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HENRY ALLEYNE NICHOLSON.

BY W. HODGSON ELLIS, M.A., M.B.,

Professor of Applied Chemistry, University of Toronto.

WHEN Professor Nicholson came to take possession of the chair in Natural History in the University of Toronto, rendered vacant by the death of Professor Hincks, in 1871, he was twenty-seven years of age, a tawny bearded Cumberland cragsman, keen of eye and tireless of foot, but he had already made a name for himself by his studies of the palaeontology of his native mountains, and at the close of a brilliant university career at Edinburgh, where he had obtained the degrees of D. Sc. and M.D., he had been appointed extra mural lecturer on Natural History in his Alma Mater.

There he shewed that grasp of the broad outlines of a subject, those powers of lucid exposition, and that wealth of happy and forcible illustration that afterwards made him so famous as a lecturer.

To Toronto he brought with him the experience gained in teaching at Edinburgh, and his success was assured from the first. But

teaching only absorbed a small part of his superabundant energy. In those days there was no biological laboratory. The museum was the only department in which practical work in natural history was carried on, and into museum work Nicholson threw himself heart and soul.

His favourite subject was the study of the animals who had lived at the time of the deposition of the older Palaeozoic rocks. He had already worked out a monograph on British Graptolites, which was published the year after he came to Toronto. He now took up the study of the fossil corals, which occur so abundantly in North American Palaeozoic rocks. He induced the Ontario Government to set aside a grant for the purpose of studying these rocks as they occur in this province. His report illustrated by his drawings was published by the Government. He also contributed a report on Corals and Polyzoa to the "Palaeontology of Ohio."

In 1872 was also published his "Manual of Palaeontology," the first of a number of text books from his pen.

In these days, to the jaded teacher, weary from the perusal of the publishers' announcements and advance sheets, that strew his desk like leaves in autumn, to have written a text book may seem an achievement of doubtful merit. But when a book has run through as many editions as Nicholson's has, and been as widely read on two continents, it is beyond and above criticism. But, indeed, Nicholson's text books need fear no criticism. "They are characterised," to quote from Mr. G. J. Hinde's obituary in the *Geological Magazine*,* to which I gladly acknowledge my indebtedness, "by clearness and perspicuity of style, and by the number and excellence of the figures and diagrams with which they are illustrated. The Manual of Palaeontology, in its final form, "is the most complete general work on Invertebrate Palaeontology in the English language."

Nicholson, however, did not confine his energies to Palaeontology. He spent some time in dredging the bottom of Lake Ontario and in investigating the forms brought up in this way.

In 1874 he left Toronto intending to take a position in Dublin. Circumstances, however, changed his destination, and after a brief sojourn at Newcastle-on-Tyne, he accepted the offer of the chair of Natural History in the University of St. Andrew's.

Whether he appreciated what to many of us would be counted the peculiar privileges of a chair in that ancient seat of learning is not recorded. But the fact that while there he published a monograph "On the Structure and Affinities of the Tabulate Corals of

* *Geol. Mag. N.S. Decade IV, Vol. VI, p. 138.*

the Palaeozoic Period," another "On the Structure and Affinities of the Genus *Monticulipora* and its Subgenera," and another "On the Silurian Fossils of the Gowan District;" a work on "The Ancient Life History of the Earth;" new editions of his text books on Zoology and Palaeontology, besides taking an active part in university extension, and for two years, during the illness of Sir Wyville Thomson, lecturing in his stead at Edinburgh, would seem to indicate that his time was fully occupied.

The geologist, too, has this advantage, that the pursuit of his calling affords him fresh air, exercise, and an opportunity of contemplating the beauties of nature—which are wanting to those whose duties are confined to the desk and the laboratory.

In 1882 Nicholson left St. Andrew's for Aberdeen, and there he remained till his death in 1899. The years at Aberdeen were like those which had gone before, years of unceasing toil and unceasing production. His health, however, in the last few years of his life was impaired, partly, perhaps, from continual overwork. His failing health was not allowed to interfere with his duty as lecturer until within a week before the end.

The impression, above all others, that Nicholson produced on those who were brought in contact with him was one of life and vigour abounding. He seemed to radiate energy. He had a keen sense of humour, and his mirth was whole-souled and irresistible. "I have never heard any one laugh so heartily," said one who met him for the first time during his last brief visit to Canada. He had a very happy family life, and love of home and wife and child was strong in him. When away from home on business he seemed to be continually dominated by the desire to return to his own fireside, and no inducement was sufficient to make him extend the period of absence a day longer than was absolutely needed for the work in hand. "I will never go away from you again," was his greeting to those at home on his return from his last visit to Canada.

