

TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

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

Vol. II.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1889.

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TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1889.

No. 7.

Trinity University Review.

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and Events.

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Literary contributions or items of interest are solicited from the students, alumni, and friends of the University, to be addressed to the Editors, Trinity College, or 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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Contributions.

CANADA.

If there are any among us who are desponding as to the future of their country, they may be confidently recommended to study an article in the July number of the *Quarterly Review*, on "Canada: Its Development and Destiny." The article is attributed by some of the English papers to a very distinguished graduate of this University, Dr. J. G. Bourinot, and the internal evidence favors this view of the authorship; for it is hardly possible to speak too highly of the lucidity and general charm of the style in which it is written. It is, however, principally to the contents of the article that we wish at present to direct attention.

The author is far removed from the opinion of those who think that the true interests of Canada are to be promoted either by annexation to the United States or by cutting her loose from the British Empire. With regard to the former suggestion, he simply declares that there is absolutely nothing to be said for it, since Canada is large enough, being nearly as extensive as the whole continent of Europe, and has within herself all the elements needed for her own sustentation and development. With regard to Canadian independence, he is in no hurry to change our present relations to the British Empire, believing that time will show the best way of adjusting the condition of the whole Empire.

The writer begins with a brief sketch of the resources of the Dominion, starting from the east and proceeding westwards, until in brief, terse and eloquent language, he has given us a graphic and living portrait of "the land we live in." He next proceeds to describe its remarkable progress: "When Her Majesty ascended the throne, the total population of Canada did not exceed one million of souls, nearly one-half of whom were in French Canada. At present the population of Canada may be estimated at five millions, of whom at least four-fifths are native Canadians. The fact that there are four millions of people born in Canada is important, inasmuch as it gives some explanation why there exists in Canada, above all other dependencies of the Empire, a growing national sentiment—a pride in Canada and her successes—and an earnest desire to place her in the van of the British communities of the world."

In a very interesting manner the causes of the great increase in population are pointed out, and then the writer proceeds to notice some of the results achieved by these five millions of people: "The wealth of the Dominion is still derived chiefly from its forests, its agriculture, and its mines, though it is satisfactory to know that of late years a large and valuable manufac-

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turing industry has been built up. The value of the aggregate trade of imports and exports may be placed at present at a little over £40,000,000 sterling, or an increase of £35,000,000 since the commencement of the reign of the Queen. No feature of the commerce of Canada is more satisfactory than the growth of internal trade in manufactures and home products between the different members of the Confederation—a trade which does not show in the Canadian blue-book of imports and exports.”

The writer proceeds to consider, first, the mills and factories of the Dominion, representing a capital of some £35,000,000, employing upwards of 260,000 persons, paying wages to the amount of £15,000,000, and producing goods annually to the value of £65,000,000; next the maritime wealth of Canada, stating that the value of the annual catch of fish has increased from two millions of pounds sterling in 1875 to over three and a half million pounds at the present time, apart from the home consumption, which may be estimated at two and a half million pounds additional.

He further goes on to speak of the forests of Canada, which annually produce some two hundred and fifty million cubic feet of timber of all kinds, of which one-half consists of white pine. Again, speaking of agricultural products, he says the wheat, especially of the North-West, is acknowledged to be the best raised by any country in the world. “The total value of farm products of all kinds may be roughly estimated at £30,000,000 sterling;” and he has no doubt that the great North-West is capable of indefinite and incalculable development.

The author is not contented with giving his own judgment on this subject. He confirms it by quoting from “The Daylight Land,” a work of travel by a cultivated American writer, Adirondack Murray. This writer remarks: “Last year these prairies to the west produced thirteen millions of wheat. This year (1888) they will yield probably twenty millions. Four years ago scientific men were disputing whether wheat would grow on that soil or not. . . . Two hundred millions of people can be supported, richly supported, north of the forty-ninth parallel. Five hundred miles north of the international boundary you can sow wheat three months earlier than you can in Dacotah. The climate is milder in the valley of the Peace River than it is in Manitoba. As the soil to the south under our silly system of agriculture becomes exhausted, as it soon will be, and the average yield per acre shrinks more and more, the wheat growers must and will move northward. This movement is sure to come. It is one of the fixed facts of the future, it is born of an agricultural necessity, and when it begins to move, it will move in with a rush. A million of American wheat farmers ought to be in this country inside of ten years, and I believe that within that time population will pour in and spread over these Canadian plains like a tide.”

