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## Editorial Eopics.

The Trinity University Review extends its grecting to the students on their safe return to old Trinity, at this the opening of another academic year. And to the large number who, for the first time, come to share in our life and privileges here, The Review bids a hearty welcome, both in its own name and in that of our Alma Mater.

Among the men who have graduated this year, and gone forth from Trinity, are Mr. Stewart F. Houston and Mr. H. P. Lowe, who were long members of the editorial staff of this journal. Their services were distinguished by the highest excellence, and went far towards gaining for The Review its present honoured position among the University papers of Canada and the United States. Mr. Houston's literary and executive abilities are well known, and we are sure that his future carecr will be as honourable and successful as his many friends can desire. The winner of the English Prize Essay for this year, and the hero of many a brilliant college debate, Mr. Lowe leaves Trinity with a reputation which many an ambitious man would fain possess. It is gratifying to know that the connection of these gentlemen with The Review will not be wholly severed, but that they will, from time to time, contribute articles for our columns on subjects of speciel interest to University men.

The Trinity Residence is to be immediatelyenlarged by an extensive addition to the west wing, which will double the present accommodation for students, besides providing several lecture-halls, offices, and other apartments, neressitated by the heavy demands now made upon the College for more room. No better evidence is wanted than this to prove that Trinity University has a great work'to perform, and that she is performing that work in a mastcrly manner. The men clamouring for admission at her doors are many and carnest, for the country is awaking to the fact that at Trinity are to be found special opportunities and privileges enjoyed by no other university in the Dominion. On all sides are seen evidences of progress and prosperity, the moral effect of which will soon prove irresistible. The hand that guides this great institution is not only the hand of a man of large wisdom and keen discernment, but one of sare faith and perfect trust, of one who belicves that Trinity has a mission to perform in this our land, and that she will accomplish it in honour and triumph, and amidst the grateful recognition of a grateful people.

We have before us, on our mantelpicce, a photograph of Mr. Ford Jones in his canoc "Ramona," wita which he all but won the highest honours in the canoe
world last year. This year he built another canoe, which was felicitously christened "Canuck." As most of the "cracks" in the American Canoe Association are Americans, i.c., U.S.A. men, and the Canadian members are known as "Canucks," it was, no doubt, with a presentiment of coming triumph that Mr. Ford Jones threw down this challenge, and doubtless the Canadian goddess of the winds itiocred about him with special delight. Mr. Ford Jonc, is the champion for 1889, and Trinity College trembled with delight when conscious that the famous A.C.A. challenge cup was at last within her walls. The cup is as handsome as the winner. We cannot say more; to say less would in us perhaps be hardly becoming.

One or two new features will be found in this issue of The review. A crisp and chatty column, under the heading of "Here and There," will now appear in each number; and from a correspondent at St. Hilda's our readers will be supplied with a monthly résumé of news from that College. We have also made arrangements for the publication of Foot-Ball Notes during the season. These notes will be written by a devotee of the game. Other attractions are under consideration.

To the vacancies on the editorial staff of this paper, Mr. T. T. Norgate ans Mr. J. Graham Abbott have been elected. Mr. Norgate had been formerly on the staff, and his return to Trinity College, after a year's absence in England, was the signal for his immediate reappointment-: happy recognition of his services in the past, and a guarantec that in him The Review has no mean addition to its editorial strength. By his unanimous election to office, Mr. Abhott enters upon his new duties supported by the knowledge that he has the warm approval of the whole body of his electors.

## 

In glancing through a file of the Trinity representative organ, I have been struck with the instance of Literary Evolution in a humble way which is afforded. A. fortuitous collection of ideas in the first place managed to take the form of that peculiar production known fur years as Ruage or Noir. When first I saw the title I imagined that the "tough set" had combined, and out of an atmosphere which savored of Monte Carlo, tried its hardest to shock the college authoritics by regularly publishing a graphic account of the development of baccarat and casino within these reverend precinets. But this I found to be a misconception. Quite harmless, and-shall I say, worthless?-from a literary point of view, was that production for a long period, for no great altempts at iiterary merit were ever indulged in by its coritributors. However, tenporaz mutantur, and side by side with the rapid progress which the University itself cvidenced in its revival of Convocation, was witnessed the ambi-
tious march of its literary representative. When, at last, such a radical reform as a change of name was mooted, men stared aghast with bated breath, and wondered whether some traitor was trying to wreck the entire venture. Those who were present at the very rowdy college meeting, which ultimately accepted the existence of the Trinity University Review, and not without many a sigh and vigorous remonstrance, consigned the dear old Rouge et Noir to the memory of the past, will remember, with considerable amusement, how hard the old title died. Ah! indeed, "keep a-doing" was the motto, $n^{-}$the editorial staff in ' $\$ 7$. Things were looking uf $I o$ no purpose did the then business manager, standing upon the table, thunder forth that the Rouge et Noir was the best advertising mediurs in the world, and that the world could ill afford to dispense with its aid; the game was played out, the meeting actually did not believe the cnergetic manager, so the star of his existence flickered and went out. Thus is it that I find that "keep a-doing" is the principle on which the paper has since been worked. If the editors of ' 87 worked hard for their charge's welfare, no les; strenuous were the efforts of the staff of ' 88 , while th.at of ' 89 evidently intends to "keep the ball a-rolling." As we enter on the nelv acadenical year of '89.'90, I think none of us Trinitarians need feel ashamed of our UNIVERSITY REVIEW, none of us need feel doubtful that its standard of literary merit will continue to improve, and deserve the eulogium which I recently heard pronvunced upon it, viz., that it is the best Unversity organ in the Dominion.

