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Literary contributions or items of personal inte"est are solicited from $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{r}}$ students, alumni, and friends of the University, to be addressed to Mr Troop, Trinity University, or to the Editors Trinity Medical College, according to their department. The names of the writers must be appended to their communications, but not necessarily for publication.

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## Exitorial Eopics.

TRINITY's
WORK
A glance at our Convocation columns will show that much good work has been done during the summer. Professor Symonds and Mr. ayg the summer. Professor Symonds and Mr.
Cayley are to be congratulated on the success they have met With in the various meetings they have held. A substan$\mathrm{t}_{\text {ia] }}$ addition has been made to the list of Convocation members, and the claims of Trinity for recognition and support Put before the people as never before. The annual meeting is called for Thursday, Oct. 29th, the customary dinner ${ }^{\text {taking }}$ place on the evening of that day. It promises to be ${ }^{\text {As }}$ brilliant as ever.

> UNiversity
> Extension LeCTURES.
$p_{\text {atteson, the }}$
The extension system of lectures, established by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, is about to be introduced into Canada by Trinity University. To Miss he eson, the Lady Principal of S. Hilda's College, is due ide chief honour in this enterprise. The champions of new lot have never a very easy time of it, and Miss Patteson's thow been no exception to the rule. It is gratifying to
${ }^{\text {now }}$ that in this case at least, her ideas have triumphed,
and that on Saturday, the 31 st instant, the extension lec-
thes begin, and Old Trinity will have the honor of being
${ }^{\text {course }}$ first Canadian University to adopt the scheme. The
Curse embraces seven lectures in History and Literature,
${ }^{\text {and }}$ will be given in Association Hall, on consecutive Satur-
day afternoons. The lecturers include the Rev. Allan A. Pitman and our Professors in Philosophy, Classics, and History. The success of the course is assured.

TRINITY'S NEW
PROFESSORS.

The vacancy in the Professorship of Classics in this University, caused by the resignation of the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. C. W. Huntingford, late Post Master of Merton College, Oxford. Professor Huntingford's university career was an eminently distinguished one. Taking a First Class in Classical Honours, he subsequently graduated in Theological Honours, and has been occupying for some years an important position in Lancing College. A Professorship in History has been founded recently, and to this important Chair the Rev. O. Rigby, late Scholar of St. John's College, Cam. bridge, has been appointed. Graduating in Theological Honours, he was shortly afterwards appointed University Extension Lecturer in History. During his undergraduate career Professor Rigby was a prominent member of the Cambridge Union Society, and was for some time its President. He comes to us from important educational and pastoral work at Torquay. To Trinity's new professors The Review extends a cordial welcome.

In a former issue we referred to a lengthy
Counsels. letter which we had received from a gentleman who has recently graduated at the University. We have gone back to this letter in the hope of being able to make profitable use of it. We find that the writer complains of a want of sympathy between different classes of men. We fear that there is no immediate remedy for this evil. If two men are not in harmony, intellectually, resthetically, morally, you do no real good by forcing them into each other's society. We fear that the absurd notion of an unattainable equality lies at the basis of many of these complaints. It may be quite true that certain men give themselves airs, and that this is very foolish; but how can it be cured? No Act of Parliament will change a man's likings. No college rule will alter a man's manner. Law does not extend to matters of this kind; and the cure is to be found in education, intellectual, moral, social. The complaint is aimed against a kind of imagined aristocracy. There is very little aristocracy in this country except plutocracy. Can we prevent people from getting rich? Can we prevent a rich man from having finer clothes and more sumptuous furniture than a poor man? Can we pre vent the assumptions of manner which a rich man frequently falls into, sometimes almost unconsciously? There is a personal remedy for all this. Let us cultivate the virtues of humanity and charity, and then we shall never give ourselves airs, nor shall we care greatly for the airs of others. Another suggestion which comes from our correspondent is the shortening of the academic year, in other words, the adoption of the Scottish method, instead of the English. The argument urged in favour of the change is derived from the consideration that more mission work would be done by the students. It would take too long to go fully into this subject. We may say, however, that, in our judgment, the academic year is not too long Men come to college to be students, and not yet to be missionaries. It may well
be doubted whether, the Divinity Students do not take too much "duty" already, instead of too little. It is all very well that they should learn something of clerical work before they have a regular charge; but it would be a great misfortune if their studies were seriously interrupted in this manner; and there is some danger in this direction. Several of these points may again come under consideration.

## THE PROFESSOR

My feelings towards the professor alternated between reverence and hatred. When I thought of the unbending rectitude of his character, the uncompromising consistency of his opinions, his insensibility to fear or thattery, his mental force and modesty, I revered him. When he repelled my advances towards more cordial relations, when he exposed the insincerity of an excuse, or tore away the disguises in which I tried to conceal an unprepared lecture, when he charged me bitterly with being eaten up by conceit, I hated him. With respect to this last charge, being young and free from misgivings as to the extent of my selfknowledge, I knew that he was absurdly mistaken.

Some men liked the professor. They admitted that he was not effusive, but they liked him nevertheless. These were rather slow fellows, I thought. I did not believe them when they said that the professor had sympathy, that he could give kind and wise counsel, that he possessed a fine sense of humour. Once I thought I would throw myself on the alleged sympathies of the professor. I really wanted to turn over a new leaf, to live up to the higher principles which in my heart I approved, and- I wanted the professor to know it. I put my case : the professor froze me with a few cold words. My intentions were commendable, but he did not understand the necessity of imparting them to him. Hard, unsympathetic fossil! I exclaimed to myself as I retreated from his presence with hasty steps and clenched hands. The professor had seen through me.

I wanted to please him, if I could do so without too much inconvenience. I would have valued his commendation : sometimes I even deserved it. Once only I obtained it. In one of my examinations I had given his subjects much study : I did the papers well, and he said that they were done well. My heirt gave a leap; my cheeks flushed; [ felt a sudden exaltation; generous resolves took possession of me ; I was a better man for those few words of praise. Oh professor ! I think if you had realized the power of a little kindly compliment you would have oftener dispensed it.

I bade good-bye to the professor and to Alma Mater. And life began, and the years went swiftly round, and at times my heart turned fondly to the scene of so many young hopes and trials, follies and failures. Now and then I met the professor. He was civil to me, certainly not cordial. I felt somehow that he disapproved of me, and I could not help regretting it. We seemed to live on different planes of existence, to be beings of different orders, to be incapable of understanding each other.

The years went swiftly round, and experience, shrewish schoolmistress, taught her sour lessons; sour lessons truly and yet bitter-sweet. The maturing youth discovered with amazement that there was a part of his nature which had lain dormant as the summer sleeps in the unawakened earth; that there is a spirit of man, as well as a soul and body; and that through this spirit the divine realities, beyond the reach of mind and sense, are apprehended. Oh wondrous lesson which many travel to the end of life's journey and learn not, the learning of which alone makes life worth living!

I was earning my livelihood by my pen. In the glow of my great discovery I sat down and wrote about it, with the exultation of a Columbus on whose sight a new world had
risen. The professor met me, approached me with extended hand. A warmth 1 had never seen shone in his eyes, an unwonted tenderness softened the reserved, stern man. "I have read your paper," he said, "I thank God you can write that way." We looked each other full in the face as our hands clasped, and I knew that he and I were friends. I understood the professor at last. The professor had always understood me.

## THE "ANTIGONE" OF SOPHOCLES.

> hy rev, profrsbor lloyi, m.a.
(Contimued from our last issue).
Scarcely has Creon condemned Antigone than Ismene comes in, flushed and tearful. She had before, through fear and respect for Creon, refused to help Antigone to bury the corpse of Polynices. Her love for her sister has conquered her fear now, and she comes to share Antigone's blame, and, if necessary, her doom. Ismene's is-as far as it is here delineated by Sophocles-a very beautiful character, timid and loving -prudent and yet bold. Who has not met with such contradictions in woman? And Ismene is the more loveable character of the two. We can admire Antigonewe could not love her ; we can pity Ismene, and therefore we can love her.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ism.- But now in thy misfortune I would fain } \\
& \text { Embark with dhee in thy calamity. } \\
& \text { Ant.- Who did the deed the powers beneath can tell. } \\
& \text { I care not for lip-kiudness from my hin. } \\
& \text { Ism.- Ah Iscorn me not so far as to forbid me } \\
& \text { Thu die with thee, and honour our lost brother. } \\
& \text { Ant. - Die not with me, nor make your own a deed } \\
& \text { You never touched! My dying is enough. }
\end{aligned}
$$

But Ismene, undaunted by her sister's taunts, pleads with Creon for Antigone's life. Antigone, it seems, is betrothed to Hæmon, the son of Creon, and on this ground Ismene pleads for her life. Her pleading is in vain, and Antigone is led off by the attendants. It is, however, worth noticing that Ismene's pleadings wring from Antigone the one note of love for any but her dead brother that escapes from her during the whole of the piece. Creon exclaims, ' I hate a wicked consort for my son," and Antigone, overhearing, it, sighs, "O dearest Hemon, how thy father wrongs thee."

