

TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW

Of Literature, University Thought, and Events.

Vol. V.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, FEBRUARY 1892.

No. 2.

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Trinity University Review.

A Journal of Literature, University Thought,
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J. G. CARTER TROOP, Manager,
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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.

POLITICS.

THE political situation in Canada is decidedly interesting just now. Conservatives are meeting with extraordinary success in the numerous bye-elections now going on, and the majority for the Federal Government is waxing exceeding great. Canadians account for this success in various ways, and according to their political faith; but making every allowance for this and that "solid" vote and this and that particular interest, it is pretty clear to the unprejudiced mind that commercial union with the United States or unrestricted reciprocity, which ever you may please to call it, is not making much headway in Canada. Constituencies lying hard by the domain of Uncle Sam and popularly supposed to be enamoured with the idea of reciprocity, have declared against its champions in no uncertain voice. No doubt the Conservatives have been aided not a little by the Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and the discredit he and his astute lieutenants have brought upon the Liberal party by their interesting experiments in financial affairs. We in common with our fellow Canadians have always regarded the great Liberal party of Canada as nothing if not pure, and to find that its supposed chief characteristic is not a characteristic after all, is a great shock to our moral susceptibilities. The fact seems to be that the electors have come to the conclusion that the Lib-

erals know as much about boodling as the Conservatives do, and preferring for the most part the policy advocated by the latter party, they have chosen to support its candidates, praying the while that boodle and boodlers may soon be things of the past.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

THE Conference on the subject of University Extension Lectures and the meeting of delegates from the different Universities of the Dominion to draw up a scheme under which these lectures may be carried on have directed attention to this important question. Both these meetings were held in Toronto. To us at Trinity there has been the added interest that Trinity has already taken the field with the two courses on English Literature, the one delivered last term in Toronto, and the other at present going on at Hamilton. The movement took its rise in England, its originator being Professor Stuart, of Cambridge, now member of Parliament for a metropolitan constituency. The aim was to take the place of the isolated popular lectures and to substitute a course of systematic instruction on some one subject. It was felt that in the town especially there was a large number of both sexes who would welcome the opportunity of continuous study extending over a lengthy period under competent direction, and this was found to be the case. The movement at once was a great success. Oxford, London and Durham followed the example of Cambridge, and the University Extension Lectures have become a feature of English town life. The movement has extended to the United States, and has met with great and growing success, and in more than one Province of the Dominion of Canada it has gained a firm hold. So great has been the success of the movement in England and so marked the benefits that it has conferred on the community at large that the demand has been made by some of its supporters for a grant from the Public Treasury, but this has been opposed so far successfully by many other of its friends who see that State aid means State regulation and control. It is to be hoped that the movement which is in its infancy in Canada, and which depends for its success on its elasticity will not be crushed at the outset by over-regulation. The control of the movement should be in the hands of the Universities as a whole, and each should be left as far as possible a free hand, being held responsible for its own work. The following are the chief features of the scheme in England. The Lecturers are appointed by the University, the necessary funds being guaranteed by the Local Committees, who are responsible for all expenses. A course extends as a rule to ten or twelve lectures. A carefully prepared syllabus is issued for each lecture. The lecture lasts about an hour, and there are usually a number of those who attend who are satisfied with simply attending—doing no further work. But encouragement is given to those who mean real study in the following ways: text-books are appointed, and the portions to be read are stated on the syllabus of each lecture. Questions are set after each lecture, to which all those who wish may send written answers—the fruits of the lecture and their reading. These answers are read and corrected by the lecturer, who comments on them at the class which is held at the conclusion of each lecture. In this class questions may be asked and difficulties stated.

Here the real direction of the studies of the members takes place and it is in some ways the most important feature of the scheme. At the end of the course an examination is held and certificates are awarded on the joint results of the examination and the paper work done during the course. It will be seen that our courses at Trinity stand as it were between the course of isolated popular lectures and the fully developed scheme as it is working in England. We have a unity in the subjects of the lectures and a certain amount of direction of reading, but no written work and no class. This is impossible so long as a course is taken by more than one lecture, but it is to be hoped that as we feel our way these important features will be added. It will probably be found that the scheme as it works in England cannot be adopted in its entirety to Canada, but here it must develop in accordance with the very different conditions. The lack of great centres of population will be a difficulty very hard to overcome if there is any hope of the movement extending throughout the Dominion. It is to be hoped that whatever changes are found necessary the real object of the scheme will not be forgotten, which is not simply to please an audience for a time, but to encourage regular study and systematic work.

REPORTS AND REPORTING. THERE are two or three ways of reporting such things as lectures. It depends partly on your own conscientiousness and partly on other considerations. One old-fashioned mode of operation is to send some one to take notes and give his impressions upon it. But there are serious disadvantages in this method; the reporter is heavily handicapped by facts, he cannot let his fancy play airily round his subject, which then becomes more certainly *his*—unless he is willing to incur the charge of falsehood. For such is human nature that a substratum of fact gives an air of intentionality to the lies that are worked in, while a total romance is pardonable—at least if it is amusing. No one complains even if they do not fulsomely praise a solid, though perhaps dull report, but when a man begins to report what didn't take place at all, he had better be a bit lively. There was a man once in England—and is still there, we presume—who was a good deal more clever than scrupulous. This man employed a very pretty trick when he was out electioneering. You need not ask which side he was on; of course he was a red-hot radical, Gladstonian, and everything else which is contrary to sound doctrine, and had trained himself up thereto by backing "the claimant" when his famous trial was on, and Dr. Kenealy after that; but to the point—he made a great hit at a political meeting by a brilliant criticism of a certain Conservative poster, which he described. He treated it unmercifully, held every detail up to unending ridicule, and the audience felt much the better for it. When some of them went out to search the place for the aforesaid poster, it was nowhere to be seen then, nor indeed ever had been, for it came to pass that he had invented the entire thing inside his head. That was a good thing in its way, but to come to matters nearer to ourselves. There was a lecture delivered not so very long ago, in a town not many hundred miles from this, on the English Reformation, and a report of the lecture duly came out in the *Republican*, one of the town papers. We have been at some pains to compare notes on the subject, as one who, meeting with a fresh M.S. of some classical author, collates it with care, and weighs its merits with a view to deciding vexed questions of the text, and have reluctantly come to the conclusion that it throws but little light upon the actual utterances of our respected friend. It would be ungracious even to hint that our contemporary had not a representative there, but it is not a little curious how singularly

he seems to have been misled as to the substance of the lecture. What can we think of the mental condition of a man who gives a sketch of a historical address, distinguishing what facts were thoroughly explained, and what were lightly touched on, when in reality the whole thing was devoted to an elucidation of principles, with the barest allusions to the facts of history and no explanation of them? We dare say that it was very wrong not to have given the reasons for the dissolution of the monasteries, but no one can be expected to say everything on so large a subject in one hour. Perhaps he ought to have dwelt at length on the religious movement which found its expression in Wycliffe and its influence in England; but as a fact he did show that the principal effect of this was found abroad, and not in England at all. And when the reporter says that the lecturer stated his views about Henry VIII.'s divorce, it was hardly kind of the lecturer himself barely to mention it by accident. The table of contents on any handbook on Church History will give one plenty of instances of papal aggression and resistance to it, and as this was one of the subjects mentioned in the syllabus of the course, which has been already printed and distributed, it is a real pity that our investigator should have selected quite the wrong ones, that is to say, that his selection should not have corresponded with the lecturer's. How are these incongruities to be accounted for? The hasty reader will say it is nothing more than editorial sloveliness, which not having got a genuine report is obliging enough to make up an imaginary one with the aid of syllabus and hand book. But for a work of pure fiction the account is so dull, so much like what might reasonably have been expected, that we are inclined to reject this hypothesis and go deeper for the truth. We are convinced that the *Republican* has his own views about Church History and wishes to give vent to them—that he feels them so strongly that he goes so far as to find fault with the methods of others, but—and just observe his delicacy—instead of a direct criticism, which might possibly give offense to a sensitive temperament, he inserts an outline of what he himself would like to say. We have only one suggestion left to offer. The course of these lectures is only just beginning. What a great advantage it would be to all concerned if the *Republican* would publish its report the day before, or at least the same morning, instead of on the following Monday, in which case it might be of some use to the lecturer, for imitation or avoidance, and certainly would be less open to suspicion.

