing, more or less, of several men during the first half, the want of starting off with a *rush*, and settling right down to hard work; it seems always a weakness in our teams, football and hockey alike; and two glaring examples of the fault were the games at Peterboro' and Barrie, though we *did* win the latter. The only remedy, and it is a hard one, seems to be, "keep in condition." A game started with a dash, and kept up with vim, in nine cases out of ten is a winning game. So much by way of criticism, and may it be taken for what it is worth.

The personnel of the team is almost identical with that of last year, and the old members show, that like good wine, they improve with age. Senkler, the latest acquisition, is a good worker, handles his stick well, and is the best man to shoot of the seven. The forwards keep their position well, and the defence, backed up by the impregnable McMurrich, is perhaps the team's strongest point. Trinity seldom has had a better septette, and as they have begun, so may they continue.

* * *

THE first match of the season was on the 16th inst., with the Peterboro' team. The northern hockey men have an exceptionally strong septette, and should doff their modesty and enter the senior league. The red and black were easily taken into camp to the tune of 12-2, but lack of practice may reasonably be offered as an excuse for the beating, our team having been together but twice before. Peterboro' hospitality is proverbial, so it need not be said that our men were royally entertained, song and story (especially the later), being the order till after the midnight hour.

* * *

THE first championship game engaged in was with the Hamilton team on Friday, the 18th inst., at the Victoria Rink. The ambitious dalliers were rather surprised in the first half, Trinity pressing them very hard, and leading, when time was called, by 6-1. The Hamiltonians braced up at the beginning of the second half, and led by McCarthy and Marshall, scored four goals in succession. Trinity, however, soon retaliated, and the game closed with 12-8 in their favor. McMurrich, Osler and Senkler were prominent for the collegians, the latter's shooting being especially commented on. Referee, A. F. Barr, *Varsity*.

* * *

On the 22nd inst. a practice game was played with a scratch team from the Bank of Commerce, on Victoria ice. Trinity won without much difficulty.

* * *

OUR second O.H.A. match was with Barrie, on the 26th inst., on their ice.

It evidently took Trinity some time to get used to the peculiar composition of Kempenfeldt Bay, for the puck seemed to them very elusive. In the first half, it was a case of simple collapse, and Barrie had it all their own way. But a change came after half time; the collegians evidently had slumbered long enough, and braced up in a wonderful way. With the score 7-1 against them, Trinity struck a tremendous gait, and literally pulled the game out of the fire to the tune of 9-8, scoring the last goal within half a minute of time. To say that Barrie was completely flab-

gasted, would be to put it very mildly. Osler, Senkler and Cosby distinguished themselves for Trinity, and Boys and Ardagh for Barrie. Referee, Peter White, Osgoode.

* * *

THE Second seven, captained by John Bain, the reliable, have played but two matches, one a T.H.A. with Gore Vale, and the other a practice game with Parkdale. The former was won rather easily, on the 19th inst., at the old U.C.C. grounds, on a rink not *wholly* adapted to playing the game. Score 11-0. The latter game, played on Trinity ice, on the 26th inst., unfortunately went the other way. Parkdale struck a winning gait from the start, and retained it to the end, Trinity not being able to shake off her coffee and cigarettes, till the second half. Score 7-4.

NOTES.

U.C.C. boys seem to predominate as a body on our hockey teams. Capt. McMurrich, Capt. Bain (Second), Cosby, Temple and Macdonald, all hail from the school on the hill.

THE final matches with Hamilton and Barrie will probably be played within the next week, and the annual match with R.M.C. takes place on the 9th of February, probably at the Victoria Rink.

MR. J. H. DOUGLAS, '96, the star point of the team, has been appointed secretary in hockey matters. By the way, Joseph is limping about on crutches, for the time, suffering from a nasty cut, lately received in practice.

THE sturdy sojers from the New Fort gave both teams a good practice the other day. They're untiring players, and a nice lot of fellows, and we will be glad to welcome them at any time.

THE much despised committee made the following appointments on the 26th inst. previous to tendering their resignation to the association: to be captain of the football team for '95, Mr. A. P. Chadwick, B.A. No comment need be made on the above choice, as the work done by the said gentleman last year amply justified the action of the committee, and shows their appreciation for his excellent services. To be captain of the cricket team for '95, Mr. H. S. Southam, '95. Mr. Southam, whom we regret to say is down with typhoid fever at present, is entitled to the above honour, not only from point of seniority, but also because he has proved himself to be one of the most successful devotees of Trinity's foremost sport. At least no want of confidence can be placed in the retiring committee for these excellent selections.