“The best evidence,” remarks the author of the article, “of the enterprise of the people of Canada is found in the history of her railway undertakings. In 1868 there were in all Canada only 2,522 miles of railway in operation, and now there are 12,292 miles completed through the length and breadth of the coun-

try. . . . Canada has now a railway system whose total mileage doubles that of Spain, and is greater than that of all the South American countries which she founded in the days when she was supreme in the New World. . . . No figures are more satisfactory than those which we may gather from our monetary institutions. In 1878 the amount of discounts given by the chartered banks of Canada was £25,169,577 sterling, and in 1888, £37,185,812. . . . But the most satisfactory feature of these returns is the fact that while in 1878 there was about £1 sterling overdue on each £20 borrowed, in 1888 the amount overdue was only one-fifth of a pound sterling, though the discounts were £12,000,000 greater—a fact which shows very conclusively the flourishing condition of business throughout Canada.”

We should like to draw attention to the remaining portions of this most interesting article—dealing with the subjects of education, of our political institutions, of our prospects, of our relations to the Mother Country, and the ultimate form of our civilization—but at present we can do no more than mention these topics. We have referred to the opinion that the article is the work of Dr. Bourinot. After carefully perusing it more than once we are quite sure that it is written either by that accomplished gentleman, or by some one who heard and has accurately remembered some of those valuable lectures which he delivered last spring in Trinity College. The present article only strengthens our desire to see those lectures in print—a pleasure which has been promised to us, and which, we hope, will not be long delayed. C.

PROF. SANDAY ON THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

THE *Contemporary Review* for July contains an article from the pen of Professor Sanday, well worthy of the closest study, entitled, “The Future of English Theology.” It concludes with a remarkable paragraph, in which the author briefly sums up the results of the Oxford movement. We quote it in full:

“It has left its mark deeply imprinted on the religious life of the people. One might well think that never before had the English Church found its true vocation. It had been feeling its way towards it ever since the Reformation, but never before quite succeeded in hitting that happy mean which is so thoroughly in accordance with the genius of the race. Services devout without superstition, refined without sentimentalism, cheerful without extravagance, serious without gloom, keeping up a strict continuity with the past, and expansive to meet the needs of the present; it would be, of course, too much to say that this happy mean had been attained everywhere; out of so many thousand churches there must needs be excesses on the right hand and defects on the left, which are only the kind of experiments through which advance is made; but the mean of which I speak represents the equilibrium towards which, after various inevitable oscillations, the Church of England seems gradually settling. The Church Association still exists, and may do some mischief; but the time for quarreling is really past. This result does infinite credit to that sobriety and

sound sense, that right feeling and right judgment, accompanied, it may be, by a certain slowness of wit not easily carried away by high-sounding phrases on which we have hitherto prided ourselves, and never, perhaps, with more reason than at this moment."

FAIR VISIONS.

A TRAVELLER for many years in different lands I've been,
 And roaming up and down the world, most glorious sights have seen.
 Mont Blanc before my wondering eye has reared its giant height.
 In the setting sun each snow-capped peak was bathed in ruddy light.
 The cataract from dizzy crags I've witnessed thundering down.
 Like a maddened steed it foamed and leaped—the luckless rider thrown.
 Upon the tall and rugged cliffs of many a rock-bound shore
 I've watched the billows break, and heard the caverns hoarsely roar.
 The storm-cloud o'er my head has spent its fury and its might,
 With vivid lightning all aflame—I revelled in the sight.
 Nor less enchanted have I gazed on many a milder scene.
 I love the stream that wends its way through fields and pastures green,
 The undulating woodland plain, the cool sequestered vale,
 The pleasant grove where nightly sings the plaintive nightingale.
 And beauty in the human world I view with keen delight.
 Than pious age, and temperate youth, what grander, nobler, sight?
 Respect for parents, constant love, my heart delights to view,
 And little children bursting out of school with wild halloo.
 I love to see the simple swains, with thoughtful step and slow,
 To pray and hear the parson preach, to church on Sundays go.
 For marvels of creative art my relish is immense;
 Sometimes I simply worship with intoxicated sense.
 The canvas glowing with the scene the master's brain has planned;
 Fair forms that seem to live and breathe—the work of sculptor's hand;
 The tall cathedral spire, the columned nave, the solemn aisle,
 The beauties that throughout adorn the venerable pile,
 My soul enthrall. These sights I've seen, and loved, and many more
 That I can't recount, and if I could, should be a dreadful bore.
 But he who doesn't sympathize must have a heart of flint,
 When I say the fairest sight of all is to see myself in print.
 A. B.

