



TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

A Journal devoted to the interests of the Undergraduates in Arts and Medicine, and the Convocation of Trinity University.

Vol. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, APRIL, 1890.

No. 4.

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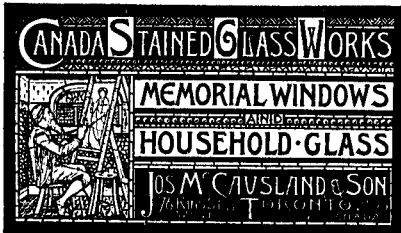
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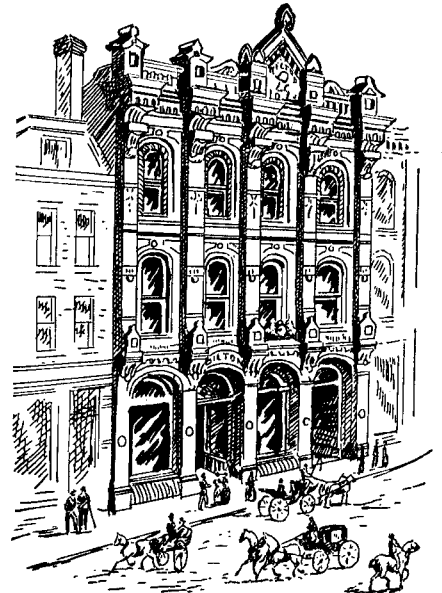
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TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

Vol. III.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, APRIL, 1890.

No. 4.

Trinity University Review.

A Journal of Literature, University Thought,
and Events.

Published in twelve monthly issues by Convocation and the Under-graduates in Arts and Medicine of Trinity University.
Subscription: One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Single numbers, ten cents. Copies may be obtained from Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison, 76 King St. East, and Messrs. Vannevar & Co., 440 Yonge St.
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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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The Librarian of the Library of Parliament, Ottawa, wishes to procure No. 2 of vol. 6 of *Rouge et Noir*, 1885. This number is required to complete the volume for 1885, in order that it may be bound. Any one possessing the number in question will confer a great favour if he will send it to the manager of THE REVIEW.

MR. ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN. WE are glad to see that some of the more influential of the Canadian newspapers have recently been urging upon the Government the claims of Mr. Lampman for promotion in the Civil Service, in which at present he occupies a position not as lucrative nor as congenial as it certainly ought to be. That Mr. Lampman's distinguished position amongst Canadian men of letters should be thus recognized by the Government none can dispute. As a graduate of Trinity we take an especial interest in Mr. Lampman's career, and THE REVIEW hopes that it will be soon announced that the author of *Among the Millet* has received the promotion he so richly deserves.

PROF. BOYS' GIFT TO THE LIBRARY. THE Reverend Professor Boys has presented his splendid collection of classical works to the library of this University. The collection, numbering fully 1000 volumes, occupies a whole section of the Classical Department of the Library. A handsome brass plate is to be affixed to this section bearing the following inscription: HOS LIBROS HUIC COLLEGIO DONAVIT ALGERNON BOYS, LITTERARUM HUMANIORUM PROFESSOR. The bindings of these books are of great beauty and richness, and bear the name of some of the most famous of England's publishing houses. Would that we could say that the generous giver of this noble gift might yet be spared to return to these halls of old Trinity which he loved so well and where he was so well loved. But we grieve to say that no improvement in his health can be chronicled, that he seems now to be hovering on the very brink of the grave. It is comforting to know that his more intimate friends are daily with him, and that everything is done that can be done to minister to his needs, and to relieve the tedium of the slow-passing hour.

THE DEATH OF MR. MARLING. IN the death of Mr. Alexander Marling, Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, Toronto loses a distinguished citizen, and Trinity University a most loyal and valued friend. When, at our last Convocation Dinner, he spoke so warmly of Trinity and all she is doing for the cause of education and religion in Canada, we little thought that it would be the last time his kindly voice should be heard amongst us. Although a graduate of a sister University his interest in Trinity was keen, and both in public and in private he again and again gave expression to his faith in her and his appreciation of the educational system here in vogue. It is gratifying to know that one so eminently capable of judging in regard to matters of this kind as was the late Deputy Minister of Education, should have pronounced

so unreservedly in Trinity's favour. Mr. Marling took an active interest in S. Hilda's College, and was ever zealous to promote the interests of that promising institution. Whilst his experience and advice will be greatly missed by the Board of S. Hilda's, the Bishop Strachan School suffers an even greater loss, so long as Mr. Marling been intimately connected with its affairs, and so much has he done to further its success.

THE ENGLISH PRESS. WITH that temerity begotten of the absolute ignorance which invariably characterizes their remarks when dealing with things Colonial, the English Press has of late been impertinent enough to discuss the affairs of this University. Not content with admitting to their columns the vulgar and abusive screeds of the jealous and vindictive, these "precious" editors have themselves pronounced judgment on a matter they know nothing whatever about, and with all the solemn pomposity and superiority of tone which men of their class so much affect. The way the reputation of an honoured and honourable Colonial institution—one dear to the hearts of thousands of Canadians, the very mainspring and hope of the Church in this great Province of Ontario—the way, we say, in which these miserable scribblers have dared to assail the reputation and character of Trinity is a disgrace to English journalism and an insult to the whole Canadian people. No one, we apprehend, will feel disposed to deny that were Trinity other than a Colonial University these newspapers would have treated the question of our Music Degrees with considerably more discretion and regard for truth. But the English Press is free to insult at pleasure, and with perfect impunity, a Colonial institution simply because it is Colonial. This is one of the penalties a people politically dependent have to put up with, and it is not one calculated to strengthen regard for the Mother Country. Canadians, we presume, are not like the dogs who the more they are cuffed and beaten, so much the more do they fawn upon and lick their master's hands.

ENGLISH WIT AT FAULT. THE question of Trinity's Music Degrees seems to have excited a rather fiery discussion in England. Until within the last few days, however, the discussion has been all on one side, and those gentlemen, who for reasons best known to themselves, find delight in misrepresenting and vilifying Trinity University, have been revelling in a carnival of abuse and falsehood. These worthies have had things pretty much their own way as the reports of their doings took some time to reach Toronto. We admire the skill with which this band of plotters worked up their nefarious scheme and sprung it upon Trinity. With a fine disregard for truth and a recklessness of assertion eloquent of envy and crooked malice these individuals brought charges against Trinity which for the time completely misled and beguiled the less discerning of our transatlantic relatives. Trinity being several thousand miles distant from the scene of action it is obvious that these delirious charges could not at once be effectively replied to and exposed. Now that these charges have been replied to and the source whence they sprung traced to its muddy head, it is probable that we may expect a measure of sweet reasonableness to control and inform any further discussion that may arise. In connection with this matter we should like to point out that gentlemen who writes letters to newspapers ought really to try to understand that it is not customary among people who have some notions concerning justice to condemn either an individual or a collection of individuals unheard. As the English people are popularly supposed to have some regard for jus-

tice and fair play it is evident that the mode of procedure of this attack upon Trinity is eminently un-English and contrary to the spirit of the race. That it will by and by be apparent to the good people of England that gross injustice has been done this University we have no doubt whatever. Signs of the coming reaction are already to be observed.

TRIFLING WITH THE TRUTH. *The Canadian Gazette* of London, although it differs from Trinity in its opinions concerning the legality of this University conferring degrees *in absentia* yet declares with vigour that there is certainly no justification for the abusive language which has been leveled at the head of Trinity University. The *Gazette* takes exceptions to a writer who speaks of the "traffic in sham degrees," and Trinity's Corporation as "episcopal cheap-jacks of Toronto," and the "holy men of Toronto" and their "ignorant musicians," and "ill-earned money." It was impudently asserted in one paper that, for all their Alma Mater cares, the musical undergraduates of Trinity University may keep their terms in wandering through the British Isles, each carrying an Italian organ on his back and leading a monkey by a chain. *The Canadian Gazette* hopes "that there are many signatories to the memorial to Lord Knutsford, who will entirely dissent from the vulgar and uncalled-for abuse of highly-esteemed Canadians. The members of the Corporation of Trinity College are neither rogues nor thieves." We are pleased to know that the *Gazette* does not think the authorities of Trinity University thieves and rogues and that it has the courage of its convictions. Among the gentlemen who have been assailing Trinity was Mr. Labouchere, the editor of *Truth*, London's most spicy and edifying "society journal." It was once remarked by a writer of distinction that it was difficult to determine what Mr. Labouchere is at heart for his paper is redolent of obsequious flunkeyism, but in politics he poses as a radical of radicals. It is equally difficult to determine why he should pour forth his vials of wrath upon an institution of which he knows nothing and cares nothing. Who or what inspired this man of conflicting parts? Was it nothing save his love of sneering at institutions avowedly religious? It would be more fitting were Mr. Labouchere to confine his attention to chronicling the doings of my Lord This and my Lady That, and to moving resolutions that the House of Peers be abolished. Another well-informed writer, having possessed himself of a calendar of the University of Toronto, confounding that institution with Trinity, and finding in it no mention of a Faculty of Music hastens to proclaim the fact, and to assert with triumphant glee that Trinity has no Faculty of Music, that it is all sham and humbug. It will be seen from these remarks of Trinity's critics that their qualification for the office is unquestionable and that their strictures carry with them the weight and importance they deserve. As for the Memorial which the Colonial Secretary had thrust upon him some weeks ago, it is so misleading and inaccurate that it is clear it was drawn up by those to whom the facts of the case were unknown or who purposely and for interested motives misrepresented them, thus abusing the confidence reposed in the concocters by the signatories to the Memorial, and arousing the hostility of the public against Trinity and all connected therewith. Whilst this entertaining document accounts in large part for the unfriendly criticisms to which the Corporation has been subjected, nothing save jealousy and petty spite can account for the animus and extraordinary recklessness of statement which characterize the productions of the majority of Trinity's assailants. And in giving publicity to these statements before this University had had an opportunity to reply to

the Memorial, the newspapers did that which was unmanly and unjust to the last degree.

THE NEW
BISHOP OF
DURHAM.

WHEN it was announced that the Queen had been pleased to approve the nomination of Canon Westcott, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, to the great See of Durham, in the room of the late Bishop Lightfoot, the appointment was hailed with general satisfaction by all schools of thought and all political parties. The task of selecting a successor to the illustrious Dr. Lightfoot without, as a contemporary remarks, challenging an invidious comparison, was a matter of no little difficulty. But from the time the See of Durham became vacant, Dr. Westcott, it is said, was marked out by the consenting judgment of those qualified to form an opinion on the subject as the most fitting successor to Dr. Lightfoot. These two eminent divines, as all reading men know, stood at the very head of that Cambridge school of Divinity which has successfully encountered on its own ground "the disintegrating assaults of the Tübingen critics." Furthermore, those who best know Dr. Westcott, claim that apart from the vast resources of his learning he possesses many of the gifts which, even in these days, might make the influence of a great bishop a power not only in the Church, but in the State. To read Dr. Westcott's tribute to his predecessor is to know that he holds up before him a lofty ideal of the duties of a bishop. As a writer in *The Times* points out, he is equally far from thinking that the head of a great diocese can remain absorbed in a scholar's delight in amassing erudition and from tolerating the notion that he should be condemned to sink into a mere man of business immersed in petty details. The announcement of his approaching departure from Cambridge has caused widespread regret at the University, where, in the sense of loss, the personal element seems to weigh even more heavily than the official, keenly as that, too, is felt. In the University of Cambridge, Dr. Westcott has exercised a commanding influence. His name, says a correspondent, rises prominently into mind whenever we have to think of those who especially form the *ἦθος* of modern Cambridge. Whilst the outside world knows him, or knows of him, for his *History of the Canon*, his share in the construction of one of the standard texts of the New Testament, his subtle and profound exegesis of the writings of St. John, Cambridge knows him also as the founder of the Clergy Training School, as a leader in the University Extension movement, and the College Missions in London, as well as in Foreign Missions generally, and Missionary work in India in particular. Besides the fact that few movements of any importance in Cambridge during the last twenty years have been initiated or developed apart from his cooperation and his counsel, it is evident from many of Dr. Westcott's writings that he is deeply interested in the social questions of our time, and that neither in his diocese nor in the House of Lords will he deem it right to keep silence upon them. It is interesting to note that the new prelate has five sons in orders, and that all were ordained by Bishop Lightfoot.