COLLEGE CUTS.

The new wing and gymnasium will be found an acquisition at the conversazione. Heretofore we have been cramped for room, and the Convocation Hall has had to be used for both concert and dance, which entailed great trouble in moving out seats after the concert. This year, however, the entertainment proper will be held in the gymnasium, and the dancing in the Convocation Hall, while the new wing shall afford, we hope, plenty of room for the great crowd which will assemble at Trinity's annual social event. The only drawback to the conversazione in the past has been the insufficiency of room. We think that that difficulty will be in a great measure removed this year.

The genial rector of St. Martin-in-the-Fields has been giving a series of concerts in connection with the church. A great many men from college have availed themselves of the opportunity to have a night off and have reported them as very enjoyable. The rector, we learn, has summoned some of the College local talent to his assistance.

One of Whitcomb Riley's good old fashioned winters with us again makes us think that the storm king has not altogether deserted us, as he appeared to have done the last few years, that we can still issue the same old educational texts, depicting men and women enveloped in seal skins, driving teams of moose, etc., through the eternal ice and snow with a back ground in form of a glaring Aurora Borealis; at least this is the idea of the country, as commonly held by the majority of Europeans, (God forgive their ignorance), and Ottawa's carnival only tends to strengthen their foolish convictions. No, my dear ignorami, we are tolerably near the United States, some think too near, which mistaken foreigners, on the other hand, picture a sizzling tropical mass; no, we are not tied up in an eternal refrigerator, no, my friends, we have been remarkably free from anything like snow, in this region of the country for some few years but now we are enjoying a good old two feet of the article. "We are enjoying," say senior and freshman alike, as they shovel the said two feet off the hockey rink. Little did the sturdy bucolic youth think that he had left the plow and other manual tasks to take a course and graduate in "shovelin' snow"; it's hard, too, on the urban gentleman, of "soft white hands that fear the cold," but it's good for both. The recent influx of cash into the athletic treasury might cover the rink with something else than snow, or, to come it mildly, might at least purchase a scraper!

Scene—Meeting of Athletic Association--Bedlam.
Time—Thursday, 24th inst.
A little man (big feelin's tho'), short, but of aldermanic tendencies in his lower regions, loquitur:

"Gentleman, I protest against the ruling of the chair as unjust, unprincipled, unprecedented (shrieks from frantic supporters); gentlemen, let the conduct of our meetings be governed by that of large public institutions; this present procedure is disgraceful, 'twas never so in all my career at the City Hall, let us heed the example of such an august, unblemished (?) body!"

Demosthenes ex urbe Londinio, a la "raining in London,"—neglige,—loquitur, from copious notes on faked exam. paper. Insults chair in first few words (composition of ignorami ex urbe ambitiosi, result of much midnight oil), is characteristically squashed, and sits down crest-fallen, with looks of dire revenge at composers.

Our own John L. is to be thanked cordially for the generous scheme he has set on foot for the benefit of the Atheletic Association. It is not of a pugilistic nature this scheme, nor yet a dramatic impersonation of the fistic art, nor does he stalk Crawford Street, or Strachan Avenue, terrorizing the good citizens thereof, with "your money or your life," and get their "money." No, our John L. lays down the mittens and takes up the arts of peace. He offers a splendid photo of the College tastefully framed, and fixings complete, for a very reasonable figure, and devotes the net proceeds to the Athletic Association. THE REVIEW hopes that all members of the College, or any others that may wish to do so, will feel it their duty to take advantage of this generous offer, and recognize and,

in many cases, imitate this telling example of true College spirit.

The dramatists, largely increased in numbers, are growing the usual spring crop of hair, shaving their faces clean (though some haven't the faintest sign of a bristle), "and working like niggers," one and all, to make the performance of the "Magistrate," (Pinero), a huge success. Mr. Martin Cleworth, as painstaking and thorough as usual, is with the club again, and aided by four such clever and charming ladies as Mrs. Cecil Gibson, Mrs. Cleworth, Miss Shanly, and Miss Heward there shouldn't be a vacant seat in the Academy on the 15th and 16th insts. The success of "Betsy" last year, the favourable comments heard on all sides, from press and public, should alone guarantee a splendid production this. *Experientia docet*, all are old hands, and Toronto people should see the best amateur production yet put on in this city. The play, full of business, abounding in ludicrous situations, and brimming with humour as it is, speaks for itself.