As to Nicholson's scientific work I cannot do better than to quote Mr. Hinde (*loc. cit.*), one of his old pupils and co-workers, and one well qualified to speak on such matters:—

"Professor Nicholson's researches in Invertebrate Palaeontology were concerned mainly with Graptolites, Corals, *Monticuliporoids* and *Stromatoporoids*. He first devoted his energy to the Graptolites, on which he published 'the first part of a detailed monograph on the Graptolites of Great Britain, in which the history, morphology, the nature and functions of the base, mode of existence, geological distribution, and definition of the various genera were ably treated.' The marvellous abundance and variety of forms of

Corals and Monticuliporoids in the Palaeozoic rocks of North America, induced Nicholson to make large collections of them during his stay in North America, and they furnished the materials for many years study on his return. At the time when he began his work on these organisms, the practice of making thin sections to shew their interior structure had not come into vogue; Nicholson was one of the first to appreciate the advantages of this method of investigation, and with unwearied diligence set himself to make thin slices in various directions of all the forms he studied, and then mount them for the microscope. The fresh knowledge thus obtained of the actual anatomy and systematic relations of the Palaeozoic Corals and Monticuliporoids, formed the basis of two elaborate monographs on these groups, and gave to them a special value and interest. The monograph on the British Stromatoporoids will probably be regarded as Nicholson's most important contribution to Palaeontology. The dubious character of these fossils is plainly indicated by the various conflicting opinions held about them by many leading palaeontologists, and even our author found it needful to abandon his own earlier views of their nature. Nothing daunted, he continued his researches, and gathering his materials from the Silurian and Devonian rocks of Britain and North America, also from the Silurian of Esthonia, and the Devonian deposits of Germany, he made personally more than a thousand microscopic slides from the specimens. The wonderful variety and beauty of the minute structures shewn in these slides were represented in perfect detail in the drawings, made by Nicholson himself, which occupied the twenty-nine quarto plates and the wood cuts in the text of this monograph. As the result of these extended investigations, Nicholson was enabled to shew conclusively that the Stromatoporoids belonged to a special division of the Hydrozoa, a relationship which had been already suspected by Lindstrom and Carter. It is satisfactory to know that the grand series of specimens and microscopic sections made from them, which formed the basis of this model monograph on the Stromatoporoids have passed into the possession of the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, and we believe that the typical specimens of Nicholson's Collection of Graptolites are also in the same institution."

THE RHODES' SCHOLARSHIPS—SYMPOSIUM.

Opinions of James Loudon, M.A., LL.D., *President of the University of Toronto*; Maurice Hutton, M.A., Oxon., *Principal of University College*; A. H. F. Lefroy, M.A., Oxon., *Professor of Roman Law and Jurisprudence, University of Toronto*; A. B. Macallum, M.A., M.B., Ph. D., *Johns Hopkins, Professor of Physiology, University of Toronto*; H. P. Biggar, B.A., B. Litt., Oxon., *formerly Mackenzie Fellow in Political Science, University of Toronto*; N. W. Hoyles, M.A., Cantab., K.C., *Principal of the Ontario Law School*; Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., *sometime Professor of History in the University of Oxford*.

The purpose of the Rhodes' scholarship bequest is one of the most generous and patriotic in the history of educational benefaction. The vastness of the scheme, and the impossibility of forecasting its actual operation, will undoubtedly render some modification necessary. The discussion of modifications will centre round two questions:—(1) How may the selection of scholars best be made? (2) What course of study may be most advantageously prescribed for those holding the scholarships?

On both these points the draft scheme presents serious difficulties; the first one being the competitive tests proposed. If the scholars were to be chosen from a single school, the "ideal qualified student" might possibly be selected in the way contemplated by Mr. Rhodes. Since the selection, however, must necessarily be made from a whole province or state, with all its schools and universities, it is obvious that the test of scholastic attainment is the only one capable of general application. The remaining tests of physical and moral qualities, so desirable in themselves, and to which Mr. Rhodes assigned seven-tenths of the maximum value, cannot be applied in the definite way outlined by him, since there is no possible general standard. A general satisfaction of the physical and moral conditions is all that can be exacted of candidates.