SERMONS IN MINIATURE.*

"SERMONS in Miniature for Extempore Preachers" is the title of a new book by Rev. Alfred E. Mortimer, D.D.

Dr. Mortimer is well known as the author of "Helps to Meditation," published some years ago, which has been so widely used both in England and on this continent; and also as exerting a wide personal influence as Rector of St. Austin's School, Staten Island, and in the conduct of Missions and retreats in the United States and Canada.

Trinity men are proud to claim him as a distinguished graduate of the Divinity Faculty; and many will remember his sermons from time to time in that capacity in the college chapel.

The volume just issued is intended as a suggestive aid to the clergy in their pulpit preparation, including sketches for every Sunday and Holy Day in the Christian year, based for the most part on the Gospel for the day. The volume fully sustains Dr. Mortimer's high reputation. The

**Sermons in Miniature*, by the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, D.D. New York, 1891: E. and J. B. Young & Co. Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison.

outlines are fresh, scholarly, practical and full of varied thought such as would stimulate the careful reader to treat the same subject for himself from the particular standpoint best suited to his own needs. The author's exceptional knowledge of the human heart and of the laws of spiritual growth or decline constantly lead him to apply familiar passages to illustrate the inner history of the soul in a way which cannot fail to be helpful. We cordially commend this volume, especially to the younger clergy, who perhaps most need help of this kind. Probably there are very few, if any, who would not find themselves abundantly repaid by its study. Dr. Mortimer has lately accepted the important parish of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, in succession to the new bishop of Milwaukee.

It is an especial pleasure to THE REVIEW to notice this valuable work of Dr. Mortimer's, gracefully dedicated as it is to the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College.

DR. BOURINOT'S PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE.*

SOME time ago an eminent graduate of the University of Cambridge, published a very learned work on a branch of applied Physics. The present writer meeting the author soon after, remarked that he had seen but one review of the book, and he supposed, the reason was, that hardly any one was qualified to review it. Although the author did not admit the reason, there can be no doubt that the suggestion was near the truth. It is with something of the same feeling that we open this goodly volume of a man who probably knows more of the subject treated in his book, than any man living. A reviewer's task, therefore, is restricted to noticing the contents of the work, and the manner and style of its composition. The author tells us that his purpose was to give such a summary of the rules and principles which guide the practice and proceedings of the Parliament of Canada as will assist the parliamentarian and all others who may be concerned in the working of our legislative system. Although these were in the first case derived from the Imperial Parliament, yet in the course of years divergences of practices have arisen, and precedents have been introduced which render a special work on our Canadian methods a necessity. Dr. Bourinot has not only made ample provision for this need, but has enabled his readers to compare Canadian with British procedure. The author has considerably given an introductory chapter on the origin and gradual development of parliamentary institutions in the Dominion, and he has added in the same chapter a digest of the decisions of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and of the Supreme Court of Canada which bear upon the question of the relative jurisdictions of the Parliament, of the Dominion, and the Legislative bodies of the Provinces. After this the writer takes up in succession, the Senate and House of Commons; the speakers and officers of the two houses; the privileges and powers of Parliament; rules, orders and usages; meeting, prorogation, and dissolution of Parliament; order of business; petitions; orders and addresses for accounts and papers; motions; rules of debate; divisions; relations between the two Houses; public and private bills, etc., followed by an appendix containing the British North America Act, and other documents of subordinate but similar character. This second edition of the work, the author tells us, is not only revised, but considerably enlarged by bringing all the precedents down to the latest date, and by making it in other ways as

useful as possible to all students of the constitutional system of Canada. The new rules and forms of the Senate in divorce proceedings have been given at length, and the practice of that House in such cases explained as fully as practicable. A chapter has been added on the practical operation of parliamentary government in which the author endeavours successfully to explain the nature of the conventions and understandings which govern what is generally known as responsible or parliamentary government. An immense list is prefixed of the principal authorities cited in the work, so that the student may carry on his inquiries into the details of any particular subject which he may wish to make himself further acquainted with. That this work in its first edition should have become a classic, a standard authority on the great subject with which it deals can be no matter of surprise. It is not easy to make a book on such a subject exactly light or easy reading; but we can testify that every topic is treated with the utmost lucidity, and that in every page we have evidences of the author's deep and varied learning. There can be no doubt that this second edition will fully maintain the position already gained by the first. The book, in short, will be quite indispensable to senators, members of parliament, lawyers, and all who wish to have either a knowledge of the Canadian constitution or a book of reference in case of questions arising on this subject. We must not neglect to add an expression of the gratitude which we owe to Dr. Bourinot for the honour which he has conferred upon his University and ours. In the front of the volume stands this graceful dedication: "To Trinity College, Toronto, my Alma Mater, I dedicate this book in evidence of my affection and esteem."

RECENT WORKS IN PHILOSOPHY.

WE are happy to welcome the first number of a new series of *Mind*, a journal of Psychology and Philosophy, which has for a good many years been the vehicle for the publishing of the best essays by English writers on Psychology and Metaphysics. There is a new editor, Mr. G. F. Stout, of St. John's College, Cambridge, who takes the place of Professor Croom Robertson, of University College, London, who has held that position from the beginning of the publication of *Mind*. Our readers may be aware that this publication has been open to writers of ability, to whatever School of Philosophy they may have adhered. Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. Sully have contributed and promise to contribute in the future. On the other hand, a large portion of Mr. Green's Prolegomena and Ethics appeared in the pages of *Mind*. The first number of the new series is a strong one. Mr. W. E. Johnson begins a set of papers on the Logical Calculus; Mr. S. Alexander writes on the Idea of Value; Mr. J. Ellis McTaggart discusses the Changes of Method in Hegel's Dialectic; and Professor Lloyd Morgan discusses the Law of Psychogenesis. The Critical Notes and Reviews are of interest and value. The publication is indispensable to students of contemporary philosophy. We must, for the present, simply announce the appearance of the second volume of the extremely valuable work on Psychology, by Professor J. Mark Baldwin, of the University of Toronto. It will be seen by the Calendar that this is one of the books recommended for use by the students of Philosophy in Trinity University. We hope to give a careful notice of this new volume in a future number of the REVIEW.

REV. DR. MOCKRIDGE resumed lectures last week, after a long absence through illness, from which he has at length fairly recovered.

* *Parliamentary Procedure and Practice*: with a review of the origin, growth, and operating Parliamentary Institutions in the Dominion of Canada. By J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1892.

AS OTHERS HEAR US.

CANADIAN muse, if not too lofty sing,
 How starting from the corner of Yonge and King,
 Adown the sidewalk "right along" I hammer
 Like some belated mediæval palmer.
 Street cars I see, but all are useless, as
 None overtake me, but all meet and pass.
 As this but little consolation hath,
 On foot unwilling I pursue my path.
 A prospect so remote as home and hearth
 Kindles within my bosom gloomy wrath ;
 A car at last ! but goodness ! what a jam !
 But even a crash will end in home and calm.

* * * * *
 These rhymes are bad,
 But let me add,
 They're in "Amurean" fashion :
 If that's your speech,
 Sir, I beseech
 You, don't get in a passion,
 Because it is
 My fate to quiz
 This queer pronunciation.

