



# TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

VOL. VII.

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VOL. VII.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MARCH-APRIL, 1894.

Nos. 3 AND 4.

## Trinity University Review.

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Literary contributions or items of personal interest are solicited from the students, alumni, and friends of the University, to be addressed to Mr. Troop, Trinity University, or to the Editors Trinity Medical College, according to their department. The names of the writers must be appended to their communications, but not necessarily for publication.

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## Editorial Topics.

**SOCIAL FIREBRANDS.** EVERY now and then there suddenly appear in the peaceful and contented Canadian community certain leather-lunged individuals from the neighbouring Republic who do their best to stir up discord, and set class against class by preaching doctrines which, if attempted to be carried into practical effect, would speedily lead to revolution and social disintegration. So far, the only effect wrought by these intermeddlers has been to arouse in the minds of the more ignorant and foolish some discontent with our present social system, and a suspicion of those whose worldly affairs are in a prosperous condition. But this discontent and suspicion may some day find expression in action, and then those who are responsible for it will call on the mountains to fall and cover them from the just indignation of the men of sense and strength. We have no need in Canada for the itinerant preachers and teachers, "temperance" lecturers, and socialistic demagogues, who come from the crude dominions of Uncle Sam. No doubt the foolish people who invite these fiery folk mean well; but the people who mean well, but do not do well, are the most mischievous people in the country. If our would-be social reformers and general world-improvers would but understand that far the greater part of those who lecture or preach on social problems are quite ignorant of the first principles of the subjects with which they so glibly deal, we would be spared many of the evils which now afflict the body politic. It is not very long since an eloquent young parson from over the border set the working men of this city in a blaze of discontent by preaching on their fictitious needs and wrongs, and vilifying the unfortunate capitalist

with an exaggeration of speech, which displayed even more than ignorance: it showed in the man a constitutional impotence in the apprehension of facts. Several of our churches were opened to this good young firebrand, but several were closed to him, thanks to the discernment and wisdom of their Rectors. And now Montreal has just had its turn, but we are thankful to note that the Anglican Church is not responsible for this social disturber. He delights in the name of Herron, and appears to be a Presbyterian minister, and is styled "Professor" and "Doctor." The Professor is a very learned man indeed: he has discovered that "Theology is Sociology and Sociology Theology." According to this enlightened authority American theological seminaries are now paying more attention to Sociology than to Theology with most gratifying results: the American world will soon be filled with Herrons. He seems to have been vouchsafed a special revelation, for he declares that the Almighty cares very little about creeds, and that "salvation is right relations between man and man." This is most interesting and instructive. If the Reverend Professor Herron would confine his tinkering to Theology he would probably be comparatively harmless, but when, by means of much sensational advertising, he gathers together a great mass of workingmen and tells them that they are "groaning under the iron heel of capital," and that railways and banks "live by exploitation of the weak," it is time the fellow were forcibly returned to the place whence he came—or else shut up in an idiot asylum. We are sorry for Montreal. Only the other day it had a heavy dose of one B. Fay Mills, revivalist, whose notions of Theology and morals are as crude as they are startling. We understand that Montreal had to endure also a visit from Mr. Stead. Still, it was fortunate enough to escape the "temperance" tirades of Mr. Powderly—a matter for sincere congratulation. It is to be hoped that Canada has seen the last of these sensation mongers. Yet, even more is it to be hoped that those who are responsible for these visitations will take heed to their ways and learn wisdom. Let them cultivate contentment and a cheerful acquiescence in the order of things. There are certain fervid minds that will believe anything except the truth.

**RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PROPERTY.** AMONGST the whirl-wind of talk on social and economic questions by the misguided and the self seeking, it is refreshing and encouraging to hear a voice raised on behalf of moderation and sense. Professor Clark has recently delivered three remarkable discourses on the Rights and Duties of Property, at St. Margaret's Church, and the building was so crowded on each occasion that to obtain a seat it was necessary to be present long before the hour. We note this fact with gratification, for it shows that the desire for information and instruction on these weighty matters is deep and strong, and that "to catch the popular ear" it is necessary to be neither a sensation monger nor a firebrand. It is necessary, however, to have something to say and the ability to say it. This qualification Professor Clark has in abundance.

The first sermon had for subject the Rights of Property. These rights, the preacher remarked, were called in question in different ways—by Socialists who denied the lawfulness of any kind of property, by others who say that

the land should not belong to private persons, and by a third class, who would impose such burdens upon land as to make its ownership worthless. A serious responsibility lay upon all who took upon them to discuss these questions.

With regard to the origin of property it might be said that originally the soil belonged to God or to man universally; and these were two aspects of the same truth. How then did individual rights arise? In the first place by occupation, in the second place by labour, in the third place by the sanction of law. All this seemed perfectly reasonable and advantageous for the race in general. Occupation alone could give but a slender claim; but labour created new values, and this was recognized by the common conscience, and the conviction was embodied in law.

Of course no country ever parted with the land absolutely. Society maintains a claim upon the soil, and the conditions on which it is held may be altered and modified from time to time. It must bear a large amount of the expenses of government. Yet even here there must be care lest the burdens should crush, or should even destroy the value of the estate.

What was the testimony of history and of scripture on this subject? Certainly the free countries of antiquity allowed private property in land, although the Oriental despotisms, jealous of the liberty of the people, generally forbade this. In the old Testament also it was recognized. But we were more concerned with the New Testament. And here, too, the evidence was plain. Even in the early Church of Jerusalem, when property was made common, the words of St. Peter to Ananias showed clearly that no one was under any obligations to surrender either his property or the price for which it was sold. It was his "own," and in his "own power." Moreover, whilst the duties of rich men were set forth, it was implied that men might be rich without fault; and even when the greed and rapacity of men are blamed and the pride and arrogance of the rich denounced, it is never implied that there is any sin or fault in being rich.

It must be admitted, however, that this is not conclusive. Christianity tolerated customs which its spirit condemned and afterwards put an end to. Was property of this kind? Does Christian charity require the destruction of property? We should, in that case take away land from families who had created a great part or a whole of the value of the land by their labor and their capital.

But even supposing we should think ourselves justified in robbing individuals, should we thus benefit the community? Suppose we nationalize the land, could we stop there? What would become of the nation, of the family? Would a federation of communes—which was the dream of modern socialism—bring equality and contentment to the human race? We must be very sanguine to hope for such a result. The destruction of property would take away a sense of security, it would lead to the annihilation of liberty, and it would destroy alike all incentive to effort and every sense of responsibility.

The second subject treated was the Duties of Property. And these, the preacher said, might be divided into two parts; (1) those which were of legal obligation; and (2) those which were prescribed by conscience.

In regard to those imposed by law, it was quite recognized that land existed for the good of the community, and must be held on conditions of duties and charges. Under the feudal system tenants of the Crown had to render military service and aids; and to this day a very large amount of the burden of taxation actually fell on the land. Moreover, if land were needed, the owners would

have no right to withhold it from cultivation. As a matter of fact, the parks and other pleasure grounds kept out of cultivation were not needed, and were almost as great a boon to the public at large as their owners.

As regards the unearned increment it was held by some that when land increased in value without or beyond the expenditure of labour and capital, the increase should go to the state. Of late years, both in Canada and Great Britain land had diminished in value. Would the advocates of this theory advocate the paying by the state of the amount of the decrease? It seemed only consistent that the one rule should accompany the other.

Another suggestion was what was called the Single Tax, that is to say, the provision that the whole expenses of government should be borne by the land. Both in his second sermon and in his third which consisted mainly of answers to objections addressed to him by some of his hearers, Professor Clark bestowed a good deal of time and attention to this subject, and we here combine the substance of his remarks in both sermons.

He spoke of the Single Tax as a new version of the story of Naboth's vineyard. We would not bear false witness against Naboth, or kill him, or thrust him out; but we would impose such burdens upon the vineyard on which he and his forefathers had expended labour and capital, as to make it useless to him.

What were the arguments for the single tax? They were something like these. Land was the gift of God to man, and therefore should not be regarded as his own property, as we might regard the money which was paid to him for his labour. To this he would reply that it seemed hard and unjust to tax a poor farmer and let a millionaire go free simply because his wealth was not derived directly from land. Certainly it seemed right that men who derived large incomes from trade and commerce should bear their share of the costs of government.

But was it true that land was the gift of God to man? In no other sense than that in which all our possessions are gifts of God. Certainly it was not given by God to man in its present productive condition. Before it came into this state much labour and capital had been spent upon it, so that a large part of its value has been created by human toil. Not only so, but much of the land now held had been purchased with money which had been the price of labour; so that, in both of these cases, land had cost its owners much, and in fact represented the fruit of labour as much as money does. Considering, then, that these two processes had gone on under the sanction of law, that land had been reclaimed and brought under cultivation on the one hand, and, on the other hand, men had bought land with the price of their labour, under the protection and sanction of law, what should we say of a law passed to deprive them of these possessions, but that it was legalized robbery?