Blest is the life that never tasted woe.
When once the blow
Hath fallen upun a house with Heaven-sent doom,
'trouble descends in ever-widening gloom
Through all the number of the tribe to flow;
As when the briny surge
That Thrace-born trunpets urge
(The big wave ever gathering more and more),
Runs o'er tue darkness of the deep,
And with far-reachi ig sweep
Uprolls the storm-heap'd tangle on the shore, Waile cliff to beaben cliff resounds with sullen roar.
With such gloomy presages of woe does the Chorus fore bode the coming catastrophe of woe which is about to descend upon the head of Oreon.

As Antigone and Ismene are led out Hæmon comes in to plead with his father for the life of his betrothed Antigoner Hemon's arguments are based not merely on his love for Antigone, but also on questions of expediency and state policy. The citizens, he tells his father, are indignant at the cruel death to which Antigone has been so unjustly $\mathrm{con}^{-}$ demned ; and if their murmurs are unheeded trouble $\mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{ay}}$ arise to the state. But Creon heeds neither the affections of his son nor the questions of expediency, and orders Antigone to be brought out

Immediately before her lover's face.
But Hemon-
Nay dream not she shall suffer in my sight.
Nor shalt thou ever see my face again;
Let those stay with you who can brook your rage.

After Antigone has been led out to find her death in the desolate cavern in which she is to be immured, Teiresias, the blind prophet, comes in, led by a boy, to tell Creon of the dreadful punishment which is impending over him The altars of the gods have been infected by the vultures and dogs that have fed upon the unburied body of Polynicesthe pollution of the altars must be visited upon the inhabitants of the city and especially upon its royal house.

Now then, my son, take thonght. A man may err ;
But he is not insensate or foredoomed
To ruin who, when he hath lapsed to evil,
Stands not inflexible, but heals the harm.
The obstinate man still earns the name of fool.
Urge not contention with the dead, nor stab
The fallen. What valour is't to slay the slain?
I have thought well of this, and say it with care ;
And careful council, that brings gain withal,
Is precious to the understanding soul.
And then he goes on :-
Not many courses of the rising sun
Shalt thon fulfil, ere of thine own true blood
Thou shalt have given a corse in recompense
For one above whom thou hast cast beneath,
Entombing shamefully a living soul,
And one whom thou hast kept above the ground
And disappointed of all obsequies,
Unsanctified and goclessly forlurn.
Such violence the powers beneath will bear
Not even from the Olympian gods. For thee
The avengers wait. Hidden but near at hand,
Lagging but sure, the Furies of the grave
Are watching for thee to thy ruinous harm,
With thine own evil to entangle thee.
Chorus.--Sire, there is sorrow in that prophecy, (Exit),
He who is gone, since ever those my locks,
Once black, now white with age, waved o'er my brow,
Hath never spoken faslely to the state.
Creon.-I know it, and it shakes me to the core.
To yield is dreadful : but resistingly
To face the blow of fate is full of dread.
Chorus.-The time calls loud on wisdom, good my lord.
Creon.-What must I do? Advise me. I will obey.
Chorus--Go and release the maiden from the vault,
And make a grave for the unburied dead.
Creon.-Is that your counsel? Think you I will yield!
orus.- With all the speed thou mayest: swift harms from heaven
Are keen to overtake the froward man.
Creon. -Oh it is hard. But I am forced to this
Against myself, I cannot fight with Destiny.
And so Creon departs in the hopes of averting evil by
${ }^{8} t_{\text {aying the the exection of his own decree. But whilst he is }}$
on his way there comes the first news of sorrow.
Messenger.- They are dead; and they that live
Ohorus.- Are guilty of the death.
The slayer, who:
Messenger.- And who the slain? Diclare. Hiemon is dead, And by a desperate hand.
Ere the messenger has had time to deliver his sorrowful
Message, Eurydice, the wife of Creon and the mother of
Hemon, enters and hears the news.
*espenger.-Dearr lady, I will tell thee what I saw,
And hide no particle of truth ; for why
Should I smooth over the harsh fact, which soon
Must prove my tale a lie? Truth aye is best.
I went among the attendants of thy lord
To the highest point of the plain, where still was lying
Cruelly mangled by the dogs, the corse
Of Polynices. We besought Persephone
And Pluto gently to restrain their wrath,
And washed him pure and clean, and then we buried
The poor remains with brushwood freshly pulled,
And heaped a lofty mound of his own carth
Above him. Then we turned us to the vanlt,
The maiden's hollow bride chamber of death.
And from afar, round the unhallowed cell,
One heard a voice of wailing, loud and long,
And went and told his lord; who, coming near,

Was haunted by the dim and bitter cry,
And suddenly exclaiming on his fate,
Said lamentably, "My prophetic heart
Divined aright.' I an going of all ways
That e'er I went, the unhappiest of to-day.
My son's voice strikes me. (Go, my men, approach
With speed, and, where the stones are torn away,
Press through that passage to the door of death ;
Look hard and tell me if I hear aright
The voice of Hæmon, or the gods deceive me."
Thus urged by our despaining lord, we made
Th' espial. And $i$ ' the furthest nook of the vanlt
We saw the maiden hanging by the neek,
With noose of finest muslin loosely tied.
And clinging to her on his knees the boy,
Lamenting o'er his ruined nuptial rite
Consummated in death, his father's crime
And his lost love. And when the father saw him;
With horrid exclamation bursting in
He went to him and called him piteously:
"What deed is this, unhappy youth? What thought
O'ermastered thee? Where did the force of woe
Oerturn thy reason? O come forth, my son,
I beg thee." But with savage eyes the youth
Glared scowling at him, and, without a word,
Pluck'd forth his two-edged blade. The father then
Fled and escaped : but the unhappy boy,
Wroth with himself, even where he stood, leant heavily
Upon his sword and plunged it in his side.
And while the sense remained, his slackening arm
Enfolded still the maiden, and his breath,
Gaspingly drawn and panted forth with pain,
Cast ruddy drops upon her pallid face ;
Then lay in death upon the dead, at last
Joined to his bride in Hades' dismal hall:
A monument unto mankind, that rashness
Is the worst evil of this mortal state.
But this is not the climax of Creon's sufferings. On hearing the news, Eurydice leaves the stage without a single word ; and in a tew moments, as Creon enters on one side of the stage with the dead body of Hemon in his arms, another messenger rushes in from the opposite side to tell him that Eurydice has committed suicide, and that Oreon has

A slaughtered wife thrown on the pile of ruin.
Oreon's cup of misery is now filled to the brim. He is hopelessly broken hy the completeness of his sorrows

All that I can touch
Is falling-falling-round me, and o'erhead
Intolerable destiny descends.
And finally the chorus points the moral of the play by way of epilogue.

Wise thought hath the first thought in happiness
Before all else, and piety to Heaven
Must be preserved High boastings of the proud
Bring sorrows to the height to punish pride:
A lessou men shall learn when they are old.
A modern dramatist would assuredly not have handled this subject in the way in which Sophocles has done.

Had Shakespeare been writing on this subject he would have made Antigone far more tender and woman-like than the Greek tragedian has represented her to be. The love between Antigone and Hæmon would have been brought into greater prominence Antigone would have been torn asunder by contlicting affections: regard for her living lover on the one hand, and love for her dead brother on the other, would have striven for the master within her.

Hemon again, in pleading with Creon for the life of Antigone, would have based his appeal, far more than he actually does, on the love he bore her as his affianced bride.

Eurydice, too, in an English play, would certainly have come to plead her son's cause. The explanation of this that seems to us almost a defect in the Greek tragedy is to be found in the fact that love and love-making as we under. stand it was all but unknown to the Greeks, and that to introduce it upon the stage at a festival held in honour of
the gods, would not only have been a shock to Greek morality, but a shock to that which the Athenian at least considered of far more importance than morality-the aesthetic sense of fitness.

But let the reader compare the closing scenes of the Antigone with the last sad scenes in Romeo and Juliet, and he will find that for pathos and theatrical effect there is no comparison between the Greek reserve in these matters, and our freer and more natural method of handling these topics.

One more thought must have struck us as we listened. Creon begins by being proud, haughty, overbearing and obstinate. He will listen to no reasons or objections, he will suffer no deviation, however slight, from his once expressed judgment. Tiresias comes in, the blind prophet whose word has never failed, and warns Creon of his impending doom
"It is very hard." says Creon. "but there seems to be no help for it;" and without any further struggle he completely collapses, gives up all his previous desires and wishes, and sets himself to undo as quickly as possibly all that he has done hitherto, causes Polynices to be buried, and hastens on to the cave to release Antigone from her imprisonment.

The change to us seems unnatural. Creon changes too quickly and for no sufficient reason ; and we are shocked by the suddenness of the transition.
The modern dramatist looks at his subject from the human side, and tries to depict upon the stage the working of purely human passions and affections. It is his business, therefore, to depict man as true to nature as possible.