TRINITY'S
MUSIC
DEGREES.

WHY does Trinity confer music degrees in England? We answer that Trinity does so at the express request of some of the most distinguished of England's musicians. We maintain that these degrees are equal in value to those of the English Universities, the matriculation in arts required by the latter in no way effecting the value but adding a stumbling block unnecessary and of no intellectual significance. We hold, too, that the provisions of Trinity's Royal Charter in no way forbids the granting of degrees *in absentia*. It is a custom prevalent amongst the Universities of Great Britain.

LUX MUNDI.

FIRST NOTICE.

Lux Mundi is certainly a remarkable book. Whether we regard the position and unquestionable ability of its authors; or the significance of the book itself as a sign of the times or an earnest of things to be, this verdict stands. But it cannot be allowed that *Lux Mundi* is an Epoch-making book; for these reasons, where it is positive it contains nothing that is absolutely new and where it is tentative it throws no fresh light on what has been for some time and still continues to be, debatable ground. But it contains a great deal that will be new to many of its readers since it attempts to popularize lines of thought which have for some time been familiar only to Theological Science. But there can be no question that when a band of men, who for the past decade may be said to have had the religious moulding of young Oxford, take in hand deliberately to commend these ways of looking at things, the result must be a forward movement. Under cover of the noise and dust which greets its appearance a swarm of men sweep forward to claim as theirs the advanced ground which such a book gives them the courage to occupy, because it clearly expresses things which many dimly thought and felt they would like to say if *Lux Mundi* supplies this "if." It expresses the latent thoughts of many minds. It gives authority to timid voices. It marks the shock of the communication of ideas beyond the laboratory in which they were generated. In this sense it marks an Epoch. In a word if *Lux Mundi* has a work to do it is this: It will popularize in England the ideas of Christian Theology, just as Renan has popularized, in France, the ideas of Anti-Christian Criticism. The essays are all characterised by "sweetness and light" and are charmingly written. It is a volume which no one can read without delight. And no young man who is interested in the currents of modern thought can afford to ignore it. Certainly no teacher who wishes to be abreast of the times should leave it unread: but let us hear their own account of their work:

Lux Mundi is the common product of men "who formed themselves at Oxford together between the years 1875-1885, engaged in University work; and, compelled for their own sake, no less than that of others, to attempt to put the Catholic Faith into its right relation to modern intellectual and moral problems." Let them state their motive in their own words: "We are sure that if men can rid themselves of prejudices and mistakes (for which it must be said the Church is often as responsible as they), and will look afresh at what the Christian faith really means, they will find that it is as adequate as ever to interpret life and knowledge in its several departments, and to impart no less intellectual than moral freedom, but we are conscious also that if the true meaning of the Faith is to be made sufficiently conspicuous it needs disencumbering re-interpreting, explaining." The authors write not "as guessers at truth" but "as servants of the Catholic Creed and Church" living in an age of "profound transformation, intellectual and social, abounding in new needs, new points of view, new questions." They conceive that "the real development of Theology is the process in which the Church" standing firm in her old truths, enters into the apprehension of the new social and intellectual movements of each age; and because "the truth makes her free" is able to assimilate all new material, to welcome and give its place to all new knowledge, to throw herself into the sanctification of each new social order, bringing forth out of her treasures things new and old, and showing again and again her power of witnessing under changed conditions to the Catholic capacity of her faith and life: in a word their intention is "to present positively the central ideas and principles of religion,

in the light of contemporary thought and current problems."

Luce Mundi has been called a dangerous book. If it is to be placed in this Category, let us be very clear as to why it is to be so placed. "Ecce Homo" and "Essays and Reviews" are dangerous books because of their tone and general drift; there is a poison working in and through them. *Luce Mundi* can in no such sense be called a dangerous book. Its authors hold the Catholic Faith as they hold their lives. There is no latent tendency no inevitable though concealed abyss.

The objector would be satisfied to state his case thus: "It would be a capital book if it weren't for those unfortunate"—he might use a stronger word—"remarks of Gore's on the Old Testament and Inspiration, and some rather unnecessarily liberal concessions to 'evolution' in chapter V., *The Incarnation and Development*, by Illingworth." It is not to be supposed that the authors were unaware that the presence of these two elements would in certain quarters seriously endanger the reputation of their book. Nor can it be thought that they would have thus weighted their book without very strong reasons. I think we can find the reasons.

If we ask ourselves what has been the chief cause of dismay in the rank and file of the Christian army during the last forty years we can answer without a moment's hesitation the oft-repeated, "our position has been turned, we must retire." Now these repeated retreats are due not to the weakness of the Christian position, but because certain supposed defenders have thought to hold outlying positions to which they had no right. Consequently when the true claimant appeared these Christian guerillas beat a hasty retreat. Then a hue and cry is raised, "Christianity is being defeated, Christianity is perishing." Such being the case is it not more satisfactory to give up rash dogmatizing against this or that theory of "evolution," for instance, and to consider that dogmatism on such a point is in reality to limit the mode of divine operation? It may be that the evolutionist will ultimately find chasms which he cannot bridge; but suppose he should bridge these chasms would Christianity then be a thing of the past? Would not such a conclusion be equivalent to saying that Christianity can retain its Faith as long as its God is seen to work partly according to "evolution," but must give it up if God is seen to work altogether according to such a law? If "evolution" bridges every chasm then "our Creator will be known to have worked otherwise indeed than we had thought, but in a way quite as conceivable, and to the imaginative more magnificent."

With regard to Old Testament criticism and Inspiration the question is not dissimilar. The critics claim that certain facts are sure, and they then proceed to draw inferences which are often anti-Christian. In some quarters these facts are ridiculed as if they were the wildest theories, without any attempt being made to refute them, with the result that many men accept the facts together with the anti-Christian inferences, thinking that this is quite as deplorable a state of things as meeting Darwinism with ridicule. Mr. Gore claims that "the Church is not prevented from admitting these to be open questions," and, assuming for the sake of reassuring doubtful minds, the worst that criticism can do, he then proceeds to show that the anti-Christian inferences no more follow as the logical result of these facts, than it follows that because Darwinism is true Christianity is false.

Surely this is a reasonable position. The purpose of his essay is as he says, "not to inquire how much we can, without irrationality, believe inspiration to involve; but rather how much can legitimately and without real loss be

conceded." For without doubt if, consistently with entire loyalty to our Lord and his Church, we can regard as open the questions specified above, we are removing great obstacles from the path to belief of many who certainly wish to believe, and do not exhibit any undue scepticism. It is to be carefully noted that Mr. Gore does not assert that these "assured results" of criticism are proved, he merely shows that if they should be proved it by no means follows that the deductions which have been drawn are likewise proved.

He anticipates criticism by saying, "We shall probably be told to remember Tübingen," and his reply is worth pondering, "If the Christian Church has been enabled to defeat the critical attack, so far as it threatened destruction to the historical basis of the New Testament it has not been by foreclosing the question with an appeal to dogma, but by facing in fair and frank discussion the problems raised. A similar treatment of Old Testament problems will enable us to distinguish between what is reasonable and reverent, and what is high handed and irreligious in contemporary criticism, whether German, French or English." We hope in a second paper to touch upon some things which want of space forbids us to notice.

E. C. CAYLEY.

"THE BUTTERFLY."

BORN with the springtime, dying with the rose,
Basking on zephyr's wings in the pure sky;
How'ring o'er the leaves of sweet opening buds,
Entranced with perfume, light and balmy air;
Shaking, still young, the powder from its wings,
Fluttering light as air, in the azure vault,
Behold the butterfly's enchanted life!
It resembles the unsatisfied longing
Which ceases not, till forsaking all else
It seeks in Heaven its truest happiness.

—Translated from Lamartine, by E. C.

THE CELESTIAL EMIGRANT.

LEST any reader should imagine he is about to be treated to a treatise on a future existence, let me hasten to correct the impression. My subject is essentially terrestrial; the matter is material, and the material is Chinese, one I know something of from personal experience and personal contact.

I had better, I think, for the benefit of the anti-Chinese Canadian, assert at once that I am pro-Chinese, a Chinese champion, a Chinese convert. Four years and a half ago I went out to British Columbia so prejudiced in my views that I was most indignant at finding a Celestial engaged for my establishment. Now, I prefer one Chinaman to ten maid servants, for whose services I would not under compulsion exchange Tan Sing's. Now I combat this race prejudice in Ontario and even in British Columbia, except among the Provincials, who equally endorse the Mongolian, having discovered his use as well as his abuse. Probably Vancouver represents to the untravelled Canadian the principal part of British Columbia; it does not, however, represent the British Columbian element, as he will soon discover, because its population has been drawn from Ontario in particular and Canada, the States and foreign parts in general. Hence the jealousy of Vancouver's growth and prosperity evinced by Victoria and New Westminster, which are essentially Provincial and hence the animosity to the Chinese, which has become the subject of Dominion Legislation, emanates from that Pacific metropolis.

The average Canadian tourist forms his opinion of the Mongolian from the casual visits he pays to the China towns of Victoria and San Francisco, not from personal observation

of the individual Chinaman; he concludes, in consequence that he is collectively dirty, unclean, immoral and generally objectionable on general principles. The tourist is really quite incapable of estimating the situation, since he misses the great and peculiar characteristic of the race—its adaptability. Indifferent as a Chinaman may be or may appear to his habitation, his individual comfort or cleanliness according to Western ideas, introduce him into any Canadian or American establishment, and he will at once drop his nationality and assume that of his employer, so far as his customs and habits are concerned, though he will, if a good class of man, retain the dress and pigtail that mark his Asiatic origin. He will lay aside his chop-sticks and his China bowl, and take up our knife, fork, spoon, cup and saucer and plate. Not long ago I had occasion to visit a Chinese house in British Columbia, where the evidences of Celestial indifference to ordinary surroundings were patent to the most unobservant eye. The dwelling was excellent of its kind, and its occupants prosperous to an unusual degree, yet their principal apartment presented an extraordinary combination of incongruous elements. One side of it was used as a laundry, the other side as a shop, while the middle represented the living room of the inmates. Two Chinamen, when I called, were ironing at a table running the entire depth of the laundry wall; from the counter, parallel with the opposite wall, projected a folding table, a beautiful leaf of solid mahogany; at it were seated two Celestials partaking of an odd meal, it being their custom to eat like animals, at no given hour but when hunger assails them (the time of day happened to be four o'clock). The mahogany was bare and uncovered; upon its centre, on a mat, stood a smoking soup-plate containing a mess of grey substance in layers, alternating with layers of young onions, also two China bowls and a straw covered bottle of China wine, a decoction of arrack distilled from rice, a colourless but strong fluid. Each man held a pair of chop-sticks between the fingers of his right hand, which he manipulated most dexterously, abstracting by turns a bit of meat and vegetable from the central dish, then imbibing a mouthful from his bowl. An enormous grey cat sat between the men giving vent to suppressed and plaintive mews, and a large white rooster stalked about under the table and pecked meditatively at the floor. One of these Mongolians was a servant out of employment, who, in his domestic *role*, was the soul of order and neatness; his kitchen floor and tables enjoyed the proverbial culinary perfection "that they could be eaten off"; his pans and pails were the most spotless of vessels, in fact he was absolutely faultless in the care and keeping of all his kitchen appointments, and was only parted with by his employer on account of ill-health. Yet, no one who saw Ah Sang at home would dream that he could be the ornament and addition he undoubtedly had been to any household he entered. So much for Chinese appearances! As I left the house I happened to glance back possessed by some dormant idea that its exterior had been altered recently. My surmise was correct, the edifice, which stood gable-end to the street and consisted but of one storey, had been elevated to the dignity of a two-storied building with a pyramidal roof which scintillated in the sunshine with a brilliancy unassociated with the outward semblance of Western habitations. Astonishment arrested my progress. I paused, turned round and contemplated the mystery, then a smile slowly irradiated my countenance as it gradually dawned upon me that the provident Mongolian had utilized for a covering all the empty rejected five-gallon coal oil-cans imported into British Columbia during a period of at least five years. The merchants throughout the Canadian Pacific Railway belt have elected, or their suppliers have ordained, that this penetrating fluid shall be conveyed