The second question is much larger and much more important. What shall these young men study at Oxford? Shall it be the ordinary B.A. course, or something else? It seems certain that Mr. Rhodes had the undergraduate course in view. Is this plan desirable? The infusion of new undergraduate blood might be good for Oxford, but I venture to say that the plan would be almost universally condemned, not only by the foreign countries concerned, but also by the colonies. That a boy at his formative period should be educated in the country in which his life's work is to be done is almost a pedagogical axiom. Undergraduates of Oxford are but boys. Boys from abroad, ranging from seventeen or eighteen to twenty or twenty-one, spending three years as undergraduates at Oxford, would be largely unfitted for life in their own

country and not fully equipped for life in England. This one objection is insurmountable. The scheme must be modified in this respect or it will fail of its purpose.

The modification should be in the direction of postgraduate courses. The candidates should already be of the average B.A. standard. They would then be three or four years older than under the other plan—old enough to really profit by the broadening process contemplated by Mr. Rhodes, and old enough to retain their individuality. Their studies at Oxford should be a continuation and specialization of their work as undergraduates, and the specialization should be largely of the nature of research. The result would be the production of ripe scholars and independent thinkers, whose influence as leaders of thought, wherever their lot might afterwards be cast, would be immeasurably greater than that of ordinary B.A. graduates.

This modification presents two considerable difficulties. Under the plan of undergraduate courses the selection of scholars would be simple, consisting essentially of a competitive examination suitable for matriculation at Oxford. Under the postgraduate system the test should be capacity for research, but the selection of scholars would involve very great difficulties of detail, owing to the various departments of study represented. The second difficulty, much more formidable than the first, is the fact that such advanced courses do not exist at Oxford. But they can be provided, and it will be to the great advantage of Oxford and the Empire that they should be provided, even if part of the original bequest should be diverted to that object.

I might conclude these brief notes by referring to what has struck me as a serious defect in the general scheme, though the remedy is perhaps impossible. One of the cherished hopes of Mr. Rhodes, as is evident from the preamble to this bequest, was a world-wide union of Teutonic, or at least of English-speaking, peoples. This will be promoted to some extent by the association at Oxford of a large number of representative young men. But the plan is one-sided. The colonial, the American or the German mind is not the only one requiring cosmopolitan enlargement, and, if the scheme could permit the sending of a certain number of young Englishmen to German and other universities, to do so would promote, as nothing else will, the desired international union of sentiment.

J. Loudon.

The Rhodes' Scholarships are not concerned with education, in the narrow sense of the word, so much as with character. The donor not only was not possessed of great learning, he was not

specially an admirer of learning and original research; his whole life and ambitions set in the direction of action and character.

It seems, therefore, at first sight, a little grotesque to connect the Cecil Rhodes' scholarships, as has been suggested, with original research and post-graduate learning. Moreover, the conditions which in outline he suggested are not less conspicuous than his life for the same bias to character and action. One portion only of the marks is to be assigned upon the basis of scholarship; one portion upon the basis of character, as judged by the competitors' schoolfellows; one portion upon the basis of the faculty for command, as judged by their masters. The whole scheme points to undergraduate-scholarship for boys, or at least young men under twenty-two. Perhaps, however, the trustees were left so free that the founder's bias need not count.

A second objection to post-graduate research-scholarships presents itself. Oxford is not the place for such work; at any rate, it has not been in the past. But, it is answered, it may change and adapt itself to this crying need, or, this cry, of the age. It would be wiser first to enquire whether Oxford has filled another and serious need in the past, and whether other places which cannot do the work of Oxford, have not been able hitherto to meet this need. Even "to learn nothing and forget nothing," "dead languages and undying prejudices," are likely to constitute a more useful rôle for Oxford, especially in this age, than forgetting much to learn a little.

A third point of view is the political objects of the founder. He intended in some measure to knit together the English-speaking world, or even the Teutonic world, by these scholarships. Is it likely to be best served by undergraduate or post-graduate scholarships? By men who go to Oxford for a liberal education in the first impressionability of youth, or by mature men of formed character, who go to pursue some specialised and narrow study? Once more the *primâ facie* case seems wholly in favor of undergraduate-scholarships to be held by students taking the ordinary Oxford "greats" or "Modern History," or similar school. These men will feel Oxford for good (and for evil). The mature postgraduate specialist will become, as Professor John Campbell recently remarked to me, a citizen of the world, not of the Empire; he will get chiefly that which he could have got as easily elsewhere; he will get little of the tone and atmosphere of the place, little of that which has hitherto been its tower of defence and the sufficient cloke for its many deficiencies in other and narrower directions.