Not so with the Greek dramatist. He wrote from a different standpoint. He was the preacher at a religious festival undertaking to vindicate the ways of the gods to men, to show how the Divine Purpose, embodied in some Decree of Heaven, fulfils itself in spite of human effort. Fixing his eye on this Divine decree, he is intent to show how it fulfils itself rather than how man's character is developed by the surrounding circumstances. Hence what to us seem flaws and shortcomis, gs, did not appear as such to the Greeks. So long as the inexorable law of Heaven irresistibly fulfilling itself was demonstrated and proved, it was sufficient for the purposes of the religious feast at which the tragedy was acted.

Here again our modern drama excels the Greek drama in interest. I doubt whether it does so in stateliness and power.

For what sublimer conception can there be than that thought so frequent, not only in the poets of Greece, but also in the psalmists and prophets of the Old Testament-

The heathen make much ado, but the Lord who dwelleth on high is mightier.

## SPORTS.

## football.

In Ontario, if not in Canada, an ever increasing interest seems to be taken in foot-ball, more clubs have joined the Union, and it has made changes in the Rules of the Game, with an evident intention of discounting the off-side play so much indulged in of late years, a free kick being the penalty of off-side play ; lying on the ball, handling it or kneeling in the scrimmage are also penalized in the same way. If these excellent rules are rigidly enforced, the game will become more open, fast and clean. The initial matches under the new rules were played last Saturday between Hamilton and Toronto, Osgoode Hall and Ottawa, and Stratford and London, in the first of which the old time rivals were very evenly matched in the first half; the score being $11-8$ in Hamilton's favour. It is well to notice that the first points
scored were from a free kick allowed Toronto for offside play by a Hamilton man. In the second half the superior condition and wing play of Hamilton enabled them to increase their score to 39 , while Toronto only scored two rouges. Osgoode Hall had no difficulty in defeating Ottawa by 30 to 3 , which was more of a surprise than the Hamilton-- Toronto game, as Ottawa was supposed to have had a very fair team. Stratford beat London 8-2, thus encouraging other towns to join the Union. Speculation is already rife with regard to the championship cup, and the knowing ones point to Hamilton and Osgoode Hall as probable winners, and we are inclined to agree with them ; the former's record of last year is well known, but the latter is n new team, composed, however, of well-known players from all over Ontario; Queen's is at present of the dark horse variety, but most probably they will not be as near winning as last year. Their first game with R.M.C., Kingston, on 17 th inst. will let us know what to expect from them.

In the Junior series, as no games have been played, it is impossible to guess even who will be the winners. Several new teams have been entered, including Trinity, Queen's and Osgoode Hall Seconds, and Bishop Ridley College, so that keen competition is expected.

The year 1891 marks a new era in the history of foot-ball at Trinity, for, though three or four years ago we belonged to the Rugby Union, yet we have not played a match under its auspices either under the tie or challenge system, for four or five years. For the coming season, however, we have two teams, our first and second fifteens, entered, and they play their first games on Thursday and Friday, the 15 th and 16 th ult., against Toronto University and Osgoode Hall Second, respectively, both games to be played on the campus.

The prospects for a gool first fifteen are very promising. We have nine of the last year's team, of the backs, Messrs. McCarthy, Grout and Patterson ; of the forwards, Messrs. McKenzie, Bedford-Jones; wings, Messrs. Cayley, Martin, McCarthy ; quarter, Mr. E. C. Wragge. By the kind per mission of the Dean, these men, with one or two exceptions, came back on October 5th, and got into some condition by running round the campus, and by short practices with the unfortunates up for their sups. Of the new men, the following give great promise: Mr. W. R Ferguson has played for the last two years with T.C.S., Port Hope, a good heavy scrimmage man (where we have been weak of late years). Mr. H. Sanders played with Fettes College (Scotland) Second. Mr. A. C. M. Bedford-Jones, who played with Trinity in '85-6 and 7 , will again be seen in his old place in the scrimmage. Mr. W. R. Wadsworth has played wing for the Canadians. Mr. J. Lang played back last year for the same club. Mr. H. Nelles was one of the T.C.S. halves last year. These men filled the vacant places in a practice matct with Osgoode Hall on Tuesday, which we won by 20 points to 0 . Of course the legals had not their best team, but there was the greatest possible improvement in the Trinity team; the forwards linked together and heeled the ball out in good style, the additions to our scrimmage playing very well, especially Ferguson, while the wings broke up to pie $e^{e^{g}}$ Smellie's passing. Laing passed very well to the outel halves, except one or two over McCarthy's head. The latter played a little bit too far forward once or twice, but $\mathrm{ma}^{\text {de }}$ his usual number of touch-downs. Grout, at back, was for steady as ever, getting in some of those big punts of his, for which he has a reputation. The best play of the day wis Laing's goal front a drop kick at about thirty-five or forty yards distance, it hit one of the new goal posts recently put up, and dropped on the right side just at the call ${ }^{\text {of }}$ time.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on Monday, Mr. ${ }^{\text {F }}$ Wallbridge was elected Captain of the Second Fifteen.

The Secretary has arranged for the following matches: 1 st Fifteen vs. T.C.S. (played) on October 10th; vs. Osgoode Hall (practice), Oct. 13th; vs. Toronto University (tie), Oct. 15 th ; vs. Toronto, Oct. 21st; vs. Toronto UniPersity, Oct. 24 th (tie) ; vs. U.C.C., Oct. 28th; and, if we (but away with the thought) get knocked out in the first round, the Royal Military College will probably play here on the 31st inst. A few more matches are being arranged. 2nd Fifteen vs. Dominion Bank, Oct. 14th; vs. Osgoode Second (tie), Oct. 16th, and others being arranged.
The annual match between the University and the School took place on Saturday morning, Oct. 10th, the following teams lining up on the campus:


The play was begun at 11 o'clock by Watson kicking off for the School, who were defending the south goal, with Wind and sun at their backs. McCarthy returned, and the ball was scrimmaged half way. For the first ten minutes or so the play was very even, but from then till half time the ball hung round the School's twenty-five, Trinity scoring 10 points by two tries and as many rouges.
In the second half the Trinity men, some of whom were playing their first match, got limbered up and scored twenty more points, the School being still unable to score. The ocrimmage men played better this half, heeling the ball out to the quarter, which they would not do in the first half, giving Laing some chances to pass to McCarthy, who, as usual, made some good runs and two or three touch-downs. Trinity's lack of condition, and the rather weak play of some of the wings, prevented her scoring more. Taking everything into consideration, the result was very gratifying. For the School, Watson, in the scrimmage, played a good, but rather out-of-date game, his drop kicking from the $t_{\text {tonty-five being especially noticeable. Ogilvie and McGee, }}$ on the wing, played well. Stairs, at back, relieved very nicely a couple of times.

## TRINITY UNIVERSITY VS. TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Another Varsity game is over ; another defeat must be put down to our account in foot-ball, but with our natural disadvantages, to win our annual game is more to be desired than expected. We must wait till our term opens on the lst of Oct.-and for the cricket season! The teams lined up on the 15 th as follows:-

| ty universtity | toronto university. |
| :---: | :---: |
| G. H. P.'Trout. . . . . . . . . Back........... McQuarrie |  |
| D. L. McCarthy | (Gilmore |
| J. Laing | Halves..... P Parkyn |
| J. F. Patterson | Bunting (Capt.) |
| E. C. Cayley Bain |  |
| W. R. Wodsworth | Parker |
| H. H. Bedford-Joues | Clayes |
| M. S. MeCarthy | Cross |
| H. Nellis | Laidlaw |
| A. F. R, Martin (Capt.) |  |
| E. C. Wragge . ............ Quarter................Smi |  |
| A. C. M. Bedford--Iones <br> A. W. McKenzie | McRae |
| W. M. Ferguson | M. Lash |
| H. Sanders | N. Lash |

Every old footballer who came up to see the match expecting a good game, went away very satistied. For the first half it was the prettiest and fastest game it has been our good fortune to see. The Varsity scrimmage and wings won the game for their side by giving their halves plenty to do. They ran and kicked very well, and if it hadn't been for Grout's splendid kicking, many more points would have been added to the score. We have the greatest confidence in our halves, but unfortunately our scrimmage had not, and didn't get the ball out half as many times as our opponents; but this is no reason why the wings didn't get round sooner to the opposing halves and break up their passing and kicking. However, a great deal of this will be remedied next Saturday, when we will be in better condition and will have had more team practise. A good football team cannot be made in one day, nor in three days, and that is all the time we have had to make one in. It is very discouraging to a University team who have just joined the Union to be made to play two days after lecturesstart; but we must be game, and show people what we can do on Saturday the 24 th.
trinity university second vs. osgoode hall second.
The following team represented our second:-Back, H. R Hamilton ; Halves, F. Wallbridge (Capt.), F. A. P. Chadwisk, E. C. Cattanach; Quarter, F. Vernon; Wings, C. W. Hedley, C. H. Carleton, C. B. B. Wright, A. B. Pottenger, Robertson, E. V. Stevenson; Forwards, T. Leech, W. L. Baynes Reed, J. Dunlop, McCallum. The shadow of the first fifteen's defeat seemed to bave fallen on the second. They played their hardest, and showed up very well, considering the little practise they had had. Carleton made several very good runs, Hedley was quick ou the wing, and Chadwick played a good hard game. Cattanach made several bad mistakes at half. McCallum made a good run a very good run for Osgoode Hall, who finished winners by 20.0 .