to them in square tin canisters about two feet high, rejoicing in four flat sides; these form admirable though rather gigantic shingles when straightened out and beaten into shape by the indomitable Celestial. They represent a considerable expenditure of time and patience in their collection and adaptation to roofing purposes, but time is absolutely no object to a Chinaman when it ensures economy. This glittering vision of thrift at once associated itself in my mind with a Chinese garden I had noticed the preceding week abutting on the Columbia river, whose high bank formed its southern boundary; the remaining three sides of the fertile tract in which fine vegetables grew profusely were enclosed entirely with barrel staves driven into the ground and united by their hoops, forming a fence sufficiently solid and substantial to resist the encroachment of divers predatory pigs roaming at large, the terror of every agriculturist. I have now scored two points in favour of John Chinaman: Firstly his adaptability, secondly his economy which latter, quality take notice, he will apply in his domestic capacity to household supplies. A Chinese cook will not waste your substance like a woman servant, he will not cast out bits of meat and bread and vegetables from your stores any more than from his own; he will utilize them like the best French *chef*.

He will save every bit of fat to make dripping, he will boil down every bone to make stock, he will keep every tack, nail, screw, bit of string, piece of brass, tin, iron, copper, every possible or impossible substance that possesses a prospective value. Then the useful Mongolian rises to all occasions. He cooks, bakes, washes, chops wood, makes beds sweeps, fetches and carries generally, and gardens, and does odd jobs in his spare moments, for which collective employment he receives remuneration ranging from twenty to thirty dollars a month, according to his age, capability and experience, in the interior of British Columbia. At the coast or in the cities of Victoria or San Francisco his wages would not exceed twenty-five dollars if an expert and fifteen or sixteen if an untrained boy, who in my opinion makes the most satisfactory servant. A youth of sixteen or twenty can be adapted to any household; he will be humble, obedient, submissive and ready to learn anything and everything. He will be full of gratitude and appreciation of the interest taken in his development and will treat his employers as well as they treat him. An old Chinaman on the contrary is apt to be cunning, independent, disagreeable and often addicted to the vices of gambling, opium eating and opium-smoking. The average Celestial, it must be remembered, is exceedingly intelligent, and a wonderfully keen judge of human nature; he is gifted with a perception of character seldom met with in white men, his superiors by birth and association. His observation is exceptional in its clearness considering his ignorance of the English language, and his conclusions and inferences surprisingly correct. If the inhabitants of the American continent choose to treat him as the dust of the earth he is sharp enough to resent the injury and injustice done his race, recognizing very distinctly the differences of degree in the matter of actual ability, and the fact that he can accomplish delicate work that illiterate white men cannot attempt. Every respectable Chinaman can read and write his own language and nearly every one, without any previous training, but that of heredity, perhaps, can copy perfectly the little engravings of various objects that adorn and illustrate the authorized Primers of the Dominion, as I have seen with my own eyes. He is endowed with an admirable sense of justice and with abundance of reasoning power. Could he only speak the language of this country or fully understand it, he would cease to be oppressed and would assert himself more fully than he has any opportunity of doing at present.

The general depreciation and abuse of the Chinese throughout the American continent seems to me most unjustifiable and uncalled for, the mere outcome of prejudice and ignorance. The popular cry and opposition to their emigration from the States arises, not from the classes, but the masses whom they can undersell in the labour market. At the same time the undersellers are low-grade Chinamen, designated as Canton wharf-rats whose emigration should be discriminated against. They have neither the constitutions nor the physical strength to contend with navvies in active work. Such men as are paid eighty cents a day by the C.P.R. as against \$1.75 or \$2.00 paid to ordinary labourers are equal only to shovelling gravel and light grading work. They can never supply the place of the workman. In trades and professions they certainly do not try to undersell their competitors. In laundry work, their own peculiar calling, they are anything but "cheap Jacks." Other nationalities have the same field open to them in the West, but they do not attempt to enter it, so the Mongolian monopolises the market. As merchants they appear to cater for their own race and not to trespass, as far as I can learn, upon the commercial interests of others. They, it must be admitted, are not consumers, and the money they amass in the Dominion they do certainly send out of it, but then the average Chinaman does not accumulate such an enormous fortune as to greatly impoverish Canada by the diversion of his hard-earned savings; and the merchant who does grow wealthy contributes to the national exchequer by the heavy duties he pays on his imported articles. A thousand or fifteen hundred dollars is a fortune to an ordinary Celestial; if he can acquire that fabulous sum he will be able to live in affluence yea even in ostentation in his native land, and he has for this privilege to pay fifty dollars fee to land at Vancouver and a yearly poll tax of three dollars to the Provincial Government, so he is not an absolutely non-productive emigrant, if he be a non-consumer.

With regard to the question of Chinese emigration, the *San Francisco Argonaut*, in an editorial on the subject published in May, 1889, says: "We are more solicitous that a stop should be placed upon the more alarming invasion which comes to us from countries and people in no sense superior to the Chinese, and in many particulars beneath them in every desirable qualification that relates to orderly and respectable labourers. We could name half a dozen nationalities in no respect equal to the Chinese as working men, and in no sense superior to them in any of the moral or intellectual qualifications which contribute to citizenship. We hail with satisfaction the fact that the Chinese do not desire to become citizens, and that they have no aspirations to intermeddle in the political affairs of our country. In this particular they are more desirable than some of the emigrants from other lands. It is impossible for us to regard with indifference the contrast between law-abiding peaceable people who are willing to work, and who do not vote, and those who riot, engage in labour strikes get drunk, etc."

Again a writer in *Blackwoods Magazine*, for 1889, on the same burning question of Chinese emigration, applied to Australia, puts the matter as follows: "Poor persecuted Mongolians, cleanest of cooks, steadiest of servants, always sober, willing, active, patient under abuse, never bearing malice, (I do not agree as concerning the two last mentioned Christian virtues,) is it simply a question of fear of cheap labour, or is it that the steadiness and sobriety of the heathen Chinese puts to shame the Australian Christian, that the colonies are now going to close their ports against you?" Testimony so diverse and yet so similar is invaluable in support of my case and the Chinese cause.

It is a mistake I consider to try and convert the China-

man from the error of his ways, than which no greater has ever been made in Canada or the United States. The race is one apart, incapable of amalgamation. Its members may read, mark and learn the new faith, but will never inwardly digest it, remaining true in thought, word and deed to the traditions of their forefathers, for which who shall blame them?

There are some popular and accepted fallacies about the Celestial, of one of which at any rate I should like to disabuse the minds of Canadians viz: the imitative fallacy. He is an imitator I acknowledge. But of imitations there are several kinds, there is servile imitation, and intelligent imitation, the imitation that adopts, and the imitation that adapts. The Chinese are intelligent, not servile imitators. When the story is told of a Chinese cook who saw his mistress making a plum pudding, and throwing away one egg because it was bad, and who ever after threw one egg away when he made a plum pudding, kindly contradict it; it is a story, for it is not true, Chinaman are not fools. The cook knew the egg was rejected because it was bad, he did not suppose its rejection contributed to the success of the pudding, and he would do the same under similar circumstances, for he would not use bad materials, but if he is allowed to choose eggs, he will never choose bad ones, and I defy any egg purveyor to deceive him. Do not either believe the story about the Chinaman who was told to build a boat, and given an old one with a patch on it to copy, which he did faithfully, it is not true either, because it is not intelligent, which the race essentially is. But I will give a true instance of the imitative faculty of the Celestial, which I find entertaining in its personal application. I sent this year a pair of fur lined gloves to my Chinese domestic, as an appropriate New Year's offering; in three weeks a box reached me by Express, containing a pair of five-buttoned, black kid gloves for myself, size six-and-a-half, my size being five-and-a-half, and a large red silk pocket handkerchief, which I use with pride, also several packages of China candy for my small daughter, of whom he is extremely fond; these gifts I directed her to acknowledge. By return of post came the following epistle to her in copyplate handwriting, but somewhat crooked style. "Dear Missy Florence, I am so glad to your kind letter, I see very good and young pretty girl. Thank you are mother glover for me. Your pet donkey come see often me. A good dog and very fat. The to shy cat often got rat and play very good, look too much. Now, my friend with me go to church hear. I like to much sing and school. He teach me will well, I am so glad friend. TAN SING?"

E. MOLSON SPRAGGE.

BROTHER JOHN AND BROTHER JIM.

HE was a little beggar boy, a child not twelve years old.
With sunken cheeks and eyes of blue and hair of faded gold,
And thus he did accost me as I wandered down the street,
"O please sir, give me summat for to get a bite to eat"

He had but scanty clothing on, his breeches had a tear—
He had no hat, he had no boots, his little feet were bare.
And when he asked for help in need I answered with a frown,
"Go, get away, you little cur, you nomad of the town."

That little boy he wept and wailed until his sobs o'ercame
My sterner judgment and I said, "Cheer up now, fie for shame;
Close up the torrent of your tears and be a little man
And tell me all your troubles and I'll help you—if I can."

He told me all his troubles and how his father drank,
And how, through sad ill-usage, his noble mother sank,
And that now they'd left their father, his brother Jim and he,
And lived alone, "and now," he said, "you've got my pedigree."

His grammar wasn't quite the thing, his words were very wild,
But still I took a liking to that humble, starving child,
And from my pocket's dim recess I took a sovereign bright—
Betwixt my finger and my thumb I held it to the light—

"I am not rich, my little man, except in ruddy health,
This coin I hold within my hand is all I have of wealth,
Now if I give you this to change you will not use me ill,
But bring me back the same again?" He said, "You bet I will."

He took the coin and vanished, and I waited on and on,
Until at last the day began a dusky garb to don,
And bitterly did I regret the being "done so brown,"
Deceived through simple cunning by a nomad of the town.

When lo! from out the gath'ring gloom a form upon me broke,
And then a voice, a weakly voice, "Oh sir, be you the bloke
As give that 'skid' to brother John?"—the youth was very slim
And very young,—"for if you be, why, I'm his brother Jim."

"I've brought you back the money sir," so said the little elf,
"For brother John he's badly hurt and couldn't come hisself,
A waggon run'd him over sir," he here began to cry,
"A waggon run'd him over and—the—doctor—says—he'll die!"

You see an honest heart may beat beneath a ragged coat.
It follows not that he who hath the Scriptures all by rote,
Or he who drones the longest prayers or uses grammar right
Will show the clearest manifest in God Almighty's sight.