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 three 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.

THE PAST WORK AND PRESENT POSITION OF CONVOCAATION.

CONVOCAATION in its present form is now happily entering upon the third year of its existence. The time seems not inopportune to form some estimate of the work it has already accomplished, as well as of the further progress which must be made in the future, if the full measure of the power of Convocation is to be attained.

First, then, as to our membership. The Chancellor told us in his address the other day that our total number of members and associate members was now five hundred. This shows very substantial progress since last October, and proves that this movement, so full of promise for the future of Trinity, is taking deep hold in a large number of important centres. Still much remains to be done. None must relax their efforts until at least one thousand friends of Trinity are thus organized for her defence and support. Even more encouraging, therefore, than the present position of the movement is the evident interest now taken in it by many graduates and others, who, from various causes, have not as yet seen their way to throw themselves actively into its work. The Executive Committee and officers are always glad to receive offers of help and suggestions as to the establishment of branches in fresh centres. Several of these have lately been received at headquarters, and the results we hope to chronicle within the next few months. Meanwhile, we repeat, the position of the movement is most encouraging, and should be an incentive to all to further effort in the same direction. Members and associates can always obtain forms of application for membership either from the Local Secretary of their Branch, or from the Clerk of Convocation, Trinity College. If each member and associate would secure only one other during the year, we should next year obtain our thousand without any further effort in the way of meetings, etc. We have, perhaps, hardly realized as yet how much can be done by individual effort of this sort. Now that the movement has reached such an assured and successful position, such individual effort is far

easier than it was in its initial stages. Will not our friends give practical effect to this suggestion?

Hardly less encouraging than the present membership is the consideration of the work which Convocation has already actually accomplished for the development of the University. The salary of the able Lecturer on Modern Languages has been increased, so as to allow of the establishment of a much needed Honour Course in Modern Languages, which is now in vigorous operation. Five students, including those from St. Hilda's, obtained first-class honours in that department in the recent examinations. Those who were present at the first meeting of Convocation, and remember the powerful address of the Rev. Dr. Carry upon the urgent necessity for such an Honour Course in view of present educational needs, will appreciate fully the great importance of this. Again, another long-needed addition to the staff made through Convocation is that of the new Fellow in Classics, Mr. J. S. Broughall, B.A., who has just returned from the Johns Hopkins University, and enters upon his duties as a Lecturer in the coming October term. Almost all our students under the present curriculum take the classical subjects throughout their course. It is therefore, with its Honour Course, one of the heaviest departments, and the assistance now given will enable the Professor to devote additional time to the important subject of Latin and Greek Composition, particularly with students reading for honours, and in this and other ways increase the efficiency of what is already one of our best-known Honour Courses.

It is now just seven years ago since the present Professor most generously assented to the temporary suppression of the additional Classical Lectureship which had for so many years existed at Trinity, in order to supply a yet more pressing want in the establishment of a second Professorship in Divinity. We rejoice that Convocation has at length restored the Classical Department to its normal strength. The only matter of regret is that it should have had so long to wait.

Those who studied the list of the urgent requirements of the University sent out by Convocation some time since, will look forward with much interest and expectation to the next annual meeting of Convocation in October, when it is confidently hoped that it may be possible to recommend to the Corporation still further increase of the teaching staff from the funds of Convocation. Will members and associates kindly take note of the necessity of punctually remitting the fees now due, that the Treasurer may be in a position to present an encouraging report.