## College Ebronicle.

Re-opening. - Trinity once again opened her arms, and her halls, corridors and lecture rooms to all her students on October 10th. Advisedly, do we mention the date, and lay stress on "all"; for many were they that those returning on Saturday found already installed in their rooms. Some, (seniors and freshmen alike) stern fate had called together, with no respect of persons, ten days before; for the bitter anguish of supplementals; other again, with the permission of our genial Dean, had arrived a week previously, at the behests of the energetic captain and secretary of our Football Club, that they might cultivate wind and muscle, and learn like "Brer Rabbit" "to lay low" for Varsity. On Saturday, the hall presented a wonderful and motley appearance ; boxes, tables, bookcases, freshmen everywhere. The dining hall once again presents an animated picture, and the steward, -with Mrs. Filby behind the scenes-is hard at work again. But "O Time too swift! O swiftness never ceasing," what changes there are! those who were but so lately freshmen, are now "grave and reverend seniors;" and some alack ! all too soon, in the last lap of their college course. We all with one accord extend a hearty welcome to the freshmen, and hope that the charge of "freshness" may be ever far from them, and that they will devote all their energies to the welfare and success of our Alma Mater.

College Meeting.-The first college meeting of the year was held on Monday afternoon, Oct. 12th in our capacious reading room. The seniors turned out in goodly forse,
while the freshmen, to whom such things are new, flocked in, with wondering gaze, and were content to "stand and wait." The feature of the meeting was its astounding unanimity; for, as a rule, at the election of the Dinner Committee, or of a new Editor, much rivalry is shown, and ardent partizans "in sweet vociferation, out vociferize" "even sound itself." When the chairman announced that, firstly, an editor was to be elected to fill Mr. Hibbard's place, Mr. Dumoulin arose to propose Mr. Martin, as being well fitted for the post, by his sporting abilities. Mr. Troop proposed Mr. C. S Maclnnes on other grounds. Mr. Martin, however, refused to contest the place with Mr. MaeInnes ; and the meeting then decided that a Sporting Editor should be added to the staff to assist Mr. Bedford-Jones, who has heretofore ably fulfilled that function. I'hus both Mr. Martin and Mr. MacInnes were received into the editorial staff. A committee for Convocation Dinner was then elected without opposition, consisting of Mr. J. G. Carter Troop, Mr. H. H. Bedford-Jones, Mr. C. S. MacInnes, Mr. D. L. McCarthy and Mr. C. W. Hedley. The members of the Football Club were then called on, to choose a man from among the worthy freshmen for the Foot. ball Committee. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Nelles were nominated, and fortune favoured the former with a slight majority. The treasurer of the F. C. was noticed frequently to cast his eagle eye upon the assemblage, and those who took the privilege of voting, may feel sure that their purse strings will soon have to be loosened for the support of this most excellent club.
Trinity College Canoe Club.-The inaugural meeting of the Trinity College Canoe Club was held amidst great enthusiasm on board the yacht "Undine," Stony Lake, on Taesday, July 2lst ; Mr. MacInnes, '92, in the chair. The The meeting was unanimous in the election of Mr. MacInnns as President, and Mr. Hedley as Secy.-Treas. Very tasteful and artistic badges were planned for the $A$. C. A. meet in Pigeon Lake, and painted in college colours on white silk. It is greatly to be regretted that the club was not represented in the races on Pigeon Lake, through the unavoidable absence of some of our well known paddlers at the Brantford Regatta on Sept. 12th however, we may be said to have swept things, Messrs. Mackenzie and Nelles of Trinity College, and Frank and Tomlinson, of the Medical Department, winning the four paddle race, Mackenzie and Tomlinson the tanden, and Mackenzie, the hurry scurry, as well as the club single; which was postponed till a later date. We may add that most of the events were well contested by numerous competitors. Several members enjoyed a delightful cruise late in September, down the Grand River to Lake Erie, being most hospitally entertained at Cayuga by Mr. Stevenson, and at "The Elms," Lake Shore by Mrs. Docker.

Aquatics - It is a source of great regret to many among us that we have no facilities at Trinity for rowing, sailing or paddling except as an occasional amusement, both on account of our distance from the club houses, the water front opposite us in the neighbourhood of Garrison Common not being suitable for such purposes, and because our June examinations do not permit training or regular practice in our summer term. Now that a Canoe Club has been formed, however, it is suggested that next year a club cruise should be made early in the vacation, perhaps to the A. C. A. main camp, which we believe is to be held in the Thousand Isles. Such a cruise would, no doubt, be most enjoyable and we hope it may not end with the suggestion,

The Literary Institute. - The first regular meeting of the Literary Institute for the year 1891-2 was held on Friday evening, October 16th, Mr. H. H. Bedford Jones in the chair.

The following gentlemen were nominated for mem bership: By Mr. Troop-Messrs. Boddy, Beacham, S. C. Lee, E. S. Bucke, C. H. Lee, and H. S Buck.

By Mr. Hedley-Messrs. Fletcher, Evans, Ferguson, Hall, Hamilton, Johnson, McCallum and Nelles.

By Mr. Coleman-Messrs Madill, Robertson, Sills, Sanders, Sparling, and Little.

A communication from Mr. Leighton, B.A., tendering his resignation of the treasureship, was read by the secretary, whereupon Mr. D. L. McCarthy was nominated for the vacant post, and elected by acclamation, a most unusual occurrence, as these offices are generally most keenly contested.

The literary part of the programme consisted of readings by Mr. Chappell and by Mr. Chilcott, and in a debate on the question-" Resolved, that the recent investigation at Ottawa prove that the present Conservative Government is unworthy of the support of the people of Canada."

Mr. Meyer and Mr. Robinson spoke for the affirmative; Mr. Bedford Jones and Mr. Duniop for the negative. The audience being equally divided in their votes, Mr. MacInnes, from the chair, gave the casting vote in favour of the atfirmative.

## (personap.

Mr. W. H. Bean assisted the Rector of All Saints, Whitby, for some weeks during the vacation.

Mount Albert and Sharon were taken charge of by Mr. Burt, who has since been appointed to Port Carling.

Mr. Vincent Price took charge of the parish of Markham during the summer vacation, in the absence of the rector, Dr. Osborne.

At a special ordination service, held at St. Stephen's, Toronto, the Rev. J. S. Broughall, M.A., Fellow in Classics, was admitted to priest's orders.

Mr. Powrll, '93, has been assisting the Rev. Canon Osler, taking services at his Eglinton Mission, which has made good progress within the past year.

We read with thankfulness of the narrow escape of Mr . George Powell (" one of Trinity's brainy graduates."-The Empire.) from a serious accident in Vancouver.

Tue Rev. J. H. Ross was ordained priest on Sunday last at St. Stephen's church, Toronto. Mr. Ross is in charge of Bullock's Corners, near Dundas, where we trust he will meet with every success.

We have much pleasure in chronicling the marriage of Rev. W. A. J. Burt to Miss L. Humphrey, which took place on Wednesday last at Christ Church, Scarboro', Mr. Robt. Orr officiating as groomsman.

Mr. Carter Troop lectured at Port Hope, on the "Life and Times of Lord Beaconsfield," on Friday evening, Oct. 9 th the Rev. Professor Lloyd presiding. The lecture was delivered in aid of St. Mark's church.

Mr. White, B.A., put in some weeks' work at Arthur, assisting the rector, whilst Mr. Dumbrille at Augusta, and Mr. Hedley at Ashburnham, found their time fully occupied in caring for their respective charges.

Mr. W. F. Webb, B.A., took charge of the parish of Norval during the summer; Mr Robert Orr that of Richmond Hill ; Mr. W.L Baynes-Reed was occupied assisting the chaplain on Tyendinaga Indian reserve.

Our Missionary and Theological Society's missions Fairbank and Dublin have been under the care of Mr .

Creswick during the past summer, who has, from the first, been a most active worker in these localities.