THE CONVERSAZIONE

FEBRUARY 11, 1892, is a day which will long be remembered in the college "fasti" of Trinity, as the date of one of the most, if not the most, successful of her far-famed conversaziones. Everything combined to add success and lustre to this year's celebration of that long established event. The elections of last March had produced an efficient and energetic council, the various committees were well chosen and managed, and all in college worked with a will to contribute their quota to the preparations. Various changes and arrangements newly introduced, such as the electric bells, bugle, etc., worked like a charm, and last, but not least, the strenuous efforts made to reduce the number of invitations were—much to the sorrow of some who had to be omitted—in no small degree successful. In 1891 no less than 1,400 guests thronged the halls and corridors, while this year the number was not above 900. Before eight o'clock the stream of visitors commenced, and continued with varying current until ten o'clock. The Provost and Mrs. Body, as for some years past, did the honours for old Trinity, and after a hearty handshake, the guests proceeded into Convocation Hall, where the concert was to be held. The hall was soon filled to overflowing, and the remainder—no small number—took up their position in the gaily decorated entrance hall, busily occupied in filling their programmes, or else proceeded to the two lecture rooms in the new wing, where dancing was going on all the evening, on floors as slippery as ice, to the strains of Napolitano's orchestra. The concert was a brilliant success, for no pains had been spared to obtain singers of exceptional quality, and the audience found it hard to decide which they enjoyed most, the sweet strains of Madame de Chadenedes, or Mrs. Mackelcan's melodious contralto. The recitation by the Rev. Prof. Huntingford was much appreciated, as also were the quartette and trio arranged by that most energetic of dons; the strains of "Here's a Health unto His Majesty," still haunt the corridors. When the concert was finished, and the audience had emerged into the hall and the refreshment room, it took but a few minutes to clear the hall of the chairs by the help of willing hands. Corlett then pressed an electric bell, and warning bells rang out, and simultaneously "music arose with its voluptuous swell" in the lecture rooms and Convocation Hall, and all three rooms were quickly filled with couples eager for the dance. The corridors had been adorned beyond recognition, and curtained off into cosy nooks, which found many occupants who found that Shakespeare spoke only too truly, "How silver sweet sound lovers' tongues by night." Two

minutes before each dance a clear-sounding note on the bugle sounded through the corridors, and, as the music commenced, electric bells were heard, and since notices in various parts of the building announced the number of each dance, those who really desired to do so, had no difficulty in finding their partners. The dancing continued until a few minutes after 1.30 a.m., and all the twenty dances on the programme were played, owing to the kind permission of the Provost, and we hope he will consider that his leniency was so well used, that he may repeat it on future occasions.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture by Orchestra.....
2. Part Song..... "Banish, O Maiden,"..... Lorens
 The Rev. Prof. Huntingford,
 Messrs. Webb, Mockridge and Stevenson.
3. Song..... "Venezia,"..... Paul Rodney
 Madame de Chadenedes.
4. Song..... "The Children's Kingdom,"..... Blumenthal
 Rev. E. P. Crawford.
5. Song..... "Were we Lovers Then,"..... Hope Temple
 Mrs. Mackelcan.

PART II.

1. Recitation..... "The Revenge,"..... Tennison
 The Rev. Prof. Huntingford.
2. Song..... "Murmuring Zephyrs,"..... Jensen
 Mrs. Mackelcan.
3. Song..... "A Bunch of Cowslips,"..... Wakefield
 Rev. E. P. Crawford.
4. Song..... "Serenade,"..... Gounod
 Madame de Chadenedes.
5. Part Song... "Here's a Health unto His Majesty,"..... Savill
 The Rev. Prof. Huntingford, Messrs. Stevenson and Mockridge.

CONVERSAT. NOTES.

During the evening, electrical and chemical experiments were exhibited in the new Physical Department, under the direction of Professor Smythe and assistant.

The library was also thrown open, and found many visitors.

Convocation Hall and the dining room hardly recognized themselves in their verdant garb of palms and plants.

The heads of committees were proudly conspicuous by badges of red and black, with the date in gold on the tail-ribbon—these will be a pleasant memento of this most successful conversat.

The handsome gaseliers in the western corridors were a marked improvement.

The Steward was in his usual form on such occasions, and managed his department of refreshments to perfection.

The men made use of their rooms for special friends, and several *recherche* repasts were provided in the rooms of the more extravagant for their fair ones.

We were delighted to meet the representative of Queen's Mr. Hugo, and to exchange expressions of cordial good will.

The loyal commencement of the concert with "God Save the Queen," was much commended.

How strange a thing is human morality—people seem to have no scruples about stealing umbrellas, or forging and altering tickets for a conversazione, we can only hope that "*hos divi conscia facti mens habet attonitos.*" Those who have been thus unscrupulous, may feel assured that their presence will not be requested in future.

Dancing and song and a frolicsome throng
 Keep up the merriment ever so long ;
 There's plenty of this and plenty of that
 To be found at the Trinity Conversat.

There's a thousand or more between dais and door,
 You can hardly see a square inch on the floor.
 There's a regular scrimmage, but who cares for that,
 On the night of the Trinity Conversat ?

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There's a ringing of bells and a bugle that tells
That the floor and the fiddle attendance compels :
Dance for all you are worth, things never fall flat
On the night of the Trinity Conversat.

There's many a seat and convenient retreat
Far away from the bustle of hurrying feet,
And couples are known to have frequently sat
Out their dances at Trinity Conversat.

* * * * *
There is debris around, and hardly a sound,
Where but now there was plenty of fun to be found :
They are most of them sleeping, and soundly at that,
On the morn after Trinity Conversat.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE SLEEPER.

There was rather a thin attendance at breakfast next morning. That is true, but it is a beautiful thing to see almost an entire household still sleeping sweetly at 9, or shall we say it? at 10. The man who has been dancing his level best for the honour of his country, may feel with Longfellow's Blacksmith, that "something attempted, something done, has earned a morning's snooze;" and there is a deep joy in having your sleep out, in which those people cannot share who rise up punctiliously all the same, and go about with a sort of "*O tempora! O mores!*" look on their faces, and feel "conceited all the morning, and sleepy all the afternoon." Your active early riser sometimes thinks it his duty—it is really only his pleasure—to burst in boisterously upon his friends who are not afflicted with the same feeling, and get off various jokes in a loud voice, with hands not altogether disinclined to violence. For such, it is well either to have a sported oak or a revolver handy, the revolver is the kindest way, because then they won't go on to the next man and do the same. Charity is sometimes called cold, but when even charity rouses a man from his dreams when he is determined to continue them, it it apt to get a warm welcome.

AN EXPERIENCE.

I FOUND myself, by no fault of my own, a lecturer. I don't mean to say that I had become a regular full-fledged professional one, but circumstances over which I had little control, and people ever whom I had less, had given me my marching orders and I marched—as far as a hall situated conveniently enough I presume, and certainly hope, for some people, but a Sabbath days journey for me. After executing my solo on the vox humana to the accompaniment of wagons in the street—bad orchestra, badly conducted—I felt much relieved; so much relieved that I consented to do it again at a neighbouring town which was thirsting for similar information. As my subject was an antiquated and not generally much read one. It seemed a very creditable thing to the N.T. to so thirst.

They had said very pretty things about my predecessor of a fortnight before, pretty but patronizing; it put his back up rather. But I think that finished their stock of pretty things; most people keep more of the other kind as a rule. Another thing was that he had't a beard, and some one noticed that; no more had I, and they took this cumulative beardlessness as a personal affront, and said as much. It is hard that a man should be expected to grow a beard for a single afternoon's performance any way; it's bad enough to make a man cut his moustache off for theatricals but to force him to grow a beard is inhuman; one might hire one though. Well, I lectured, and tried to relive the monotony of the subject from time to time by remarks of a more cheerful character so that the audience mightn't think they were in church, but they wouldn't believe it, sir; if they did smile it was under protest. They had settled them-

selves down for good solid instruction, and didn't want amusement. It really was a pity that I purposely cut short the most distinctly educational part of my discourse, and that as a concession to previous criticism, but when you come to remember that no one was taking any notes, it may have been the kindest thing after all. The person who seemed most to resent being talked to as if he was alive was a young man in the front row; I guess he was a reporter. He wore an expression of settled melancholy, a look of superior grimness, as if he had dropped into an infant school by accident and was being reckoned a member of the class against his will. I thought he would straighten himself ought a bit afterwards, and he did. That's the kind of a man that ought to be encouraged; he'll be a credit to his family when he grows up, if he meets with a little gentle stimulus every now and again.