The votes already made by Convocation, exclusive of ordinary expenditure, already amount to \$1,100 per annum, and although with our present membership this amount can quite safely be increased, it can only be by punctual payment on the part of each that this can be done—*verbum sap.* We may notice that in addition to the obvious and direct gain of such additions to our teaching staff as have been made, the indirect advantage in many different directions is of almost equal importance. The staff is rendered stronger for the general work of the College, which is of such great importance for its development. Both within and with-

out its walls the influence of Trinity is thereby greatly increased.

As one proof of this, amongst many, we may notice the large and steady increase in the number of candidates for matriculation of recent years. The entry this year bids fair to considerably outstrip any of its predecessors.

Amongst other important works of the Convocation movement, we should not omit to notice the establishment of the TRINITY UNIVERSITY REVIEW as a recognized organ of communication between the University and Convocation. The circulation of the REVIEW now reaches 1,000 copies, and it is not likely that this at all represents its maximum limit. We must further chronicle as an indirect effect of Convocation the canvass which has been actively commenced for the \$70,000 necessary to enlarge and improve the College buildings, and to meet the still outstanding grants of the S.P.C.K. Had not our urgent wants in regard to the teaching staff been so largely either met or in process of being met from Convocation funds, it is doubtful whether the Corporation would have felt itself free to devote the new capital to the urgent need of improved and enlarged accommodation.

No doubt this matter will be fully ventilated at the next annual meeting of Convocation. We will only say that the need is very urgent, and we trust that another year will see it completely supplied, and the beautiful pile so dear to the heart of all Trinity men will be rendered fully adequate to our present needs. Nothing will more conclusively demonstrate to the Province at large the reality of our progress than the rapid completion of the buildings. It behooves all who can to take vigorous and concerted action to this end.

The good old Trinity ship which has been so heavily burdened and has weathered so many storms, is rapidly nearing the haven where, for the present at any rate, she would be. Let the members of the Church, and especially her own sons, be true to her in one more united and successful effort, and she may look forward with confidence to a career of usefulness greater than we can ever conceive for the glory of God and the best interests of our Church and country.

CONVOCATION NOTES.

WE were much pleased to have an opportunity of showing Mr. George Wallbridge, a member of the Local Association at Belleville, over the College buildings a few days back, and still more gratified to learn from him that he contemplates sending a son to take the Arts course here, preparatory to entering Trinity Medical College.

WE should like to draw the attention of our readers to the masterly article which the Provost has kindly written for this number. They will there find a complete statement of the past work of Convocation for the University, and its future prospects. Each member and associate will discover from its perusal that he can accomplish work for Trinity of substantial importance.

A CONSIDERABLE number of members and associates have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1889. We

beg to remind them that in accordance with the constitution, a list of members and associates in good standing will be prepared on Oct. 1st., and earnestly request that they will qualify themselves for the insertion of their names in it at the earliest possible date.

THE dates fixed for the proceedings in connection with the next annual general meeting of Convocation are Monday, Oct. 28th—St. Simon and St. Jude's Day—for the evening service in the chapel, at 8 o'clock p.m., and Tuesday, Oct. 29th, for the business meeting, commencing at 2 p.m., and the dinner, commencing at 7:30 p.m. We desire to remind the officers of Local Associations that the Executive Committee, in order to secure the attendance of at least one local representative from each Association, recently adopted the resolution of Mr. B. Cumberland, to the effect that the expenses of such delegates shall be paid out of the funds of Convocation, provided that the sum paid shall not exceed five per cent. of the amount paid by the local centre. Meetings should therefore be called at once, subscriptions collected, and a delegate nominated, in each Local Association. The forthcoming general meeting will be of more than ordinary interest, owing to the fact, that in accordance with a recent change in the statutes, nominations will then be made for the ensuing spring election of members of the Corporation, as also, it is hoped, for the representatives of the associate members on the same body. The dinner tickets will be two dollars each, as last year, and we think those who were present on that occasion will acknowledge that they were well worth the money. We hope to see an even larger attendance this year than last.

Personal.