The cheery presence of Mr. H. C. Parsons will be much missed in Trinity. He is to take his degree at the fast approaching convocation. We hope this new dignity will not abate his active interest in Trinity cricket.
$I_{T}$ is with deep regret we chronicle the death of Wilfred $\mathrm{D}_{\text {avis, }}$ ' 87 , formerly connected with this paper, and an active member of the Literary Institute. The student days of Mr. Davis were especially noteworthy and interesting.
Mr. W. C. Gemmile, '91, decided to choose the balmy climate of Japan in place of a mastership at Port Hope school. He is, we hear, connected with the college that the Reverend Professor Lloyd had charge of, in Tokio.
Rumour hath it that Mr. J. G. L. Abbott is pining in a law office in Vancouver for the old times at Trinity. We hope that he will contribute some "fish story" or shooting experience to the paper of which he was once an editor.
The Reverend the Provost and Mrs. Body returned to Trinity on Wednesday, 14th inst., their voyage having been a long and stormy one. Very warmly were they welcomed home, the students assembling en masse and heartily cheering them.
Miss Mabel Cartwright formerly of St. Hilda's College, has recently returned from Oxford, after a residence of two Years at Lady Margaret Hall. Wimning high Honours in History, Miss Cartwright is a St. Hildian of whom we may all be proud. We beg to offer our best congratulations.

Tine Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope, ${ }^{\text {accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd, paid Trinity a visit on Satur- }}$ $d_{\text {ay }}$, the 18 th inst., much to the pleasure of their many friends here. Professor Lloyd preached at the ordination service, held at St. Stephen's church, the following morning. $W_{\text {E }}$ are all glad to welcome within our walls not only the entering freshman, but several seniors who were obliged $t^{t}$ reside outside last year, among others, Mr. W. F. Webb ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Mr. Ballard, who have taken up their residence in the divinity corridor, and Mr. T. E. Chilcott, who replaces his brother of the class of '91.
$\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{F}}$ the class of '93, two faces will be greatly missed this Year-Mr. Tremayne and Mr. B. St. G. Baldwin, both of Whom were deservedly popular, not only with their own Years, but with all with whom they came in contact. May they have the best success in prosecuting their studies at rinity Medical College.
$M_{\text {R. Fond }}$ Jones, ' 89 , for the third time in succession, Carried off the highest honours at the A C.A. at Lake Champlain. In his well-known canoe, the Canuck he won the Trophy Cup and also the Pecowsie Cup which latter, howdver, the rules of the A.C.A. prevented his holding. He $N_{\text {ow }}$ unable to capture the International Challenge Cup at Now York, the races for it being sailed in half a gale, Or which the Canuck's smallest sails proved too large.
the $A_{N}$ old alumnus of Trinity passed away at Kingston, on Braduated in 1856 person of the Rev. Canon White, who ${ }^{8}{ }^{8}$ raduated in 1856. A few months previously he had 1875 ged the rectorship of Iroquois, where he had been since hit owing to ill health. One of his sons, Mr. W. H. hite, graduated a year ago from Trinity. The funeral Arvice was held at Et. James', Kingston, and was largely ended by many of the clerical friends of the deceased.
We were pleased to see once more in our corridors the
lately form of Mr. R. H. C. Pringle, '91, B.A. He has hast returned from England and the continent, where he been recruiting his health after his serious illness last wor, and making more thorough acquaintance with the
world of London and Paris. He seems to have thor-
oughly accomplished the former object; and we hope his law career in Toronto may be most successful, and that he will often pay us a visit.

Rumours reach us of the great success and happiness of a camping party of Trinity men, of which we heard something last term. Great expectations are seldom realised, and it might have been expected that the plans discussed at bi-weekly afternoon "coffees," and at tri-weekly suppers for half the term, would never be carried out, but such was not the case, and we hear of terrible slaughter among the bass of the Canadian Mississippi, and of an unparalleled consumption of Brahadi by the happy grads. who were members of the merry party.

## TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, PORT HOPE.

Througir the kindness of the Editor we have been allowed a corner of The Review in which to chronicle doings which, small though they may be in the eyes of the world, are of sufficient importance in our eyes to warrant our rushing into print. We are not without hopes, however, that a brief chronicle of school events may prove interesting to the many good friends that Trinity College School possesses.

The Warden is away from home enjoying that holiday which he has so thoroughly well earned. We trust that he will soon be with us again, as strong and well as ever.
We began the term with a very weak staff of prefects only four of the old ones having returned-Ogilvie, Osborne i., Osler and Francis i. Six new prefects were appointed the other day :-Cartright ii., Jones i., Lottridge, Papps, Rogers, Wilkie i.

The following answer to one of the questions in the Common Sense paper will show that some of us are appreciative of the good things around us :- "The School pump is an ele. gant construction of wood with an iron handle. You have to give a good many strokes before the water comes, but when it does it is pretty good considering the amount that is used."

## athletic notes.

On Wednesday, Sept. 23rd, the first match of the season was played between the second fifteen of the School and town. The match was a very good one on the part of the School, but the town men showed great lack of condition, and were not up in the new rules: the result whs an easy win for the School by the score of $36-0$. This match was noted for the friendliness displayed thoughout and the entire absence of the old-time ill-feeling. A return match has been arranged for Friday, Oct. 16th, and a good game may be expected.

Arrangements are rapidly being made for the annual sports, which take place on the $19 \mathrm{th}, 20 \mathrm{th}$, and 21 st inst. A larger number of guests than usual are expected and very successful sports are hoped for. The Old Boys' Challenge Cup will be keenly contested. Prizes have been very kindly given by the Bishop of Toronto and C. J. Campbell, Esq, for the one hundred yards, and mile race, respectively. Also a very handsome cup by E. B. Osler, Esq.

The Trinity College School Football Club has arranged for the following matches :-

## HOSIERY

I make Special Lines of Hosiery, and parents having boys attending Trinity College School can obtain these goods direct from me.
W. Waller, Port Hope

Trinity University Second Fifteen at Port Hope, on Oct. 24th.

Bishop Ridley College at 'Toronto, on Oct. 31st or Nov. 7 th.

The Canadians at Port Hope on Thanksgiving Day.
The dates of the games against Osgoode Hall Second Fifteen, and Toronto University Second Fifteen have not been fixed yet. The School Fifteen has this year adopted a jersey of its own, black with red shield enclosing a monogram, T.C.S.., instead of the red and black stripes of Trinity University, which it has previously worn. Notwithstanding their severe defeat on the 10 th inst., by Trinity University, the School is expected to hold its own against teams of its own class; it is much to be regretted that it was impossible to enter for the Junior Rugby ties this year on account of the unusually late return to work, but we hope to remedy this next season.

## Conbocation.

## CONVOCATION MEETINGS AT STRATFORD, WOODSTOCK, GUELPH AND GALT.

A merting in the interests of Trinity was held by rep. resentatives of Convocation in Woodstock in July. The School-house of St. Paul's Church was well filled. The Rev. C. J. Farthing, the Rector of Woodstock, presided, and opened the meeting in a short speech, which showed how keenly he sympathized with and appreciated the efforts of Trinity in her endeavour to forward the work of Christian education.

After the address by Rev. E. C. Cayley, the following motion was moved by Mr. Alexander McCleneghan, "That we, the members of St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, in sympathy with the members of the Anglican Church throughout the country, feel that the objects and aims of Trinity University, Toronto, viz: that of giving the highest academic training based upon Christian teaching, call forth our straight approval and appeal for assistance with irrisistible force, seeing that its management is in fullest symyathy with the church on the broadest basis of equity to all, without regard to any distinctive school of theology."

The motion was seconded by Captain Macqueen, who spoke as an old Port Hope boy and graduate of Trinity with warm affection for his school and University. The motion was warmly supported by Mr. G. J. Fraser, Ashton Fletcher, Q.C., and others. All the speakers in supporting the motion expressed the wish that the principles of Trinity might become more widely known, and the Church University more heartily supported.

Convocation has much to thank Mr. Farthing for. He kindly placed his pulpit at our disposal for pressing upon his congregation the great importance of basing education on a Christian foundation. He took the greatest interest in making the meeting a success, both in preparing for it and helping at it. He also kindly assisted in adding many new names to the roll of associate members.

From Woodstock, Mr. Cayley went to Stratford. Owing to an unpropitious evening, the attendance was not large. The meeting was held in the vestry of the Parish Church. After the address, about the work of the University, a motion similar to the one above was moved and carried. Next day by the kindness of Rev. Canon Patterson and Mr. Beamish, a number of new associate members were enrolled. The Church people of Stratford were most anxious to learn more about the work of Trinity, and begged that some one might go and preach on the subject of Christian
education. Professor Symonds, on Sunday Oct. 4, was able to respond to these requests.

## GUELPII.

A meeting on behalf of Convocation was held on Monday, July 6th, when Prof. Symonds and Rev. E. C. Cayley delivered addresses. The Ven. Archdeacon Dixon presided, and Rev. Rural Dean Belt, Rector of St. James' Church; Rev. R. Seaborne, and a fair number of the laity of Guelph were present. At the close of the meeting a resolution expressing sympathy with its objects, was moved by Mr. J. M. Bond and unenimously carried.

On the following morning, the deputation called on the leading citizens of Guelph, with very satisfactory results, as will be seen below.

GALT.
On Sunday, July 5 th, Rev. E. C. Cayley preached in the Parish Church on behalf of Trinity, and through the great kindness of Rev. John Ridley, a meeting was held on Wednesday, July 8th, which was addressed as at Guelph, by Prof. Symonds and Mr. Cayley. The Rector presided, and the meeting was well attended and very hearty. At its close, a vote of sympathy was unanimously carried and five associate members were enrolled.