So I came home again and chuckled inwardly; the odds are generally on the lecturer getting more fun out of the thing than his audience; and it was borne in upon my mind that

There are some mighty serious folk
In that ambitious city,
For if they scent the smallest joke
They'll groan at it in pity.

Mild flippancy they cannot stand,
They think its condescension,
Preferring something tall and grand
Above their comprehension.

DR. BOURINOT ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

It is gratifying to read in the Montreal newspapers reports of the first of a series of public lectures given and to be given in connection with the McGill University. It is a source of gratification to ourselves on two grounds, first, because to Trinity University belongs the honour of having originated these public lectures in Canada; and secondly, because the first of the McGill lectures was delivered by one of our most distinguished graduates, Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G. The subject of the lecture was "Parliamentary Compared with Congressional Government," one, as the lecturer remarked, deserving of the most earnest attention, as affecting deeply the constitution of this country.

Canada, he said, was now entering on a crucial period of her constitutional history, when she is forced to grapple with grave questions, affecting her social, moral, and material condition and her future position among the communities of the world; so that it became the duty of the young men of the country to study and understand the strength and the weakness of our constitutional system, so that they might deal more successfully with the difficulties of the present and the problems of the future.

He then pointed out the importance of studying American institutions which had been worked out on principles which were essentially English in their origin; and he showed the advantages of the Canadian or English system. We are sorry that we can quote only a small portion of this admirable lecture, which it is impossible with any advantage to abridge. In speaking of the advantages of the American system, Dr. Bourinot remarked that the Governor-General—or a Lieutenant-Governor of a Province—his Cabinet, and the people's house, are governed in Canada as in England, by a system of rules, conventions and understandings which enable them to work in harmony with one another. The Crown, the Cabinet, the Legislature and the people have respectively certain rights and powers which, when properly and constitutionally brought into operation, give strength and elasticity to our system of government. Dismissal of a ministry by the Crown, under grave condi-

tions, or resignation of a ministry defeated in the popular house, bring into play the prerogative of the Crown. In all cases there must be a ministry to advise the Crown, assume responsibility for its acts, and obtain the support of the people and their representatives in Parliament. As a last resort, to bring into harmony the people, the legislature and the Crown, there is the exercise of the supreme prerogative or dissolution. A governor, acting always under the advice of responsible ministers, may, at any time, generally speaking, grant an appeal to the people to test their opinion on vital public questions, and bring the legislature into accord with the public mind. In short, the fundamental principle of popular sovereignty lies at the very basis of the Canadian system. On the other hand, in the United States the President and his Cabinet may be in constant conflict with the two Houses of Congress during the four years of his term of office. His Cabinet has no direct influence with the legislative bodies, since they have no seats therein, and the political complexion of Congress does not affect their tenure of office, since they depend only on the favour and approval of the Executive. Dissolution, which is the safety valve of the English or Canadian system—in its existence an appeal from the legal to the political sovereign—is not available under the constitution of the United States. In a political crisis the constitution provides no adequate solution of the difficulty during a Presidential term. In this respect the people of the United States are not sovereign as they are in Canada.

The lecturer then proceeded to speak of the advantages of the English ministerial system, as making the Executive directly responsible to the people. The regulations respecting the office of the Speaker seemed also preferable. Moreover, the English system created a more general interest among the people in the doings of the legislature. And as regarded Party Government, whatever might be its evils, they were less among ourselves than in the American system. The lecture is of great value, and will doubtless be given in its entirety in some more permanent form. Portions of it, we fancy, we have heard within the walls of Trinity. It was, as we read, listened to with the greatest attention, and a vote of thanks was moved in very flattering terms by Sir William Dawson, and enthusiastically received by the audience.

DEATH OF THE REV. CANON DAVIDSON.

THE death of Canon Davidson is not merely a loss to the Church and to the diocese. It is an event which moved the whole community to its depths from its suddenness, occurring as it did in the midst of the meetings of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood. Indeed it may be feared that this devoted clergyman, from his deep interest in the Brotherhood, had too little consideration for his own health and strength. Hardly recovered from an attack of the prevailing influenza which had considerably depressed his vital energy and weakened the action of his heart, he passed away with hardly a moment's warning, dying as he had lived in the service of his Lord. The Rev. John Davidson was born December 31, 1830, and was educated at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, where he graduated, afterwards taking the degree of M.A. at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He was ordained Deacon in 1856, and Priest in 1857, both by the Bishop of Montreal, and held the following charges in succession: (1) a mission on the Upper Ottawa; (2) Newborough, two years; (3) Woodbridge for four years; (4) Tecumseth for seven years; (5) Uxbridge for fifteen years. The principal work of Mr. Davidson's life was probably done at Uxbridge, where he succeeded in building a very beautiful stone church, which was opened in 1888 and stands

as a memorial of the higher and better work accomplished in that place. Shortly after this he removed to Colborne, which had been vacated by the appointment of his son the Rev. J. C. Davidson, to the Rectory of Peterborough. While at Colborne, Mr. Davidson was first elected Rural Dean of Northumberland (1890) and subsequently appointed to a prebendal stall in the new cathedral of St. Alban's at Toronto. Mr. Davidson was a man of exalted character, a thoughtful and judicious Churchman, averse to extremes and above all, loyal to the Anglican position, an animated speaker and preacher and a conscientious and devoted worker. He had also the great blessing of being aided and supported in his pastoral work by one who was indeed an helpmeet for him. Besides other children, Canon Davidson leaves two sons, Mr. N. F. Davidson, and the Rev. J. C. Davidson, who are not only distinguished members of Trinity University, but whose praise is in all the churches for wise and devoted work on behalf of the Church and the world. It was whilst the latter was presiding at a meeting of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood that he received the sad and startling intelligence of his father's death. Quietly completing his task, he told the audience, with suppressed emotion, that his father had passed from labour to rest, from the shadow of earth to the light beyond.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY.

PROFESSOR CLARK ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

CONVOCATION HALL was filled to the doors on Saturday afternoon, February 20th, when Professor Clark opened the course of public lectures on English Church History with his able and brilliant discourse on the Principles of the English Reformation.

We give a brief *resumé* of the lecture:

In speaking of the English Reformation, the lecturer remarked, we have to do with the relations of the Anglican Communion with the See of Rome. Was the English Reformation a wicked revolt and a reckless breaking off from Catholic unity, or was it a duty, the assertion of a right relation and true principles of doctrine and government? It was one or other of these, and there was no intermediate position. It was, as we believe, a throwing off of a yoke unlawful and intolerable, and the purging out of secretions of false doctrine which had, during the middle ages, become mingled with the original deposit of Christian truth.

Some points, however, should be carefully noted. Anglicanism did not deny a development in doctrine. Where doctrines were spiritual germs they must assume new forms according to the stage of human civilization. But this was quite a different thing from accepting dogmas of which no germ could be found either in Holy Scripture or in the teachings of the early Church. Moreover, it was remarked we are not concerned to deny the great work done by Rome for the Western Church, or its work in England, which had been sometimes exaggerated, sometimes minimized. We might go farther and admit that, in case of the reunion of Christendom, a constitutional primacy might be accorded to the Bishop of Rome.

On the other hand, there were certain points quite clear as against the Roman position. That the present pretensions of the Pope were unknown even to the Mediaeval Church, that the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome was unknown to the early Church, and that the power claimed by the Pope to reverse the decisions of English Councils, Parliaments and kings, was never conceded by the English people.