Dr. Jordan has suggested that the life in Oxford will injure the Canadian and Colonial student, habituated to simpler conditions, accustomed to be much more practical and handy, if less studious,

than the Englishman, apt to know life as it actually is more intimately, and to live less in dreams and utopias and cloistered oases; the sort of men, in short, who have made the successes of colonial troops in South Africa and accentuated the deficiencies of the British officer. This seems extremely likely, but it is also likely that the Canadian and American and Australian student will do much to popularise in Oxford a handiness and practical efficiency which the habits of the place, and not the nature certainly of the English mind, have hitherto discouraged. If so, they will confer good in exchange for what they receive; and in the next South African campaign we shall not hear so much either of British incompetence as contrasted with colonial resourcefulness, not yet so much of the "cool ferocity," the unsparing thoroughness of the colonial trooper, as contrasted with the cultivated humanity, the disciplined self-restraint of the Englishman.

Maurice Hutton.

While, of course, much flattered at being invited to take part in this symposium, I must complain a little of being restricted to "about five hundred words" upon a subject so suggestive. It fairly bristles with points of interest. First, there is the pious founder himself, his motives and objects, then there are the scholars that are to be, and what it all means for them, then there is——. But these two are more than enough to bring me to the end of my tether.

Oxford the venerable, chosen city of learning for nearly a thousand years,—for is it not written that Vacarius early in the twelfth century "in Oxenfordia legem docuit?" Oxford the "adorable dreamer, whose heart has been so romantic," who has given herself so prodigally to "lost causes and forsaken beliefs and unpopular names and impossible loyalties, only never to the Philistines," has been made the indirect recipient of a princely benefaction from a man whom many would during his lifetime have numbered among the Philistines, rather than among the apostles of sweetness and light. Now, however, he looms up as a sort of nineteenth century, embodiment of Aristotle's High-Minded man.

We have heard hints that the impact of Rhodesian scholars will shake Oxford somewhat out of her ancient ways and methods. Certainly there is no reason to suppose that if it does so it will be gratifying to the Manes of their pious founder. He has stated expressly in his will the motives of his action. For his scholars his object has been that of giving "breadth to their views for their instruction in life and manner, and instilling into their minds the advantage to the colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire," and to give them the benefit

of a residential system, "for without it students are at the most critical period of their lives left without any supervision." For the rest he "wishes to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which will result from the union of English speaking peoples throughout the world," and to encourage in the students from the United States an attachment for the country from which they have sprung.

We hear talk, also, of the Rhodes' scholarships leading to the institution of new post-graduate courses. At present there exist two: the old and well-known course for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, and the new and less known innovation of the course for the degree of Bachelor of Literature or of Science, the latter of which is apparently open to graduates of outside universities, provided they have kept eight terms of residence in Oxford and devote a year to some special research work. They can choose for research apparently anything from Middle Chinese Syntax to the Fourth Dimension of Space. I understand there are great practical difficulties in the institution of new post-graduate courses. For some time to come I imagine Rhodes' scholars will be received into the bosom of the university upon the same terms as the numerous scholars who come from the great public schools of England, and be invited to submit themselves to the same curricula. They will have their choice of one, or if they are veritable giants of industry and intellect, of two, of the seven final honour schools of literae humaniores, mathematics, natural science, jurisprudence, modern history, theology and oriental studies. They will have to help them the lectures of Dicey, Pollock, Anson, Caird, Robinson-Ellis, Rashdall, Pelham, Stewart and Greenidge. They will find that they are encouraged rather to read deeply than widely, and that if the ideal of an educated man is to know everything of something and something of everything, Oxford attaches far more importance to aiming at the first half of this ideal than at the second. If they join a college, as they really must do if they intend to carry out the ideas of Mr. Rhodes, they will come to understand why English universities are said to have an advantage in that they give a pound of education to every ounce of learning.

In a word, our Canadian Rhodes' scholar will find at Oxford a group of brilliant lecturers of whom any university might be proud, an Alma Mater with a history and traditions such as few universities can boast, a residential system combining the utmost possible attractions, and the opportunity of concentrating himself during two solid years upon such special line of study as may most appeal to his taste, without having his time and attention distracted by the

addition of a number of other subjects. As a result his subsequent life can scarcely fail to be more valuable to himself as well as to his country. Whether it will also be the happier is another question.