For he who spite of deadly hurt or spite of temptings dire
Still holds to sterling honesty through want's afflicting fire,
Though poor and barren be his lot, though lowly be his name,
Is still the God-made gentleman who puts the knave to shame.

F.M.D.

MY AMERICAN BULL-DOG.

THERE was just one thing which troubled our minds in our quiet suburban home, and that was—burglars. For a long time we refused to believe that our moral atmosphere, in which even gossip languished, could be breathed by feloniously disposed people. We thought we had escaped the vices of the city as well as its taxes. But these dreams of an ideal innocence were to be dispelled. Through our maid, who was a very fair substitute for the morning paper, sinister rumours began to reach us of depredations in the neighbourhood. Now it was a hen-roost which had been relieved of some valuable fowls; and, next, a well-bred but too confiding fox-terrier had been lured from home. The usual offers of a "suitable reward" failed to bring the perpetrators of these acts to justice. One morning we were greeted with the breathless information that a neighbour, a very worthy man who dug wells, had been burglarized, and left to bewail the loss of seventeen dollars.

Then my wife said, "Fitz Eustace, we must get a revolver!"

I was glad that this proposition came from my wife. I had for some time in secret nursed the idea of a revolver, but had feared to announce it. But now, if I shattered a mirror, or perforated the drawing room ceiling, or blew off my own fingers, I could say: "My dear, it was *your* suggestion."

The revolver I purchased was said to be suitable for use on burglars. It was called "The American Bull-dog." I presumed that it could both bark and bite on occasion; but from the great facility with which the hammer fell at unexpected moments, it seemed as though it might also have the bull-dog characteristic of turning on its master. With the "bull-dog" I procured a box of cartridges sufficient in number, if employed with precision, to cause the withdrawal from business of fifty burglars.

Besides the defensive material above mentioned we pos-

sessed a dog of uncertain origin but great barking qualities. Indeed he barked so much that we found it necessary to confine him in the stable at night, and frequently also by day. If let out at the right time he could be relied on to assist in alarming a burglar. I was quite sure he could awake the neighbourhood. Friends had more than once borne cordial testimony to his capacity in this respect.

Then we had a nice steady young man, who looked after our garden and slept over the carriage-house. His name was Ebenezer. He had come to us almost direct from Scotland, unrecommended save by his own frank and guileless countenance. He was one of those people who carry their character in their face. You knew at once that he was to be trusted. You felt ashamed to press him on the subject of recommendations after he had told you, with that slight hesitancy which indicated a manly self-respect, that he had been obliged to sell his overcoat in the winter, and had unfortunately left a large bundle of "characters" in the breast pocket. The proximity of Ebenezer gave us an additional sense of security. An alarm bell in his room was connected with the house. Ebenezer was a good sleeper, but by ringing the bell incessantly we had more than once succeeded in arousing him in the morning.

We now felt prepared for burglars, and listened with new interest for the indications of their presence. I and the bull-dog occasionally attempted to track some of these mysterious sounds which fall upon the ear at night, but we did not find anything material enough to stop a bullet. I was thankful for this. I did not want to shoot a burglar. I did not even want a burglar to shoot me. I always hoped that if it was a burglar he would have the good sense to retire as soon as he heard me moving. With this in view I made a point of banging things about a good deal before I commenced my tour round the house.

At last a night arrived when something more than sound invaded our premises. My wife said, "Is it the burglar?" I said I thought it was—at last. We distinctly heard some one fumbling at one of the windows below, and uttering occasional muffled ejaculations, as if he was annoyed at finding it fastened.

"Fitz Eustace," said my wife, "get up at once, and load the revolver."

"Certainly," I said, proceeding to obey.

"You will not give him any quarter, will you Fitz Eustace?"

"Not a cent," I replied. This was humorous, but with a touch of bitterness. I thought my wife was unnecessarily blood-thirsty, which was less to my liking, as it was not her usual character. She was more like herself when she said, "Perhaps you had better not hurt him very much at first." "That was just my own idea," I answered, "in fact I think I shall fire the first shot into the air." My wife thought that firing into the air would disturb all the neighbours, but I pointed out that firing into the burglar would probably have the same effect. Besides, why shouldn't I disturb all the neighbours? The burglar was a public enemy, and as much their affair as mine. I claimed no exclusive rights as to this burglar.

My wife then asked me if I intended to leave her all alone. This was again unlike her, for she is usually quite logical—for a woman—and could easily see that I could not go downstairs, discover and shoot a burglar, and remain upstairs with her at the same time. I concluded that she was under the influence of panic. It is a curious fact that women—but I digress.

The burglar was singularly accommodating in one respect. He continued his muffled utterances at intervals, thereby enabling me to track his movements around the exterior of the house. I could thus avoid the locality where he was,

in order that he might have every opportunity to repent and go home before I shot him. At last, so far as I could judge, he had settled himself under a window, and I was sure I heard him snoring. I became so satisfied of this that I felt justified in quietly opening a window on the opposite side of the house, to look out and see if there were any accomplices. The first object which met my eye was the burglar's hat. I saw at once a means of detecting the offender, and perhaps avoiding needless bloodshed. I drew in the hat and closed the window. I then discovered that the hat was one of my own which I had recently presented to Ebenezer.

An exceedingly painful impression now forced itself upon my mind, which was confirmed by my wife when I showed her the hat. Ebenezer had been drinking, and had been trying to force his way into the house under the belief that it was his own quarters.

I had a disagreeable scene with Ebenezer in the morning. He stoutly denied my impeachment, but when I produced the hat had nothing to say except that if he was to go he was entitled to a month's wages in advance. I could not convince him of the untenableness of this position until I made a casual allusion to the revolver. He knew I had one, having seen me once with deadly accuracy implant a bullet in the pump. He took his departure with dark suggestions of vengeance, which he has not yet carried into effect.

I have not had any adventure with a burglar since the above incident. If this should meet the eye of any burglar, I pray him to be warned. The American bull-dog is still with me. He is a dangerous animal. He sleeps with five eyes open.

VILLA THOMPSONS, *February, 1890.*

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL NOTES.

THE number of boys during Lent term was about the same as during the term before, notwithstanding the fact that a number were unable to return on account of illness. The term, usually the dullest in the year, passed quickly, and pleasantly,—in consequence, no doubt, of the exceptional mildness of the winter. To the same cause we may ascribe an unheard-of variety in the term's amusements, including a very good game of football, and some attempt at cricket, in addition to the more usual tobogganing, snowshoeing, skating, and hockey.

THE annual meeting of the Cricket Club, was held in the Speech Room, on Thursday March 27th, the Head Master being in the Chair. The Treasurer's statement shewed the finances of the Club to be in a very satisfactory condition, a small balance being left to the credit of the Club after meeting the ordinary expenses, paying for the services of a professional, and making a considerable addition to the ground. It is hard to form an opinion as to the strength of the Eleven for the coming season. Of last year's team there are only three left, and it is, of course, impossible to say what the new men will do. However, McCarthy gave promise last year of becoming a really strong bat, and Pellatt, always reliable as a bowler, may be expected to do even better work than before, so that if the new members of the Eleven are fairly good we ought to have a successful season. Pellatt, it may be mentioned, who succeeded to the captaincy by right of seniority, has resigned, and his place is taken by McCarthy.

It is hoped that before this time next year a new gymnasium will be built at a cost not exceeding six thousand dollars. The old one has done good service, but the

building is not very well adapted to its purpose, nor is it large enough to afford recreation for so large a school in bad weather. It is almost needless to say that it is the intention of the governing body to build a thoroughly good and well-equipped gymnasium. At first it was thought of putting up a brick building; but after consulting the architect it was decided that a structure of timber and brick was better, as a timber frame withstands the vibration caused by gymnastic exercises much more successfully than solid stone or brick walls. A new gymnasium at the school has been spoken of for some years, indeed, when the Old Boys Association was first formed, it was unanimously agreed that the Association could shew its sympathy in no better way than by undertaking the erection of such a gymnasium as is now proposed, and a subscription list was opened with a view to doing this. Unfortunately the plan fell through, chiefly on account of the difficulty in providing security for the money it would have been necessary to borrow. Now that the money has been raised involving, as it probably will, an addition to the debt on the school property, an opportunity is afforded the old boys of shewing in a very practical way their continued interest in their old school. The large number of those who have already passed through the school, with the additions made to their number each year, should have no difficulty in providing the interest on the proposed expenditure, or in wiping out the debt within a few years, and a large number, we are confident, would be very glad to contribute for this purpose, if only a few active men would take the initiative.

WOODCOCK, the new professional engaged by the Cricket Club, comes with the highest recommendation. He was for three years with a club in the North of Ireland, which only parted with him reluctantly because they desired practice with a different style of bowling. His last engagement was with an English club, who express great regret at losing his services owing to their inability to have any professional this season. Shaw & Shrewsbury, too, the well known cricketing firm, speak of him in the highest terms. All agree in describing him as a strong patient bat, playing in most approved form, a medium paced right-hand bowler, breaking his balls either way; an excellent coach and good ground man.

College Chronicle.

WITH the beginning of Easter term comes the reorganization of the Lawn Tennis Club. Many of the men who consider cricket *the* game of games still do not despise an hour or so of tennis occasionally, while the game also finds many adherents among the non-cricketing students. The court which was used last year seems to have been somewhat cut up by the passage of carts over it, lying as it does to the north of the new wing, which has been the scene of more or less activity all the past winter. Still we hope it has not been too much injured to play on, though we consider that the carters might have been instructed to keep closer to the building than was their custom.

MANY of the Baseball enthusiasts have been already considering the prospects for giving the American national game a boom here this year. There is some very good talent in that line at Trinity, and as the number of students is larger than heretofore, and those who "go in" for baseball are not composed to so large an extent as previously of those who feel called upon to devote their energies to cricket, we see no reason why the club should not go ahead

in the matter of steady practice and the playing of outside matches. Some of the game's most devoted adherents have been putting in some good practice during the vacation, and getting into good trim in the hope of a regular season's play.

LAWN TENNIS.—The Lawn Tennis Club re-organized for this year at a meeting held on the 15th inst., at which Mr. J. G. Abbott was elected Secretary, and Messrs Loucks and Gemmill as an Advisory Committee. Steps will at once be taken towards putting the tennis lawn in an efficient condition to accommodate all the numerous patrons of this game at Trinity.

CRICKET.—The Finance Committee of the College having voted a grant for putting the Cricket-crease in a good condition for the game, the Cricket Committee have determined to get enough ground sodded at once to enable them to obtain good wickets for this season, hoping to add more ground in the autumn, and arrangements have been made to get the requisite sodding done immediately.

BASEBALL.—A meeting was held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., for the re-organization of the Baseball Club. A large number of well-wishers to this exciting sport put in an appearance, signifying that the prospects for the coming season are decidedly bright. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. E. C. Cayley; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. F. B. Howden; Curator, Mr. W. H. White; Committee, Messrs. Grout, Pringle, and Garrett. We understand that efforts will be made this season towards playing more outside matches than last year.

LAST term, at a meeting of the non-residents—though all did not go to it—a resolution was passed that the non-residents should wear caps—those who had them—and gowns, to and from chapels and lectures. The opponents of the measure did not conform to the resolution—possibly because their gowns had degenerated into *togae praetextae*—and accordingly rather a mixed multitude used to come through the streets to lectures. Would it not be better for all to come to some one determination, and abide by it? If carried again, it would be in order next for St. Hilda's to have a college meeting, and pass a decree, that they too are determined to fall in with the consensus of opinion, and appear from that time in caps and gowns on their way to and from lectures.