The following Members and Associates have been enrolled since July 1st.

At Guelph. John M. Bond, The Venerable Archdeacon Dixon, G. Elliott, Robert Gansby, H. Gummer, F. Hall, E. Harvey, Miss A J. Keringhan, Dr. Stephen Lett, A. H. Macdonald, W. F. Newcommer, J. Bleecker Powell, W. Reynolds, T. W. Saunders, Rev. R. Seaborne.

At Galt. Mrs. Ball, E. J. Beaumont, J. G. Dykes, Richard S. Strong, A. Bisset Thom.

At Woodstock. Henry B. Beard, James Caufield, His Honour Judge Finkle, A. McOleneghan, Colin McCuaig, F. W. McQueen, A. M. Scott.

At Stratford. The Rev. G. R. Beamish, Rev. D. Deacon, Dr. B. E. Hawke, H. M. Johnston, G. W. Lawrence, Wm. Maynard, Sr., The Rev. Canon Patterson, T. Plummer, A. O. Shaw, T. G. V. Trew, K. Fardley Wilmot.

Miscellaneous. Walter R. Strickland, A. R. Denison, and Dr. Lennox, Toronto. M. M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
The arrangements for the forthcoming. Annual General Meeting of Convocation are now well-nigh complete, and the prospects point to a no less successful re-union than heretofore. The service will be held in the College Chapell on Wednesday, Oct. 28 at 8 p.m, when the sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Mockridge. The business meetipg will be held on the following day, and owing to the stead increase of business it has been decided to hold a morning as well as an afternoon session. The morning session il last from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., when lunch will be served ${ }^{\text {d }}$ the Dining Hall. Business will be resumed at 2 o'clock $^{\text {ald }}$ continue till 5.30 p.m. In the evening dinner will be ser ${ }^{\mathrm{r}}$ is at $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., and a good programme of toasts and song ${ }^{\text {d }}$. being prepared by the Committee in charge of the proced ings.

Mr. H. Morrell, '92, during the past summer, has beer in charge of the practice of Dr. Raikes, of Midland, retur ing about a month ayo, he was appointed House $\mathrm{Surg}_{\text {is }}$ at at the hospital in the absence of Dr. Boyd. He in nngnin $^{10}$ present assistant resident physician at the Mimico In ${ }^{\text {sin }}{ }^{10}{ }^{\text {t }}$ Asylum, which position he will probably occupy througho the coming winter.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Catalogue of Musical Instruments, Principally Illustrative of The History of the Pianoforte."
A copy of this beautifully illustrated catalogue has recently been presented to the iibrary of Trinity University by the present owner of the musical instruments, - Mr. Henry Boddington of Pownall Hall, Wilmslow-and the collector, Mr. J. Hendrick Pyne, Organist of Manchester Cathedral and Town Hall. The University is fortunate in possessing one of these catalogues, of which only ninety-six copies have been printed. The work, even to ordinary unmusical people, is a most interesting one, containing as it does five full page illustrations of forty-five different instruments, from Clavichord to Grand Pianoforte; -many of these instruments being rare and valuable, and forming a very interesting collection indeed.
Looking at this catalogue with quite Canadian eyes, some surprise will he felt at the extreme youth of the ever-prevalent piano of our own times and country. Most of us have seen one of those "old fashioned" pianos, made of very light-coloured wood, with thin legs, square corners, and keyboard of small compass; the tone so completely lost as to make us wonder whether it ever had any,-only given a dark corner (poor old piano!) to rest in, because "it was the first in this part of the country." But. such pianos are comparatively modern when we look at the "Grand Pianoforte (English) 1808." (Illustration 27) and as for its forefathers, the Clavichord, the Virginal, the Spinet, the Harpsichord and the Dulcimer,-we have nothing at all like them, yet the history of the pianoforte dates only as farback as 1711 .
The first instrument shown us in the catalogue is a Clavichord--"discovered by the late Carl Engle at the Village of Schliekum, near Hanover, in a very neglected condition, it having been used as a kitchen table." (If the Cover were down it would look very much like one). The Clavichord had strings of wire struck underneath by a Piece of brass, wedge shaped, placed at the end of the key most distant from the player. The tone is said to have been Very feeble; yet the great Sebastian Bach preferred it to apy other instrument for private practice. The Clavichord in the catalogue is thought to have been made by Silbermann, "the renowned organ-builder."

Next in order is the Virginal, the compass of which was only four octaves. The tone described as "a scratch with a sound at the end of it," the touch so sensitive that a key if only pressed down, would cause the note to sound. A bharp blow, however, would bring no greater tone than could be obtained by lightest pressure. The Virginal was a ${ }^{f_{\mathrm{Q}} \text { vourite instrument of Queen Elizabeth's, and is sometimes }}$ Hought to have received its name in her favour; but as Henry VIII. and Mary Queen of Scots were both perforMers upon this instrument, the idea is evidently a mistaken ${ }^{\text {one. The }}$, The specimen (II a) shown us is a very beautiful one $O_{\text {umbtained }}$ from a descendant of the Musgrave family of Oumberland, in whose possession it had been for many Renerations." One of Queen Elizabeth's Virginals is said to bo still in existence in Worcestershire. It is described as hiving a "case of cedar covered with Genoa velvet, the inBide of the case lined with strong yellow silk, the front overed entirely with gold, the keys thirty of them tipped With gold, and the semitone keys (twenty in number) inlaid With silver, ivory, and different kinds of wood, each key ${ }^{\text {Consisting }}$ of about two hundred and fifty pieces." The $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{gin}}$ inal was a common instrument in England, even in the the of Charles II.
(To be Continued.)
$\mathrm{D}_{\text {K. }}$ H. Welsif, ' 90 , who has for the past year been resiis to physician at Cook's Mills, is at present in town. He is to sail for England on November 1st.

## TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## OPENING OF TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

On Thursday, Oct. 1st., the halls of Trinity Medical College were the scene of much festivity, to say nothing of noise, it being the event of the annual opening for the winter term of '91-92. Many familiar faces of undergraduates were present, all seeming to be drawn together by a sort of fellow feeling, welcoming one another back to the coming term of hard work, and yet, we trust, also, not without its pleasures. The audience had quite a gay aspect, there being a goodly sprinkling of ladies, and the radiant faces of our undergrads seemed to vary as those of each year recognized the degree of importance of his position. The now final men tried to look austere and uphold the dignity of their year ; the third year men were unrestrainable at the idea of the Council Primary past and a year before them with no examination. Those of the second year appreciated the fact that they had passed that stage of servility and ignominity of the freshman, but still saw before them that hideous monster, the aforesaid Council Primary, and the strange faces of the freshmen looked as if new and wonderful things were about to dawn upon them. The impromptu musical renderings were, O Grimes, Clementine, John Brown's Body and similar high class productions, which appeared to entertain the guests until the gown-clad procession made its appearance amid the shouts and applause of the students. The faculty was represented by Drs. W. B. Geikie (Jean), Temple, John L Davidson, Sheard, Ryerson, Spilsbury, Bingham, Powell, Stuart and Prof. Kirkland. Professor Baker, of Toronto University, was also on the platform. Among the audience were Drs. Young, Milman, Clouse, Whitell, Kerriman, Third, Awty, Amyot, Garrett and others. When silence was restored, our worthy Dean, after having welcomed the guests and the students, introduced Dr. John L. Davidson, to deliver the inaugural address. At this juncture the enthusiasm of the students knew no bounds, and their vehement applause clearly proved the popularity of that member of the Faculty. When the applause had subsided, Dr. Davidson, amid renewed and continued applause, arose to deliver his address.

It may here be said, that it is much regretted that there is not sufficient space allotted to the Medical portion of The Review to admit of inserting this able address in tots, and we trust that this abridgement will not seriously detract from its merits :-

Ladies and Gentlemen.--I esteem it a great honour to myself, to have been appointed by our Faculty to deliver the Inaugural Address at this our present opening of Trinity Medical Collego. I hope you may not consider that I am unduly modest, but feeling as I do, I am bound to say that I believe this honourable task, might have been allotted with more propriety, to some one, who, older and more experienced, botli in the ways of the world, and in the paths of medical sclence, and separated by a wider lapse of years from student days, inight more fittingly addressed you to-day. There is, however, one sense in which it may be more fitting, that the student shall be addressed by a young man, one who has recently experienced the joys and sorrows, the hours of toil and the hours of recreation and pleasure of a student's life, with its vary. ing successes and achievements. I refer to the sympathy, deep and strong, which should be felt for young men undertaking the study of medicine as it stands at the present day. Now it is in human nature, and indeed a powerful haw of all nature that as the years pass by, our remembrance and full appreciation of what wors a great joy or a terrible sorrow, a brilliant success, or a bitter disappointment, become
blunted. The wound which-once touched, sent a pang of the keenest agony through the whole system, is no longer sensitive, the merciful lapse of time having cicatrized it. The thrill of joy at some labour well done, some honour gained, which once quickened the pulse, brightened the eye, and flushed the cheek, is now no longer felt when the thought of the success achieved, or the honour gained is flashed through the mind.