THE Pettit Scholarship of the value of ninety dollars has been awarded to the Rev. F. G. Plummer, who headed the Divinity class lists, last June. We regret to say that Mr. Plummer has been far from well during the last few weeks, suffering from an affection of the eyes, probably brought on from hard reading, added to the arduous nature of the duties he so ably performs at St. Matthias' church.

It affords us much pleasure to record the complete recovery of Mr. V. Price, '91, from the serious illness which confined him to his bed during the whole of the Easter term. It was at one time thought advisable that he should take a trip to England for his health, but the breezes of Ontario have proved sufficient to recruit his strength, and he intends to continue his course in October.

MANY visitors from England and the United States have taken advantage of their presence in Toronto to pay a visit to Trinity, whose fame had doubtless reached their ears long before. Amongst the most distinguished of these were Professor Mahaffy, of Dublin University, the well-known author of many works of classical and philosophical lore, who enjoyed the ever-ready hospitality of Professor Clark; and Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Chapel, Brooklyn.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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This department of the journal is devoted entirely to matters of interest to graduates and undergraduates 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.

Editorial.

THE dearth of items of College news during the month of September is very distressing to a College editor. The month is, as it were, the lull before the storm of the winter session begins, and the long stagnation of the summer vacation reaches such a depth of stillness as to frighten the editor, who has to secure "fill-ups" for his columns on pain of a visit from the (printer's) devil. Jim and the Faculty have reigned supreme for four months, and the College buildings are neat and attractive in new paint and minor repairs of various kinds. There are no extensive alterations in any of the rooms. But the buildings are fitter than ever for the purposes for which they are intended. We are glad to learn that the prospects for the incoming year are very bright, both as regards the probable size of the Freshman Class, and in other respects.

JIM has settled that the opening lecture shall be delivered on Oct. 1st, by Dr. Bingham. He kindly allowed the Lecturer to choose his own subject, so that instead of having a lecture on Reasons why the Dissecting Room should Close at 4 p.m., the subject is to be Preventive Medicine, a most interesting topic, and sure to lose none of its interest in the hands of Dr. Bingham.

THE proposal was made recently by Dr. Aikins, of the Toronto University Medical School, at a special convocation of Toronto University for conferring degrees in medicine, to lengthen the present six months' session in the Medical Schools to nine months. This scheme has been fully discussed by this time in the various medical journals, and among the medical men of the Province, at any rate among those engaged in instruction at our various schools of medicine, and has met apparently with universal disfavor. *The Canadian Practitioner*, *The Canada Lancel*, *The Times and Register*, have all criticised the proposal very adversely, and it is quite unnecessary therefore to repeat in detail the arguments advanced *pro* and *con*. Speaking broadly, the opponents of the scheme urge firstly, that the required number of lectures on each

subject can be and is now fully given in the six months' session now in vogue, and that any spreading out of the lectures on a given subject over a longer period would result in loss of continuity and close consecutiveness in the course, and in consequent loss of interest and failure of attention on the part of the student. Secondly, it is urged, and we must accept as true the contained implication as to the student, that even with the six months' session, only the small minority begin to do any real work before the third month is well on the wane, and that to lengthen the session to nine months would simply be to invite many of the students to a greater waste of time. In the third place, it is urged that the proposal is contrary to long established custom in all the schools of older countries, except in cases where post-graduate courses are established, which is an entirely different matter, as no man enters upon a post-graduate course of study without being a thorough steady-paced student who wastes no time in any case. An *argumentum ad hominem* that has not been advanced is that the worthy Dean of Toronto University Medical School is somewhat inconsistent in advocating a longer session while his school has been lately advocating with some degree of openness and persistence the reduction by the Council of the number of lectures, attendance at which is compulsory for admission to examination for license. It may be Dr. Aikins' desire to have a course of say fifty didactic lectures in the session of thirty-six weeks, an average of about three lectures in two weeks, in which case it is obvious that interest in the course would flag, and the student fail either to attend lectures or keep up the reading that close attendance on lectures entails. The proposal, though faulty, has one point to recommend it, which is that it seems to have arisen from a desire to prevent cramming and the acquirement of mere book knowledge, and to impose upon the student a larger amount of practical work, both in the laboratory and in the wards of the Hospital, "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