A. H. F. Lefroy.

It is a mistake, as Mr. Goldwin Smith points out, to educate a citizen outside his own country. Of course, there are exceptions, but they do not invalidate the general statement. For instance, the Australian who receives his university education at Sydney or Melbourne is better fitted for public life, for the professions or for commercial pursuits in the Commonwealth than if he obtained his university training at Oxford or Cambridge only. He is more in touch with his own people, he knows their idiosyncracies, and, if he is fitted by nature to be a public leader, his path is an easier one simply because he understands his environment and is himself understood.

The native Australian who has but his English university training is, of course, not ostracized, but he is very much hampered by the want of sympathy between him and his surroundings. It may be said that he would do his community a service by being, just as he is, the representative of other views and other ideals. There can be no doubt on this point, but he certainly would not, except in rare instances, be a leader among his own.

Seeing that this is so and that Rhodes' idea was to prepare leaders for Anglo-Saxondom derived from its scattered sections, who should be imbued with the larger ideals of the race, it is obvious that the Oxford University training should be given only after that of the colonial university had been undergone. That certainly would give the best product. Broad, from the intellectual point of view, with a larger experience than would be obtained by being an Oxford man alone, such a double university man, if otherwise fitted by nature, would probably become a force in his own country.

To take, on the other hand, a Canadian from a preparatory school, however good, and put him at Oxford, would be to make him English and not Canadian in thought and feeling, and he would be in danger of being regarded in his former surroundings as "a patriot without a country."

On the whole I am inclined to doubt if the object of the Rhodes' bequest will be attained in this or the next generation. Here and there in the Empire will arise a Macdonald, a Laurier, a Barton or a Reid, who may "care for none of those things," and who, in spite of all the Rhodes' graduates, may lead the people whither he may list.

A. B. Macallum.

Before one can foretell in any way what effect this inroad of strangers from all parts of the world will have on Oxford or Oxford on her new children, one must have more information than is at present available as to the age of the new scholars. Are they to be boys out of school, are they to be undergraduates of one or two years' standing, or yet graduates bent on taking up some form of research? If they are boys, the Oxford curriculum will doubtless remain much as it is, and the new-comers be quickly absorbed into the present mass of undergraduates. In fact the casual visitor would never know after a term or so whether his interlocutor came from beyond the banks of the Tweed or the Modder River, so strong is the spirit of uniformity abroad in the High. This is probably what Mr. Rhodes desired, for the seed then sown would fructify ten-fold in later years, whether it blossomed in outlying parts of the Empire, in Germany or in the United States. Boys of eighteen to twenty years of age are also more pliable than would be men of more mature age, and certain characteristics of the Oxford training, which stamp the Oxford man the world over, would then become so ingrained as never to be shaken off.

If, however, the Rhodes scholars are to be colonial or American undergraduates of two years' standing, their presence will have almost as much effect on Oxford as Oxford will on them. For colonial and American life renders men quicker, brighter and keener than English life does. This keenness and alertness of the colonial should tell both in the schools as well as on the playground. The level of scholarship should become higher and the general tone of things brisker.

If, however, the Rhodes' scholars are to be graduates of colonial, American and German Universities, then there must be a very great change in Oxford herself. At present there is absolutely no preparation for the reception of research students. The lectures are nothing more nor less than running commentaries on a couple of old standard text-books which one almost knows by heart. The dons are so busy tutoring the undergraduate as to have neither time nor inclination to take a post-graduate pupil, whose researches may demand a very large amount of reading on their own part. There is thus no one left but the university professors. In the domain of science many of these are brilliant men, but in the domain of arts very few of them seem to know what research means, much less to understand how to conduct it. These university professors are appointed by the Cabinet, which as a rule, perhaps, pays more attention to influence than scholarship. It is therefore a matter of much regret to many interested in research at Oxford that some part of

this generous gift of Mr. Rhodes was not set apart for university purposes, so that suitable accommodation might be made for carrying on research work of a high order. Until this is done, new discoveries will be made in the Royal Society, not at Oxford, and new books written in the British Museum, rather than at the Bodleian. The research student will pass his time in very pleasant and agreeable converse, absorbing much "sweetness and light" with his afternoon tea and muffins, but the value of his contribution to human knowledge will never send a thrill through humanity.