THE XXVII Volume of Episcopon, was read in the oldtime sanctum of the Reading Room, on the 18th ult. Many were the hard knocks on the foibles of men in College, and out of it—administered by the Father. Neither were the actions of the Dons permitted to pass uncriticized, but came in for lively and abundant satire. The inner history of our college life was laid bare with that strict and unimpeachable regard for truth, which is so eminently a characteristic of all that appears in the Sage's columns. The eye of the Father had evidently not been closed during this Academic year. Many a deed, which the perpetrators thereof hoped was known but to themselves alone, was published in the Father's columns, and held up to ridicule—or approbation—as the case might be. Many humorous songs were also sung in the course of the festivities, some being composed especially for the occasion, and when the entertainment came to an end, it was generally agreed that it would be hard to find a more amusing and profitable way of spending an evening, than is afforded by the advent of Father Episcopon.

THE annual meeting of the Cricket Club was held in the Dining Hall on the 17th ult., the Reverend the Provost, as President, being in the chair. A very large proportion of the students was present, auguring well for the prospects of cricket at Trinity this season. Mr. D. R. C.

Martin, the retiring Secretary, read his report of the record of the last season's matches, which in brief was as follows: The season opened very unfavourably, as Trinity suffered defeats in two single innings contests at the hands of East Toronto and Rosedale. Then on the 24th a victory over the strong Toronto Club lifted for a time the gloom which had settled on the faces of the cricket enthusiasts, assisted by a victory over Upper Canada College on June 4th. The annual match against the Varsity consisted of an innings apiece on account of rain, and was lost by 8 runs 100-92, owing to several very costly errors, combined we may add, with some very hard luck. After the examinations were over the team took a very enjoyable tour eastward, gaining three decisive victories over Trinity College School, Napanee, and the Royal Military College. The batting averages which reached double figures were: Mr. D. R. C. Martin (captain) 14.22; Mr. K. H. Cameron, 11.25; while in bowling M. G. H. P. Grout maintained the reputation he has won for himself by securing 57 wickets at a cost of 4 43 runs per wicket, and Mr. K. H. Cameron obtained 37 wickets at an average cost of 4.89. The report of the treasurer showed a cash balance of \$37. The election of officers for this season was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, the Reverend the Provost; 1st Vice-President, the Rev. Professor Jones; 2nd Vice-President, the Rev. Professor Symonds; 3rd Vice-President, the Rev. J. S. Broughall; Secretary, Mr. H. H. Bedford Jones; Treasurer, Mr. G. H. P. Grout; Committee, Messrs. White, Pringle and Martin, of Trinity College, and Mr. Parsons, of Trinity Medical College; Scorer, Mr. J. G. Abbott. The unsatisfactory state of the cricket crease was much commented on, especially the way it is uncared for during the summer months, while impertinent pedestrians make of it a short cut between Crawford and Queen Streets. The Committee were instructed to draw up a report and send it in to the Finance Committee of the College, representing the unserviceable state of the grounds, and estimating about how much it would cost to put them in proper order. It is hoped that the Cricket room of the new wing will be ready for occupation by the time the season begins. The Committee are already considering the ways and means for another tour at the end of the Easter term; and if arrangements can be satisfactorily made for it, THE REVIEW hopes that the cricketers may meet with a full measure of success.

Personal.

MR. A. C. BEDFORD JONES, '88, is studying law in the firm of Messrs. Bain, Laidlaw & Co., of this city.

THE Rev. F. C. Woodcock, who has been assisting the Rev. Mr. Lewin, at Prescott, has been appointed to the charge of Camden East.

MR. J. S. BROUGHALL, M.A., Fellow in Classics, was admitted to deacon's orders on Passion Sunday, 23rd ult., at St Stephen's Church, Toronto.

THE Rev. A. Jarvis, M.A., leaves Carleton Place, to occupy the Rectorship of Napanee, rendered vacant by the departure of Archdeacon Bedford-Jones, to St. Peter's, Brockville.

THE Reverend the Provost sailed for England by the *Elbe* on the 5th inst., arriving at Liverpool on the 13th. He is to present in person the Trinity Memorial to Lord Knutsford concerning the Music Degrees. The Provost's visit will be a short one.

Convocation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MUSICAL DEGREES IN TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

THE question of Trinity's Musical Degrees still continues to provoke much discussion in the English papers, although a good deal of it is of a character generally regarded as un-English. Up to the present time Trinity has had little or no opportunity of defending herself, nor have the English Memorialists so much as sent a copy of the Memorial to the authorities. The Committee, appointed by the Corporation to take such steps as might seem desirable, have been very active, and we may soon hope to reap some fruits of their labours. The Memorial drawn up in reply to the English Memorial, is a lengthy document, covering some fifteen octavo pages, and setting forth Trinity's case with remarkable force. The Committee after due consideration came to the conclusion that it was for many reasons desirable that the Provost should present it to Lord Knutsford in person. By dint of great exertions he was ready, and sailed from New York by the *Elbe*, on Saturday, April 5th, taking a copy of the Memorial with him, whilst another copy was despatched to His Excellency the Governor-General, who has most kindly consented to forward it with a letter to Lord Knutsford.

The action of the English universities, especially of Oxford and Cambridge, in signing a document of so misleading a character as the English Memorial, without holding any communication with a sister institution, has excited no little surprise; and it has been thought desirable to memorialize these institutions, respectfully remonstrating against this somewhat hasty and ill-considered course. There is, however, some reason to suppose that Oxford at least did not *qua* University sign the memorial, and it is probable that some surprises are in store, to be revealed when the Provost arrives in England. A significant passage in one of the English musical journals, seems to indicate that the agitation can be traced to a Musical Institution in England, whose own proceedings are not altogether beyond question.

Prior to the departure of the Provost, a letter was forwarded to the editors of some of the leading English journals, including *The Times*, *The Standard*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Daily News*, *St. James Gazette*, *The Globe*, *The Athenæum*, *The Guardian*, *The Scotchman*, *The Manchester Guardian* and others, which we think will be of sufficient interest to our readers to publish in *Extenso*. It runs as follows:—

SIR,—The memorial presented on behalf of the several English universities and musical colleges to Lord Knutsford, against the action of Trinity University, Toronto, in

opening its examination in the Faculty of Music to English candidates, has just reached me. The statements of the Memorial and the speeches by which it was supported, are in important respects so inaccurate, whilst they appear to have attracted so much public attention, that I am constrained to trespass on your columns with a short communication in reference thereto.

1. The statement implied in the Memorial as reported and emphasized by three several representatives in answer to Lord Knutsford, that "no musical examinations were conducted at Toronto,"—is altogether erroneous. Fifty Canadian candidates are taking the examinations in Toronto, the next. The Toronto Conservatory of Music, which has entered one thousand pupils the last two years, is in affiliation with this University, and a complete course of instruction, both in theoretical and practical music, is given in this affiliated college.

2. Our curriculum in the Faculty of Music, which includes three annual examinations for the Degree of Mus. Bac., and is practically identical with the musical requirements of the English universities, was drawn up independently for our Canadian needs in 1883.

3. The extension of the examinations to England was the result of the action of the English Musical Press, unknown to, and unsought by us. *The Musical Standard*, in 1885, reprinted from an American journal,—the *Key Note*,—our curriculum and examination papers in full. As a result of this we were urged by a large number of English musicians of high standing to extend our examinations to English candidates. Under no other circumstances would we have entertained the idea of taking any part in English educational work.

4. Amongst those who most warmly welcomed our actions were the authorities of Trinity College, London, and the late Sir G. A. Macfarren, Professor of Music, at Cambridge, the official representatives of two of the bodies who have now memorialized the Colonial Office. Trinity College, London, was admitted to affiliation with this University, and protested strongly when, in consequence of advice from high musical authorities, we decided it was better for us, in order to secure the perfect independence of our examinations, to give no such special privilege to any one English Musical College. This College appears now as one of the chief memorialists, if not the principal mover in the matter. The statement that "the procedure with regard to Musical Degrees takes place entirely in England" is untrue.

5. Every degree in music has regularly passed our Convocation in Toronto, and has been granted there by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University.

6. With regard to our standard, in the last three years fifty-two per cent. of the candidates for the final Mus. Bac. examinations alone have been rejected by the Examiners.

7. Trinity University, Toronto, courts and demands the fullest inquiry into the whole matter. I cannot but think that the authorities of the great English universities will regret that they have been induced to lend the weight of their influence and prestige in support of such culpably inaccurate statements with regard to a sister institution, which had no chance of defending itself, when the smallest modicum of trouble would at least have put them in possession of the facts of the case. Instead of taking this course, not one of the institutions represented did us the simple courtesy of intimating to us, in any way whatsoever, their dissatisfaction, or intended action. The free and easy way in which the rights and reputation of colonial institutions, have been treated in our case, will be rightly regarded as a most unexpected injustice and wrong by many of our supporters, who have taken no inconsiderable part in loyally upholding the connection of Canada with Great Britain.

It may be well on all grounds to emphasize the fact that Trinity University, Toronto, is in no sense an offshoot of the University of Toronto, as stated by the Memorialists, nor has it any other connection with it, save that both Trinity and the University of Toronto are Institutions which alike trace their parentage to the old University of Upper Canada—King's College—Toronto.

Yours, &c. *Wm. E. BODY.*

Vice-Chancellor of Trinity University, Toronto,—
Sometimes Fellow of St. John's College,
Cambridge.

A special cable message to *The Globe*, on the 10th inst., announced the fact that this letter had appeared in the London papers the previous day. The message says that the Chairman of the special Board of Music of Cambridge denies, that Sir G. A. Macfarren, on behalf of the University, ever warmly welcomed the action of Trinity College in England. We beg to say that this letter of welcome from Sir George was recently in our hands, and is now in the Provost's keeping. The letter was not only warmly sympathetic, but its eminent author offered to begin negotiations with Cambridge on behalf of Trinity, and this, too, quite voluntarily, and without request from this University.

NOTES.

THE Rev. John Ridley, of Galt, another of Ontario's most successful rectors, has likewise joined our Association.

THE Rev. J. C. Farthing, the earnest and hardworking rector of Woodstock, has become an associate member of Convocation. Mr. Farthing is a graduate of Cambridge.

WE have been induced to offer these somewhat lengthy remarks to the readers of the REVIEW, because all the clergy who spoke on Wednesday evenings, and all but one of those laymen who spoke on Mondays, were members or associate members of Convocation, a fact of which Trinity men may well feel proud.

MANIFOLD are the signs that TRINITY UNIVERSITY is steadily progressing with the progress of this Province. Some of these are; the largely increased teaching staff, the increase in the number of students the erection of the splendid new west wing, and last, but by no means least, the organized band of from four to five hundred members and associate members of Convocation.

WE sincerely trust the self-denying labours of the laymen who spoke at Peterborough will excite many others to follow their example, and that many rectors will imitate him of Peterborough, in offering them the opportunity. In every congregation there are those who have some public speaking to do—lawyers, judges, politicians—surely these could manage once in a while to turn their talents to the account of the Church.

It is true that occasionally the offers of a well-meaning layman are rejected by his rector, but this generally arises from the fact that the layman wants to *preach*, and the rector not unnaturally feels that a ministerial function is being usurped. The Peterborough experiment (may we call it) has shown how clergy may with confidence approach the laity, and how the laity may use their gifts and their knowledge without trespassing on the clerical sphere.

ONE of the main objects of the Revival of Convocation was the formation of a society; in which the supporters and friends for Trinity might be thoroughly organized, and the Church people, as well as any others well disposed to Trinity, clergy and laity alike, be stimulated to take a greater interest in the doings of their own University. We felt that we had a truly noble cause, that we were doing a work

which was entitled to greater support, as it has always claimed and received respect.