To revert to the article of our last issue on the subject of Matriculation Standards, it will be only fair to present the other side of the case. Theoretically, and from the abstract point of view, we believe the position then assumed to be an absolutely sound one, that the higher the state of mental vigor and intellectual culture with which a young man begins his medical studies, the better student and practitioner he will make. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind, firstly, that the standard of the Ontario Council for registration as a student of medicine is higher by a good deal than the standards in England. The Second-Class Certificate with Latin means a very respectable degree of proficiency in primary education. And even if the various schools are somewhat lower in their standards for matriculation than the Council, the evil effects of it are counteracted by the two considerations that in the first place it is against the interest of any one school to have a standard lower than that of the others, on account of the consequent depreciation in value of its degree; and that, in the second place, the vast majority of the men who attend the

schools here are also examined by the Council, whose standard is fixed by an authority quite beyond the control of the schools. The case would of course be different did a degree from the school carry with it any license to practise. In the second place, against the abstract theory may be pitted the concrete fact that the schools are compelled to take their material as they find it, and that in this new country we may expect for a long time to come to have very worthy men seeking admission to the profession to whom too high a standard for admission would prove an insuperable difficulty, but to whose efforts no one has a right to say nay, and who fill most creditably and acceptably the pioneer positions in the outlying districts. The lower standard, in the meantime, doing no injury to those entering the profession under more favorable circumstances and with greater previous advantages.

THE Rules and Regulations posted by the Faculty in the different lecture-rooms are deserving of the careful attention of the undergraduates. Some of our number especially will be consulting their own best interests if they "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the same," as matters will not be minced by the Faculty in dealing with any of the forms of misconduct specified. The good feeling and sense of law and order which so largely prevail among the students will we are sure make it easy for the Faculty to secure observance of its rules, for the great majority of the medical students of to-day recognize that Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen are defunct, extinct types, deserving nowadays of places only on the shelves of the Museum among the other human monstrosities, and not on the benches of the Lecture Room, or on the south side of King St., when lectures are going on.

Contributions.

HIPPOCRATES.

THE Bibliography of Medicine has always been a subject, if not of attention, at least of fitful interest, from the practisers of the healing art. Even in these days of advancement in medical research, when almost each year sees great strides made towards the time when Faculties must call a halt and cease to add to the burden under which the student of medicine groans, and when the general practitioner sees his horizon gradually narrowing before the advance of specialism, the very mention of such names as Hippocrates and Galenus stirs a fit of restlessness at the ceaseless grind that keeps down and smothers all literary longings, and rouses the sleeping book-worm at the doctor's heart. The sum total of the world's knowledge of medicine is now so great, and so constantly increasing, that students even such as Parson and Bentley could scarcely keep up with it. The likelihood therefore is lessened day by day that there will ever be found a member of the profession, other than a *dilettante* to do justice to the subject, or to follow in the steps, in a modern fash-

ion, of Sprengel, or Schulze, or other of the older bibliographers. Men like Brown and Abernethy, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, must grow ever more rare, in whom to excellence of attainment in professional knowledge was wedded keen literary taste; who could leave the bedside to add a chapter of keen pathos to such a story as "Wee Davie," or send out a shower of sparkling witticism and Athenian versatility in the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