It very seldom happened that the community could be benefited by the injury of individuals. But even if we should admit that this was possible, we are sure that the nationalization of the land would be a benefit to the country at large. On this point he would quote the words of one of the most eminent political economists now living, Professor Francis Walker, of Massachusetts, who says: "Practical objections might be multiplied; but it will be sufficient to refer to the official jobbery, trickery, and corruption which would be involved in the management by the State of all landed property of the country, either in an attempt to administer it productively, or in the occasional revolution and re-leasing of it in parcels to suit the occasions of individuals. To my view, the condition of things that would result would be simply intolerable. When we

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contemplate the history of even petty transactions of a like character, on the part of our national government, or of the several state governments, it seems impossible to believe that any inducement should ever draw the American people, traditionally jealous of the enlargement of governmental powers, on to the adoption of such a measure." Professor Fawcett, an eminent English economist is, if possible, more strongly opposed to the nationalization of the land than Professor Walker.

Speaking of the duties of property prescribed by conscience, the preacher said there was only one rule and it was a very simple one—that, in the use of those things which we possessed, we should regard ourselves as being merely the stewards of God. Whatever we possess we hold from Him, and are bound to use it according to His will and for the purposes which He has sanctioned.

Passing over points of interest in the replies to correspondents, we note one remark as to the assumption which underlay much of the objections which had reached the preacher. That assumption was the equality of all men. "Had not one man," it was asked, "a right to be as rich as another?" Well, it was not quite easy to answer such a question; it was not even easy to understand it. But, supposing a man had the right, how could he be hindered from taking lawful means of realizing it? No other means could be thought of, and how would he set to work? he or society? This, at least, might be said: Men were not naturally equal. Men never had been equal, and it did not seem quite easy to find any way of making them equal. Would it not be well for them all to study the Golden Rule: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them."

#### DR. BOURINOT'S LATEST WORK.\*

THE author states in his preface to this most valuable and eminently useful treatise, that since the publication of his great work on Parliamentary Procedure some years ago, "he has been in constant receipt of enquiries on various points of order that have arisen from time to time in municipal and other meetings, and has consequently seen the practical necessity that exists for a relatively short treatise that is directly adapted to the special wants of municipal councils, public meetings and conventions, religious conferences, shareholders' and directors' meetings, and societies in general." Dr. Bourinot points out that in the practice of many societies and public bodies in this country, some confusion appears to exist with reference to the true meaning and object of "the previous question," and of such motions as "to lay on the table," "to postpone definitely" or "indefinitely," and "to reconsider," which are drawn from the procedure, not of our own legislative assemblies, but of assemblies in the United States. These matters of difficulty and confusion are clearly and tersely explained by Dr. Bourinot. The work will fully meet the needs of those who are immediately interested in the methodical progress of business, and wish to understand "the principal rules and usages that should guide the proceedings of public meetings of all kinds." Dr. Bourinot has divided the work into two chief parts: First, a statement of the leading rules and principles of parliamentary procedure which lie necessarily at the basis of the proceedings and deliberations of all public assemblies and societies of this country. In the second part is found an application of those rules and principles to the proceedings of Public

Meetings, Societies, Conventions, Church Synods and Conferences, Companies' Meetings, and Municipal Councils.

By this excellent book the distinguished author has still further increased the debt of gratitude owed him by the Canadian world. We have examined the work from cover to cover, and the large knowledge and infinite pains and care displayed throughout, the attention to detail, and the clearness with which the points are put forth are eloquent of a master hand. There are many places that we had marked for special notice; but we doubt if quotations, unless more extensive than our space allows, would do justice to the work. We can only commend it most cordially and without reservation to the study of all those interested in the conduct of public meetings. And what intelligent man is not interested in the subject?

#### MONTE CARLO.

BY C. S. MAC INNES, M.A.

MONACO, Monte Carlo. What thoughts and recollections the mere names bring up! Though to those who have not yet visited this brightest among bright spots in the Riviera, the suggestions recalled may be somewhat hazy ideas about the smallest principality in the world, the fame of the scenery, the renowned casino (which if he "feel strongly," he will characterize as "a gambling hell") and the witchery of the gaming tables which lure on to fortune or fatality. A journey, in which the slowness of the train is forgotten in the charm of the scenery, marred only by frequently recurring tunnels which obscure, though it be only for a moment, the glorious rocky coast, lapped by the limpid blue waves of the Mediterranean, has brought the traveller from the city of Columbus to Mentone, rich in invalids and lemons. Thence but a few more miles round the same grand shore, and past the sloping hills, which are tropical in their vegetation, their palms and fruits, when the lusty cry of a porter announces that the train has reached our destination. From the station a hydraulic elevator will at once take those anxious to reach the Temple of Fortune into the Casino garden; those less hurried or meditating a longer stay will make their way to one of the magnificent hotels which here abound, the accommodation being perhaps the most luxurious in Europe. The prices are certainly an inducement to hasten at once to the Casino to obtain the wherewithal to pay the bill which is perhaps rendered the larger for the majority, as some never return to the hotel, but settle all their accounts in some quiet corner of the beautiful gardens. After wandering under the palm trees and enjoying the perfume of the rich flower beds, or strolling on the terrace with its grand outlook over the still and sparkling expanse of blue, and the headlands, some clear and well-defined, others shrouded in the haze of distance, on the coast line that stretches past Cannes and Nice to Marseilles, let us enter the building in the centre of the gardens, striking, if not beautiful, with its somewhat Turkish style of architecture.

On entering we are shown into an office on the left where we first obtain our permission of admittance—for which no payment is required (it will probably cost us dear enough later on), but which is in the form of an invitation. This allows us to make use of the splendid writing and reading rooms, where every periodical may be found, and (by paying for seats) of the theatre and concert rooms of the Casino, where during the season the greatest performers may be seen and heard. This invitation is not, however, granted at once. The officials are as curious as they are incredulous, and must be fully satisfied of age, occupation, etc., before they hand out the pink ticket, which must be

\* Procedure of Public Meetings: A Canadian Manual. By J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., D.L., Clerk of the House of Commons. Toronto: The Carswell Co. 1894.

renewed daily. No man under twenty-one or lady without an escort, no workingman, and no inhabitant of the principality of Monaco is allowed to enter these dangerous precincts. Traversing the main hall or lobby, where many are seen smoking or consulting their pocket-books—how lean they look!—we find our way into the last authorized shrine of Fortune in Europe. The scene that meets the eye is a vast room or salon, with branching rooms to right and left, the walls adorned with paintings and the decoration glittering and gorgeous. Arranged down the centre and the sides of the rooms are the green-decked altars or tables, surrounded by a throng of well-dressed men and women, so dense that it is at first impossible to see what is attracting their attention with such deep interest.

In the other parts of the room, may be seen the attendants who will provide you with cards on which to mark the changes of colour and of number. There are also the curious, who have come in to watch; the young girls who press papa's arm excitedly as they watch the fate of the five franc piece which he has staked to show them how it is done, only once, however, for the ruthless rake of the croupier has drawn it in, the ball of the roulette having stopped at another number.

Then there are a few anxious-looking gamblers entering or leaving the room, seeking or returning with fresh supplies of crisp notes; or those, who finding luck consistently against them at one table are seeking another, where fortune may look more kindly upon them. Round the tables themselves are firstly, those who have come early to occupy the chairs, which they will not quit till evening; elderly men and women with faces grave and lined, their look of stolid resignation brightened occasionally by a flash of joy or greed, as some bolder coup than usually has met with success, or their lips tightening somewhat, as some large stake is swallowed up in the heap before the croupier, from which there is so seldom a return. These, then, are not the gamblers of which lady novelists love to write, with dishevelled locks and despairing looks, for in real life these do not abound, as the real gambler is soon case-hardened. Still they may be seen occasionally, yes, there is one yonder at that table with her card and system before her, restlessly watching every motion of the wheel and croupier, like some bird of prey; and what is that small object near the small heap of money before her? That is evidently some fetish or mascotte to bring the player luck, in this case a piece of rope, the charm most coveted and most powerful, for it has once formed part of a longer piece, at the end of which some poor gambler was found. The two games played at Monte Carlo are *Roulette* and *Trente et Quarante*, which are as simple in reality as they are complicated in appearance, but space will not permit me to describe them here. The former is played at the majority of the tables, one of the reasons for its popularity being that silver (5 francs) may be risked; while at *Trente et Quarante*, which is played with cards instead of a wheel and a ball, only gold (20 francs) will be accepted as the lowest stake. The guileless stranger who puts down his money without understanding the game, is liable, should he win, to see his money raked in along with the gains of one of the harpies who infest the tables, but a little knowledge or a prompt appeal to one of the eagle-eyed croupiers will prevent any such loss. In the halls the quiet and stillness is phenomenal, not a voice or a sound is to be heard beyond the clink of the money, or the monotonous cries of the croupiers, "Messieurs faites votre jeu," "Le jeu est fait," "Rien ne va plus."