LET no one then hesitate to urge the claims of Trinity. Let all her graduates in Arts, Law, Medicine, Music (even Music) and Divinity rally to her support. The first step to be taken is to become members of Convocation, and subscribers to THE REVIEW. By so doing a share in the Government of Trinity is secured, a voice in Convocation at her annual Assembly, and an acquaintance with all that passes within her walls. The next step is to secure friends as associate members. Every graduate should himself join, and could surely procure one associate. It should be borne in mind that to increase the prestige of ALMA MATER, increases the dignity of the holder of her degrees.

ONCE more we venture to urge the claims of Convocation upon the clergy and laity of Ontario. We are afraid we shall seem to be indulging in the pleasing occupation of blowing our own trumpet if we talk too loudly of the success of the movement which resulted in its revival. We, therefore, confine ourselves to this one statement upon which we ask our readers to meditate. At the present time *two fellowships, and the honour course in modern languages, are entirely dependent upon the funds of Convocation*. It will, therefore, be manifest to every member and associate that his or her annual subscriptions are of the utmost importance, and are put to a purpose of whose utility there can be no question.

THE Rev. J. C. Davidson, rector, and Rev. C. H. Kenrick, curate of Peterborough, have brought to a most successful conclusion the Lenten Mission at St. John's church. The congregations have throughout been good, the services hearty, the addresses of an earnest and practical character. An interesting feature of this Mission has been the addresses by laymen, four of whom are members or associate members of Convocation, viz: Mr. Barlow Cumberland, Mr. Dymond, Mr. E. E. A. DuVernet; and Mr. Cummings, of Colborne. The other speaker was Mr. Biggar, the City Solicitor of Toronto, whom we should most heartily rejoice to number with us. Peterborough has done well for Convocation, and we feel that Convocation has in some sort repaid its obligations during this Lent.

THERE can be no doubt that lay workers can be secured in every parish, if only the clergy will show that they appreciate the efforts of the laity. The addresses at Peterborough, so far as we can judge from the admirable reports of the *Examiner*, were of just the right kind. A sound but liberal Church tone pervaded them. They were not sermons, but (delivered in the school house) bright and earnest expositions of the various subjects selected from a layman's point of view. It is no unkindness to say that across any congregation's mind, the thought must sometimes flash, that the clergyman says what he says, because it is his business, that whereon his daily bread depends. And a layman's testimony freely given, will sometimes stir enthusiasm, and produce conviction, where the clergyman's sermons have proved ineffectual.

A BOOK written by Mr. C. Fessenden, '74, Head Master of Napanee High School, published about two years ago under the title of "High School Physics," (including Dynamics, Statics and Hydrostatics besides Physics proper,) and intended as an introduction to this study has met with such favour, and been so successful, that besides being adopted as the authorized text book by all the provinces of the Dominion, except New Brunswick, as well as by New South Wales, MacMillan & Co., London, England, have made Mr. Fessenden a most liberal offer for the copyright use of a new edition of this book in England and Australia, and he is at present engaged in preparing it for their press.

MODERN SCIENCE AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

" I'll never be myself again !"
 'Twas Mary Ann who spoke,
 And I, a serious Englishman,
 Failed to perceive her joke.

She came from Erin's verdant isle,
 Where all are bright and cheery,
 And so full happy still she was
 'Mid patients sick and weary.

" Oh ! yes, you will," the chaplain said,
 " Your arm could not do better ;
 You'll soon be washing clothes again,
 Or writing me a letter.

" The Lord has bless'd the surgeon's skill
 And nurses' tender care,
 You have no cause for sorrowing,
 Much less for dark despair."

Twelve weeks she lay 'twixt life and death,
 We gazed upon her sadly,
 Machinery had crushed her arm,
 And she was wounded badly.

At last her arm began to heal,
 And yet the skin grew slowly ;
 " It will take months," the surgeons say,
 " If left to nature wholly.

" Let modern science show her powers,
 And quickly will be seen
 A perfect skin upon this arm,
 Such as might grace a queen.

" So come, nurse B. ! come, medicos !
 Hold out your arms, nor fear
 To have the lancet cut your skin,
 Nor shed the timorous tear.

" One tiny piece of skin we ask,
 'Tis not your blood we crave,
 Though some have shed their blood ere now
 Their brother's life to save.

" We ask a tiny piece of skin,
 We'll guarantee no harm,
 To graft a piece on Mary Ann
 Fresh from your living arm."

The medicos when challenged thus,
 Inspired with courage true,
 Like gallant heroes bare their arms
 For all the knife may do !

Nurse B. is equally as brave,
 For love of Mary Ann,
 And, like a Christian woman,
 Does the very best she can.

" One little graft you ask ? Take two,
 Or more, if more be wanted,"
 Thus spoke nurse B., and bared her arm,
 By lancets nothing daunted !

The grafts were set and grew apace,
 So Mary Ann was cheery,
 And in her ward she brightened all
 The patients sad and weary.

" I'll never be myself again !"
 Her meaning now is plainer,
 The grafts from nurse and medicos
 Made Mary Ann the gainer !

Yet now she was not all herself,
 But Mary Ann and Co.,
 With others' skin in partnership,
 Which on her arm did grow.

And long as Mary Ann shall live,
 Her arm will still remind her,
 That those who gave their skin for her,
 Could scarcely have been kinder.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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This department of the journal is devoted entirely to matters of interest to graduates and under-graduates of Trinity Medical College.

All contributions intended for this department must be addressed to the Editors, Trinity Medical College.

The names of the contributors must be appended to their communications, not necessarily for publication, etc.

TRINITY CONVOCATION.

THE annual convocation for the conferring of the degrees in medicine was held in the College Convocation Hall on Saturday, 12th inst. The hall was well filled by friends of the successful candidates. The occupants of the gallery furnished music for the occasion as usual, and did not forget to get in some good-natured "gags" as the candidates went forward to receive their various honours. When the names of the lady graduates were called, round followed round of deafening applause. The University conferred on Dr. Chas. O'Reilly the degree of M.D., C.M., *ad eundem*, an honour which he richly deserves.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Chancellor ALLAN, in bringing the proceedings to a close, after some introductory remarks spoke as follows: "I would tender my most hearty congratulations to the Faculty of Trinity Medical College for the splendid record of the year's work of which we have had such gratifying particulars given to us by the Dean to day. To those who have graduated to-day, and especially to the gold and silver medallists, I would also offer my warm congratulations on the distinction which they have won and on the industry and hard study which have obtained for them the degrees which have been conferred upon them this afternoon. It cannot but be a most gratifying thing to the gentlemen of the Faculty, who have laboured so earnestly to place Trinity Medical College in the forefront of the medical institutions of this Province, that without State aid, and placed at a certain disadvantage by the action of the Government in specially building up a particular school in connection with another University, that, nevertheless, Trinity Medical College more than holds its own, that it stands higher than ever in public estimation and confidence, and that year by year increasing numbers of thoroughly trained and able men are sent out from its walls. To you, gentlemen, who have graduated to-day, I wish all success in the career which now lies open before you. The profession you have chosen is a noble one, not only by reason of the care or relief of bodily pain and suffering which you may bring by your knowledge and skill to your fellow-men, but because the medical man who follows his profession in the spirit of a Christian gentleman has means and opportunities for good which few others possess. May it be yours not only to be successful in the care of bodily disease, but to exercise a wise and kindly influence among those who may place their confidence in you as their medical advisers. May it be yours to do all in your power by your own pure lives and personal influence to improve and raise the moral tone as well as the physical health of the places which you may respectively make your homes; in short, to be yourselves a power for good in the many ways which are placed within your reach by the influence which your profession gives you.

The following is a list of the degrees granted:

R.C.C.

M.D., C.M.

F. R. Clarke, gold medallist and certificate of honour; R. M. Hillary, silver medallist and certificate of honour; A. Gaudier, certificate of honor; R. Hill, certificate of honour.

First class—R. J. Niddrie, E. J. Boyes, A. J. Muchinson, J. W. S. McCullough, A. Ross, J. R. Macdonald, C. McCue, C. B. Oliver.

Second class—C. A. D. Fairfield, A. H. Speers, J. Lockridge, J. F. Dolan, H. H. Gray, Miss S. P. Boyle, L. E. Rice, J. M. Sifton, J. F. Wren, T. B. Richardson Mrs. J. Lynd, C. B. Coughlin, H. T. Arnall, J. H. Bell, E. T. Boyes, E. J. Ewing, Miss M. J. Hutton, A. P. Ardagh, Miss M. L. Ager, O. E. McArty, M. McClelland, E. R. Morton, H. F. Hay, D. McLeod, W. S. Ferguson, G. Harrison, R. L. Langstaff, F. Preiss, H. W. Welch, G. J. Tweedy, J. C. Bell, W. Wight.

Third class—F. A. Drake, E. H. Webster, L. E. Morgan, W. A. Gray, J. Honsberger, J. F. B. Rogers, W. J. Fletcher, W. C. B. Murray, G. Wright, T. E. Watts, W. A. Jones, J. A. Dinwoody, D. K. McQueen, J. A. McGregor, J. C. Auld, A. C. Beatty, J. D. Berry, H. S. Smith, J. W. Dixon, D. A. Coon, W. A. Cameron, W. J. Alexander, J. D. Reid, T. J. Todd, J. A. Mills, W. A. Sargent, J. J. Gee, W. O'Connor, T. P. Camelon, M. Caverly, C. W. Morey, H. E. Strathy, A. F. Dixon, T. J. Park, N. J. Lindsay.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Honour certificates—D. Beattie, first silver medallist; H. L. Barber, second silver medallist; H. B. Anderson, H. C. Parsons, R. G. Wallace, J. J. Thompson, W. E. Mathew, D. McEachern, A. S. Tilley, A. Quackenbush, W. Cousens, T. M. Williamson, W. E. Brown.

First class—J. W. Brien, A. P. Chalmers, D. C. Jones.

Second class—W. H. Millen, R. M. Mitchell and W. S. Sitsler, equal; W. E. Ogden, H. J. Orchard, R. M. Curtis, W. Northrup, W. Potter, J. A. Mitchell, R. E. Cooper, W. M. Robertson, Miss J. Gray, H. Morell, E. B. Blaine, G. K. McDowell, D. A. McPherson, Miss E. R. Gray, Miss A. Chambers, H. Robins, F. L. Switzer, E. F. McCullough, A. W. Allingham, W. O'Connor.

Third class—D. B. Alexander, T. M. Allan, W. J. Awty, E. O. Bingham, R. A. Buck, A. M. Clegborn, G. W. Davidson, Miss B. Dymond, R. G. Feek, A. Flath, J. G. Jardine, F. C. Merrit, A. L. Murphy, F. C. Spilsbury, W. A. MacPherson, J. A. Oglivie, D. B. Bentley.

Passed in Physiology, Anatomy, General and Practical Chemistry and Toxicology, J. W. White.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Friday, April 11, 1890.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS—OPENING EXERCISES—AWARDING OF HONOURS WON DURING THE PAST SESSION.

First Year.

I.—Certificates of Honour for First Year's Work. (Dr. Powell.)

CANDIDATES WHO OBTAINED 75 PER CENT. AND OVER:—John Thomas Robison, Charles Buckingham Shuttleworth, James Albert G. Wilson, James K. M. Gordon; Henry Gordon McGill and Robert E. Macdonald, equal; Avery Barnes McGill and Harold Bird, equal; Francis James Burrows, D. E. S. Sager, Colin McPhail, Thomas Douglas.

Candidates who have passed the First Year's Examination. (Dr. Bingham.)

First Class—70 PER CENT. AND OVER:—James Semple, Warren Doan, Morton Stuart Lane and William Herbert Cartmell, equal; Robert Thornley Corbett, Joseph Harrison Duncan; Jas. Rutherford Bingham and Ralph Brodie, equal.