What is it that tells me and all in the western wing that that great event the conversat, is nigh at hand? Weeks before the said event, in fact within the first few days of the Lent term, a shock, a thrill, as of an earthquake, accompanied by rumbling sounds and terrific shrieks, shakes the said building to its foundations. "What is it?" says the stranger, in alarm, while paying a visit to a friend here. "The brilliant, glaring, flaring, daring, omnivorous, omniscient, omnipotent evening daily must be correct. The God-forsaken Trinity vandals must be engaged in their heinous deeds, slaughtering cruelly the defenceless freshman, and freezing the blood of the good people in the neighborhood; methinks to save my life 'tis time to go." Stay, gentle stranger, stay! 'Tis naught, though it might be anything from a herd of cattle to a refractory ward in the asylum. 'Tis but the tuggery dancing school, led off by the charming lad from Perth and the blushing Martha, practicing the intricacies of the waltz, and the mazes of the two-step. It looks like a male-female game of American football but it isn't. We're going to have a great conversat!

Jack Frost held high carnival in college during the vacation, and the unfortunate victims who were doomed to pass that period within the college walls were made unwilling participants in his revels.

His lordship the Bishop of Fairbank spread his dignified person over a considerable portion of Hamilton Bay during the vacation. We always thought him a good solid man but we did think an ice-boat and a foot of ice would have held him.

Time is commonly characterized as steady, remorseless, and stalking with even, resistless step, and, generally speaking, rightly too, but every place, every institution, from the shanty to the palace in whatever part of the world it is, has, and always will have, a peculiar "time" of its own, and we, in this noble place, are no exception to the rule. Was there ever known such an elastic clock as we possess, so accommodating to the porter, the professor, to every one but the student? It never will keep with the city standard, and never, alas, coincide with our own individual standard; it is *always* five or ten minutes too previous for morning chapel, and yet, the inconsiderate don wonders at the sparse attendance, and at the straggling manner in which the noble (for who that gets up to

chapel does not feel noble and virtuous) few come in. Then it is *always* ahead of standard for breakfast, and yet the parents wonder at the starved appearances of their darlings, and wonder more at the alarming statement of the steward's account. Before 9 a.m. the said clock, this extraordinarily elastic article, seems to laugh in its sleeve, and simply gallop, but then it feels it has been pacing it too fast, and thinks of "letting up," and having a snooze. And so it does, and so lectures drag on and on their weary way, and fifteen minutes after *student's* standard, and fully five after *city*, the bell rings out its drivelling tone. Then talk about voracity! Heads and note books replete with learned lore, and stomachs for the most part breakfastless, is it any wonder that we poor unfortunates could chew sole leather for a meal? Dinner time comes. No bell. Five minutes, ten minutes late, there is a faint tinkle (it would wake the departed at seven a.m.) and, more dead than alive, we descend to devour what is set before us without due consideration at the time, but with *full* consideration when all is finished. Yes, it's a wonderful thing this clock of ours; we said it was elastic, but alas! the elasticity seems to be all one-sided; the dons have the pull on it, as in everything else.

* *

They'd paid their fare
This sombre pair, a
Planked down their hard-earned dollars;
The Gaiety
Sat down to see—
In glossy, churchy collars.

Laughed loud and long
At joke and song,
Until a maid, resplendent
In silk and lace,
With charming grace,
Made pretty toe ascendent.

S. looked at D.,
And D., blushed he;
Then both, with due discretion,
Turned up their coats
About their throats,
And covered their profession.

* *

We have at last succeeded in throwing the bridle over the head of the Pegasus of the larder. We will certainly now "check" his mad career.

* *

In view of the newspaper paragraphs and letters which are flying about with regard to rumoured discussions at a sister University, it may not be out of place to quote the following story, which we met with in some paper a short time since:—

"A certain Professor at a Scotch University was in the habit of calling upon one of the students to offer up a prayer at the beginning of each lecture. There was a raw-boned country lad in the class who took a deep interest in all his instructor said, and apparently entertained a profound veneration for him. One day the Professor pitched on him to open proceedings in the usual manner, and this is what he is reported to have said: 'Have mercy

upon our Professor, O Lord, for he is weak and ignorant. Strengthen his feeble hands and confirm his tottering knees, and grant that he may go in and out before us like the he-goat before the rest of the flock.'"

PERSONAL.

We welcome amongst us a new First Year man, Mr. Stacey.

Rev. C. W. Hedley, B.A., has been about college for a day or two. It is always delightful to see "old familiar faces."

With great satisfaction we learn that Rev. J. Cartet, M.A., a graduate of this university, has been elected Bishop of Zanzibar.

The vacation has come and gone like a beautiful dream and nought remains, save some specimens of potential indigestion.

Mr. McTavish, whom we all miss very much this term, has returned. He was given three rousing cheers and a "tagger" at tea time.