That the Bystander will be accorded the hearty reception it so richly deserves, is a matter of course. The introductory preface with which Mr. Goldwin Smith ushers his literary child into the world is, so to speak, a most justifiable apology for what is, I believe, the commencement of the Bystander's second growth. In this preface its accomplished author has undoubtedly hit the right nail on the head, when he speaks of the present singular situation of the daily press of this progressing city, "Vita sine literis mors cst;" in a word, as long as the managing powers of the great dailies continue to prostitute the columns which they control to self-interest to the exclusion of literary work, which will justify a definition of that term in the best sense it will bear, so long will the organs which they represent renain but slaves to the trammels of party politics, and the advance of the purer forms of literature must be proportionally retarded. Actuated, I believe, by some such convictions as these, Mir. Goldwin Smith lias determined upon re-issuing, after a lapse of several years, the monthly review of current events, the first number of which lies before me, and for the contents of which he alone, as I unierstand, is responsible. The contents column upon the outside of the Bystander reminds me of a show-room in Whiteley's great Emporium in Londoa, where, it is said, that one may purchase anything from a ball of string to a real live ciephant. Excellent indeced, and extremely comprehensive, are the articles which the Bystander for October affords us, and while the first half of the Revicw reminds one at every slep how the
word "Jesuit" is still hurtling in the Canadian air, the second seems of a more cosmopolitan description, the author's one little failing of a tinge of pessimism (if I may presume to thus criticise so brilliant a writer) coming to the surface in his remarks on the "Perils, of England." Under the title, "Sunday Street Cars" appears a most remarkable article, which is not, as might be expected, a weighing of practical pros and cons for the benefit of the Sabbatarian and his opponent, but is a cursory and very clever revicu of the development of Sabbath observance, which, contrasted with the closing arguments, which are of course more in accordance with the title of the article, strike one as involving, in its best sense, a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous. That a series of most unqualified successes will attend the re-issue of the Bystander is not only my wish, but my conviction, for any enterprise which Mr. Goldwin Smith undertakes in the literary world cannot fail to meet with the approval of all fair-minded critics.

In glancing through the pages of the Review I have just alluded to, I am more than ever reminded that to fresh arrivals in the fair Dominion of Canada, it is a selfevident fact that something of unusual interest is occupying the minds of itswell-wishers. Glance through the daily papers, listen to the conversation at street-corners, on therailway-cars, and in nearly every public, or indeed private gathering, of citizens, and one becomes immediately irmesessed with the fact that the fesuits have been drawing all eyes upon themselves. In Europe, we have almost forgotten that the Society which Ganganelli was urged to suppress in 1773, was allowed to have a further locus standi; but here, for the nonce, the followers of Ignatius Loyola are enjoying the sensation of possessing a particular importance in the political world. The chief objection to the rumpus which the now celcbrated Jesuits' Estates Act (apart from the question of merits) has created, seems to me undoubtedily the evil tendency to disintegration and a spirit of animosity between our English and Frenchspeaking colonists. Personally, I an inclined to think that the French Canadians have ec nsiderable ground for modernte complaint. The French Canadian is cssentially a peaceable and law-abicing citizen, who desires to live in perfect harnony with his Englishspoaking brother ; he asks for his rights (quite apart from the Jesuit question), and he says he means-to insist on them. These rights, speaking in a general way, are nerely a demand to be recognized as being on an equal footing socially, politically and morally, with his comrades in the Province of Ontario. Yet, Ifear that he is often looked down upon as being in a merely semi-civilized condition, by men who ought to know much better. Feeling seems to be running fairly high on the subject amongst the wel! - educated Frer. .nspeaking population of Quebec, and a spirit of fairmindedncss and - oderation needs to be encouraged by all of us who vould fain sec Canada in a position to further develop her many resources, and attain to the honorable position which she bids fair, 'cre long, to reach, I mean that of a great nation.
T. T. N.

## Contributiong.

## WOMEN AND WISDOM.

There is a strong tendency in the mind cif man, when concentrated on ary given subject, to isolate itself from other interests and to lose sight of the necessity for cultivating the links of sympathy which bindor shouki bind-all human hearts together. It is but natural that those engaged in mental pursuits should be specially open to this temptation. While the object of a liberal eduention is confessedly to cularge our range of vision, to open up fresh avenues of communication between our minds and all that is great and good in the past, as well as the present, it is quite possible that we may set up the wider view of life we have thus gained as a barrier between ourselves and the common interests of humanity, and make a-rallying point for a narrow clique of that very light which should be checring and invigorating all around with its life-giving rays.

The sesult of the movements of late years seems in many cases to have proved that this danger is one particularly needing to be guarded against by women. Whether their temperament inclines them to be znore engrossed in the immediate present, or whether higher education being more a matter of choice rather than custor.' with them than it is with men, certain it is that many complaints have been lodged against them on this score, and, it is to be supposed, not w:rhout some reason.

If we recognize that knowledge is no end in itself, but only one step towards the attainment of truth, and that "truth on its active side is righteousness," the just giving to cach one that which is owing from man to man, and not least the sympatliy which is due from each member of a common family to the other, we shall not be unduly exalted by the acquisition of any particular kind of knowledge, or feel that such acquisition separates us from all the rest of mankind. We may be tempted to a feeling of unexpressed contempt for the busy mother and mistress who seems to have no subjects of conversa :ion but the ailments and pretty specches of her children, or the capabilities and misdemeanours of her servants, but if an act is greater than a word, if self-remunciation and thoughtful love lie at the bottom of all true nobility of character, she who has passed successiully through a course of whooping-cough or cooklessness, may be as well deserving of a "degrec" in her own spliere as if she had triumphantly solved all the difficultics of an honour paper in Mathematics or Moderns.

But this is, of course, only one side of the question. We feel and we feel rightly that the ideal of life is not satisfied by entire occupation with the material, even when inspired by the purest and tenderest affection ; that something definite has been gained when the inacllectual world opens even one of its gates before us and gives us glimpses into its enchanted halls; that the trials of life are softened and its joys infinitely enhanced and varicd by each further arpreciation of the mind which informs the matter around us of the hidden harmonies which underline and link together the
most prosaic and least noticed phenomena of existence. But every fresh gift, every newly developed power, brings with it fresh responsibilities, and a mental cultivation which we hold for self alone will weigh us down with as heavy a judgment as selfishly spent wealth or selfishly used physical strength.