Second Class—60 PER CENT. AND OVER:—Happy Alger, George D. McBeth Ruthven, Neil Campbell, Edward Tomlinson and William H.

Tufford, equal; William James Ross, James T. Bowie, B. O. Coates, E. C. Coates; John C. Stinson and John Albert Wesley, equal; Richard Victor Fowler; Robert E. Darling and Frederick William Mulligan, equal; David James Dunn, Ellsworth Orton, Harry Pery Temple, David Donald Wickson, Paul J. Mohoney, Thomas W. Carlaw.

Passed—William Joshua Arnott, Robert Stewart Dowd, Harry Robert Frank, James Bruce Ferguson, John Edgar King, Walter Cayley Belt, Josiah Robert Rossborough, Charles Carter, William Alexander Thomson, Duncan A. McPherson, James Joseph P. Armstrong, Henry Thomas Thorne.

Hector Alfred Maclean passes in Physiology, Botany and Practical Anatomy. Willoughby Brent passes in Materia Medica, Anatomy, Botany and Practical Anatomy. David Sylvester passes in Physiology, Materia Medica, Anatomy, Chemistry and Practical Anatomy. Harold St. John Montzumbert passes in Physiology, Anatomy, Chemistry, Practical Anatomy and Botany.

Primary, or Second Year.

II.—Certificates of Honour, for Standing in the Primary Branches. (Dr. Teskey.)

CANDIDATES WHO OBTAINED 75 PER CENT. AND OVER:—David Beattie, Herbert Leslie Barbour, Harry B. Anderson, Harold C. Parsons, John J. Thompson, William Elmes Mathew, Donald McEachern, Albert Sidney Tilley, Allan Quackenbush, William Ernest Brown.

First Class—70 PER CENT. AND OVER:—Robert Menzies Mitchell, Herbert James Orchard, Robert Morison Coats, William Northrup.

Second Class—60 PER CENT. AND OVER:—Robert Edmund Cooper, Harry Morell, Edward Blake Blaine, Henry Robins, William E. Switzer.

Passed—Thomas Martin Allan, George Walker Davidson, Arthur L. Murphy, David B. Alexander.

Final ("Fellowship Degree.")

III.—Certificates of Honour, for Standing in Final Branches. (Dr. Grasett.)

CANDIDATES WHO OBTAINED 75 PER CENT. AND OVER:—John S. W. McCullough, John M. Sifton, James Ross Macdonald, Francis Richard Clarke, Alexander Ross, Francis James Ewing.

First Class—70 PER CENT. AND OVER:—Alexander John Murchison, Edwin Joseph Boyes, Roland Hill; Henry Head Gray and Robert James Niddrie, equal; James Francis Dolan, Austin Hager Speers; Harry Thompson Arnall and Chas. Baird Oliver, equal; Francis A. Drake; Robert Michael Hillary and Ralph Fraser Hay, equal; Leonard Eben, Rice, Thomas Bedford Richardson.

Second Class—60 PER CENT. AND OVER:—Christopher McCue, Wm. John Fletcher, Owen Eugene McCarty; John Franklin Uren and Loftus Elmore Morgan, equal; John A. Dinwoody; John A. McGregor and Henry Walmsley Welch, equal; Anslie Power Ardagh, John L. Auld, Ralph Lewis Langstaff, Alexander Carruthers Beatty.

Passed—W. G. Alexander, John Joseph Gee, William Anson Jones, Charles Norval Laurie, James Lockridge, Edward Reginald Morton, Robert Metcalf, John A. Mills, Frederick Preiss, Willis A. Sargent.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

The Special Prize for the highest in Physiology of the First Year. (*Dr. Sheard*) Value, \$25.00. Avery Barnes McGill; 96 per cent. in Physiology.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The 1st First Year's Scholarship, \$50. (*Dr. G. S. Ryerson.*) Standing, 89 per cent. John Thomas Robinson.

The 2nd First Year's Scholarship, \$30. (*Dr. Stuart.*) Standing, 86 per cent. Charles Buckingham Shuttleworth.

The 3rd First Year's Scholarship, \$20. (*Dr. A. Y. Scott.*) Standing, 85 per cent. James Albert G. Wilson.

The 1st Second Year's Scholarship, \$50. (*Dr. Robertson.*) Standing, 88 per cent. David Beattie.

The 2nd Second Year's Scholarship, \$30. (*Mr. Kirkland.*) Standing, 87 per cent. H. L. Barbour.

MEDALS.

The Second Trinity Medal. (*Mr. Kirkland.*) Standing, 81 per cent. J. R. Macdonald.

The First Trinity Silver Medal. (*Dr. Covernton, Sen.*) Standing, 82 per cent. J. M. Sifton.

The Trinity Gold Medal. (*Dr. Temple.*) Standing, 86 per cent. J. W. S. McCullough.

Admission of Successful Final Candidates to the Fellowship of the School. (*The Dean of the Faculty.*)

VALEDICTORY.—By the Gold Medallist, J. W. S. McCullough.

VALEDICTORY.

Worthy Dean of Trinity Medical College, Members of the Faculty, Fellow-Students, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When I remember the eloquence with which those talented gentlemen, who in past years have addressed you on behalf of their fellow-students, I must venture to apologize to you, ladies and gentlemen, for these disconnected sentences which I have the honour

of reading to you to-day. But your smiling faces reassure me, and give a guarantee that you will be lenient in your judgment of me, that you will forget the faults and give me what little credit I may chance to deserve.

On behalf of my fellow students I bid a hearty welcome to you, our visitors. Some of you at least must take an interest in this class of 1890, and for your presence here to-day, we tender you our hearty thanks.

You greeted us with your kindly faces when we first began our College life, you have watched our progress through the years which have sped so quickly since that time, and now, at its close, you have come to see us budding forth into our professional Spring-time, at the beginning of a career which we hope to make profitable alike to ourselves and our fellow-men.

I have to congratulate our worthy Dean and his esteemed Colleagues on the close of another and prosperous session, and I hope with all sincerity that we as students have at least not done disgrace to the name we bear, and that we shall continue as the years go by to do credit to our teachers and to bring honour to the name of Trinity Medical College.

To those who can look at both of them, the contrast between the embryo Trinity of forty years ago and the Trinity of to-day must indeed be a wide one. Then, a school numbering tens where we now number hundreds, and with graduates none but in prospective—small in size, small in equipment, small in the eyes of its neighbouring and none too friendly rivals, small in the number of its Faculty—small in everything but in the indomitable energy of its promoters, which energy has been transmitted to their successors through nearly half a century, till to-day Trinity Medical College stands without a peer as a medical institution of learning in this North American Continent. To-day students from all quarters of the globe seek the advantages which our College affords. They are here from every portion of our own great country. They come from our great neighbour to the south of us—from Australia, Japan and the Motherland, and each year go forth our scores of graduates till, thickly spread over the English-speaking world, men of old Trinity flourish prosperous and happy, making themselves name, fame and honour, and proving a source of blessing to their fellow-men.

The success of Trinity is due alike to our College itself, with its excellent equipments and teaching Faculty, and to the crowds of earnest students who each year receive instruction within its walls.

We could wish for no more earnest cultured gentlemen than these our teacher-professors whom you see before you. Careful, diligent and painstaking, the Faculty of this College have the sincerest gratitude of our hundreds of students, who will sow the seeds which they have planted, and as years roll on and the mantle of snow adorn their brow we will cherish in our hearts kind memories of the profitable hours we have spent amongst them.

The Faculty of Trinity Medical College need have no fear for the continued prosperity of an institution which bears such a record. The graduates of this College may assure themselves that the teaching which they have received within these walls will prove a solid foundation to the mountains of knowledge which their minds will amass in the years to come. Our students and our teachers have made our College the successful one it is to-day. The two are inseparable. Both combined are making the scientific, studious and successful medical men of our country. For as the master hand and the good stout oak make the best and most enduring workmanship, so do the graduates of Trinity Medical College reflect the image of their Alma Mater.

I am not speaking idly nor without due consideration when I make these statements. You will judge a man's ability by the work which he does. Must you not then judge a college by the men she puts forth? Then go with me through this vast country and enquire who are the successful medical men—these found, read our graduate list, and the names of old Trinity will stand pre-eminent. Our College stands in this city to-day an independent institution, backed by neither State nor University list, neither Government grant nor provincial properties. We do not desire such, we do not need them. Our students pay for their education; they receive the benefits—they stand on their own merits, and never fail to secure a share and generally more than a share of the honours.

This collegiate year has been a pleasant one for myself and classmates, but in the midst of our pleasure sorrow has not been absent, for as students we sincerely mourn the loss of two of our student friends. Bright young men, who, with the promise of a happy life before them, all too suddenly were called away. They were boys who always held a high place in our esteem, who were ever ready to join with us in our sports, and who, by their natural ability and studious habits, bade fair to do credit to themselves and honour to the College to which they belonged. Unforgotten will they linger with us—bright will thoughts of them remain in our minds, and green as the Spring grass which sprouts above their early graves will the memories of our two dead classmates be engraven on our hearts. To us alone does not belong all the grief, for the gray-haired Dean of our College mourns the loss of his beloved wife. She—the com-

panion of his early manhood, the mother of his children, the support and comfort of his declining years—has been taken from him, and when we remember with what Christian fortitude and earnest hope he told us of his loss, we can scarce restrain the rising tear nor at all withhold the earnest sympathy which we feel for him.

Not alone to these gentlemen, who have been so closely associated with us for the last four years as our teachers, can we give all our gratitude, for to the genial superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital where we learn to apply those principles which we have so well taught us here we have received many acts of kindness and attention for which we are truly grateful. Of my student companions and especially of the members of the graduating class of 1890 whom I enjoy the distinguished honor of representing to-day, I cannot speak in words of sufficient praise. We have spent many happy days together. We have enjoyed one another's little triumphs, mourned one another's sorrows, aided one another in difficulties and mingled in those sports and frolics which make the tedious life of the student so exceedingly pleasant. The boys of Trinity are, like their namesakes in the famous old hall in the green isle beyond the sea, generous, kind and agreeable, ready to attend you in joy or in adversity, pleasant associates, ready advisers, earnest, conscientious hard workers—men, who, if they belie not the record which lies behind them, will, as time makes its certain march onward, leave the imprint of their existence on the land which will have the good fortune to know them as citizens.

Amongst the students of the other medical colleges in this city with whom we have daily association we have formed many friends.

We have spent many hours side by side with them, and as we hope to win success for ourselves, so for them we wish good luck and God-speed wherever their lot may be cast.

Soon, my fellow-students, we begin an almost new life, one through which we cannot hope to pass without encountering many difficulties, but let us ever remember that we have a much easier pathway to tread than had our fathers in the days gone by. We have, many of us, had small beginnings, but let us never forget that the greatest men in our own particular calling had a start in life far inferior to what we possess. I have only to illustrate this by mentioning the names of two distinguished surgeons—representatives of two great nations—John Hunter and Ambrose Paré, who from the most meagre beginning achieved honour and fame which even to this day shines bright on our pages of science. It is not alone one's advantages however much they may serve him that make a man successful.

It is not accident that weaves the wreath of triumph about the brows of our distinguished citizens. Great men of science, literature and art—great men in our own noble calling—apostles of great thoughts and lords of the great heart—have belonged to no exclusive rank in life. They have come alike from colleges, workshops and farm houses, from the huts of poor men and from the mansions of the rich. The poorest have sometimes taken the highest places, nor have difficulties apparently the most insuperable proved obstacles in their way. These very difficulties in many instances would seem to have been their best helpers by evoking their powers of labour and endurance, and stimulating into life faculties which otherwise might have lain dormant. The instances of obstacles thus surmounted and of triumphs thus achieved are indeed so numerous as almost to justify the proverb that "with will one can do anything." Let us think of the difficulties and prejudices, the opposition and ridicule which men like Harvey Jenner and Sir Chas. Bell had to overcome, and be not dismayed by the obstacles which we may meet, but sternly face them and earnestly work against them, and the reward will be all the sweeter for it.