H. P. Biggar.

The great aim of this remarkable man is said to have been a world in which peace and order reigned. He believed that the English-speaking race was being used by God to bring about this end, and, therefore, that he would further God's purpose by seeking "to paint as much of the map of Africa British red as possible."

To win that peace and order he saw that the solidarity of the Anglo-Saxon race was more or less essential, and that the sympathy or aid of the Teutonic mind was the next need. The scholarship plan was no doubt devised in order to bring about this end.

At first sight the provisions of the will almost startle one by their unique breadth of vision and aim. Reflection, however, makes one doubt how far the aim will be successful. In three years, or thereabouts, it is said, there will be 175 "Cecil Rhodes students" in Oxford; 160 from the English-speaking peoples, and 15 German students. What will be the effect upon Oxford of this influx of "Outlanders"? Some writers fear that the consequences will be harmful, that the social life and tone of the university will be lowered as a result.

This apprehension does not seem to me well founded. Oxford has great powers of assimilation. These new students will necessarily, I suppose, be attached to the various colleges, and it is certain that they will not modify the traditions or customs of Oxford, but, on the contrary, they will themselves be more or less moulded and influenced by her.

What is likely to be the effect upon the students? It is difficult to say this until a scheme for their work at the university has been settled upon. It has been suggested that they must be required to matriculate and to pass through the regular curriculum. This requirement, if insisted on, will, of course, prevent graduates from leading universities in the United States and Canada from seeking to enter. But it is only by going through this regular course that they will obtain the social training and culture which is a distinctive feature of English university life. If the scholars be not graduates,

they will naturally enter into the social life more keenly than men of more mature years and more studious bent would do, and I believe that as far as colonists are concerned, they will in most cases be injured rather than benefited. The whole tenor of that life seems to me calculated to unfit a colonial for useful work in a colony, and to unsettle his ideas and thoughts. In many respects I consider that students obtain a sounder and more thorough education at a first-class Canadian university than they do at either Oxford or Cambridge, and, attractive and charming as English university life most undoubtedly is, I should not recommend it to a student proposing to live and labour in Canada as his future home.

For advanced students, however, preferably graduates, who desire to take a special course in such subjects as (for example) Classics, or History, the danger would be less, and no doubt the benefit would be great. Unless there be a very great change in national sentiment, the student from Germany or the United States, after three years at Oxford, will be regarded in his own country as labelled "made in England," and will find it necessary to prove even more of an Anglophobe than his fellows, in order to vindicate his patriotism.

As far as Oxford is concerned, I am strongly of the opinion that Cecil Rhodes would have benefited her more had he devoted his millions to furnishing her with a first-class scientific equipment, and to raising the salaries paid to professors and tutors so as to insure a supply of eminent men as teachers and instructors of youth.

N. W. Hoyles.

Dr. Goldwin Smith was waited upon by a *World* representative and asked his views regarding the bequest of Cecil Rhodes for scholarships in Oxford University. He said:—

"My own observation, I confess, has led me to advise against sending youths in the plastic age, while character and habit are in course of formation, to another country for education. They run a risk of contracting ideas and tendencies out of keeping with the society in which they are to live. They are removed at a critical age from the immediate influence of their homes and their own circle and exposed to the temptations of a strange land. My opinion, however, is general, and subject to allowance for the circumstances of each case.

"The social traditions and habits of Oxford are those of aristocratic England. The Oxford ideal has been rather the intellectual culture of a gentry, while that of the universities of this continent is rather the mental equipment of men of business.

“The means of instruction on this continent seem to me not inferior to those in England, though the aims may partly differ. We have imported not a little of the teaching talent of Great Britain and other European countries.

“I speak only of youths undergoing their university education. When education has been completed, if the young man is bent on a learned or scientific life and desires for that purpose to resort to some special source of instruction abroad, by all means furnish him with money for that purpose. It is understood that the powers of the trustees under the will of Cecil Rhodes are large; something of this kind might be within their scope.

“As to the political views which the foundation is intended to subserve, it is enough to say that when education is made subservient to a political purpose circumspection on the part of those who are responsible for its interests is required.

“Apprehensions have been expressed with regard to the effect of this great influx of American students on the University of Oxford itself. I do not much foresee mischief in that direction, but the university will have to take care, and no doubt will take care, that there is no conflict of jurisdiction between itself and the trust.”