And here-though she would probably be loth to admit it, or would find innumerable reasons to justify it-the girl who occupies herself in intellectual pursuits is apt to compare unfuvourably with others of less aspiring aims and ambitions. The society girl takes it for granted that her interests are the interests of those she meets. The "domest'cated" woman never doubts of the pleasure with which her auditors listen to the recital of her experiences, but the votary of higher education too often forgets "the common life by which we live," and despising the ordinary subjects of conversation and rescrving all expression of her thoughts and feclings to scasons of intercourse with a few congenial spirits, moves in the world in general an uninteresting and uninterested spectator of what she feels to be an alien sphere.

There must be a remedy for this. There must be some other medium between going about like an exschoolmistress, always seeking opportunities of instructing her neighbours and relinquishing all that is dear to her, and simply responding to her associates on what she conceives to be their own plane. We all need to be constantly reminded that we are partakers of a common humanity which forms a decper-seated bond than any community of taste or talent; that everyone (ourselves included) has the capacity, and in most cases, the desire, however faint, to reach a higher level than any we have yet attained; that if we have enjoycd greater advantages, if our minds are more accustomed to looking beyond the shows to the realities of things, we should not shrink from sometimes taking the initiative; we should expect sympathy as well as be ready to offer it. And if we are afraid of thus encouraging in ourselves a fecling of sclf-complacency and a spirit of self-assertion, let us look a little more resolutely on the unattained heights before us, every fresh glimpse of which will serve to dwarf into greater insignificance the petty differences between one degree of attainment and another.

If our culture is Christian culture, it will infallibly draw us closer and closer to cvery one of our fellow creatures, and make us more willing as well as more able to help them, while it increases the consciousness that even from the humblest with whom we are brought into any rea! relation we receive far more than we give. If it isolates us in a fancied intellectual Paradise, to which only a few favoured spirits arc admitted, if it weakens our sympathics and increases our self-admiration and self-indulgence, we may doubt if we have even reached the level proposed to themselves by philosophers when as yet they saw no hope of rising higher than the powers inherent in man could carry them.

## THE MUSIC OF THE WAVES.

## O, insten to the music of the waves!

When the zephyrs from the west
Softly sighing, sink to rest,

We can hear the mellow music of their staves.
We cannot tell the melodies they sing;
We cannot tell the tidings that they bring.
Yet the music, low and faint,
Is so wild, and weird, and quaint,
That the ears with wild reverberations ring,
And we know not why, we feel,
As the waters shoreward steal,
They are striving, striving ever,
In impassionate endeavour,
Tc tell a strange, inexplicable thing-
How the music sobs and sighs
Till the solemn cadence dies
In the bosom of the soothing intervales.
How each palpitating note
Seems to float, and fall, and float,
In a gravitating murmur to the dales!
Oh, listen to the music of the waves!
As they groan, groan, groan
In a mystic monotone,
They are surely bringing tidings of the graves;
They are mourning for the multitudes unblest,
For the heroes lulled to everlasting rest.
Every joy and every gain,
Every grief and every pain,
As it wells from Ocean's overladen breast;
Every crown and every cross,
Every hope and every loss,
Of the vast evanished æons is expressed.
Oh, listen to the music of the waves !
As the song sonorous sweeps
O'er the surging, swelling deeps.
It is murmuring the Genesis of Light
From the chaos of the dread Plutonic night,
And the sobbing and the sigining
Is unending and undying,
And the angels in their legionary might
Strive in vain to mark the ending of its flight,
As they climb from stecp to steep,
While the circling echocs leap
Round the Fountain of illimitable Light.
Yet, listen to the music of the waves!
There is meaning sad and joyous in its staves-
'Tis the ceaseless Psalm of Life-
All its gladness, all its strife;
And it calleth, ever calleth from its caves.
"Wherefore sorrow ? wherefore fret?
There is balin in Gilead yet.
Wherefore sorrow? wherefore sorrow?
Dark the night but bright the morrow.
Wherefore sorrow? wherefore fret?
Wherefore sorrow? wherefore fiet?
Wherefore sorrow? wherefore fret?"
Oh, this is aye the burden of the waves.
F. M. D.