A few hours of holiday recreation have tempted me to peep between the boards of a great old folio edition of Hippocrates. Here it lies before me, musty and brown, the title-page with its great red and black lettering, declaring that the book contains "All the extant works of the great Hippocrates, of all physicians easily the chief," and bearing in clear old copper-plate engraving the city coat-of-arms of Geneva, its crowned salamander basking in the flame, type of the bitter persecutions by which Switzerland was so often scourged. Beneath the coat-of-arms is the date:—"By the types and at the cost of Samuel Chouët, 1657." I am sorely tempted to wander far beyond my space, bid the printer defiance, and let my thoughts stream from the tip of my pen at their own sweet will, as I think of that date. And the *Epistola Dedicatoria*, how can I leave it? "To the most illustrious Prince Charles of Lothringen. Cardinal, with plenitude of power, priestly Legate, and Bishop of the people of Metz——." What tides of human misery have ebbed and flowed since then, spite of the best intent and efforts of the pupils of the great father of medicine to stem their devastating progress! What splendid triumphs has science won since then! King James' pet, the Royal Society of England, was still amusing itself with its toys of glass, Prince Rupert's drops. The dashing prince himself, after whom they were named, was but a few years in his soldier's grave. The microscope, the spectroscope, the thousand and on levers which man has now adopted by which to force open the shell of Nature, that dumb and stony-ribbed mollusc, were still in the womb of futurity. The agonies of cautery and knife were still unmitigated by the kindly oblivion that modern chemistry affords. The Healing Art was still in the same state as when "Hippocrates the Cean opened up the secret paths of Apollo's healing art," as the old epitaph runs, and his treatises and aphorisms were still the textbooks and authorities of the time.

To turn from the old folio and its printers to the author. Hippocrates will ever deserve the title he holds, the Father of Medicine. For a full and critical account of him and his works, the best published work is that of Francis Adams, LL.D., Surgeon, done in 1849 for the Sydenham Society, and found in Vols. xvi. and xix. of the transactions of that Society, to which the reader of antiquarian tastes is referred. We have space only for a passing notice of the man himself, reserving for another number a list of his works and some critical account of them. He flourished "in the Peloponnesian times," in the years of that famous war with which every student of Thucydides must have been at one time painfully familiar, that is in the last half of the fifth century B.C., no less than two thousand four hundred years ago. He belonged of course

to the Aselepiadae, or descendants of Aesclepius (*Aesculapius* in Latin), a line of hereditary priest-physicians, who managed the *Aselepiea* or temple-hospitals, an account of which must be reserved for a future article. He was the second of the same name in his family, and was physician not only to his own Aselepieon, or temple of Aesclepius (*i.e.* hospital), at Cos, in the southwestern corner of Asia Minor, where his fathers for generations before, and his sons for generations after, did the duties of their priestly office of healing; but in all the countries where he travelled, adding to his knowledge and his fame alike, and treating the royal families of Delos, Thrace, Thessaly, and Macedonia. He did what he could to mitigate the awful virulence of the great Athenian plague. He cured the fickle Perdiccas of Macedonia of a severe attack of love-sickness, perhaps as Charles Reade in our own day makes Dr. Short cure Miss Julia Dodds' attack of the same malady by a Plummer's Pill and Decoet. Aloe Co. From the other three of the same name in his own line of Aselepiadae he is distinguished by the title of the Great, and fully does he merit it. "Our author flourished at one of the most memorable epochs in the intellectual development of the human race. He had for his contemporaries, Pericles, the famous statesman; the poets Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, and Pindar; the philosopher Socrates, with his distinguished disciples Plato and Xenophon; the venerable father of history, Herodotus, and his young rival Thucydides; the unrivalled statuary, Phidias, with his illustrious pupils, and many other distinguished names which have conferred immortal honor on the age in which they lived, and exalted the dignity of human nature." (*Proc. Syd. Soc.*, vol. xvi. p. 10; *Adams' Life of Hippocrates*).

We close by subjoining a translation of his famous oath, a summary of medical ethics that would elevate the profession even to-day, if adopted and practiced at least in spirit, if not quite in the letter, and which does infinite credit to his qualities of heart and mind, when we remember the age in which he lived, the lax morals, the absence of the stimulus provided by a healthy public sentiment, and a generous professional rivalry such as helps now-a-days to keep high the standard of ethics among the members of the profession. The oath interests us as indicating a certain amount of professional union even at that early age between the practisers of the art, and seems to be an indenture or agreement between a student and his instructor. The peculiar clause in which the operation of lithotomy is excluded from legitimate practice, has attracted no little attention. The view that seems most reasonable is that it was forbidden because unprofessional, though why unprofessional no one knows nor can guess, for the reputable physician of the time seems certainly to have diagnosed the case, then left it for operation to some non-professional individual who had a local reputation as an operator. Hippocrates certainly performed freely such operations as paracentesis and trephining, and this one exception may have been the beginning of the long and persistent severance of the duties of the surgeon and physician, which still prevails to some extent in Britain. Somewhat similar prejudice has existed in other countries against the

performance of lithotomy, for instance in Arabia. And Adams (*op. cit.*) tells of a miller of Cromarty, Scotland, about a century and a half ago, whose reputation for success in this operation was great in the north of Scotland.