Many incidents and anecdotes fill my mind on this subject, but the space of THE REVIEW and the patience of its readers are limited, so I must close my remarks upon a spot which has been endowed so lavishly by Nature with

her best gifts, but which in so beautiful a setting contains a stone which works so direfully upon the fortunes and lives of some.

#### A RIDE TO SAKKARAT.

WE had been stopping for about a week at the pyramids, enjoying the perfect climate, our novel surroundings and the comforts of one of the best hotels in Europe. Directly above us, seemingly so near that at first it gave us a feeling of oppression, towered the great pyramid of Cheops, with the second and third pyramids in the background. Between the first and second pyramid, gazing over the plain, stood the Sphinx, while in the distance, beyond the fertile plain of the Nile, the minarets of the citadel of Cairo glittered in the sun.

We had been taking things rather easily as we had just returned from a trip up the Nile, so one night at dinner I suggested to Mr. ——— the next day we should ride to Sakkarat.

Sakkarat, I may explain for those who are not as omniscient as "the average schoolboy," is a great plateau of sandy hillocks forming the edge of the desert, and was used by Egypt's ancient kings as a royal burying place. The proposition meeting with approval, the next thing to settle was how to get there. Camels were proposed and, as events proved, would probably have been the best, but our experience of camels hitherto had been anything but smooth, so eventually we decided on donkeys and a sand-cart.

The next morning proving, as usual, cloudless, we started at the comfortable hour of 10 a.m. M——, myself, and our dragoon Mohammed, on donkeys, and F—— in the sand-cart. We skirted along the edge of the hills, having on our left the fertile plain of the Nile, now beautifully green, and on our right, forming a rich contrast, the barren sand hills of the desert. I had learned from experience to ride donkeys without stirrups and it was lucky I did so, for as we ambled gently along my donkey suddenly lay down and I was shot over his head, landed on my feet and continued my march undisturbed. M—— had peculiar notions as to the working capabilities of donkeys, they certainly as a rule are shamefully over-worked in Egypt, and up to a certain point I agreed with him, but he insisted, much to Mohammed's disgust, on our getting off every quarter of a mile and walking for a mile or two, so as not to over-tire them.

M——, whom by the way I had last known and revered as a master, some ten years ago, I had found stopping at the hotel and we renewed our acquaintance on more sociable terms.

The whole valley of the Nile is very fertile as it is inundated everywhere by the river; in fact this truly wonderful country would be nothing but a barren desert were it not for the regular yearly overflow of the Nile.

The Fellaheen or natives, cultivate the land very carefully, irrigating it by a regular system of canals.

After a couple of hours ride we turned towards the desert and began to ascend the hills, passing three pyramids, or rather heaps of stones, of unknown antiquity, called the pyramids of Abusir.

On our way we interrogated Mohammed as to a dusky Arab maid to whom he was going to be married. Among other peculiar customs we found that he was not allowed to see her face until after the ceremony, which we thought a most unsatisfactory proceeding.

Another two hours brought us to our destination, the ruins of Mariettes' house, the great Egyptian explorer.

After lunch we started to explore the serapeum or burial

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place of the sacred Apis bulls, a huge cavern hewn out of the rock with winding passages on either side of which were chambers containing immense granite sarcophagi beautifully made and covered with hieroglyphics. These date from 1500 B.C. We next explored the tomb of Thi, an official in the reign of a king of the fifth dynasty, about 3500 B.C. This was a most interesting tomb consisting of several chambers hewn in the rock, the walls covered with hieroglyphics beautifully carved and painted illustrating different methods of hunting and scenes in domestic life. Some of the animals were drawn to the life, but the human figures showed the conventional stiffness and sameness with which one is so familiar. This was about as much as our brains could take in, so as it was very hot we lay down in the shade and had a quiet smoke. Before leaving we walked over to the famous step pyramids about half a mile further on, supposed to date from 4200 B.C., built as the name indicates, in six huge steps instead of in the usual steady incline. From here we could see the pyramids of Maydoom in the distance. These pyramids were built as tombs by kings of the various dynasties and the probabilities are they were not intended for anything in addition.

We returned the same way, finding the cool of the afternoon very grateful and enjoying the sunset over the desert.

The journey proved rather long for the donkeys in spite of our care of them and we concluded that camels would have been the best in spite of their uncomfortable paces.

GEORGE C. HEWARD.

#### PAGANS AT PLAY.

It is probable that few of us who are in the habit of attending pantomimes, circuses, race-meetings, or athletic sports, ever take the trouble to glance backwards in order to compare these modern spectacles, their conduct and arrangements, with their prototypes of two thousand years ago. One thing is certain—namely, that if a Roman who had witnessed the shows organized by Julius Caesar or Nero could have the opportunity of assisting at even the most thrilling of our nineteenth-century entertainments, he would be terribly bored, and would go away loudly lamenting the decadence of modern pleasures and the squeamishness of modern pleasure seekers. He would look back with regretful longing to the splendid realism of the colossal spectacles that took place annually under the Empire—the large sums that were spent, the blood that was shed, and the lives that were sacrificed, in order “to make a Roman holiday.”

It was easy for an Emperor to achieve popularity in pagan Rome. Not freedom, not reform, not education, but “bread and games” were all that the people demanded, and perhaps in their hearts the games were held more necessary than the bread. Under the Republic, there were seven performances annually lasting in all about sixty-six days. These were paid for by the State, and usually cost a couple of thousand pounds of our money. Sometimes, however, games were given by some public-spirited individual who desired to gain popularity, or by sorrowing mourners at the funeral of friends or relations. Under the Empire the time occupied by these spectacles was increased to a hundred and seventy-three days annually, and even more, while the cost of a brilliant show rose to seven or eight thousand pounds. The games, which usually began at sunrise and lasted till sunset, consisted of three distinct kinds: *i.e.* horse-and-chariot races, combats between gladiators, and combats between men and wild beasts; but into these many variations were introduced. The performances

were advertised by means of *affiches* pasted on walls or buildings. On one of these placards, discovered at Pompeii, it is announced that shelter will be provided for the spectators in case of rain; in another that the arena will be well watered, in order that the dust may be laid. The night before the spectacle began a great banquet was given to the gladiators, presumably the volunteers or hired champions. At daybreak these heroes marched in procession to the amphitheatre, and after the signal had been given by a blast of trumpets, the fun began. Any symptom of fear on the part of a gladiator roused the fiercest wrath of the assembled multitudes, and the timid or hesitating were encouraged with whips and red-hot irons. During the pauses for rest and refreshment, fresh sand was sprinkled on the blood-stained arena, and the dead were carried out by men wearing the mask of Mercury. Other officials, under the disguise of the Etruscan demon Charon, brought hot irons, with which they made sure that the apparent corpses were really dead, and not shirking. Biers were in readiness to carry the bodies to the mortuary chamber; and here, if a spark of life was found yet lingering in any poor mangled wretch, he was promptly put out of his misery.

New effects had constantly to be devised in order to stimulate the interest of the people, who become sated with blood and horrors. Combats by lamplight were organized, as well as contests between dwarfs and even women, but the latter was soon forbidden. The introduction of wild beasts into the arena added a fresh sensation to the public games. The first animal combat took place in the year B.C. 186. Bulls, bears, stags, and many other beasts, exotic or home bred, fought together or with men, who were called *bestiaries*. A hundred years later rarer creatures were introduced, such as crocodiles, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, and even the giraffe. The appearance of such animals says much for the cleverness of the hunters employed to cater for the Roman spectacles, since from gladiatorial days down to the early part of the present century no giraffes or hippopotami were brought to Europe, owing to the extreme difficulty of capturing them alive. At the *fete* of a hundred days given by Titus in the year 80, five thousand savage beasts of various kinds were shown in one day, and at the spectacle given by Trajan, which lasted four months, no less than eleven thousand animals were exhibited. The animals were usually introduced into the arena ornamented with variegated scarves, metal plaques, gold leaf, and tinsel. They were also painted in gaudy colours. Bulls were painted white, sheep purple, ostriches vermilion, and the lions had their manes gilded. The Roman animal trainers must have been men of extraordinary genius, and would certainly have put our modern trainers to the blush. We hear of Julius Caesar being lighted to his house by elephants carrying torches in their trunks, and Mark Antony being drawn through the streets by lions harnessed to his chariot. In one of the spectacles given by Domitian, a performing lion carried hares into the arena in his mouth without hurting them, let them go, and caught them again. Elephants wrote Latin verses, and danced on the tight rope. Pliny tells of one of these animals who learnt less quickly than its fellows, and being anxious, presumably, to catch them up, or to escape punishment, was discovered rehearsing its lesson in the middle of the night.