## STUDENTS' BLUNDERS.

A FORM of humour at times very entertaining is that which consists in the ridiculous mistakes made by students in answering questions in examinations. At such a time, when the examinee is neryous and flus. esred, there is considerable excuse for his falling into errors whose stupidity, at first sight, seems excessively
absurd. In some cases, a student of a waggish turn of mind, when unable to give a correct answer, will undoubtedly give some arifully ridiculous one for the purpose of exercising his wit. Humorists sometimes tura their attention to the manufacture of witticisms of this nature with comical results. Such instances as Mark Twain's Screamers are certainly amusing, but when a student's blunder bears on it the impress of an uncoi:scious and ridiculous mistake, it is then that our laughter is most provoked. Genuineness and unconsciousness are two elements that go far to increase the humouristic value os an crror. Often alleged mistakes show to too great an extent the signs of careful claboration, like an 18th century jest, and while we may admire their ingenuity, we prefer to see ludicrous stupidity exhib ted with more realism. Another point that one finds $:$.eve interesting lies in a consideration of the mental process gone through to arrive at an erroneous conclusion.
The Spectutor has been entertaining its readers in some recent issues by instancing blunders made by sludents. Some of them are so good as to be worthy of repeticion. Very few of them, however, equal the well-known story, told so well by the late Dr. McCaul. An examiner had been putting a student through a series of questions in Scripture History. He found the pupil's knowledge very slight, and at last, wishing to give him a loophole of escape from a terrific "plucking," he asked the extremely simple question, "Who was the first king of Israel?" "Saul," answered the student, and then a bright idea striking him, he added, "otherwise called Paul." His mistake is only a ridiculous example of many pit-falls into which examinees have fallen, by a desire to say too much. Not dissimilar was the comical jumbling of a benighted youth in answering the question, "Relate the ss ' ' of Samuel." To which came the answer, "God called Samuel, say(ing, Eli, Eli, why persecutest thou me." The following instance, which has been often related, actually tappened a few years ago at an English High School, and was narrated to the writer by a master in the sme school, whose veracity, even in telling a good stipry, is undoubted. At an examination, the pupil was asked to quote the parable of the Good Samaritan. Heggave a faithful account even until the last verse, whin he concluded the account of the Samaritan's benerolence with the words, "Take care of him, and whitsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I willrepay thee; and he said this, knowing well that he :hould see his face again atu more." In Latin prose exercises, one finds the most ludicrous crrors croping uf- Onc awful blunderer at a Marlbo rougn College examination rendered "Most men, therefore," by "Hominissimi iguntur." His ignorance was cminently colossal, but there was an inane happiness in taking "igulus" as a third person singular passive, and then making it plural. "But such a blast my king began to blow," found its Latin equivalent in "Rex meus incepit crepitus effundere tales." One smiles at the ludicrous carclessness of him who turned "And many a swarthy face and stern were there," by "Nigra adsunt facies, nigra adsunt terga" The last recalls an instance which happened in a Scnate-house Examination at Cambridge. Some
examiner asked for the Latin for "dress :mprover," a a time when that article of apparel had been calling forth some discussion from the press. He was convulsed when he read on one student's paper-"dressimprover superbum." It was a silly word for an examiner to give, but he, doubtless, expected to light upon some rich reply; if so, his object was abundantly attained. That pupil wass something of a wit who un Eining $_{5}$ asked to give the gender of several compounds suith comments, among them "tête-ì-tête," answered," Tête-i-tête is of the common gender, because it usually takes place between a mar and a woman." In translating, the classics blunders occur that are nonsensical in a quiet way. "Superi sinit hoc regnator Olympus" was rendered: "The governor makes himself superior to Olympus." He was evidently thinking of a French gastronomical proclivity, who in translating an extract of Virgil, in which the horses of the sun are described as "Ambrosiac succo saturos," turned it by "basted in ambrosial juice." When Sallust in his "Catiline" said that great bribes corrupted some men, while others succumbed to small tempta-ion-"multi in parva pecunia perspiciuntur quam sint leves," he did not mean "many men when short of money perceive of how little consequence they are"; although the wisdom of the saying is not unlike the historian, and approximates closely to a possible rendering of the Latin. An instance of a similar perversion of meaning is found in the ingenious turning of "finitimus oratori poeta, sermone licentior, numeris restrictior," by "an orator lived next to a poet, more loose in his talk, but more guarded than numbers." It may be noticed that no word of the original is really mistranslated, but its meaning is amusingly changed. "Cena ministratur pueris tribus" was rendered by "the cane is being administered to three boys," probably from some pathetic recollections in the mind of a youthful scholar.

## DION.

## MR. WHITT'S GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

IT gives us much pleasure to announce that through the kindness of Mr. Samuel Whitt, late of Assam, Upper Burma, the Library of Trinity College has obtained posscusion of a small, but valuable, and in some respects unique collection of Sanskrit MSS. The MSS. becime the property of Mr. Whitt through the death of one of the Coolies working upon the tea plantation of which Mr. Whitt had charge. Thisman was, strange as it may appear, a high caste 13rahman, who fc - reasons best known to himself, had removed from Bengal and wrought as an ordinary day labourer in Assam. From his being one of the priestly caste, and also from his reputed skill in leecheraft, he was greatly revered not merely by the other Coolies upon the estate, but by all the natives for many miles around; and he was continually sought after by them in cases of sickness. His remedies, however, seemed to consist chicfly of charms, spells and such lik.. His usual mode of procedure was, when consulted in a dangcrous case, to write out some words in the Devanâgari, or sacred character, with a piece of char-
coal on a board, and then wash off the writing with water and send it to the patient, who was to drink it, the Brahinan at the same time offering prayers for the recovery of the sick man.
It seems strange that a man of his undoubted dignity and learning should have chosen to live the toilsome and degraded life of men of the lowest caste, as the Coolies naturally were: and Mr. Whitt would seem to have sore foundation for suspecting him to have been one of the leading actors in the great drama of the Mutiny of the Bengal army, which brought sorrow and shame to so many English homes, and that, having sinned too deeply to hope for pardon, he had sought refuge from the British authorities in the most effectiual manner possible. Indeed, it seems strange to us that the fact of a high caste Brahman renounsing in this way the privileges of his order, and assuciating thus with those whom he must have regarded as unclean, did not excite suspicion in other minds than those of Mr. Whitt and his assistants. Upon his death, however, nothing could be discovered which tended in any way to clear up the mystery, if there were one, and bis sole possessions seemed to have been the sacred cord around his waist, the symbol of his divine birth, the picture of Kalh, before which he was wont to repeat his prayers, and the MSS, which we now proceed to describe. The MSS. are four in number; the first bears two titles, Devyah Kavacham atha Kilaka, that is "Devis Breastplate and Wedge." Mr. Bendall, Curator of Sanskrit MSS. at the British Museum. to whose inspection Mr. Whitt submitted the MSS. when in London last summer, proposes to tra:slate the title as, "Devîs Charm and Kîlaka," leaving the last word untranslated; but Kavacham is beyond dispute a breastplate, and the adjective Kavachina occurs in the "Aijima's Journey to Swarga," the Heaven of Indra or Paradise, and corresponds to the Latin word loricatus, wearing a breastplate white Kilaka accurs in the Hitopadesa in the story telling ho:v the monkny tried to take the widedge out of the tree the woodmen had been splitting, and came to an untimely end in the attempt. Howcver the titles $\mathrm{b}=$ translated, the work itself consists of two hymus, to be used introductory to the study of the accompanying larger work, entitled: "Devi Mâhatmyâ," also "Dugga Pradípa" and "Sapta Sati," or "The Seven Times Holy," a psalm in praise of Durga or Katî Siva's Consort, and forming part of the Markandya Purina. They are works relating altogether to the Brahminical ritual as enjoined in the Purâmas, and differing greatly from Vaidic ritual as contained in the Rich and other Vêdas.
There are also two stray sheets, which so far as our knowledge goes, seem to belong to no known religious work. These, if time permits, will be more closely examined in the future, and the writer will endeavsur - to give some idea of their contents. Mr. Bendall, the eminent Sanskrit scholar before mentioned, after a carcful perusal of it, expessed himself as unable to identify it with any other work of a similar nature with whic! he was acquainted.