A brief sketch was then given of the settlement of Christianity in Britain, of the Saxon invasion which swept it away from the East and South of the country, of the Roman mission of Augustine by which the Kingdom of Kent was Christianized and ultimately the Gospel introduced into Northumbria. It was then mentioned that the principal part in the evangelization of Northumbria, Anglia and Mercia, was borne by the Scotch-Irish missionaries from Iona. It was, however, pointed out that the questions between England and Rome had no connection with the question of the amount of mission work done by Roman or Celtic agencies.

The lecturer dealt at some length with the case of Wilfrid of York, who appealed to the Pope to restore him to his diocese, and returned to England with a papal missive to that effect. So little, however, did the King and the Witan regard the papal commands, that they burned the letters from Rome and committed Wilfrid to prison, afterwards releasing him on condition of his keeping out of Northumbria.

The next case mentioned was that of William the Conqueror. It was a good illustration of the manner in which the Pope was always watching for an opportunity of increasing his authority, and of the way in which kings used the Pope and gave him as little in return as they could. William got the Pope to sanction his invasion of England and used the legates to depose Stigand, but refused to do homage, as none of his predecessors had done this to the predecessors of Gregory VII.

Reference was made specially to King John and the Great Charter, which we owed so little to Rome that it was actually annulled by the Pope. The evidence of Anglican opposition to papal power was further noted in the passage of the Statutes of Provisors (1351) and Præmunire (1351 and 1393). The great work of Wycliffe, carried on principally in Bohemia by Hus and Jerome, and afterwards by Luther, was the beginning of the actual reformation. The essence of the Anglican reformation consisted in the throwing off of the papal supremacy and the return to primitive doctrine. It was no part of the English Reformation to set up a new Church or to dig out a new theology from Holy Scripture. The history of the Church was continuous, but the authority of the Pope was rejected and the corruptions of doctrine purged out.

An objection might be made that, if the principle of the English Reformation was so clear, we ought to find greater unity and uniformity within the English Church. But this could easily be met when we recalled the distinction between these doctrines which might be regarded as essential, and those which might be relegated to the class of opinions. It was an excellent canon. *In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas.* The right understanding and application of this canon was the work of every age. We must remember that, whilst certain doctrines were of eternal truth and obligation, other opinions were of necessity assuming different shapes, and others had principally a regulative value. If we could learn the lessons of mutual toleration there, we should find, and the future course of this series of lectures would show, that the Church was enriched by these diversities of thought. If we did not like a Church containing various schools of thought, we must either place ourselves under an infallible authority or else prefer a number of sects, to a Church. Let us recognize how great a work had been done by the Church of England in forming the character of her people, and let us strive to preserve that which our forefathers have won.

On resuming his seat the distinguished lecturer received round after round of applause.

ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD.

WE must congratulate the Brotherhood of St. Andrew on the grand success of their second annual convention held in this city on February 12th, 13th, and 14th. It is difficult to particularize any of the events—the whole proceedings from beginning to end were of unflagging and exceptional interest and proved most inspiring to all whose good fortune it was to attend them. One very noticeable fact was the large proportion of Trinity men present, including the Provost, who received a most hearty welcome on his entrance, and several dons; besides a number of divinity and arts students, and many graduates from city and country, several of whom took most prominent parts in the proceedings. The presence of such men as Mr. L. L. Houghletting, of Chicago, founder and president of the brotherhood in the United States, and Mr. G. Harry Davis of Philadelphia, with their ready words of encouragement or advice, short and sharp, often humorous, always sympathetic and to the point, was a special feature of the convention, and they will live long in the hearts of brotherhood men who had the pleasure of meeting or hearing them. The prompt, business-like character of Friday's and Saturday's proceedings; the heartiness of the service in St. James' on Friday evening; the good attendance at the mass meeting on Saturday, and the keen interest in the special services at different churches on Sunday, were all remarkable. The announcement at the Friday afternoon session, of the death of Rev. Canon Davidson, who had been present at the convention in the morning, was a sad surprise to all and the greatest sympathy was felt for the different members of his family.

College Chronicle.

THE PORTER AND THE TELEPHONE.—We have received the following letter from the Porter of the College, in answer to the complaints preferred against him by a correspondent in the January REVIEW with regard to telephone messages: "As porter I wish to reply to the unreasonable complaints that were made against me in the last number of the REVIEW, for my so-called neglect to notify members of the College when they are called at the telephone. When enquiry is made through telephone for any of the students I first ask the enquirer for his number, if he is obliging enough to give it to me, and does not expect that his friend is always to be found standing at my elbow. I put the number on the slate and then go to the room of the person asked for. If he is at lecture I return at the end of the hour, tell him he is wanted, and give the number; should I not be able to find the party, or if he is out of College, I leave a paper on his table saying he is wanted at telephone, number—which he gets on his return. Since gentlemen spend all their mornings at lectures and in the afternoon are often engaged in the various sports or out on business, I cannot see how rational people can blame me for the delay that is sometimes necessitated in responding to their messages."

MISSIONARY AND THEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Missionary and Theological Association was held in the divinity class lecture room on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16th, to hear a practical address on "Hints on Parish Work" by the Rev. Chas. Scadding, a recent graduate of Trinity and now Rector of Trinity church, Toledo.

Mr. Scadding's experience as assistant at St. George's, New York, and subsequently as rector of a large parish in Toledo, has been varied and extensive, and his hints on the best methods of conducting the various departments of work

and the various organizations of a large parish proved of great interest and should prove of immense value to Trinity students. The address took the form of an informal talk with occasional discussion, and the lecturer had thoughtfully provided himself with the various cards and blank forms which he had found useful in his work, and which well illustrated many of his suggestions. These forms are now in the hands of the Secretary of the Missionary and Theological Association, and may be seen on application. The meeting was well attended by the members of the Divinity class as well as by several of the dons and a number of city clergy. The opinion was afterwards expressed that this was one of the most interesting and profitable addresses which it has been the pleasure of the Society to hear for some time, and it has given them the greatest pleasure to have with them a graduate, who has been so successful in his sphere of work.

The several meetings, still to be held this term are :

February 24th, at 8 p.m. An address on "Canadian Mission Work" by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma, followed by a paper from Mr. Trenholme on "Mission Work in Central Africa."

March 1st, at 8 p.m. A devotional meeting to be conducted by Rev. T. Street Macklem.

March 23rd, at 4 p.m. Addresses by Rev. Canon Du-Moulin, on "Foreign Mission Work" and by Rev. C. L. Ingles on "North-West Missions."

T. U. A. D. C.—The newly started Dramatic Club gave their first performance on February 2nd. The show was strictly private, the audience consisting only of Trinity and a few relations of the performers. The stage management, and construction also, were in the hands of D. L. McCarthy, who is much to be congratulated on the result as things went off without a hitch, and the acting was generally better than might have been expected from the short time available for rehearsals. The stage was run up under the gallery in Convocation Hall. The curtain was raised for a Prologue presented by Ferguson and Robertson, attired to represent the muses of tragedy and comedy respectively. They were a beautiful sight, for their outer clothing was the neat but airy costume of the ballet dancer, with small wings attached, while their nether extremities were clad in the boots and garments more usual put upon the football field. They seemed, however, to be hardly at home in such a garb, and urged by terror made haste to retire from the public gaze. The next piece was Sir C. Young's comedy "That dreadful Doctor." Stevenson played the title role well, while the parts of Beauchamp and Mrs. Beauchamp, who have simultaneously and without each other's knowledge written to the Doctor to come and smooth their domestic difficulties, were taken by Alexis Martin and Miss Rolph. The play itself is of no very high merit, but it went off very successfully, much more so indeed than those behind the scenes expected. Tom Taylor's farce "A Blighted Being," which concluded the evening's entertainment has more movement in it, and greater variety of character. Carter Troop as the "being" was most Troopy, and when we have said that there is not much left to say. He had a part which suited him well, and simply reeked of blight, Pharaoh's lean kine and ears of corn wouldn't have been in it with him: from his pallid face to the nervous tips of his trembling finger he looked a "wreck" and we did not quite envy Susan Spanker his close attentions. "Susan" was taken by Miss Mairs, who played a somewhat trying part capably. It was rather hard to see why Susan should have accepted the "being," who, not as an actor, of course, but as a man, didn't seem to have any good points to speak of—but that is Tom Taylor's business not ours or the actors'. Chappell, as Ned Spanker, had secured a fine old theatrical naval uniform—where