To the above Mr. Goldwin Smith adds:

“The most difficult question appears to be that of selecting or electing the students, as to which I am not prepared to make any positive suggestion. Oxford might perhaps appoint delegates on this continent to conduct a competitive examination.”

Goldwin Smith.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE ONCE MORE.

BY MCGREGOR YOUNG, B.A.

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IN an address recently delivered at Augusta, in the State of Maine, the President of the United States has again proclaimed that the Monroe Doctrine is the settled policy of the nation.

After referring to the results of the Spanish War, and to the projected construction of a national Isthmian Canal, the President said:—“Our interest in the Monroe Doctrine is more concrete than ever before. The Monroe Doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonising ground of any European Power. The one power on the continent that can make the doctrine effective is, of course, ourselves; for, in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine,

likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up if it wishes the doctrine to be respected. We stand firmly by the Monroe Doctrine."

These words, if the press agencies are to be trusted, have received unusual attention in the capitals of Europe, and have provoked angry protests from the continental press. The re-assertion of the Doctrine at this time is regarded in some quarters as the answer of the United States to the Colonial Conference at London, with obvious reference to the future of this Dominion. The President's language does not fairly bear this interpretation; it is ridiculed in England, and the President in a later speech in Vermont has since disclaimed any threat or menace to any European Power.

The comments of the English journals have been generally favorable. *The Times* takes occasion to remind the United States of the inadequacy of its naval strength. The *Standard* disposes of the Anglophobe construction in a friendly leader. The *Spectator* of the 30th of August welcomes the announcement in the following language:—"We are glad, in the interests of the United States, of Great Britain, and of the peace of the world, that the President of the United States should have announced in such clear and unmistakable terms that the Monroe Doctrine will be enforced by the United States at all costs. We hold that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is as good for us as for the United States."

Public opinion in England is inclining towards the official recognition of the Doctrine by Great Britain, and this is the feature of the recent discussion which gives present interest to the topic in a Canadian University.

For there is no novelty in the announcement. The Monroe Doctrine is the permanent element of American politics and "a fundamental article in the creed of every patriotic American." Mr. Sydney Brooks has had exceptional opportunities for observation, and he has thus expressed his conclusions in the December number of the *Fortnightly*:—"Whatever an American may call himself, Republican, Democrat or Mugwump; whatever he may be, farmer, capitalist, artisan or clerk, he is first and last * * * * an instinctive Monroeist. * * * * One never comes across an American who does not subscribe to the Monroe Doctrine." With the further statement that it is "less a policy than a religion, and less a religion than a superstition," no thoughtful observer of American politics will be disposed to quarrel. The Doctrine must be accepted as an international fact.

Nor was apostasy to be expected from President Roosevelt. One of the earliest of his published works is a vindication of the Doctrine, and the official silence of his Vice-Presidency was broken

to declare at Minneapolis that it was "the cardinal feature of the foreign policy" of the United States. His first presidential message repeats these words and reaffirms his adherence. "Our people," he writes, "intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine, and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence anything but an object of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it." The same significant connection between the Doctrine and the navy is found in the Augusta speech, and the Vermont supplement urges a vigorous naval programme as indispensable to the support of the policy to which the nation stands committed. The curious have detected a further significance in the Kaiser's naval programme, and Germany's peculiar interest in Monroeism and South American colonization.

Though an international fact, the Doctrine is no part of international law. Mr. Olney in the Venezuelan despatches labored to show that it was, and President Cleveland supported him, but Lord Salisbury's answer was a complete refutation of their contentions, and no American jurist of repute has ever made the claim. "No intelligent American regards the Monroe Doctrine as a canon of international law. We simply regard it as a declaration of our own public policy" (30 Am. Law Rev. p. 111), is the way an American authority has disposed of it. "Though a policy, and no part of international law, it is a policy not wholesome to quarrel with," is the paraphrase of an American Senator.

This is a helpful conclusion, for it goes to explain the variant definitions of the Doctrine in the course of its history. You must define a rule of law, but you fetter a policy by a definition. A policy must be free to reflect the conditions of the hour. It is not the rule in Shelley's case, but judicial discretion, or the Chancellor's foot, that gives the analogy to lawyers. There is a peculiar danger in this convenient indefiniteness. Duties, too, will grow around a legal rule, but, as yet, the United States has acknowledged no duties in connection with the Doctrine. If it be "in the interests of" the British subjects upon this continent that the "Doctrine" "will be enforced" "at all costs," we may rejoice with the *Spectator* that our blessings are expressed in "clear and unmistakable terms." "*Misera est seritus ubi jus est vagum aut incertum,*" and we should be grateful for all attempts to put the Doctrine in definite and intelligible form.