The Kalendar is a very interestiry work and quite unique in it way. It contains reckonings according to two eras; one bearing the date of 1920 , and the other

1785, dates which we find to correspond to 1863 of our era. The longer era, that giving 1920, is the era of King Sâlavahâna, which began in B.C. 57 , and the other shorter one of 1785, than of King Vilkramachîtya, which began A.D. 78. That we are correct in our opinion may be proved, firstly, by substracting 1755 from 1920. which gives 135 years, the difference known to exist between the two cras; and secondly, by add. ing 78 to 1785 , which gives 1863 , the year of our era for which it seems to have been compiled. It is a very prettily written MS., but it is more than doubtful whether we sinall be able to fully master its contents, as it is written in an antique and now obsolete character, somewhat resembling the modern Devanâgarî which would seem to be derived from it.

As far 23 can be gathered from what has been deciphered, its purpose altogether is a priestly and l3rahminical one, and it was of an occult nature and not intended for secular use.

Although the foregning sketch gives but a very inadequate idea of the MSS., still, enough has been said to show our readers that Trinity College has every reason to be grateful to Mr. Whitt for his valuable and most seasonable gift to the Library. We hope that we shall have the plecsure of recording man other gifts of a like nature from tic friends of Trinty in time to come.

## FOOT-BALL NOTES.

Trinity opens the foot-ball season of 1889 with fair prospects. In the course of the last fe:v ye:ars her Foot-Ball Club has steadily been raising its standing among the clubs of the Association, and it is now in a position to contend for the laurels of the foot-ball field with any team in the Province. The gradual improvement of the Trinity team is evidenced by tive record of matches with :he kickers of the Sister University. Three jears ago the 'Varsity could beat Trinity to the turn of fifty to nothing, or thereabout. This state of things has been steadily improved upor until lastseason the score stood 10 to 0 , thatsmall major ity being stoutly contested. It remains for the mend 1889 to continue the improvement, and Trinity relis upon their doing so. It is true that some few of list year's stalwarts have left us, but the incoming yar should make up the deficiency. We have the materil; all we need to bring it into proper shape is hird prectice and a little self-denial on the part of the ren.

Tine Lectures in the Law School keep several valuable kickers from appearing on the Trimity feld, notably D. R. C. Martin, B.A., our capt.iin of last year.

The condition of the Campus is a disgrace to the Universitv, and invites comparison with the cean shaven "Virssity lawn. The authoritics should lonk to the matier.

Owhis to a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia, the familiar face of H. H. Bedford-Jones, B3.A., 'Sg, has not appeared.

TuE contingent from Trinity Mcdical Coll oc has not yet put in an appearance at practice. ihe Meds. will be as welcome this year as heretofore.

THE Secretary is arranging matche's with Pori Hope school, 'Varsit;, Toronto, Port Hope town, Guelph Agricultural College, U. C. C., and others.

## coplege @lewis.

Ar a mectingtodiscuss the present state and outlook of the Football Club and to appoint officers for the ensuing year, W. M. Loucks, 13.A., took the chair, and having called the meeting to order, explained its object. Nominations for the different offices were then in order and the election was soon over. The result was: Prof. Boys, President; Prof. Symonds and Mr. Cayley, Vice-Presidents; G. H. Grout,' 90 , Captain ; W. M. Loucks, B.A., Secretary; H. 13. Howden, ' 9 n , Treasurer; and the Committee composed of Messrs. White, lringle and Martin.

THE first regular meeting of the Trinity College Literary Institute for the year 1889-90, was held on Friday evening last, the President, 1/. Mi. Loucks, B.A., in the chair. Time being too short to provide a literary programme, the meeting was purely a business one. Matters relative to the improving of the furniture of the reading-room in the way of chairs, paperfiles, etc., were discussed and referred to the consideration of the Council. Twenty new names were proposed as candidates for membership in the Society, and an adjournment was moved till Friday, the 18th inst.

OIving to the much regretted resignation of S. F. I Iouston, B.A., and H. P. Low, N.A., both of last year, the REview has suffered a decided loss. To fill the vacancies a College meeting was called on Saturday last, which resulted in the election of Mr. T. T. Norgate, 'go, and Mr. J. G. Abott, 'gI. Mr. Norgate's name will probably not be uniamiliar to the readers of this paper, he having been formerly on the staff of the REVIEN, but incapacitated of late through illness. Mr. Abott is a wide reader and his ability for the office is unquestionable. May readers of the REview spend many a p!'easant moment over the productions of their pens.

AFrek the football mecting was adjourned another meeting was called to consider the question of th: ammual Convocation dinner, to be held on Monday, 2Sth October next, and to appoint a committee of five in represent the interests of the undergraduates cooperating with the Convocation delegates, to make the final arran, cments for the dinner and sclect sub-committees for the different departments. This dinner was originally confined to the undergraduates and bachelors of the University, and together with the stecplechase which is always held on the same day, was a regular institution in the College. Last year, however, this order of things was slightly changed, and its sphere has been extended so as to inciude also the members of Convocation. It may still be looked upon, though, as the old St Simon and St Jude's din-ner-under a different form, it is true, but the idea is the same. It is to be hoped that all the men will take it upon themselves as a special duty to the College in-
stitutions to attend this dinner and to do all in their power to make it a success. The committee which was appointed on Friday consisted of Messrs. Loucks, White, Grout, Stevenson, and Abbott, and these gentlemen, together with the sub-committees which they may appoint, will undertake the undergraduate's share of the work in endeavoring to make the cimner a success.

Thursiday, October roth, saw the official taper applied to the candle of the academical year of $1889 \cdot 90$, which io all appearances promises to burn with even more than usual brilliar. cy, beingsupplied by the material still remaining in the senior vears, and as ded to by abundant and bright material of the incoming year. The laborers in the Corvocation movement should feel encomaged by the promising product of their efforts on behalf of the University, as this year's Freshman Class is again a large onc, and supplies abilities, intellectual and muscular, which sill tell on the Campous no less than in the lecture room. The scene in and about College, for the first few days of the year, is a busy one. To the unintiated it might appear that our main hall had been transiormed into the headquarters for the various ca:tage establishments of the city, but when rooms are allotted this overflow of trunks soon disappears. Soon all availahle space is placarded with enticing notices of articles for sale. Here one is directed to the Bon Marche, where all room-furnishings will be sold at a positive sacrifice. There it is announced that his friends will sell the effects of some late departed at a great reduction. This bill advises purchasing Freshmen to "come early and avoid the rush"一that there is "just one more left." When the "fresh gentlemen" have satisfied their avarice and things become moderately settled, the usual list of College meetings peculiar to the new year begins, the first of which took place on Friday morning, Oct. IIth.