Therefore, on the ground of sympathy a young man may perhaps best address you. Our worthy Professors are the most kind hearted of men, but I most respectfully beg to question whether Dr. Grassett's sympathies with the poor Primary man at his Anatomy examination, or Dr. O'Reilly's at the Clinical Medicine examinations, are as keen as mine would be, for the reason that the time which has elapsed. since they themselves were scorified and roosted over the distribution of the fifth nerve, or the differential diagnosis of aistic Astructive and initial segurgitant, has been longer than in my case, and consequently, the scoritications and the burns then received by them are wore perfectly cicatized and not so sensitive, as mine would be. This much as my apology for addressing you, gentlemen, somewhat as a mentor on our opening day.

This day yearly brings to us a goodly number of new candidates, of aspirants for the honour which may be won at our hands, for professional knowledge and distinction ; and to these I may, as a teacher of some experience, best first address myself. It is my pleasant duty to-day, to welcome you all, whether you may come from the Atlantic Provinces in the east, or from the Pacific slopes in the west, from the great republic in the south, from the Indian Islands lying under a tropical sun, or even from more distant shores. Not only for myself, but in behalf of my colleagues of the Faculty do I welcome you as kindly and as earnestly as I possibly can, to the arduous and toilsome life upon which you are about to enter.

You have, then, gentlemen, come to us, having decided to enter upon the study of a profession which is perhaps the noblest, as well as the most difficult of attainment, the most arduous and toilsome of any upon the earth. To follow this thought, will, I am sure weary some of my hearers who, by experience know the truth, and others who by much hearing, have come thoroughly to appreciate it. But as I am speaking now more particularly to the freshmen class, it may not be out of place to say a few words, on this matter, and, firstly, what of the study. I tell you seriously gentlemen, that could you now see, with the mind's eye, piled up before you the amount of work to be done, the difficulties to be overcome, the weary way stretching four years forward from this present hour, I believe some of you would faint before you had entered the race. To the lay mind the study of medicine is easy, and it is generally believed that all that is necessary is that a student shall spend four years at some college, doing some dissecting, walking the hospitals, attending a few lectures, joining in choruses in the galleries of theatres, making night hideous by singing and shouting in procession on the streets, falling foul of constituted authority in the shape of policemen, going in for baseball, football, and other athletic sports, and having rather an easy, shiftless, jolly time generally for the prescribed four years, and then walking off with his diploma, to begin life as a doctor. I do not think this picture is at all overdrawn, I mean as the medical student appears to the average lay mind. How false it is, you gentlemen of the first year will have abundant opportunity to learn later on.

I tell you, gentlemen, that the acquirement of the coveted diploma, at the present day, and in this country, will necessitate, on your part a total and sincere consecra. tion of your best abilities for four years, a strain of your
mental capacities and even physical strength which nond can appreciate until he has successfully run the race you have set before you. The days of Bob Saywer are forever gone. The idle or dissipated medical student is at present an impossibility, for let a man be either the one or the other, and he is no longer a medical student in the true sense of the term, nor can he ever hope, if he persist in either idle or dissipated courses, to obtain a license to practice in Ontario. The development of medical science during the past two decades has been so marvellous, that one is bewildered and lost in considering the enormity of the attempt of the human mind to grasp even the principles of it in four years.

To attempt to enumerate even the work which has been necessarily added to the course of twelve or fifteen years ago would take more time than is at my disposal. Pathology now makes great demands upon your time and energy, and you will necessarily have to make a personal investigation, or study, rather, of both normal and diseased tissues under the microscope, so that hours and days must be spent in the laboratories, learning how to cut, stain and mount sections of tissues for microscopical examination of them. What may be called the New Chemistry is the chem ${ }^{-}$ istry of many new organic compounds produced synthetically, will demand attention, for it has given us, is still giving us, and will continue to give us a host of new remedies of immense value in therapy.

You will be required to obtain a thorough knowledge of the arts of ausculation and percussion, the use of the laryngo scope to study the throat, the ophthalmoscope for the eye, the oloscope for the ear. Time would fail me were I to attempt to continue the picture of what is required of the newly ${ }^{\circ}$ fledged medical man of to-day as compared with what was required but a few year ago. Then no man was required to study physical diagnosis, or the microscope either in hiss tology or morbid anatomy; and perhaps not one man of hundred who graduated, had ever seen a nerve cell or * nerve tutule, a striped nuscular fibre, or a section of bone let alone sections of any of the new growths. The use of electricity, both as a diagnostic and a therapeutic agent wall $^{a^{9}}$ practically unknown, and was used empirically by a fell regular medical men, and was almost entirely in the hands ${ }_{5}$ as I may say it is still used by, chalatans and quacts. Clinical teaching was practically nil to the great mass of students, and those who had not the advantage of study with an old practitioner as a preceptor, often went out to practice, never having looked at the throat of a patient suffering from diphtheria, never having seen a case of scarlat fever, never having seen a fractured limb put up, to who ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$ skin diseases were but as a tale told in the night who had stood by and seen the case of obstitics, who had never used or seen used a speculum of any sort introduced ${ }^{d i}$ had never seen a sound passed, a pessary placed or a Polin tyr's bag used.
Here in the word principles is a text for a whold hour's lecture, or sermon if you will, to my class of stu" dents. Let me say a few words on the subject and leavo its elaboration for another time, either by yourselves, of some one competent to deal with it for you. I have known students, eager, earnest, hard-working and of excellent ability, go far astray, and indeed almost make shipwreck of their professional training, by neglecting the first, brog to principles of the science, for dertall. If you are aver to advance in your profession, if you are ever to be in a position to add your quota to the general, grand store of knowledg $g_{1}$ which goes to the amelioration of the sufferings and $w^{0^{0^{5}}}$ of humanity, and I may say of the whole animal creation ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$ if ever you are to rise, in any sense whatever above medid crity in your lifework, then 1 repeat, you must masto
will then be in a position to go on to the erection of a superstructure upon a firm and established base. I would particularly emphasize this point. Could you expect it child to ever become a mathematician who did not thoroughly know the multiplication table? Yet, I ask, how many children, if left to their own sweet will, would perfectly learn this essential A. B. C. for all future progress ii mathematics? Those of you who have been teachers can best answer.
Now you are all children as regards the science of medi. cine, some of a large, some of a smaller growth. Do not therefore grow restless if your teachers in this College, Weary you with reiteration of principles, if they again and argain and yet again call your attention to the important Points, the stepping-stones, the multiplication table, if I may ${ }^{80}$ call it, of the science you have undertaken to master.
Detail is admirable, when it rests upon a safe, well-assimulated foundation of principle, but without this foundation its becomes that curse of the student both as to his student $d_{\text {ays, }}$ and as to his whole after life--I mean systematic ${ }^{\text {oramming. }}$ If you, young gentlemen, could but imagine the evil of this cramming, if you could appreciate the belittling and paralysing influence it has upon the possibility of ail gientific attainmentin the true sense of the word, if you could but know how this corroding process must lead to the utter and almost irretrievable ruin of your mental powers, if you could but know how it will, and must from the very nature of all things, eternally established, land you in the barren and horrid wastes of ignorance and sloth, at the time when You will require all your energy and mental powers, both aatural and acquired, to force your way through the difficulties which must beset your path as a young practitioner, if, I say, you could now appreciate these facts, so briefly hinted at, you would avoid cramming as you would the plague.
I cannot express myself too strongly upon this point, for
it is a matter upon which, from many years of observation
Ay a teacher, and from a less number as a student and $t_{\text {tacher of }}$ medicine, I feel very strongly, I tell you, gentleMen, that I would rather, far rather, in my own subject, Materia Medica, have a man who could tell me why he administers a pill of sulphate of atropia for the night *weats of consumption, than one who, not knowing the why, could give me the dose of every alkaloid in the B. P. And I should consider him a better man, because his knowledge of the why evidences a grasp of PRINOIPLES.
$\mathrm{D}_{0}$ we not constantly meet young men in their third and Qurth years who have spent countless hours of toil on minute points, memorizing long names of things which will never ag materialized to them, but remain names always; fagged and ground and ground and fagged over the layers of the retina, and could give them pat, but who could not treat a of piple conjuncturts? or who could have all the preparations of win and their doses, but could not tell why a dose of Chastor oil should be given to check a diarrhoea? or could $d_{\text {escribe asbatan from Gray, the palate bone, but could not }}$ ${ }^{\text {Tr Pr plain}}$ "the cause of the displacement of either end of the tragments in a fracture of the thigh-bone? or discuss learnodl y palor bodies, segmentation of the yelk, splauchuopleure and palor bodies, segmentation of the yelk, splauchuopleure onomalopleure, but would not have practical experience monayhr.
Well, the pendulum is swinging too far out on the other bide. From all lectures and no demonstration, a few years So From all lectures and no demonstration, a few years
that much demonstration and little or no lecturing now. hat seems to be the way the pendulum is swinging. But Would like to have one of these same men who esteem lectures so highly, conscientiously answer, which of two hadents he would prefer to treat him for say an acute in-
Hamation of the kidneys, one who could cut, stain and
mount a section of inflamed kidney, and make an accurate drawing of it as seen in the field of the microscope, spot Heule's tubes, Malpighian bodies, the sperril tube of Schachowa, and all the rest of it, but had not paid much attention to lectures, on the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of the said discase, who had, in short, spent so much time in looking down a microscope, that he had no time for so unscientific a thing as the action of a poultice applied to the back; or, on the other hand, one who had, granting he had never seen a Malpighian corpuscle, or would not know one of Heule's loops if he saw it standing on its hind legs in the road, but had listened with interest and whatever intelligence he may, to a series of well prepared and well delivered lectures on diseases of the kidney, by a man professing, and with reason, that subject, their symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment? I know which I should choose to treat me, and I know which the demonstrator would prefer, if he knew what was what, would prefer to treat him.