Far more horrible and demoralizing than the combats were the wholesale executions of prisoners, who were bound to posts in the middle of the arena, and devoured by the beasts that were let loose upon them. Sometime the poor creatures were provided with arms, which only served to prolong their agonies for a few moments. In the year 47,

multitudes of Breton prisoners were massacred in this fashion at Rome, while at the conclusion of the Jewish war 2,500 Jewish prisoners perished at Cæsarea during the public games. Pantomimes and *tableaux vivants* were terribly realistic entertainments under the Empire. Criminals appeared dressed in magnificent garments, from which flames suddenly burst forth and consumed the wearers. Ixion was shown on his wheel, and Mucius Sævola holding his hand in a brazier until it was reduced to ashes.

The first occasion on which the amphitheatre was flooded and a naval combat represented was at one of the triumphs of Julius Cæsar. A second, on a larger scale, was given by Augustus in the year 2 B.C., when a sea-fight between the Athenians and the Persians was acted by thirty battle-ships, equipped with 3,000 men. But this was far eclipsed by a naval battle given by Claudius in celebration of the completion of the canal which was intended to carry the waters of Lake Celano across a neighbouring mountain. Two enormous fleets, one supposed to be Sicilian, the other Rhodian, appeared on the lake, armed with 19,000 men. The banks of the lake and the hills in the neighbourhood were covered with immense crowds of spectators, who had come from all parts of the country. The combatants, though criminals, fought bravely, but as the ships were surrounded by rafts guarded by cohorts, there was no chance of escape. The rise of Christianity, with its doctrines of the sanctity of human life and the universal brotherhood of men, gradually put an end to these barbarous spectacles

#### RECENT FICTION.

MARCELLA.

If the archaeologist of the 21st century should get hold of a copy of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Marcella," he will rejoice in finding a book, which, though, like Bekker's "Charikles" and "Gallus," it is in the form of a story, is like them evidently written with much painstaking and earnestness to give instruction on the "Social Problems of the day at the latter end of the 19th century." Whether it is the business of the novelist to instruct or to amuse is one of those questions which are better left to the Literary Society to decide, than discussed in THE REVIEW, and are perhaps settled after all by the reading public; Rabelais certainly wrote in deadly earnest, but he is read independently of that as one of the most brilliant humourists the world has seen, and Kingsley's "Waterbabies" was considered only a delightful story, until a learned professor found out that it combined instruction with amusement—such is the power of Art to conceal the Art! But in Mrs. Humphrey Ward's book, the instruction still sticks out. The interests dealt with in it are live ones; the thoughts and questions which are agitating men's minds at the present day are gathered up in illustrative scenes of real life; the heroine herself is a Socialist, and the story deals with the harassing incidents of a period of transition, when oligarchy is passing away, and democracy making its way to the front as the power of the future. There are landowners and demagogues, capitalists and apostles of labour, honest and selfish, village politicians, with gamekeepers who are shot, and poachers who are hung for it. There is incident enough, but it is not treated dramatically, but rather as a subject for the thinker and philosopher to reflect upon.

Marcella herself is a high-spirited girl of great independence and intellectual quickness. As the story opens, she is at a boarding-school, black-haired, bright-eyed, and generally rebellious; then after a course of South Kensing-

ton Art Schools she becomes converted to Socialism. We then find her in a country village, where, in spite of the iniquities of game laws and landlords which are seething in her brain, she becomes engaged to Aldous Raeburn, the heir to a peerage and large landed property, and hopes to propitiate Nemesis by playing the part of Lady Bountiful. Across the path comes, however, a young demagogue, Harry Wharton, who, though without a doubt, a humbug, gains great influence with Marcella, so far compromising her as to break off her engagement with Raeburn. Then the education of her character begins; she works in a hospital, learns to obey and to take a sounder view of life. When she finds out that Wharton is not as sincere as she thought him, and that her Socialist friends have not an exclusive monopoly of truth and justice, the inevitable denouncement takes place, and like Princess Ida, with newborn humility, she throws herself once more into Raeburn's arms.

Such is the outline of the story; the subordinate characters, with few exceptions have not much individuality, but are rather types without enough reality to attract our sympathy, and even the hero Raeburn is dangerously near to being a pedant. There are two or three scenes in the book full of dramatic force, but they are unfortunately swamped in the multitude of analyses and discussions of feelings, sentiments and moods. There is page after page of disquisitions on character and motives which require for their proper handling a much greater psychological skill than the authoress can show. The book is, of course, not intended to be light reading, but the impression it leaves behind it is one of conscientious labour rather than brilliancy. The best work in it—and it is quite good—is her descriptions of English scenery, which show artistic observation and a picturesque style. It seems a pity that a touch so true and so firm in dealing with Nature, should falter and lose itself among the mists of Socialist controversy.

A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE.\*

"A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE" may certainly be termed an oasis in the desert of the novels which we have lately been reading—not that the latter have been lacking either in artistic conception or literary ability, but that the reading world has had imposed upon it under the specious and attractive title of novels, books which were really essays on questions of the day, whether social purity, as in the Heavenly Twins, or social wrongs as in Marcella. Then, if we turn to another class of novels, we have been expected to enjoy the priggishness of a medical student and her equally unattractive friends, or other works where the writer has shown his or her skill in subjective anatomy or soul-probings, characters who, filled with an elementary knowledge of psychology, delight to describe the internal emotions and nature of their own Ego, round which the world ought doubtless to revolve. Mr. Weyman has, however, given us something really refreshing, a book in fact which performs the primary and most important function of a novel—intellectual amusement. The "Gentleman of France" is a book of incident, not of character, and the excellence of the author's literary ability is shown in the fact that he manages to entertain us from cover to cover, without presenting to us any character in which we take a real or personal interest. The Sieur de Marsac is not as other heroes are, the embodiment of youth, grace and valour, but, when the story opens, he is presented to us as a grizzled man of war, possessed of great experience rather than good looks, and whose courage, though beyond reproach, is not of that reckless, captivating style which we all know so well in fiction, but is tempered

\* By Stanley Weyman. Longman's Colonial Library.

by prudence and directed by experience. The heroine on the other hand, whom Marsac has to carry off at the commands of Henry of Navarre from the power of Turenne, is hardly a sympathetic character. Many are the hardships, dangers and discomforts which she has to endure, but we do not find ourselves greatly moved, and feel that Quentin Durward was more fortunate in his charge than was the Sieur de Marsac. The gradual change of her feeling, however, towards her companion, from extreme dislike to deep affection, is very cleverly sketched. This is perhaps the most delicate and artistic piece of work in the novel, though the characters of Henry III., the fanatical priest, and the boisterous general, are powerfully drawn. The remaining characters are of minor importance, and though we may have no great sympathy with them, we feel that they are living personalities, not shadows. The historical background does not obtrude too much, and though there are some sins of omission in the stress laid on some facts to the detriment of others, it is kept true to actualities. Some reviewers have already called Mr. Weyman "the new Scott," a judgment rather premature at present, but we may at least say that the book is well worth the reading, and once commenced will not be laid down, so interesting is the narrative, nor is there a dull page between the covers.

#### MEDICAL CONVOCATION.

THE Annual Convocation for conferring degrees in Medicine was held at half-past four in Convocation Hall, on the 4th inst. This was, as usual, completely filled with interested friends of those to be admitted to their several degrees, and the gallery was packed with those who had associated with them during their college career, and who manifested their friendly interest in the department of the graduates, professors, doctors and officials present with the utmost impartiality. After the usual opening prayers and ceremonies, the graduating class of sixty came up by threes and sixes, decked with the bright hood of the M.D., C.M. degree. Their names were as follows: C. B. Shuttleworth (Gold Medallist), C. D. Parfitt (Silver Medallist), A. L. Danard, A. K. Ferguson, H. R. Frank, G. H. Field, I. G. Devitt, J. G. Goodfellow, E. L. Proctor, I. L. Bradley, C. C. Field, T. Kerr, J. McMaster, J. Semple, H. E. Armstrong, I. D. Windell, H. N. Rutledge, J. R. Mencke, W. H. Millen, M. Baker, H. D. Livingstone, S. H. Murphy, C. H. Thomas, M. S. Lane, J. D. Leith, T. C. Hodgson, D. A. McClenahan, W. H. Scott, J. Park, J. T. Somerville, F. W. Smith, C. M. Kingstone, P. D. White, E. R. Brown, F. A. White, A. Galloway, T. Agnew, W. W. McQueen, J. S. Matheson, E. D. Graham, A. G. A. Fletcher, T. A. Manes, H. H. Sinclair, Miss J. S. Shirra, G. M. Ferris, W. B. Boyd, Miss N. Rodger, D. Thomson, R. R. McFarlane, W. H. Alexander, S. N. Insley, Miss G. W. Hulet, T. Wickett, T. W. Young, F. S. Nicholson, W. J. Bray, Miss E. A. Burt, W. A. Ball, W. W. Bredin (M.B., 1873).