## S. HILDA'S NOTES.

Ir will, we fecl sure, be a great pleasure to the kind friends of St. Hilda's College to hear of the bright ar.d promising auspices under which it enters its second academical year. This will also, we hope, be an agrecable surprise to those who have been doubtful as to the probable result of the Provost and Lady Principal's brave efforts to carry out and keep in view the principles and objects for which this institution was founded.

The increased number of students, the improvements in the building, the warm interest manifested by many frinds, may well reward them for tic courageous energy with which they have worked in spite of the wet blankets ready to close romed St . Hilda's struggling flame at the first signs of áaitare.

Extreme prudence may have caused the humidity of these blankets, but now that the prospects appear so hopeful, and a dangerous beginning is happily passed, we trust that the blankets will accept a sincere and genial invitation to dry themselves at St. Hilda's heart.

A bright and pleasant service, followed by some helpful and practical suggestions from the Provost as
to the manner in which the work of the students siould be conducted during the coming year, solemnized the opening of their college life.

St. Hilda's has a strong and powerful contingent which is determined hopefully to assist in overcoming all prejudices, however well-grounded their holders may consider them.
$5 \%$ Illiman.

## (fersonal.

C. J. Loewen, 13.A., '37, is now in San Francisco.
W. Carter, B.A., 'Sg, is now taking a further sourse at Oxford.

Ford Jones, B.A., '39, intends studying law in Brockville, Ont.
A. R. Bramiury, B.A., ' 39 , may be found at the State Medical College, Buffalo.
H. P. Lowe, B.A., '89, won the English l'rize Essay on the Character of Philip il. of Spain. We tender him our hearty congratulations.
We are pleased to sce that Messrs. Fitzhugh, Norgate and Heathcote are again to be found about College, after an absence of some time.
We regret that the serious illness of Mr. H. H. Bedford-Jones, B.A., prevents his returning to College at present. His absence on the feotball team will be severely felt.
S. F. HoLston, 'S9; D. R. C. Martin, 'S9; J. H. McGill, '89, and G. E. Powell, 'SS, are anong those taking the new course of lectures at the Law School, Osgoode Hall.

Mr. Tront, the Manager of 'ic Rewiew, has been requested to address a mecting of the Trinity Medical Students on matters relating to the paper. The meeting is to take place shortly.
P. S. Lampman, 13.A., 'SS, formerly articled to Con \& Yale, of St. Catharines, will shortly remove to Hamilton, where he will be a student with Messrs. liruce, Burton \& Bruce, Barristers.

The friends of the Rev. J. B. Haslam will regret to hear of his serious accident which necurred a short time since. He was thrown from a carriage, incurring severe injuries in the face and head. We look for his speedy recover:
H. P. Low: and J. G. Wallur, graduates of 'S9, and close contestants in Theologica! hounurs, came out preciscly even in the late examination; both deseric a great deal of credit for their high standing in College.

Tuen number of Freshmen this ycar is execptionally large, and bears cwidence of intellectual abilitics apt to adorn the College in future times. at present they have taken their places in College with blushing, but becoming dignity.

MIr. T. H. Smith, M.A., B.Sc, our highly popular Lecturer in Natural Sric̣uce, has returned from Eng-
land, where he has been spending the summer. M Smyth has, we understand, not come back emp:y-handed-but brings with him many applianees for the further promotion oi the sciences in whic he especially delights. He has, moreover, kindly consented to furnish us with an article for our next issue, detailing some of his experiences in the mother country.

## Our Excßanges.

We have, so far, received but few exchanges. "The Oivl commenses the third volume of its existence, and jus:ly deminds a large share of praise and support in the literary world. A paper on Oliver Wendell Holmes is one of its best productions, while its "Athletics" department is full of interest.

The staffs of the Quecn's College Fournal and the Rockiford Scminary Magazinc seem unable to issue any number of their respective publications between June and October. A salutary amendment with regard to the former would be the adoption of a considerably larger type; an interesting article of an ultra-heavy style when set up in bold print, may be waded through, but when the type employed is of a minute sia.e, such article becomes, in alore senses than onc, very hard reading.

A decided tribute of praise should be given to The Unizersity, a New York publication identified with the general interests of all higher seats of learning in the United States. We should very much like to see a little space devoted to similar Canadian interests in the same publication. Like the majority of first-class American publications, The पweersity, which is still but young in the literaty world, is printed in clear, bold type, on the best of paper. It contains, morcover, severai well executed illustrations.

The Fortuighty, Lamery enters upon the tenth ycar of its existence. We wish it a continued run of success. Its "Local and Personal " column is most ably cdited.

Like some of its American contemporaries, The Adelyhian exhibits many internal evidences of having at its back a staff of editors on which the weaker sex is strongly represented. Every acadeniical institution which, possessing the privilcge of an affiliated boxly of women students, publishes a representative organ, quickly sees the wisdom of enlisting a flood of feminine sympathies in the shape of literary articles. This is aiways most surcly effected by a concession of women's rights in the form of representation on the cditorial staff.

The Imperial Federation League seems to be more active tinan ever. The October issue of Imperial Federation contains twenty-one pages of interesting matter, noics, and correspondence. Among its League Notices of the month is one to the effect that upon carly application lecturers will be sent to any debating club, irrespective of political colour. For these lectures nothing besides travelling expenses will be charged.

## Concocation.

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## CONVOCATION NOTES.