Art and confusion (principally the latter) reign during several nights in each week in lecture-room number twelve, where the Dramatic Club are busy rehearsing.

Our revered Editor-in-chief, we grieve to announce, has been quite unwell during the past few days and has been unable to attend to his onerous duties in connection with THE REVIEW.

The conversazione committees are hard at work preparing for Trinity's annual great social event. The genial treasurer already has his myrmidons permeating the weak places of the city.

To say that we are sorry to hear of Professor Clarke's painful illness would be putting the matter mildly. We believe that he is now convalescent and will shortly resume his college duties.

Three new "chokers" and black coats ornament the college corridors—those of Revs. Little, Starr and McLennan. We do not wish to boast but we were glad to see that Trinity men came out head in the ordination examinations.

The Rev. H. P. Lowe ('89) formerly an editor of this paper, who has been working faithfully at Aspilin, Manitoba, in the Diocese of Algoma, has been appointed Curate of St. George's in succession to the Rev. J. S. Broughall who is going to Whitby.

THE decoration, and floor and seating committees find that their's will be no light task this year. Since it has been decided to utilize the gymnasium a lot of extra decoration, both for the building itself and for the corridors of the north east wing will be required: while the floor and seating men have also a lot of new ground to cover and in addition to provide some means of heating the gymnasium. The red tape entailed in procuring permission to carry out the latter, was not conducive to the good temper of the members engaged.

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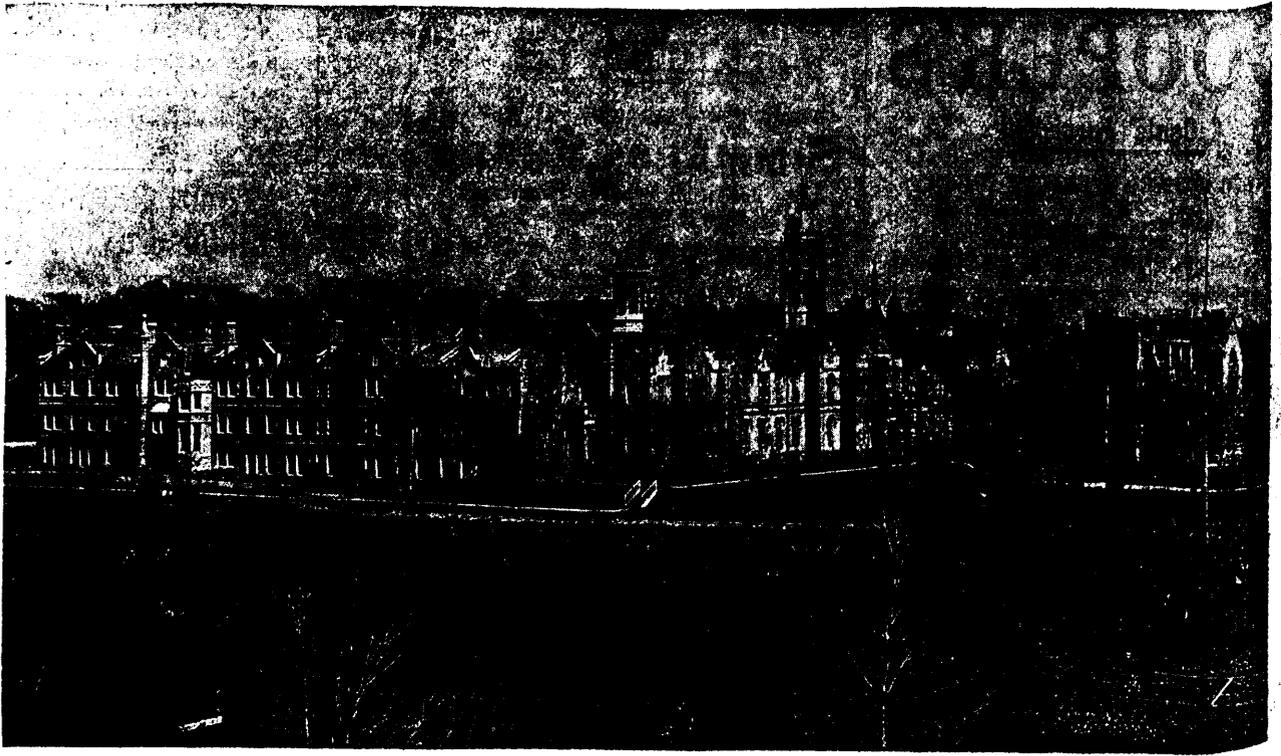
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