The rush for diplomas was so great that the registrar had to summon our worthy Dean to his assistance, and allotted to him the interesting and suitable task, among others, of handing their *testamurs* to the lady graduates, who received a grand ovation from the gods when they came up after the male doctors. The genial Medical Dean, Dr. Geikie, introduced the students to the Chancellor. After this, F. W. Cane, Lecturer in the Women's Medical College, Toronto, was admitted to the degree of M.B., *ad eundem*, and M. A. Morrison and F. O. Price to that of D.D.S. The Arts' students then gave E. C. Clark, as he went up to receive the degree of B.A., a rousing reception, and the Meds, too, seemed by no means to have been exhausted by their pre-

vious exertions. After the presentation of the Medallists in the Final and Primary examinations, and of those who had obtained certificates of Honour; the Chancellor in a few well-chosen words spoke of the way in which Trinity Medical was living up to its high reputation. Then came a too unusual a scene in one Hall, *viz*: The unveiling of a portrait. It was that of the late well-known Dr. Hodder, first Dean of Trinity Medical College. The speech was made by Dr. Geikie, who paid a tribute to the ability and kindness of his predecessor. The portrait was painted by Miss ———, and is said to be a speaking likeness of Trinity Medical's first Dean. We hope that another portrait may soon be forthcoming to balance this one and hang gracefully on the opposite side of the Hall.

Dr. Hodder was born in England in 1810. After one cruise as a midshipman in the navy, he entered the medical profession. After completing his studies he practised for some years in France, but was so strongly attracted by Canada on a visit here that he resolved to make his home in Ontario. He settled near Queenston, but in 1843 removed to Toronto, where he continued to practise till his death. In 1850 he established in connection with Dr. Bovell, the Upper Canada School of Medicine which in '53 became the Medical Department of Trinity College. When this school, after being in abeyance for several years, was revived in 1870, he was unanimously appointed Dean of the Faculty and held that office till his death in 1877).

## Correspondence.

#### TORONTO THE GOOD.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW:

SIR:—It is really quite shocking to note that one of your contemporaries has dared to question the goodness of Toronto, and to hint that what passes for goodness is only the worst kind of Pharisaism and hypocrisy. This city, so eminent for its respectability, so noted for its effective and unique morality department, so renowned for its strict observance of all religious formulæ—to call in question its title of "The Good," or even to insinuate that the title may be questioned, is an outrage which I—though one of Toronto's most humble citizens—cannot tolerate. It is true, alas, that we are not all good, for there are a few—a mere handful, happily—who are base enough to wish the street cars to run on Sunday. But if proof were needed that Toronto is worthy of the honourable title of "The Good," I have only to point to its fine discrimination in the matter of whom it delights to honour. The city that will not officially receive a body of men because they happen to be masters of hotels, is a city whose place in the moral scale is high indeed. When Toronto becomes *too good* to have hotels it will be right on top of the scale. I hope it won't tumble off. With every expression of respect, I am, your obedient servant,

P. A. T.

April 16th, 1894.

#### MR. SYMOND'S PLAN.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

SIR:—I was very much interested in the letter of the Rev. Herbert Symonds in your last issue; and, in response to your kind invitation, send you the following suggestions on the important subjects of which he treats.

The admirable plan which he suggests seems to me open to this objection, especially in the case of those students

who have already reached the canonical age for deacons' orders, that it practically adds another year to their work of preparation. Would it not be possible in our city parishes to adopt something of Mr. Symond's scheme during *the last year* of their college course, and thus practically *save* the student a year, where they were of canonical age? This, I think, would more fully meet the requirements of a new country, where clergy are so much wanted. They might be ordained to the diaconati, without the license to preach if thought best, on the Eastertide examination of their second year in divinity; receiving a tithe from some city rector, with whom they would work during the long vacation, at the sum named by Mr. Symonds, \$5 a week, and during the terms of their last year, when they could only do Sunday duty at, say, \$3 a week. This I think is more than they now get for occasional duty. And then, at the end of their last year, they could be advanced to the priesthood, and be appointed to a parish of their own with some practical experience, and *in full orders*. This, it seems to me, would be a great advantage to them and to the Church, and no little help to the rector with whom they had worked.

J. McLEAN BALLARD.

TORONTO, April 20, 1894.

## College Chronicle.

### BANJO CLUB CONCERT.

THE "Trinity crowd" turned out in full force for the Banjo Club Concert on Tuesday, April 17th, and they were all very glad they did.

#### PROGRAMME.

##### PART I.

1. Selection..... { a. "Clover March".....*Armstrong.*  
                          { b. "Newport Galop".....*Jennings.*  
                          TRINITY BANJO AND GUITAR CLUB.
2. Recitation...."The Diversified Charge of the Light Brigade".....  
                          MR. MARTIN CLEWORTH.
3. Solo....."The Better Land".....*Cowen.*  
                          MR. A. W. GILES.
4. Song....."Sognai".....*Schira.*  
                          MISS MAUD BEACH.
5. Violin Solo....."Valse Caprice".....*Wieniawski*  
                          MISS SOPHIE RIDLEY.
6. Recitation...."Burlesque Imitation of Mr. Henry Irving".....  
                          MR. MARTIN CLEWORTH.

##### PART II.

1. Selections..... { a. "Highland Dance".....*Grover.*  
                          { b. "Sounds from the Cottonfields".....*Lansing.*  
                          TRINITY BANJO AND GUITAR CLUB.
2. Song....."Speed on My Bark".....*Leslie*  
                          MR. A. W. GILES.
3. Trio..... { a. "Serenade".....*Metra.*  
                          { b. "The Sleigh Drive".....*Tocaben.*  
                          MESSRS. BECKETT, REED AND CLARK.
4. Song....."Mary Gray".....*Hope Temple*  
                          MISS MAUD BEACH.
5. Scene from "The School for Scandal"  
    *Lady Teazle*—MRS. CLEWORTH, *Sir Peter Teazle*—MR. CLEWORTH.
6. Selection.....  
                          TRINITY BANJO AND GUITAR CLUB.

The Banjo Club has made great strides since last year, and though it is one of the youngest of the organizations, is deservedly one of the most popular—not only in the precincts of the University, but in town. The numbers they gave were really excellently done, the time was good, and they got all the music that could be got out of their instruments. Specially we would mention the "Washington Post," performed by eight or nine of the Club's members.

In spite of the fact that only a few days were given them to get it up, they acquitted themselves admirably.

One is at a loss for words to describe the violin solo and its "encore" played by Miss Sophie Ridley, of Hamilton. Neither the Banjo Club nor any of the performers will have the smallest hesitation in offering as a small tribute of praise their homage to Miss Ridley, as *the star* of the evening. Since last year, when Miss Ridley honored us with her first visit to Trinity, and so greatly delighted us all, she has gained a great deal in style and finish, and we venture to say that the interpretation she gave of Wieniawski's very difficult "Valse-Caprice," would meet with nothing but the warmest praise from the most caustic and captious of professional critics. "Auld Robin Gray," was a great contrast, but was played sweetly and pathetically. The songs of Miss Beach and Mr. A. W. Giles were taking and well sung. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cleworth contributed a new feature to the programme in their dramatic representations and recitations. Mr. Cleworth's imitation of the curate's version of the charge of the Light Brigade was "side-splitting," as they say of the comedies at Jacobs & Sparrow's, and his take off of Henry Irving was very clever indeed. The mandolin and guitar trio, by Messrs. Reed, Beckett and Clark, well-deserves the hearty applause it got.

After the concert a competent orchestra from Glionna's establishment startled the crowd by starting up a waltz—but it was wonderful to see how easily the younger portion of the audience rose to the occasion. The informal dance was one of the most successful of Trinity's efforts in that direction, and when it broke up many were the words of compliment and praise given to the Banjo Club and its officers for one of the most enjoyable evenings of the season of 1894.

### T. U. A. D. C. IN HAMILTON.

WE could hardly have been more unlucky in point of weather. Alternate snow and rain had deluged with slush the Fair City of the Mountain. The Mountain, too, was threatening. A vast avalanche came bowling down the side sweeping men, women, children, teams and loads of Hay, while an equally vast mass—such monsters as they have in the Ambitious City—ascended. Undaunted, however, we staggered to a friendly hotel. Drenched and half numbed as we were with cold, the hotel man had no implements for cocktails—a fact we beg to observe with shame occurred in the year 1894. The Troupe were quartered about the city or in the hotels. A gang of '94, who had come as onlookers, being somewhat more respectable were entertained by the Lord Bishop of Niagara. Later on in, the evening these took possession of a box in the theatre, which had previously been draped in red and black. Among them a bearded monster hung at the back and cast his eyes forth upon the theatre and audience. While small, the theatre is tastefully decorated, is kept much cleaner than those in Toronto, and is eminently suited for amateur performances. The audience was, as the newspapers invariably say when Trinity makes ten dollars out of a five hundred dollar show, "fashionable." They were also impressive, as we saw Huggy doing his duty as a gallant young lawyer. While the acting was not quite so spontaneous as at the last performance in Toronto, the audience was not too critical; they had come to enjoy themselves, and did.