As an example of what may be done to increase the humbers of members and associate members of Convocation, by those who are willing to sacrifice a little time and trouble to the cause, we give the following account of the work done by Rev. J. C. Davidson, and Mr. C. P. Puussette, of Peterboro'. In two or three days these gentlemen-both graduates of Trinity-canvassed the most influential nembers of the congregation of St. Joln's, with the result that there is to-day a local Association, with iourteen members and associates all in gord standing. When it is borne in mind that no meeting has been held, nor the lrovost, or any of the officers of Convocation, or members of the staff, been brought into contact with the people, all wi!! armit that this was a splendid piece of work. It surgesteri the following calculation to the writer's mind, which he ventures to commend to the readers of the Review: -Ontario has a population of say $2,000,000$; the city of Peterboro of 10,000 , or one two-hundredth part of that of the whole Province, and it supplice us with fourteen members and associates. Fourtecn multiplied by two huadred gives two thousand eight hundred as the number of members and associates who ought to be enrolled. Scriously, there seems no reasen why one person in a thousand, or two thousiand in all, camot be suficiently interested in Trinity's work to help her in this particular way: Fortified by the work of Aessrs. Davidion and Poussette, we re-ccho the appeal of the Provnst for individual of orts towards the increase of pur list.

Tue eleventh necting of the Executive Commitice of Convocation was held on Monday; Scpt. $\approx$ rd, at Sciclock p.m., when there were present the Provost, the Chairman of Convocation, Messrs. J. Cartwright, E C Cayley, N. F. Davidson and the Clerk. The principal business of the evening was in connection with the Annual General Mecting, a programme of which will be fnund in this number of the Review. It was decided to ask the Rev. Dr. Bethunc, Head Master of Trinity College, lort Lope, to be the preacher at the screice on MIonday evening, and in the cuent of his declining, Dr. Jangtry, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Tormito. ils will be gathered from the jrogramme, Dr. Bethune did decline, owing to the peculiarly heavy duties of the schoulat this time of the ycar. The discussion of the report. which is alsir, published in this number of the REtIEW, occupied the remainder of the evening.

## TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## EDITOIS:

 H. D. Quame:

ASSGCIATE EUITOILS:
J. T. Formemnahas, B.A.
C. Mackay.
R. Micfier.

This department of the joumal is devoted entirely to matters of interest to graduates and undergraduates of Trinity Medical College.

Nll contributions intendal for this dejartment must be addressedto the Editur, Trinity Medical Cnllege.

The amanes of the oontributors inuat be appended to their communi. cations, not necessarily for publication, cte.

## Gontributions.

## HIPPOCRATES. (Continucd from last issuc.)

To resume the subject of my last month's article, Hippocrates and his works, a short preface will be desirable, giving some account of the Art of Medicine as practised among the ancient Grecks. There seems little doubt that to this incemparable race we owe the first beginnings of the science, even as in the fine arts and philosophy they were at once the pioncers and the patterns for all time. The science of course is of empiric origin, and its methods inductive, working from the particular case up to the general law, and deducing its rules of procedure in any given case from long obscrvation and experience of previous similar cases. So that in other eastern lands, notably Arabia, medisal knowledge had come to be at an early date both very considerable in cextent and very fairly systematized. The cxtent $t$ o which this tabulating process had been carried at so carly a date as the times of Hippocrates and the Pcriclean Age, now nearly two thousand five hundred years ago, may be best brought to the modern student's attention by giving the promised list of Mippocrates' Treatises. It will be bome in mind that although all the writings ascribed to Hippocrates are neither authentic nor genuine, still they are of extreme antiquity, and so scrve the purpose of our argument in favor ofa Greck origin for our modern science of medicine and surgery. It will be remembered, tro, that in later times, during the Roman Empire, the physicians of those haughty world-uulers and soldiers were almost exclusitcly' Greek by birth, and in position slaves, one or more such educated Grecks being kept in the familia or slave-gang of cach graat Roman housc, so that the Greck knowlenge of medicine was traditional throughout the Roman world, and that meant the whole known world of the day.

The following is a partial list of the works ascribed to Ifipprocrates:-
Class I.-Gemine

1. On Ancient Mfedicine.
2. The Prognostics.
3. The Aphorisms.
4. The Epidemics, I, III.
5. The Regimen in Acute Discases.
6. On Airs, Waters and Places.
7. On the Articulations.
8. On Fractures.
9. The Instruments of Reduction.
10. The Physician's Establishment or Surgery.

1r. On Injuries of the Head.
12. The Oath.
13. The Law.

Class IV.-Writings of the Contemporarics or $P_{t l}-$ pils of Hippocrates.

1. Of Ulcers.
2. Of Fistulx.
3. Of Hemorrhoids.
4. Of the Pneuma (or Spirit).
5. Of the Sacred Discase (Epilersy).
6. Of the Places in Man (i.e. Topographical Anatomy).
7. Of Art.
8. Of Regimen and of Dreams.
9. Of Affections.
10. Of Internal Affections.
II. OF Discases, I, II, III.
11. Of the Seventh Month Fretus.
12. Of the Eighth Month Foetus.

This list might be lengthened still, but is I fear already wearisome. It suffices at any rate to skow that the restless observant activity of the Greck mind, though without any artificial incans of observation, had made great progress in cmpiric medicine, the necssary predecessor of that creation of modern days, rational medicine.

It must be granted that the early association in Greck communities of the healing art with religion, and the consequent existence for many centuries of Asclepia, or Temples of Asclepias, i.e., in Latin, Nesculapius, which were simply hospitals, gave unusually good opportunitics for observation and collection of statistics. A dip into mythology is nccessary in order to the correct understanding of these old Greck hospitals. The God of Healing was Apolio Medicus, and according to legend a son of his was Asclepias. In Homer the two sons of Asclepias, Podalcirius and Machaon, figure as warriors, not pricsts, famed for their skill in surgery, a sort of twin ambulance corps for the Grecks who fought round "Windy Troy." For the worship of Asclepias, temples were founded, and priestly orders established, called by the patronymic name Asclepiadix, popularly belicecd to belincally desecnded from Resculapias, and handing down by hereditary descent from father to son the results of their life-long experience in the Temples of Healing. Of these Temples or Asclepia, each with its hereditary line of Asclepiadic or pricsts, twenty-four are knewn to have existed, and of these twenty-four, the most famous was that of Cos in the south-western corner of Asia Minor. Its fame is due mainly to the fact that its line of Asclepiadac produced the great Hippocrates.