in the world are such things in use? or when were they? They must be correct somehow for costumiers always keep them—and had found a fine old crusted naval voice, probably in one of the pockets. Pottenger, as the unscrupulous apothecary, looked very well in his red wig, but didn't give such free rein to his fancy as at some previous rehearsals. Hedley, made an excellent waiter, acting his part naturally and keeping himself always busy when on the stage. The Dramatic Club have reason to be satisfied with their first attempt, and the public who were not admitted have equal reason to be proportionately dissatisfied, and no doubt are; but such is the fiat of authority. Indeed, with a larger audience, a larger stage than was then used would be a necessity, and would be difficult to erect in any other place in College. There are rumours afloat of sundry performances of these same plays in the country.

SPORTS.

HOCKEY.

The season, begun inasuspiciously by a defeat from U.C.C., was interrupted by the *Conversazione*, only a couple of practice games were played and won, vs. the Fort and Y.M.C.A., 2—0, 10—6. After it was over the team settled down to work, and in the week that has just past, played three matches, winning them all, defeating Varsity, Y.M.C.A., and Dominion Bank. The forwards have improved a great deal, but there is not enough passing yet. Henry, a new man, is showing up well in this way, but he is a bit slow—doesn't start quickly enough. Patterson is very good, especially in dodging and shooting. McCarthy plays the best team game, his raises from the side are very accurate. Wadsworth at point is very hard to pass, and makes the goal keeper's work much lighter than usual.

The secretary, Mr. C. W. Headley, is arranging for games with the Fort, Varsity, Upper Canada College and a return with the Dominion Bank, and other games later.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY VS. U. C. COLLEGE.

Thursday, January 21st.

GOAL Wadsworth, point Robertson, cover point Patterson, forwards Hedley, McCarthy and Wallbridge. Upper Canada scored first, after about ten minutes play. Trinity tied towards the end of first half. U.C.C. scored another, 2—1. The play was very even in the first half. In second U.C.C. added four goals to Trinity's nothing, making score 6 to 1. The game was not a fast one. U.C.C. played a good combination game, with lots of body-checking. Each player knew his position and kept there. Among our forwards there was a lack of combination and the defence was at times weak.

ON Tuesday, February 16th, at the Bon Ton rink, we met the Varsity. The following team lining up :

TRINITY UNIVERSITY.		TORONTO UNIVERSITY.	
Martin.....	Goal.....	Cameron	
Wadsworth.....	Point.....	McQuarrie	
Ferguson.....	Cover Point.....	Coleman (Capt.)	
Patterson (Capt.)	}.....Forwards.....	Moran	}
McCarthy M. S.		Gilmore	
Hedley		Brock	
Henry		White	

Immediately after the face off, the puck went down to Varsity territory and stayed there for some time. The forwards played well together, McCarthy and Henry doing some clever passing, and shot three goals in quick succession, Henry, Patterson and McCarthy doing the fine work. The Varsity braced up towards the end and put one through, 3—1. Trinity wins at half time. In the second half our men seemed rather played out, and did not

Personal.

play as well—lost their combination. Varsity started off bound to win, and got a goal very soon, 3—2. Hedley scored next for Trinity, 4—2. Varsity brought Cameron from goal, Coleman taking his place, strengthening their forward line. The puck now was mostly in our territory, and Varsity scored again, 4—3. Both sides' supporters now cheered themselves hoarse. The play got faster and harder several times. Varsity had almost scored, but the score was unchanged when referee called time. Trinity 4, Varsity 3. For Trinity, Patterson played a good individual game. McCarthy played and passed well. Wadsworth and Ferguson made a strong defence. We think the latter would do better if he shook up the opposing forwards more, which McQuarrie did very well for Varsity.

TRINITY VS. Y.M.C.A.

Wednesday, February 17th, at the Bon Ton Rink.

GOAL, Martin; point, Wadsworth; cover, Robertson; forwards, McCarthy, Hedley, Henry, Hamilton. After yesterday's hard game the team did not exert themselves, but had no difficulty in winning as they pleased, in the first half 4 goal were shot through Y.M.C.A., getting 1. Two more were added in the second half, the Y.M.C.A. scoring another, Trinity 9, Y.M.C.A 2.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY VS. DOMINION BANK.

February 18th.

THE following teams lined up on the Mutual St. Rink at 5 o'clock :

Martin.....	Goal.....	Bogart	
Wadsworth.....	Point.....	Maule	
Hedley.....	Cover.....	Bedford-Jones	
Patterson	}.....	} Forwards.....	
McCarthy			Bethune
Henry			Gillespie
Hamilton			Walker
			Walsh

The ice was not in good condition on account of the thaw, but the game turned out to be most exciting. Last year we beat the Dominions by one goal, and this year maintained our superiority by the same narrow margin. The play at first was in our favour, and several shots on goal were made, but the crafty goal keeper of the Dominions thought them too easy: Bedford-Jones revealed and took the puck up the ice and shot it through, but Martin should have stopped it—first goal for Dominion. Our forwards worked all the harder after this reverse, and soon had the score tied by a goal from Patterson. Now, the Dominions by a bold dash were very nearly scoring again. There was a scrimmage at our goal, but the puck fortunately lodged against the goal post and was knocked aside.

At half time ends were changed, and still the game went on. The ice got worse, and passing was difficult. In a few minutes Walsh tied the score for the Dominions—2 games all. Now both teams were playing for all that was in them. It looked as if neither side would score again, but McCarthy, by a nice raise, put through what proved to be the winning goal, amid great cheers from the gallery, 3—2, Trinity wins. Ten minutes play still remained but the Dominion's efforts couldn't change the score. Trinity 3, Dominion Bank 2. For the Dominion Bank Bedford-Jones was a tower of strength, his checking and running being very good. And the forward line played a good combination game. For Trinity Wadsworth played a good defence game at point. McCarthy and Henry did some timely combination work. Patterson was not quite up to his usual good form, but got in his usual goal.

In spite of all news items to the contrary the oldest inhabitant is never dead.—Puck.

MR. A. R. YOUNG, M.A., has been appointed lecturer in modern languages in the place of the late Professor J. C. Dunlop.

REV. W. M. LOUCKS '88, among several other delegates to St. Andrew's brotherhood convention, was a guest of the college for a few days during the week before last.

REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP, Rector of St. Martin's Church, Montreal, paid Trinity a visit when in town recently, on the occasion of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood Meetings.

REV. PROFESSOR SYMONDS returned to Trinity on Friday evening, 27th inst., and preached in the chapel on the following Sunday. He goes on his travels again immediately.

MR. E. C. CATTANACH, we regret to have to report, is still confined to the hospital. We sincerely hope, however, that his expectations of an early change of residence will not again be disappointed.

REV. CHAS. SCADDING paid a visit to his Alma Mater last week and delivered an interesting address before the Missionary and Theological Association of which an account will be found in another column.

MR. MACKENZIE'S continued illness is very greatly regretted by all and especially by the denizens of the divinity corridor. When about to return to college some time ago, he suffered a relapse and will not now be back this term.

THE most efficient Secretary of the Literary Institute, Mr. C. S. MacInnes, accompanied by Mr. Geo Heward, took a jaunt to Hamilton for a few days, after the conversation, a well-deserved holiday after his laborious and trying duties in connection with that event.