The play was performed under the auspices of the Hamilton Cricket Club. The Trinity Club, however, got a considerable portion of the proceeds, and instantly got up a supper to follow the play. Much to the disgust of those who had come all the way to Hamilton to buy boxes, flowers and appreciation among the audience, there was no

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invitation to this. True, by paying a moderate sum a seat might have been had at the festive board. As it is precisely the moderateness of this sum that gives the dissatisfied a very good cause for their harsh criticism of the action of the Club, it would have been more in the interests of the Club's future had they laid themselves out to please those more interested in the Club than their performance. Had we been able to give an account of a "Holy Old Time," next year the T.U.A.D.C. might have gone a tour of the Province and had Trinity men stay right with them.

The supper was poor. Hamilton has no Webb, no McConkey. The style of the supper was such as we get by humoring the steward on Episcopon night. Nay, not so good, as there was no flow of soothing syrup. Still on the whole the Club demands great praise for its enterprise, and if we had only been soothed from within, rather than from without by the elements, they would get it right here. Our thanks are due to the ladies who so kindly went to take part in the performance, also to Mr. and Mrs. Cleworth who managed. Further to Mr. G. A. A. Saunders who afforded a private entertainment for the uninitiated in his rooms at the hotel.

#### EPISCOPON.

THE venerable Father paid his annual visit (why not terminal as in the good old days of yore?) to his children on March 6th, so that it is rather like writing ancient history to tell of the hearty welcome he got—of his sayings—wise and witty—of the plentiful cups quaffed in his honour—of the jovial songs of his children and of the general air of mellowness and good-fellowship which filled the hall in which he chose to meet his friends.

Things have been uncommonly dull in College all through the year—but Episcopon was most emphatically an exception. It was exceedingly clever and was an evidence of the latent literary talent there is amongst the men. A new feature was the introduction into the programme of performances by the Banjo Club and the "Trinity Trio."

To the scribe, Mr. H. N. Sanders, '94, belongs all the credit for having made this year's visit of the Father the great success it was. May the timely warnings and the pointed reminders of individual and more or less disagreeable idiosyncracies have abundant and visible effect!

#### SPORTS.

WITH the advent of the warm spring days, the College is waking from that state of general stagnation in which we are always found during the damp and dreary time when reviving Spring with its thawing-out proclivities is supposed to be getting in its work, those days when the hockey stick and skates have given place to a black and evil-smelling pipe, the sweater and jaunty cap to a tattered coat and war-scarred mortar-board and the smart, brisk step is replaced by the slouching gait of a full-private in the army of General Coxey. The sun's genial rays are actively engaged in thawing us out, and the ardent sportsman's teeth have ceased to chatter since that jug of ice-water which the first week in April poured gently down his back. Once more the campus wears its natural busy look, and the crowds assemble daily to watch the baseball in its curving flight, the same crowd containing many of our juvenile supporters who, having uncurled after their long winter's sleep have come again to raise their small (?) voices in support of "the Trinities." The cricket-crease has been roped off, and all it needs is plenty of sun and a wee bit more freshman energy to put it in good condition.

Were it not for the ogre of exams. constantly staring us in the face, what a perfect term this would be? What prettier sight can be imagined than the campus on a fine summer's day during the progress of a cricket-match, the college buildings with their graceful turrets set back among the elms for a back-ground and in the fore-ground the lawn dotted with scarlet blazers, the men reclining gracefully on the terrace, watching the score slowly mount to the desired figure; and what more blissful state of ecstasy than that of these people sprawling there in a state of dreamy idleness smoking the pipe of peace with all mankind? Why the Lotus-eaters wouldn't be in it for an instant. But before this perfect time is reached there is considerable hustling to be done through the mud in search of the baseball and glory. Capt. Chadwick has had his men out practising fairly regularly, and several match-games have been played. A powerful organization styling themselves "the Petunias" appeared like a meteor upon the horizon, and swooping down to battle with the Trinity nine, succeeded after an exciting match in wresting the victory from the home team by a score of 5 to 1. A curious fact about this great aggregation is that it has not been heard of before or since.

The representatives of the Divinity class and '96 met a combined team of '94 and '95, in a most exciting game, both sides scored 12 runs in 6 innings, and the game was declared a draw. The feature of this game was the beautiful home run of A. F. R. Martin, who succeeded in bringing in four runs on one hit, thus tying the score.

The following is a list of the players in both these matches:

"Petunias"—Garrett, Martin, Pope, Pringle, Laing, Kerr, Smith, Becher, Singe. Battery, Kerr and Martin.

Trinity—Chadwick, Rogers, Snyder, McCallum, Southam, Douglas, Lewis, Bucke, Macdonald. Battery, Snyder and Chadwick.

Divinity Class and '96—Martin, A. F. R., Barron, Douglas, Rogers, Chadwick, Little, Chilcott, Becher, Martin, F. Battery, Barron and Martin.

'94 and '95"—O'Reilly, Southam, Wadsworth, McCallum, Robertson, Myer, E. G. Osler, Bucke, McTavish. Battery, Wadsworth and McCallum.

#### CRICKET.

Preparations for the season are actively going forward. Fleet has been re-engaged, and the XI will undoubtedly give as good an account of themselves as in former years. Trinity has a great cricket reputation to sustain, and the Athletic Association intends to leave nothing undone which will aid the accomplishment of this purpose. Nothing but total disintegration can oust Trinity from her position in Canadian cricket. As will be seen from the following schedule, dates have been fixed with all the leading clubs of the west, and both XI's will have plenty of opportunity to exhibit their prowess against the best available material:

#### FIRST XI FIXTURES.

May 5th, East Toronto at East Toronto; May 12th, Rosedale at Rosedale; May 16th, Parkdale at Trinity; May 19th, Hamilton at Trinity; May 24th, Toronto at Trinity; May 26th, Upper Canada College at Trinity; June 1, Trinity College School at Trinity; June 2, Toronto University at Trinity; June 23, Parkdale at Parkdale; June 25th, Toronto at Trinity; June 28, London Asylum at London; June 29, London at London; June 30, Chatham at Chatham; July 2, Detroit at Detroit; July 4, Toledo at Toledo.

This list includes a western tour to take place after the midsummer examinations. Last year the trip unfortunately

fell through, and no efforts are being spared to bring this one to a successful issue.

The second XI dates so far arranged are as follows :

May 9th, Stanley Barracks at Trinity ; May 12th, East Toronto at East Toronto ; June 1st, Trinity College School at Port Hope ; Bishop Ridley College at St. Catherines.

#### ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee has been holding its meetings regularly, and considerable business has been transacted.

The following appointments have been made :

Mr. F. A. P. Chadwick to be captain of the baseball team.

Messrs. Wadsworth and Robertson to be delegates to the Ontario Cricket Association.

Mr. E. T. Bucke, on the resignation of Mr. E. C. Cattach to be secretary of the Lawn Tennis Club.

For 1895 Messrs. Chadwick and McMurrich to be captains of the Football and Hockey teams respectively. These appointments will doubtless recommend themselves to all. Both gentlemen are enthusiastic sportsmen, and the best interests of the game will be safe in their hands.

A most interesting communication has been received from the Haverford College, U.S.A., re the formation of an American inter-collegiate championship. The proposal is substantially as follows: The leading colleges of the United States and Canada to play off for their respective championships, and the winners to play in an international match for the collegiate championship of America. The scheme is a big one, but not impracticable, the negotiations are, however, not yet concluded. Should the scheme go through it would be well that the name of Trinity should be one of those connected with it from its inception.

The regular annual meeting of the Athletic Association was held on March 21st. A large number of members were present, and the proceedings were most enthusiastic. Mr. H. B. Gwyn, the retiring secretary, presented his report, giving a detailed and accurate account of the various matches throughout the year. The treasurer's report, presented by Mr. F. A. P. Chadwick, showed the association to be in a prosperous condition on a good financial basis. The next order of business, the election of officers for the ensuing year, passed without much excitement. The honorary offices of President and Vice-President were filled by acclamation as follows :

Hon. Pres.—The Rev. the Provost. Hon. Vice-Presidents—The Rev. Professor Rigby, Revs. H. H. Bedford-Jones and Frank DuMoulin. The name of Mr. M. S. McCarthy for the office of President was received with great applause and passed unanimously. The following gentlemen were elected to the remaining offices: Secretary, H. C. Osborne; Treasurer, E. P. O'Reilly; Committee, Messrs. Chadwick, McMurrich, Douglas, Macdonald and Rogers. Cordial votes of thanks were moved and carried to Pres. A. F. R. Martin and the other retiring officers for their untiring labours in the cause of sport, and to the Banjo and Guitars Club for certain pecuniary assistance rendered the cricket club. The meeting then adjourned.