Therefore, gentlemen, be as scientific as you can, grasp principles, and fill in details, and you will have accomplished that which will best fit you for your life work, namely, the combatting disease.

Entire devotion to your medical studies you will find absolutely essential, and only a complete and undivided consecration of all your abilities for tive years will properly prepare you for the assumption of the serious and often oppressive responsibility of combating disease and death, during your future professional life.

Then how vastly important is it for you to acquire now, if you have not already done so, proper methods of study, that your techique, if I may be allowed the expression, be well looked to now in your preparatory five years.

By all means avoid that superficial method which skims over the surface of a subject, and obtains for the devotee a smattering of it. I insist upon it, young men, that a smattering will not do at this College, nor indeed when you approach the final ordeal at our Medical Council. I have known, in my own student days, men who would read eight or ten pages of Gray in an hour, and at the end of that time have a hazy, shadowy idea of what they had read, but no true knowledge of it. That is the wrong way. Slow and sure will win the race. Earnest thought, patient study, hard grinding, are absolutely indispensible, both to acquire the necessary information, mastery of principles, and attainment of facts ; and also, which is quite as important, if you, sinking the present four years with all they mean to you, could take a bird's eye view of the whole of your professional life, as a course of mental gymnastics, which is to ssrengthen your mental powers; for be it understood that study by the method I am advocating does increase mental power, while the pernicious method of superficial work and cramming does, just as surely as night follows day, and effect follows cause, dwarf, belittle, atrophy and destroy the mind that nature has given you.

During these four years' course you will do one of two things as regards habits of study ; either you will acquire the accurate, scientific habit, of thought and study, or the shiftless, unscientitic habit. Now, in the main, it is true that what your habits are when you graduate, such they will continue as long as you have a mind with which to work. Do you then appreciate the necessity of going to work in the right way, the accurate, scientific way?

Ever use patience in your work. Paroxysmal work accomplishes but little. It, too, makes the dabbler and the dilettante.

Modesty is a delightful attribute, and an overweening conceit as much to be dreaded; but do not, because you are not to spend your college days in one of the largest cities of the world, and because you are not to claim as your
alma mater one of the largest and most richly endowed colleges of this continent or of Europe, do not, I say, allow this to damp your ardor or to check your ambition to make for yourselves a name in the world of medical science. Remember that some of the brightest jewels in the diadem of the goddess of medicine have been place there as the result of patient thought and faithful observation

You will, as young doctors, have your patience taxed to the uttermost, by having to work, with but little recognition of your labor. Doctors' bills are nearly alw:ys-and I speak advisedly-the last ones paid. And not once, but many times have I had remarks similar to the following made to me. Well, Doctor, I am so sorry that your littie bill is not yet settled; but we got behind last year, and had to pay a big grocer's bill, that had been standing ; then my wife had to go away to see her mother, and I had to pay so much on that lot I bought, and the boys cost so much now they are at boarding school ; and so on and so on; but as soon as I get these matters straightened up I shall let you have a little on account as I can. I tell you this is not overdrawn, and you will get just such treatment from a man who, without the slightest compunction, and, indeed, from his standpoint, as a right, and, indeed, as a compliment to you, had you out of your bed, a year or a year and a half before to attend the wants, pressing or otherwise, of some member of his family. There was no waiting then. You are first to serve, and you find that, in the great majority of cases, you will be cast to be paid. You will often be paid grudgingly (sometimes, thank God, thankfully, cheerfully and gratefully), as in pay for "a dead horse." Your charges-moderate though they be-will sometimes be questioned, and you will occasionally be almost obliged to haggle over the price of your professional services. Then will your soul go out in sorrow, that ever the noble profession enrolled you among its members. It has been well said by the old satirist -

> Thre faces wears the doctor; ; when first sought, An angel's ; and a god's, the cure half-wrought ;
> But when that cure complete, he seeks his fee,
> The devil looks less terrible than he.

The great Dr. Samuel Johnson describes the practice of medicine as ' a melancholy attendance on misery, a mean submission to peevishness and a continual interruption of pleasure." You will have to contend with more or less quackery even here in well protected Ontario. As Dr. John W. Draper has well said, "There has been through all the ages, constantly hanging about honest workers, in our science, a host of imposters and quacks, who will continue to thrive, so long as there are weak-minded and shallow men to be deluded, and vain and silly women to believe."

So, gentlemen, you have concluded to devote yourselves to this profession, and are willing to give the labor of your youth, your vigorous manhood, and old age even, for the sake of doing good; for of what man may it be more truly said than of the conscientious physician that he goes in and out among the people doing good. What will be your reward. If you are faithful you will be sure, not of riches, or wide spread power, or great distinction, though these may come, but of the approbation of your own conscience in the contemplation well done, of having spent a useful life chiefly for the good of others, of the honor which society will bestow upon you as one who could be ill-spared from your community, and the gratitude of many whom you have relieved or whose lives from pain and disability you have saved. In a word, you have chosen for your life-work that which is "the noblest of professions; the meanest of trades. Unless you can live lives of purity, of virtue, of honor, and of honesty, seek a livelihood elsewhere, and insult not the gods by striving through base methods and ignoble ambitions to resemble them."

## Y.M.U.A. RECEPTION.

A vary pleasant evening was passed by those who attended the reception given by the Medical Students Y. M.C.A., to the new sfudents in the city Y.M.C.A. parlors on the 9th inst.

A number of the professors from both Colleges were present, as well as members of their families.

A choice programme was rendered. Consisting of singing by Mr. Harold Jarvis, recitation by Miss Wetherall, and address by Dean Geikie, of Trinity Medical College, also Dean Aikens of Toronto.

The whole building was thrown open for inspection, the gymnasium proved specially interesting to all.

Between the parts of the programme refreshments were served.

The students new and old, as well as the nurses and lady medical students, testify to the enjoyable time they had spent.

We trust that this may be only a beginning-as occasions like this enables the students to become better acquainted among themselves as well as to meet their professors-and altogether makes them feel more at home in the great, strange city, that is to be their home while pursuing their medical studies.

## hiterary and scientific society.

Elections for oftices of the Literary and Scientific Society was held Thursday, Oct. 8th. All the officers were elected by acclamation, some in the first year.

The officers for the year are as follows:-President, A. S. Tilley; 1st Vice-President, G. K. M. Gordon, 2nd Vice, President, J. S. Matheson; 3rd Vice-President, Fred Parker ; Secretary, F. W.' Carlow; Treasurer, A. L. Danard ; Councillors, R. A. Buck, J. G. Lamont.

## FOOT-BALL.

The foot-ball club was re-organized at a meeting on Fri day night, Oct. 9th, with the following officers :-President, Dr. Sheard ; Vice-President, N. Anderson ; Captain, J. E. King; Secrètary-Treasurer, J. M. Jory ; Committee, R. M. Mitchell, J. H. Duncan, F. A. White, J. H. Ferguson, D. Sheer.

There is no reason why the club should not make a good record this year, the great drawback is the lack of ground ${ }^{s}$ on which to play, but we believe they have secured ground on the Don Flats. The first practice was held Wednesday morning last, when there was a large turnout.

## Personal.

Dr. Dixon, ' 89 , is at present in town.
Dr. J. Crooks, '91, has gone to England to walk the hospitals.

Dr. Ainsley P. Ardagit, '89, has taken the Triplequalification at Edinburgh.

Dr. Fred Merritt, '91, is at present taking charge of ${ }^{\text {an }}$ practice in New York City.

Mr A. Cleghorn is the resident physician at the Home for Incurables for the current year.
Dr. W. Anty, 91, will shortly leave for British Columbia, where he intends practicing. The best wishes of his friends at Trinity will go with him.

For the last two months Dr. C. A. Temple, '91, has been suffering from a violent attack of inflammatory rheumatisnl, but we are glad to see him about again and quickly reco $0^{0^{\circ}}$ ering. He will probably resume his duties as House Sur geon at the hospital in about two weeks.

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