WE are glad to announce that the Ven. Archdeacon Bedford-Jones, D.C.L., has been chosen to represent this University at the tri-centenary celebration of Trinity, Dublin, to be held in July next, at which all the great Universities of the world will be represented. The Archdeacon is himself a member of Trinity, Dublin, as well as of Trinity, Toronto, and has been honoured with a special invitation to be present at the festivities.

IN accordance with notices posted about the town, Mr. James Chappell, '93, ('onelungsumsee'), who was for four years resident in Japan, delivered a most interesting lecture on "Japan, its Life, Customs," etc., in St. Luke's school-house, on Monday evening, February 22nd. The audience thoroughly appreciated the interesting subject and the lecturer's able exposition of it. Those, however, who had studied the notices, wore a puzzled expression when they were told that the lecturer had lived for the greater part of his life in Japan.

WE regret to record that Mr. J. Patterson, '92, suffered a severe accident on Tuesday evening. He cut an important artery in his left hand, which bled so profusely that Dr. Peplar was promptly called in. Mr. Patterson has evidently imbibed the doctrines of the Stoics, for without chloroform he allowed the doctor to probe about in his hand for the artery for fifteen minutes. He was heard to ejaculate that it hurt, but he kept his arm still. The patient is now progressing favourably under the care of his doctors and nurses, *pro tem*, Professor Huntingford and W. L. Baynes Reed.

FLOREAT T. U. A. D. C.—The Dramatic Club made a trip to the Humber on Tuesday evening last, and reproduced the two farces, "A Blighted Being" and "That Dreadful Doctor," before a crowded audience in the school-house, for

the benefit of the mission conducted there by Mr. Hunter. The dramatic programme was interspersed with songs and readings by Messrs. Troop, MacInnes, Hedley and Gwyn, and the audience expressed its high appreciation of the whole entertainment, Mr. Stevenson's acting being especially well received. The hospitality of St. Hilda's College was extended, on their return, to all the party, and the evening was finished most enjoyably.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW :

MY DEAR SIR : As a one-time resident and ever strong friend of Trinity, it gave me great pleasure to hear of the marked success scored by the youngest of your College institutions, the Dramatic Club, in its opening performances. I had not the satisfaction of being one of your audience on that occasion, but hope to be present at your next entertainment, if such a pleasure is not denied me. My object in addressing this letter to you is not, however, solely to tender congratulations, but to criticise, not the dramatic talent of your members, but the management of affairs.

Why do you so effectively hide your light ?

I need not go far to find reasons to suggest why you should give a public performance in Convocation Hall, which is fairly well adapted for your purpose, and had the advantage of being on the spot and at your disposal free of charge. I can well imagine that a performance in the Academy of Music would be too much of an undertaking for your club in its infancy, but if in your own hall I can assure you you would be enthusiastically supported by all the grads and other strong friends of the College, who would be only too glad of an opportunity to attend such an entertainment.

Visions rise before me of pros for the cricket club, a rink for the hockey players and all sorts of necessaries which poverty has denied to Trinity in the past, and considering the assistance of your sister undergraduates, might I not add—a tennis court for St. Hilda's.

Are there any difficulties—insuperable ones, I mean—in the way of giving one or a series of public performances in Convocation Hall, and thus materially assisting needy College institutions ?

Perhaps this question may be answered in your coming issue.

Hoping I have not asked too much space for my suggestions,
I remain, yours etc., "MENTOR."

February 22, 1892.

To the Editor of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

IN the last fourteen or fifteen months, Japanese news in American papers, considering the lack of a cable across the Pacific, has not been scarce. You have heard of the opening of the first Japanese Parliament on November 29, 1890, its selection of a Christian as the first President or Speaker, and after an existence of little more than a year, its dissolution on Christmas Day last. Other notable events were the attempted assassination of the Russian Czarewitch in May, and the greatest of all, the disastrous earthquake in the centre of the main island on October 28th.

It is not probable that the missionary news has been extensive, and at all events none whatever concerning this part of the field.

Fukushima "Ken" or Province, on December 31, 1890, had a population of 941,882. The largest town is Waka-

matsu, with a population of about 29,000. Next to Wakamatsu in size comes Fukushima town. A native newspaper lately gave the population of this place as 17,692. Numbers of other towns in the province have from 4,000 to 9,000 people. Although Fukushima town is not the largest, its being on the line of railway, its central position, its being the seat of the provincial government, and its rapid growth (it has more than doubled in the last ten years) combine to make it unquestionably the most important.

The country is very rugged, almost "a sea of mountains" with valleys interspersed. Very picturesque but inconvenient for travelling about. Thus Nakamura is about thirty miles due east from Fukushima, but a mountain lies between and the easiest, quickest and cheapest way to get there, is first to go thirty-two miles north and then south-east.

Among these 941,882 people, the foreign missionary force is a French Jesuit at Wakamatsu, and myself and wife at Fukushima. There are also a few native catechists and pastors. A Methodist catechist at Shirakawa, 9,000 ; a Presbyterian catechist at Fukushima, and another of the same sect at Nakamura, 7,000 ; a Greek catechist also in Fukushima, and a Congregational pastor at Wakamatsu. I have a catechist with me also. Making a comparison, this is about the same as though there were two clergy and six lay-readers for the Province of Quebec, or three clergymen and about nine lay-readers for the present population of Ontario.

Some of your readers may not have a very clear idea as to what a "catechist" is. I have compared him above to a lay reader, but the resemblance is not in all points complete. A catechist is a native Christian who usually has had more or less theological training, and who, while continuing his studies with a view to entering the ministry, is placed on trial at some mission post. In the Nippon Sei Kokwai, that branch of Japanese Christianity which has been begun by and is guided by the principles of the Churches of England and Canada, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, the catechists always receive theological training. The Presbyterian catechist receives an ordination as soon as his converts at a mission station can support him without assistance from the Mission Board. The Congregational catechist becomes a pastor *ipso facto*, when his congregation becomes self-supporting. I have mentioned the Congregational and Presbyterian bodies several times. They don't by any means call themselves Congregationalists and Presbyterians here. The Congregational body is known to the Japanese as the "Kumiai Kukwai," which literally means the "United Church," or more correctly the "Interlaced" or "Interwoven Church." While the Presbyterians at first calling themselves the "Ichi Kōkwai," or the "One Church," at their last Synod concluded that even this was not sufficiently far-reaching and changed it to the "Japanese Christian Church."

I believe that one-tenth of the present force of missionaries in Japan, acting unitedly under the direction of an energetic and efficient head, would accomplish more than the present disagreeing and rival bodies, each doing what seems best for its own interest. We must take the present state and make the best of it.

And the present state of Fukushima, as well as of many other provinces of Japan is, that there are several hundred thousand people here who have never heard anything of Christ or the one God ; many more, who from what reports they have received of Christianity (generally through some Buddhist) have an entirely wrong idea of the Truth. Some time ago taking a walk with a Japanese Christian to a village of about twelve hundred inhabitants, distant from Fukushima only six and a half miles, we enquired of the mistress of the largest *yadoya*, or inn, in the place, if she

knew of any Christians living in the village or its vicinity? She not only did not know of any, but she had no idea of what a Christian is.