#### BASEBALL.

On Thursday, April 19th, the college nine met and defeated on the campus, a team from the Dominion bank. Five innings only were played owing to the lateness in starting, the final score stood 10 to 2. The bankers' battery was Clark and Bethune, while for Trinity Wadsworth twirled to McCallum behind the bat.

On Saturday, the 21st inst., a game was played with the Star baseball club, which proved to be the most

exciting game of the season. Owing to the late hour of starting an agreement was made to play seven innings or until 5.30, at which time Trinity led by one run. At the end of the fifth innings the score stood, Stars 4; Trinity 2, and then there ensued for two innings what someone aptly termed a "Comedy of Errors," during which the Stars scored six runs and the home team nine, the final score thus being 11-10. Good play was in order on both sides; for Trinity, Martin for excellently steady field-work, and Rogers for a brilliant catch are specially worthy of mention.

The Batteries:—Stars, Sims and Stone; Trinity, Wadsworth and Martin.

#### NOTES.

Fleet has been re-engaged on the same terms as last year. He is bringing out a quantity of first-class material with him.

Tuesday, the 17th inst., saw the first net of the season in position.

It looks well that seven members of the Ontario Cricket Association Executive claim Trinity as their Alma Mater.

Mr. H. B. Gwyn having gone down, Mr. H. B. Robertson has been elected secretary pro tem of the Athletic Association.

In future there will be but one Secretary for both cricket XI's.

At a recent committee meeting a proposal was made to hand over a large sum of money to the cricket XI for the purpose of a midsummer tour. Undoubtedly an annual tour of our XI through the principal cricketing cities, not only of Canada, but also of the United States border, is not only a great pleasure to the members of the team, but also redounds to the credit of the University; however, the consensus of the men's opinions will probably be that, in consideration of the oft proclaimed poverty of various institutions—the Athletic Association among them—and in view of the fact that diverse other institutions are continually impoverishing themselves at the expense of this one, the voice of college opinion, we say, will insist that the Executive committee would not be justified in devoting so large a sum to a comparatively ephemeral object, but rather that should they receive any unexpected increase to their income, the greater part at least of such increase should be retained for future emergencies or put to a more lasting use.

We have had at various times occasion to mention practical expressions of interest by members of the Faculty in that particular branch of college institutions, the events of which we endeavour to chronicle in these columns. Not for the first time Professor Rigby has evinced a real desire to promote the cause of Sport at Trinity, and his kind offer to provide a suitable telegraph board for use at cricket matches will doubtless receive a due amount of appreciation from the men.

There is shortly to be held in Dawes Hall, Dovercourt Road, a dramatic entertainment, which will doubtless prove to be an exceedingly enjoyable affair. The play, which is from the pen of Mr. Arthur Boddy, is entitled "Act Well Your Part," and will be produced under the auspices of the Trinity Cricket Club. The caste comprises many of our best-known amateurs, among whom are Miss Wadsworth and Mr. A. B. Pottenger of "Betsy" fame. No doubt the performance will receive from all Trinity men that liberal patronage which it deserves. It is said that arrangements are being made to hold an informal dance at the close of the performance.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. T. E. CHILCOTT, B.A., will shortly be ordained by the Bishop of Huron, and will then depart for his distant post in the Diocese of Saskatchewan. We wish him all good luck and success in his work.

MESSRS. E. G. OSLER and F. A. P. Chadwick, B.A., have joined the ranks of the militia and are enlisted in the "Queen's Own." "I" Company has quite a large representation of Trinity men in rank and file. There is a vile insinuating whisper about high cork soles and Glyn—but surely it is but a canard!

THE Rev. A. W. Mackenzie, B.A., Assistant Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope, paid us a flying visit the other day—for the first time since he left two years ago. It was a great pleasure to see him in such good health and spirits, and to find that his affection for Alma Mater is stronger than ever, and that is saying a lot.

THE Divinity class men have all gone down, some of them for good; and among these we specially mourn the departure of Mr. J. Allan Ballard, who will be ordained shortly to the curacy of Orangeville. There never was a man at Trinity who was, in a quiet way, more generally liked—liked too for his sterling qualities, his manliness and his thorough sportsmanlike spirit. To the younger men he was but little known, but to some of the older ones his life amongst us as a man, as a Christian gentleman, and as a student, will long remain as an example to be followed. The various suppers, too, will miss his plaintive tenor in "Far, far away," and, if we mistake not, Father Episcopon will mourn the loss of one of his brightest co-adjutors.

MR. CARTER TROOP, M.A., has completed his post-graduate course at this University. At the last College Meeting he resigned his offices as Editor-in-Chief and Manager of THE REVIEW, but at the urgent request of the men he most kindly agreed to retain the management of THE REVIEW at least till the end of the current year, and will still hold his rooms at Trinity. The following paragraph, from the columns of that excellent literary and political journal *The Week*, speaks for itself. Mr. Troop has the best wishes of all his former fellow-students for his success in his chosen career:—"The Week" had occasion, in a recent number, to express its appreciation at Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., F.R.S.C., our distinguished constitutional and historical scholar, having undertaken special reviewing for its columns. It has now great satisfaction in announcing that Mr. J. Carter Troop, M.A., for some years the successful editor and manager of THE TRINITY REVIEW, has been appointed manager of *The Week*. Mr. Troop has already made his mark as a young Canadian journalist of sound taste and excellent ability and with capacity for affairs. His recent trip to Australia in the interest of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway was greatly to his credit. We are confident that Mr. Troop's services will be a decided gain to *The Week*, and that he will prove an acquisition to the best interests of literary journalism in the highest sense."

A college meeting was held in the common room on Tuesday, April 17th. Mr. Frank Du Moulin, Head of College, in the chair. The first order of business was the presentation by the chairman, of the Provost's decision, relative to the Headship of College for this present Trinity term. The decision, as presented, was eminently satisfactory to the men, providing that in the absence of Mr. Du Moulin, the office should be held by Mr. J. C. H. Mockridge, B.A., until contested by Mr. Francis and Mr. Chap-pell, who are not taking lectures this term, at the bar of the college vote.

## Missionary and Theological Society

THE close of another year in the history of the Theological and Missionary Society calls for a few remarks on the progress that has been made during the past twelve months.

The work that was done during the last summer vacation has already been alluded to in these columns, so that it is only necessary now to say that a great many more men were at work in the mission field than in any previous year. The meetings during the past two terms, while they have not all been uniformly successful, have on the whole been very encouraging.

During the Lent term, meetings were held more frequently than was formerly the custom, and the interest evinced in the papers that were read at the extra meetings fully justified the step.

The financial statement for the year is by no means unsatisfactory, but it might be and should be a great deal better. There is considerable room for improvement in the interest taken in the welfare of the Society by our own men. Every man in the college ought to be at least a nominal member.

It remains yet to be seen how far the arrangement between the Society and THE REVIEW will prove beneficial. Its success depends largely upon the co-operation of graduates engaged in missionary work of all kinds. Once more we ask for their active support.

## MEETINGS.

The discussion on Social Problems, which took place on Feb. 22nd, was one of the most interesting of the season. An excellent paper was read by the Rev. Canon Mockridge, after which the subject was well ventilated, excellent speeches being made on both sides of the question. The Rev. Prof. Clark was in the chair, and discharged the duties of his office in an ideal manner. Considerable practical interest was given to the meeting by the presence of a workman, who was able to express the feelings of his class far better than anybody not similarly placed. We hope on all future occasions the working community will be represented.

The Bishop of Qu'Appelle caused considerable amusement by inviting all who thought that the Bishops lived idly and luxuriously to visit him in his "Palace."

The annual business meeting was held on March 6th, at 3 P.M., the Rev. Professor Cayley occupying the chair. Reports of a satisfactory nature were presented by the secretary, the treasurer and the Rev. Professor Cayley (Sunday duty). Several interesting topics were discussed, such as the necessity for awakening more enthusiasm for missionary work and the desirability of the Society's making a grant to the Interest Fund of St. Alban's Cathedral. It was resolved that an effort should be made before the next annual meeting to raise an additional fifty dollars towards reducing the debt on St. Hilda's Church, Fairbank. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, the Rev. the Provost; Vice-Presidents, H. M. Little and Rev. R. Seaborne; Secretary, G. F. Davidson; Treasurer, W. L. Baynes Reed; Committee, Rev. Professor Cayley, Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, Rev. J. S. Broughall, Rev. A. U. De Pencier, A. W. H. Francis; F. A. P. Chadwick, C. A. Seager, C. C. Paine, H. J. Spencer, H. B. Gwyn, J. C. H. Mockridge, S. A. Madill.