As to the line of treatment adopted in the Asclepia, it must be remembered that they were at once temples and hospitals, and that the attendant physicians
were priests, so that we would expect, what was really the case, that great prominence was always given to the moral element in treatment. The moral effect upon the patient of elaborate ritual, musical services, religious ablutions. and so on, must have been very marked. But the Asciepiadx seem to have been remarkably free from that devotion to superstitious methods which one would expect to find them practising. Hippocrates himself especially shous a most modern spirit of scientific enquiry, even refusing to accept any supernatural reason for epileptic seizures, as was the universal manner of days much later than his own, and finding a physical reason for every symptom or disease he treats. The Asclepia, too, were mestly always buil in the vicinity of medicinal springs, whose waters were used in the ritual, or course of medical treatment, whichever we choose to call it, that the priests prescribed. Frequent bathings, regular exercise, especially on horseback, change of scene and moral influences, these seem to have been great remedial agencies in their hands. But these pricsi-physicians showed capacity for much more vigorous treatment than these chiefly hygienic methods. They had a very thorough knowledge of Anatomy, and no contemptible knowledge of Phys:ology, if we take into account their lack of artificial means of observation. They had some knowledge of the use of drugs, of both mineral and vegetable origin. Hippocrates' treatment of fractures and dislocations of different joints was superseded for centuries, only to be re-adopted by modern science, as based upon the most thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the parts concerned. Prictions and shampooing, perhaps even massage, were employed in methodical fashion, the dietary most carcfully controlled, and in all likelihood mesmerism employed, so true a saying is it that "the thing which is done, it is that whicli hath been done, and there is no new thing under the sun." At any rate, we know that drugs were prescribed by priests in a state of clairvoyance and the probabilities are that patients too were hypnotized. Carcful clinical reports were constantly kept, with dates, crises, symptoms, and details, and this mass of statistics, increasing as time passed, became a most valuable source of infermation to the student Asclepiade. They became, as we will readily understand, adepts in Prognosis, and we find accordingly in the writings of Hippocrates no less than threc treatises on this subject, the Prognostics, the Promhetica, and the Coacae Praenotiones.

I must close my article, though the subject is barcly opened yet, with a translation of a few of Hippocrates' admirable aphorisms or axioms for the guidance of practitioners, valuable not so much in these days for scientific or rational accuracy, as for the spirit of candour and professional honour they display, and for the odour that they breathe of long and sound cxperience botk with human discase and with human nature.

Sec. I. Aphorisme 1.-"Life is siort, and the art of healing long, the clanese for action flecting, and the attempt doubtful of success, ind juugment difficult. Morcover it is necessary not oniy io make onesclf do his duty in the circamstanice, but also to make the patient, and the onlookers, and ali the surroundings assist."

Hippocrates must have fully recognised the difficulties of a physician before he could thus skilfully lay his finger upon the sore spot in a doctor's life, his best efforts frustrated by the stupidity or carelessness of the patient or his attendants, or by an untoward enyironment. The whole of a medical man's philosophy, the motives that should govern his action in any.case he undertakes to heal, lie in the first feyi sentences, in posse if not also in esse.

Sec. II. Aphorisnt 29.-"In acute diseases it is not absolutcly safe to prognosticate cither death or recovcry."
Good advice from an old head to a young one, for the sake of his reputation to make no rash promises, such as in hbrile diseases especially are very liable to be unfulfilled.

As we have given the first Aphorism, we close with the last, an equally famous one, though its grim, remorseless climax is not by modern surgery accepted as truc. It is interesting, however, as crystallizing into convenient form tie Principles and Practice of Sargery till quite a recent date.
"Winatever ailments drugs will not cure, the steel will cure; such as the steel will not cure, the cautery will cure; and such as the cautery will not cure, these we must consider incurable."
J. T. F.

## $\theta$ bituary.

The Greek tragic poct, Euripides, has beautifully said, "Knowest thou of what natuee mortal things are? I think not. How should'st thou? Death is a debt that all mortals must pay; and there is not one of them who knows whether he shall see the coming morn." How true these lines are, and often exemplified within our own college walls. On Friday, inth inst., Mr. Calcb S. Doyle, , a promising student in his third year in our Medical College, died at his mother's residence, No. 77 Ann sticet. The funeral took ilace on tho Saturday frliowing, and a large number of students accompanied the remains to the

Union Station, from whence they were taken to Sunderland, the home of the deceased, where they found a final resting place. Deceased was an exemplary young man beloved by all his class-mates and all those who knew him. He was a close student and his carcer promised to be a very brilliant one, but
"God's finger touched him and he slept."
We can only mingle our sorrows and tears with those of his relatives and friends. His memory will long be cherished in Trinity Medical College.

## Personal.

Mr. Ainslie Ardagh is Resident at the Home for Incurables this winter.
Dr. Clarke, who is now practising in Buffalo, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Buffalo University.
A meeting will be held at the College in a day or two to elect editors to fill the vacancies caurod by the resignation oi some of the members of our staff. Mr. Troop, of Trinity College, will be present and address a few remarks to the meeting on behalf of The Review. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance.
'Tis sad to think how many lives there be Which aimless seem to glide down to the grave, Like driftwood floating on a boundless sea,

Tossed onward by each noisy drifting wave, Without one helping hand; or c'en a friend

To breathe the thought that they should seek a goal. For most unilie the driftwood at the end,
These lives must think of an immorta? soul.
Could we not lend a hand, perchance to save
Some hopeless, drifting life from such a grave?
J. G. B.

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Candidates not competing for General Proficiency Scholarships may substitute for Greek, two of the departments, Divinity, French, German, Physics, Chemistry, or Botany, provided that French or German must be taken

The examinations for the degree of M.D., C.M., will begin on Mareh 25th; for the degree of B.C.L. as follows: -The First and Fimal on June 10th, and the Second on June 13th; and for the degree of Bachelor of Mrisic on April 24th.

Notice for the Law and Matriculation Examinations must be given by June 1st; for Mus. Bac. by Feb. 15 th.
Application should be made to the Registrar for the requisite forms for giving notice.

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