In all lands a native ministry is to Christianity of the highest importance. But because of the difficulties which the Japanese tongue presents; because of the intense national dislike and distrust of foreigners, which seems to pervade the whole Mongolian race; because of the psychological difficulties—for about many things a Japanese thinks in quite a different way from what we should—and lastly, for the sake of economy, a native ministry is especially necessary to Japan. A Japanese man dresses in clothes cheaper although more awkward than ours, wears wooden shoes, very often no hat, requires no bed, but what you might call two very thick padded quilts, can live the year round on rice, fish, and beans, although indeed as a rule he supplements this by almost anything he can get his teeth into—except cheese and poison. Just before I began this letter two pedlars came to the house together, one was selling horse-flesh, and the other bear. In a word, the average Japanese can live on about one-tenth to one-eighth of what it requires to keep a foreigner, unless the digestive organs of the latter have been trained for years with Japanese food. To establish a native ministry in connection with our work I have set going what I have called the "Japanese Clergy and Catechist Fund of the Canadian Church." From this we hope to defray students' board while in the Divinity School at Tokyo, and to afterwards maintain them until their congregations can support them. Above I mentioned having one catechist, and I expect another from Tokyo to join us this week. We have one student in training at the Divinity School, and two more to go if we can find the money to send them. Why don't they send themselves? Because, like most of our converts, they are taken from the ranks of the Japanese youth in direct opposition to their parents' wishes, and their fathers refuse to contribute a cent towards educating their sons in what they themselves do not believe. Only where the father has not the means, or refuses to pay, is he not required to bear his son's expenses. As an example of the earnestness of some of them, one of the young men mentioned above, the only son of a high official of the Fukushima provincial government, one of the *samurai* class, or the highest of the three ranks in old Japan, came to me about a week ago and asked me if I thought it would be possible that one of my foreign friends in Tokyo would take him as a house servant until he could complete his studies at the Divinity School.

On the other hand I know of numbers of towns where such enthusiastic spirits could do invaluable work. In some of these towns the two or three Christians and the few others already seeking the Light, have offered to pay the rent, lighting, heating, attendance, etc., of a preaching station, if there was only some one sent to them.

Every congregation is required to pay monthly towards a catechist's support, at least an average of ten *sen* per communicant, twenty *sen* if they have a deacon, and thirty *sen* if a priest. There is no fear of their being encouraged in unmanly dependence by our help. Even if this sum were not required, the Japanese spirit and national pride would refuse to remain dependent on foreign charity one day longer than was necessary.

Perhaps you would like to have a few statistics as to cost? At the present state of exchange railway travel from here to Tokyo, third-class, is about four-fifths of a cent per mile. \$5 per month will pay for a student's books, bed and board in the Divinity School, and from \$8 to \$13 a month will keep him and pay mission expenses afterward while he is a catechist.

Let me close this too long letter with kindest regards to those friends who are left to me in dear old Trinity.

Yours very truly,

JOHN G. WALLER.

FUKUSHIMA, FUKUSHIMA KEN, JAPAN,

January 12, 1892.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A BOY who is going to enter the medical profession should bear in mind that the training he will receive at the medical college is only the ground-work of his education; to borrow a phrase from the photographers, it is only the preparation of the sensitive plate upon which the impression is afterwards received.

There is the widest difference in the world between the study of medicine and its practice. When the average medical student leaves college he thinks he has mastered his profession; when he enters upon real work he is amazed at how little he does know.

The young medical student's actual education begins when he "walks the hospitals." There he gains experience, practical knowledge, from real cases. In college he studies cases from the theoretical point of view; in "practice," as a rule, he comes in contact with patients; as a rule these are suffering from what physicians call "slight ailments," the nature and treatment of which he must now learn from actual observation.

He "walks the hospitals" for two or three years. Then, if he has the means to do so, he should go to Europe and study again in Vienna, Paris or Berlin.

It is sometimes asked why the medical student should go abroad to study his profession. The fact is that European physicians are much more learned than their brothers in this country.

On the other hand they are not so successful as we are in practice of the profession. Their education is deeper and broader than ours, but in the direct art of healing the sick we achieve better results. They know more about the etiology or theory of disease than they do about the practical application of remedies.

When you come to think of it this condition of affairs is very natural. The aim of the foreigner, more especially the Frenchman or the German, is to obtain "honours" or a position under the government. Official appointments are held in much better esteem abroad than they are in this country. There are more honours to be obtained over there than here. There are all sorts of decorations which are coveted, as they confer distinction upon their wearers and command respect and homage. There are positions to reach which men will strive for half a life-time.

In Canada and the United States the young physician is struggling, not so much for honour as for the almighty dollar; doctors here aim to produce results, the fruit of successful practice that will bring in a financial return.

It has been asked why we have so many doctors. Beyond doubt the ranks of the profession are overcrowded; overcrowded beyond that of any other profession I can recall. It would seem as if when a young man is good for nothing else he is supposed to have an aptitude for phisic. In other words, doctors are too often made by the product of "exclusion," a word which defines a well-known medical process in diagnosis.

After the young physician has graduated and served his time in the hospitals, and returned from foreign study, it will take three or four years to get a fair start from the business point of view. How soon he will secure patients

will depend very much upon opportunity, and upon the industry with which he follows his vocation, for medicine is probably the most arduous of all the professions.

Sometimes a doctor will advance on account of having married a rich wife. But neither wealth nor social position will avail him in the long run unless he has real ability and skill, and, above all, a certain amount of personal magnetism that will inspire confidence on the part of patients. I have in mind a young man, who, in a very short time, has secured a practice in New York City of over \$50,000 a year. Socially, he stood as high as it is possible for any man to stand in New York, and he had a certain amount of money himself which enabled him to live in much better style than the ordinary doctor. But he also had ability.

An interesting fact in connection with the medical profession is that it is being largely specialized. I think that the young man who starts out with the idea of being a specialist makes a great mistake. If he intends to be a specialist he should rather permit himself in the course of time to drift into the specialty for which he seems to be fitted. For, according to the French proverb, "That which a man loves to do he generally does well." After a young man has become an active practitioner and finds that the specialty towards which he is drifting is in the direction of his wishes, he is generally drifting in the right direction. That is the tide that will very likely bear him on to the greater usefulness, to fame and to fortune.

But the mistake of most young physicians is in adopting a specialty before they have had sufficient experience in general practice; they are not sufficiently well-grounded in knowledge of the whole subject.

A specialist who is not a good general practitioner, falls into the error of ascribing all the ailments that he comes in contact with to his specialty. The man who makes a specialty of the eye will ascribe all nervous disorders that he comes in contact with to disease of the eye. The man who makes a specialty of diseases of women will ascribe all the diseases that he meets with in women to disorders peculiar to the sex. I have frequently known throat and lung specialists to ascribe diseases which are, perhaps, purely nervous and functional, and which comes from a disordered digestion, to obstruction in the air passages.

In one sense the specializing of medicine is beneficial. The study of physic is a vast theme. It is so great that it is difficult, yes, impossible, for a man to grasp it all. There is so much to be memorized that a man cannot carry in his mind the particulars of every branch. And it may be said that a specialism that is based upon study and experience is the highest form of medical training.

It should be interesting to a young person contemplating the study and practice of medicine to note that the two branches of the profession—the homœopathic and the so-called allopathic—have had quite a wholesome effect, the one upon the other. They have been distinct and apart from each other, but now they are becoming less and less so every year. I doubt if to-day there is a single homœopath who practises exclusively the Hahnemann theory as promulgated by its discoverer.—By Cyrus Edson, M.D., from *Toronto Globe*, Feb. 13, 1892.



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A HORSE HUNTS UP THE DOCTOR.

THE other day, while G. L. Emery, of this place, was away from home his horse got loose in the stable, and gaining access to the feed chest overloaded his stomach with good things, and pretty soon was crazy with the pains which colic brings on. He broke out of the stable and ran as fast as his feet would carry him till he came to the Patterson House, where he had been doctored some time before. The horse, by his actions, soon showed him to be a pretty sick horse, and was taken in charge by Dr. Bechart, who brought him around all right. The horse was not very wise in eating too much, but displayed good horse sense in hunting up the doctor.

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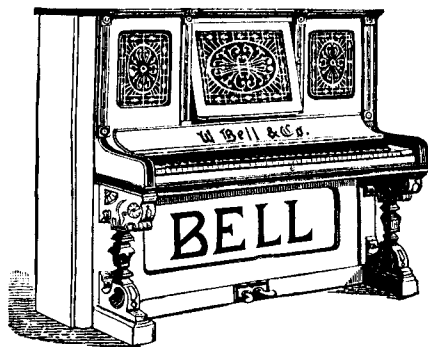
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