## PERSONALS.

Mr. H. M. Little has resigned the Humber Mission, where he has been carrying on a good work under the

direction of the Rev. Canon Tremayne. He has accepted the position of lay-reader at St. John's Church, Portland street, under the Rev. A. Williams.

Mr. C. A. Seager has been appointed lay-reader at St. Martin's, in place of Mr. Spencer who has gone to the Diocese of Ontario for the summer.

Rev. E. C. Trenholme, M.A., has resigned the Mission of Holland Landing, where he has worked hard for nearly two years. He leaves for England shortly. Mr. H. B. Gwyn, B.A., has gone to Holland Landing for the summer.

#### JAPAN.

We cull a few extracts from a letter in which the Rev. J. G. Waller acknowledges the receipt of \$18.17 from our Society towards the erection of the Church of the Holy Saviour, Nagano. For some extraordinary reason, the letter containing this remittance went astray and travelled to Shanghai, but it was at length duly received and has helped to encourage the struggling little band of Christians.

"Please convey the hearty thanks of our little band of Christians to your Society for their much needed assistance, and especially for the proof of sympathy which it conveys. Our proposed church, of which you enquire, will be begun as soon as funds warrant a beginning. Your contribution has the distinction of being the first received from America for this purpose. . . . There has been, as you probably know, another great fall in the price of silver since last November. This makes it particularly important that money from abroad should be sent at once. Less than three and a half years ago, the Japanese yen, or silver dollar, was worth ninety-six cents of Canadian money. The last newspaper I received from Yokohama, dated Feb. 26th, reports the yen as worth only forty-eight and a half cents. But the price of land, labour and almost everything connected with building remains about the same as three years ago, and this gives us the opportunity of building our church now for little over half of the cost three years ago.

. . . Kakurzen joined us about the middle of December, and in addition to him we have three catechists (one a probationer, who will probably enter the Divinity School in September next), and a Bible woman. In numbers we are only twenty, but all are zealous and full of hope, and we are looking forward to a number of baptisms at Easter.

. . . Since January 20th (the date of the letter is March 2nd), we have had three series of preaching services, two of eight nights each, and one of four nights, i.e., preaching every night consecutively for those periods, two preachers each night. All the meetings were well attended. In addition we have opened two more preaching stations and hold meetings four nights a week, with classes in the afternoons. . . . Next month Kakurzen will probably move to a large town, thirty-seven miles from Nagano, and begin permanent work there."

Mr. Waller promises to send a letter to THE REVIEW when he can find time. Meanwhile it is very desirable that the members of our Society, and especially Trinity men, should do all they can to further the good work that is being done in the special mission field of the Canadian Church.

The Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle gave three addresses on

Pastoral Theology during his visit. They were very helpful and were greatly appreciated by all who heard them.

#### HOW TO READ THE PROPHETS\*.

It has often been found a difficulty to profit fully from the reading of the Prophecies of the Old Testament. There are two chief reasons which account for this difficulty. On the one hand, the prophecies as e.g. in the book of Jeremiah are not always arranged in chronological order; on the other hand, the historical circumstances or the original setting of the Prophecy is often wanting. Mr. Blake deserves the gratitude of all students of O.T. Prophecy for the way in which he has removed their difficulties. These books are designed for popular use as well as for students. Their aim is "to bring within the reach of the many, a clear and succinct presentation of the Prophets in their historical environment." This aim is attained by the following plan: First of all we have the text of Scripture not in chapter and verses, but arranged as far as possible in the chronological order, and with appropriate sectional headings in heavy type. This first main part of the manual is divided into sections, and is followed by the second main part divided into corresponding sections. This second part consists of short chapters in Jewish history, giving the occasion, date and circumstances of each Prophecy in turn. The manuals are furnished with maps, tables of dates, notes and short papers on the religious conceptions of the Prophets. The great practical advantage of these books lies in the fact that they take the place of a reference library, and the saving of time is enormous. You have only to read through a short historical section of part two of each volume, and then turn to the corresponding section in part one and you now hear the Prophet as his first hearers heard him. Of course, students of history will differ as to the date of certain of the Prophecies, these volumes attempt to give the most certain conclusions of recent historical enquiry. The books are small and not expensive. If any one wishes to try the series, let them get part II, "How to read Isaiah." This volume which only deals with the first thirty-nine chapters of Isaiah, is the smallest and the cheapest of the series.

Part I contains Josiah, Amos, Hosea, Zechariah (ix-xiv), Micah, Nahum, Zephaniah, Habakkuk, Obadiah, and Joel. Part II, Isaiah (i-xxxix). Part III, Jeremiah. Part IV, Ezekiel. We have seen no announcement of Part V, but we suppose it will complete the series. And then the set will be in reality a commentary on the Hebrew Prophets of the very best kind, and the text of Scripture will not be overlaid, as it so often is, but illuminated, which it so often is not.

\*COLLEGE students wanting employment for the summer should address P. W. Zeigler & Co., Box 1801, Philadelphia, Pa., who offer great inducements for special work to which students are well fitted, and which pays \$75 to \$150 per month.

\*How to Read the Prophets: Parts I, II, III, IV—by Buchanan Blake. B.D. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark; Toronto, H. Revell & Co.

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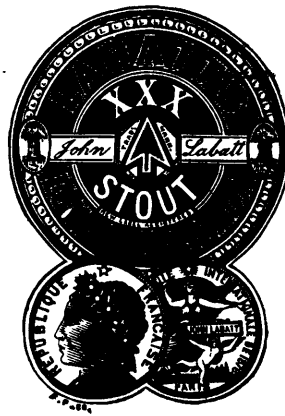


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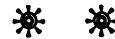
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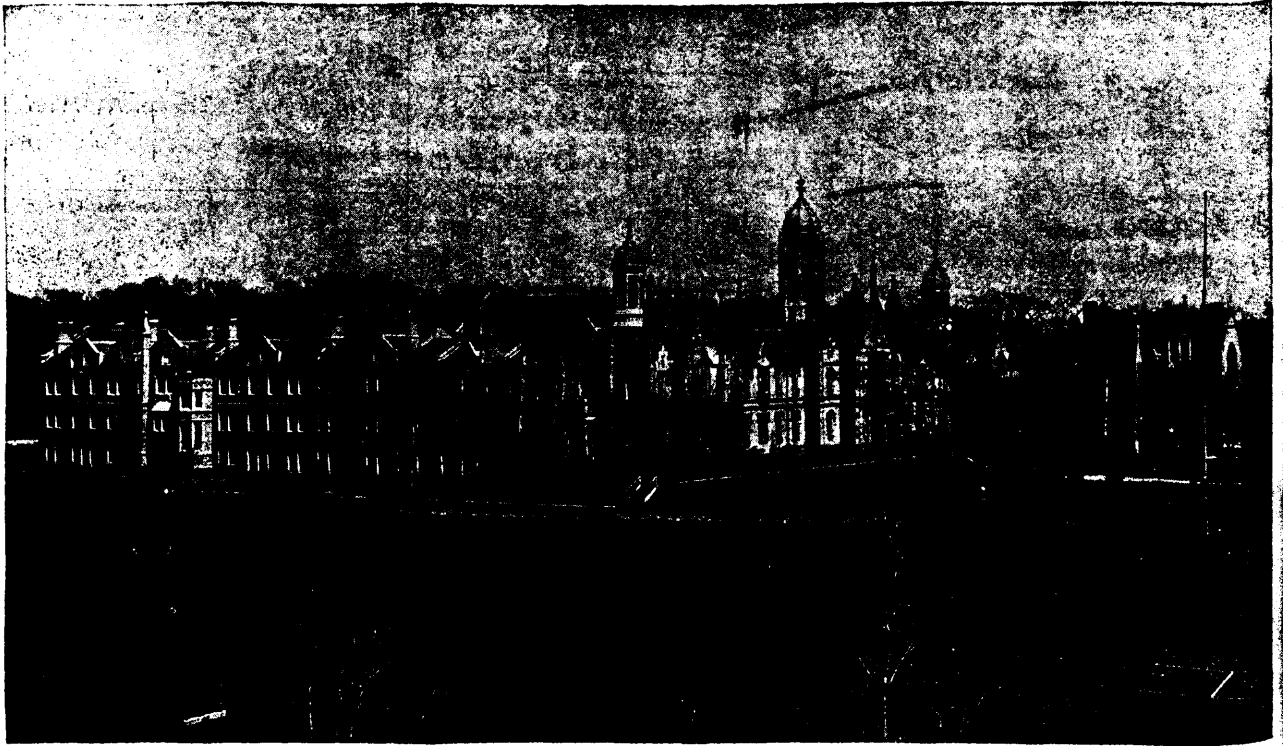
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