In the pursuit of even the highest branches of human enquiry the commoner qualities are found the most useful, such as common sense, attention, application and perseverance. Genius may not be necessary, though even genius of the highest sort does not disdain the use of these ordinary qualities. The very greatest of men have been among the least believers in the power of genius, and as worldly-wise and persevering as successful men of the commoner sort. In the words of a great thinker, "Genius is patience." (Buffon.)

Let us then, my comrades, learn to meet our difficulties with patience, energy and faithful honest work. Let us look to reap the result of diligence and integrity, let us seek to gain our livelihood by a faithful adherence to good honest principles, striving to be an example to our neighbours and to one another. In the words of one of our most esteemed professors let me say that "the profession to which we have the honour to belong is an honourable one, well worthy to be the calling of any man."

Let us endeavour so to walk our way through life that we may never disgrace the name of that profession, but strive to brighten the light which now shines so brilliantly, to do good where we can, and patiently tarry for the reward which to the deserving never fails to come.

And now, my fellow-students, we join with one another in saying farewell and wishing prosperity to the old College where we have spent so many happy hours.

We will all keep in our hearts a spot bright with the memories of our beloved College. We cannot hope otherwise than that the paths of most of us will widely diverge, but we will ever remember that we are branches of the same healthy parent stem, and that wherever we may be there will be the one centre to the circle which we ourselves form, and that that centre is the corner stone of our success in life, the one old set of walls to which we render homage, that it still bears the proud old colours of "*Rouge et Noir*," that it is our *Alma Mater*.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A WEIRD TALE.

A FELLOW who swallowed a drachm
Of poison grew cold as a clachm,
And when somebody said
"I don't believe he is dead,"
The corpse quickly shouted "I achm!"

And since then they say that his ghost
Each night walks round his bed phost,
And it scares all the folks
Who aren't used to such jolks,
Clear out of their senses almhost.

Chicago Herald.

College News.

ON Monday after the Dean's address on Medical Ethics, Mr Black '90, on behalf of this year's graduating class, in a short pithy speech, presented the photo of the graduating class of '90 and faculty, to Dean Geikie, who promised to give it a good place on the walls of Trinity, to keep in memory a class that had done good work.

LIKE as a plank of driftwood,
Toss'd on the watery main;
Another plank encounters,
Meets, touches, parts again.
So, toss'd and drifting ever
On life's unresting sea,
Men meet and greet and sever,
Parting eternally.

THE photo of the class of '91 has arrived at the College and in point of finish eclipses those of former years. The committee to whom sole control was given, consisting of Messrs. Irwin, Shaw and Ashbaugh are receiving commendations on all hands. Simpson Bros, Artists and Photographers, Yonge Street did the work. It is a decided improvement to see looming up as if in the distance the quasi-monastic walls of the University. The only fault, if such it may be considered, is in the arrangement. There is perhaps too much space allotted the professors. This is not a comparison mentally but numerically. On the whole, however, there is universal satisfaction.

ON Monday, March 17th, Dean Geikie addressed the graduating class on medical college politics and medical ethics. The final room was well filled with students of all years and the Dean's remarks were closely followed throughout and frequently applauded. He stated that in taking an interest generally in everything pertaining to the welfare and standing of the College, students are attending to their own welfare and he would like to see students and graduates as sensitive to the interests of their college, as to the protection of the eye. Because Trinity has had the temerity to exist and be successful, jealousy has been excited in certain quarters. He sincerely regretted the calamity of the University of Toronto fire and was glad that the Legislature had made a grant towards replacing what is a public loss. He maintained that all medical colleges should be placed on the same level and did not believe that the

level of independent educating colleges was against their usefulness. While the University should certainly maintain teaching and lectures in arts, as by this means men are made better able to serve their country, yet the University should not educate men to a profession by which they will earn a living, and the Dean believed that the University had lost power by coming from being an examining body for all colleges to being a medical faculty competing with others. Large sums of money are not necessary to the proper fitting out of pathological department, but care should be taken that all students are well versed in pathological histology, while not giving it more than a fair share of attention, as a special course is not necessary to the making of good surgeons and physicians. He criticised the statement that the courses of medical lectures could be reduced, and said that good didactic teaching is necessary, as books lack the voice of the living man who knows his subject to give information clearly and practically in midwifery, surgery, medicine and *materia medica*. Having suffered from youth himself he sympathized with young men and particularly with young medical men and respected them very highly, yet would not recommend tutors in place of experienced didactic teachers as at present. The medical council lays down the standard and the colleges have the right to say how the teaching is to be done. The prestige Trinity has acquired by the course she has steadily pursued is well shown by the success of her graduates in all parts of the world.

IN directing his attention to ethics he defined it as professional conduct or the duties we owe one another and duties others owe to us. There is no principle in that selfishness which causes a man to try to raise himself by hook or by crook. A doctor should respect all lines of life, but at the same time should bear himself with the dignity of his profession under every circumstance. "Make a right start. Ethics begin at home. Treat yourself well. Do nothing that will detract from your respectability." "Go promptly on the call of patients, being active and energetic yet gentle and kind in manner to patients. Have a reassuring manner. Exercise cheerfulness not boisterous buffoonery." Oliver Wendell Holmes says, "a medical man's pleasant smile, natural not assumed, a sunny nature radiating his face is worth thousands to him annually." Patients have more confidence in a cheerful than in a gruff physician, providing each is equally clever. Leave nothing undone to make patients comfortable. Even when patients are very ill the physician's manner should be cheering, although he should never tell the patient anything that is not so and should always let the friends know the real state of affairs. To protect himself the physician should see that his earnings are collected regularly and on no account should he become a "cheap John," but should always charge what is right and just. He should not be "hail fellow well met" with all the gossips of the place where his lot is cast. No obligations are more binding than professional rules of honour hence no honourable physician can prove himself unworthy of his patient's confidence. Even should he be practising on the very verge of civilization, even in Kainschatskavill, the physician should be clean and neat in his dress, not going to either extremes of untidy or dudish dress. The Doctor advised all to give liquors of every kind "a wide berth." He should never interfere with patients of others even by friendly call, unless in consultation, and on no account should one doctor stoop to undermine another. In consultations examine case thoroughly, retire and consult with the doctor, give advice and, visit at an end, withdraw without attempting made to gain the patient in any underhand way. He should not meet irregular practitioners in consultation nor could any good come out of consultations with

Homeopaths. One guiding principle through life should always actuate the physician, *i.e.*, Treat everybody the way you would have them, under similar circumstances, treat you. The Dean closed his interesting address by wishing the graduating class success and trusting that they may shed lustre on themselves and College. A standing vote of thanks was passed to the Doctor for his able address.

AMBULANCE LECTURES.—Mr. Body is to be congratulated on having again arranged for a series of Ambulance Lectures to be delivered in the Convocation Hall on successive Friday afternoons during the present term. The Lectures begin to-day, April 18th. Those lecturing in the course are Dr. Grasett, Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Sheard, Dr. Davison, Dr. Alice McLaughlin and Miss Snively.

* Personal. *

MESSRS. J. A. DINWOODY and Geo. Wright are among those of the class of '90 who intend pursuing their studies in the Mother Land during the summer.

Dr. W. M. BROWN, '84, of Neustadt, Ont., passed the recent State exam held in St. Paul, Minn. He intends locating in Duluth in the near future. Mr. Jas. Third, '91, of the editorial staff, has been acting as "*locum tenens*" during his absence.

THE old college friends of Dr. W. A. Dixon will be pleased to know that he has passed very successfully his examinations in London, Eng., for the degree of L.R.C.P., London, and also in Edinburgh, for the degree of L.R.C.S., Edinburgh. Dr. Dixon has spent the past year in Europe and will still continue his studies.

WE are pleased to notice in the last annual reports of the Association of Medical health officers of Great Britain, that Dr. C. W. Covernton, Professor of Jurisprudence and Toxicology, has been appointed an associate member of that body. We congratulate the Doctor upon this recognition of his past services while acting as representative of our Provincial Board at the International Congress of Hygiene, held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1882, and at subsequent meetings in England.

* Correspondence. *

THE REVIEW does not hold itself responsible for the opinions of its correspondents.

To the Editors of THE TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW:

GENTLEMEN:—There is a very general opinion among this year's graduating class, that the clinical examinations in medicine and surgery, conducted at the General Hospital on the 26th and 27th days of March, were eminently unsatisfactory to the medical students specially interested.

If next year's class submit to the same mode of procedure they, alone, will be to blame; for such treatment, as that to which many of us this year were obliged to submit to needs but be mentioned to be condemned.

One case is allotted each candidate, and on his correct diagnosis and treatment of that case depends half his examination. This gives the fortunate individual, who happens up against a simple case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia, an excellent chance to distinguish himself. The simpler the case, the fewer are the questions asked and the higher the percentage taken. The next man is assigned a

case raked up from some obscure corner of the hospital, seemingly for the express purpose of puzzling him. It is here the examiner shines. Not thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the case himself, he strenuously devotes his efforts to the laudable object of making the victim feel small.

Now, this sort of an examination may be very amusing to the occupants of the near beds, and, as I have just remarked, may please the examiner, but the student who has devoted two years of hard study in preparation for a "fair" examination, may, surely, expect pardon if he fails to see where the fun comes in.

Further, no student going up for a final examination cares to have his "stand" subject to the caprice or prejudice of a last year's graduate, appointed by the regular examiner in order to hurry through the work. This fact alone was sufficient to have cancelled the clinical examination entirely, had the trouble been taken to acquaint the proper authorities of the circumstance. I do not mean to infer that we would have received a much fairer examination from the examiner himself; perhaps we might.

The examiner of medicine had no authority to appoint a House-Surgeon to assist him in conducting the examination; and had that House Surgeon known what an unenviable reputation he was destined to win, he would have hesitated before accepting the honour.

What right had a man, who last year sat with us in the same lecture room, and listened to the same lectures, who formed friendships fast, and prejudices faster—what right, I ask, had he to pose as our examiner? Again, is it necessary, in order to convince a student of a mistake, that the examiner repeat his answer in order to claim the applause of the ignorant listeners? No sensible student objects to being told when he blunders, but no one cares to be made a fool of publicly. I long ago came to the conclusion that braggadocio is not an essential characteristic of a great surgeon. I most earnestly urge the next graduating class to use their utmost effort to have the clinical examination done away with, or conducted in a different way. Your obedient servant,

C. B. OLIVER.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, April 16, 1890.

STUDENTS would do well to consult the advertisement of Mr. Windrum before making their purchases in his line of business.

SPECIAL attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. A. A. Alexander, the well-known hatter and furrier of 460 Queen Street West.

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 wherewith we fly to
 Heaven.—Shakespeare.

RANDOM LIST OF SELECTIONS.

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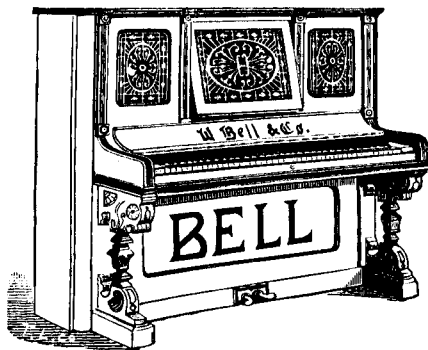
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