HIPPOCRATIS COLI JURANDUM.

"By Apollo the Healer, and Esculapius, and Hygisia, and Panacea, do I make oath and say, and I call upon gods and goddesses all to witness it, that I, so far as my strength and judgment shall avail, shall observe and keep what now I swear and plainly in written form do promise, namely, that the praeceptor who taught me this art (of healing) I shall ever revere as my own father, and shall with grateful mind furnish and supply him with all things needful for both sustenance and use. And that in my heart his descendants shall have the same place as brothers of my own flesh and blood; and that if any of them wish to learn this art, I shall fully instruct them and that without fee or bargain. Also that I shall give, both to my own children and to those of him who trained me, as well as to those students who shall have subscribed their names and plighted their faith to the physician's oath, and to none other beside them, a share in my instructions and lectures, and all other manner of teaching. Further I swear, that as far as in my skill and judgment I may be able, I will prescribe for the sick a course of treatment that shall be helpful, and will protect them from all injury and hurt. Neither will I be induced to give, even when asked to do so, any drug to any one, with deadly intent: I will not be a party to such a deed. In like manner I will give to no woman any abortive, but will preserve alike my life and the practice of my art pure and holy. And I will operate upon no one afflicted with calculus, but will leave that duty to men practised in its performance. Into whatsoever homes I enter, it shall be for the relieving of the sick, and I will be far removed from all wrong-doing and injury of any kind whatever, and from all lustful deeds whether with women or with men, whether bond or free. Moreover when engaged in the practice of my art, or even when not so engaged,

whatsoever things I may see or hear with regard to the private life of men, I shall deem to be sacred secrets, and shall not repeat them, if they be such things as are better unpublished. If now I keep this my oath and preserve it inviolate, may it be mine to win the esteem of all men for all time, and to reap the highest rewards both of life and of my art. But if I violate my oath, and perjure my soul, may the reverse of these things be my fate." J. T. F.

FOR MY LADY'S AUTOGRAPH-ALBUM.

THE quivered goddess, chaste and fair,
Diana, the robed huntress,
With foot of wind and flowing hair,
And terrible far-shadowing spear,
Was far less kind enchantress

Than she whose eyes these lines will trace
Perchance, when time goes slowly;
Whose kindly heart and gentle grace
Merit indeed the highest place,
Even as they'd grace the lowly.

Personals.

DR. MILNER, '89, is attending lectures at the Polyclinic, New York.

DR. EDGAR, '89, is spending the summer months in Muskoka, preparatory to his departure for British Columbia.

DR. CARMICHAEL, '84, is doing well in Peterboro'.

DR. RAE, '82, was in town last week. He is located at Pelican Rapids, Minnesota.

DR. GARRETT, '87, has moved to this city, where he is located on St. Joseph street.

DR. WILL BAINES, '88, paid a brief visit to his friends in this city last week.

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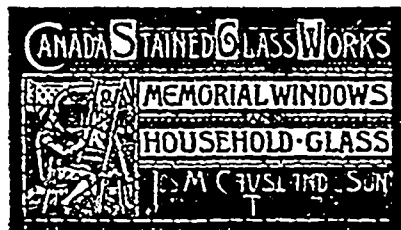
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Candidates not competing for General Proficiency Scholarships may substitute for Greek, two of the departments, Divinity, French, German, Physics, Chemistry, or Botany, provided that French or German must be taken.

The examinations for the degree of M.D., C.M., will begin on March 25th; for the degree of B.C.L. as follows:—The First and Final on June 10th, and the Second on June 13th; and for the degree of Bachelor of Music on April 24th.

Notice for the Law and Matriculation Examinations must be given by June 1st; for Mus. Bac. by Feb. 15th.

Application should be made to the Registrar for the requisite forms for giving notice.

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