The name has passed into the diplomatic vocabulary, but its use is inaccurate. The Monroe Doctrine *proper* is contained in those paragraphs of the famous message sent down by President Monroe in December, 1823, which deal with the political situation in

Europe. It was directed against a specific act of illegal intervention which menaced the essential interests of the United States, and was justifiable upon well established principles of international law.

After a successful career of illegal intervention in Europe in the interests of a *jure divino* despotism, the Holy Alliance, at the request of Spain, had announced its intention of intervening in South America to reimpose the sovereignty of Spain upon the South American republics. As Mr. Goldwin Smith has said in his *United Kingdom*, the Holy Alliance "was minded to stretch the arm of its Christian charity across the ocean, and put Republicanism down in the Western Hemisphere as well as in its own." The contemplated intervention was an open attack upon free government, and a direct menace to Republicanism and the United States.

The "Doctrine" of President Monroe was limited to the requirements of legitimate self-defence. The "Doctrine" of President Roosevelt is not so limited (as will presently appear), and the difference is the difference between legality and illegality. The original message has been extended and perverted beyond its occasion and its context into the radically different doctrine of the present day—the Olney Doctrine, so styled by Professor Bushnell Hart of Harvard. The student of politics will observe that this momentous policy is the exclusive creation of the American executive. Although resolutions to that end have more than once been laid before Congress, the legislative branch of the government has never passed upon it.

The difference between the two Doctrines will be seen in a more specific statement of what the modern Doctrine means than was given by the President in his recent address. No explanation was required for his American hearers, who were familiar with the previous declarations of their Presidents and publicists. President Roosevelt, himself, had already stated at Minneapolis, "We shall strenuously insist that upon no pretext whatever shall there be any territorial aggrandizement on American soil by any European Power, and this, no matter what form the territorial aggrandizement may take." A predecessor (referring to French control of the Panama Canal) had put the doctrine in this form, that "to transfer to any such European Power by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way, any of these [American] States is a measure to which this [United States] Government has avowed its opposition."

The Doctrine means, in short, that no European Power can peaceably or by force, add to her existing, or acquire new holdings, in any part of this Western Hemisphere. If Denmark wants to sell

her American possessions, she must find an American purchaser. If Holland should enter the German federation, she must leave Dutch Guiana behind, and no European Power can acquire it and be at peace with the United States. German settlers in South America are forever excluded from any form of political connection with the fatherland, and the latest definitions are wide enough to prevent the happy settlement of our French Shore question by an English purchase of the French Islands on the Newfoundland coast. These, literally, are within the very words which official utterances have used to describe a change of territorial status which the United States will resist by force of arms.

Now this interference in the internal affairs of a self-governing nation is called Intervention by international lawyers, and is a breach of International Law. "The right of every independent State to *increase its national dominions*, wealth, population and power by all innocent and lawful means, such as the *pacific acquisition of new territory* . . . is an incontrovertible right of sovereignty generally recognized by the usage and opinion of nations." This accurate statement of the law by Wheaton, the great American jurist, and a standard authority upon the subject, must now be qualified and made subject to the policy of the United States. The one recognized exception to the illegality of intervention is self-defence against a "danger real and imminent, not contingent or conjectural"—such a danger as existed in 1823 and was met, at the suggestion of Canning, the English Foreign Secretary, by the defensive action outlined in the message of President Monroe. There are other debatable exceptions, but none of them has any bearing upon the matter in hand. If, by any reasonable construction, there is any menace to the peace or safety of the United States, or any danger to its institutions, in the movement of any foreign power in this hemisphere, there is no need to appeal to Monroeism for the justification of such action as the United States may deem necessary for its effectual protection. That is already afforded by universally recognized principles of International Law. If, on the other hand, no such menace or danger can reasonably be found—if it be defiance and not defence—the intervention of the United States is an international offence. The test is clear and definite.

The weight of argument, if not of numbers, is with that school which holds that International Law has no other source than the practice of nations. "Consensus facit jus"; and the assent of the civilized world is the breath of its life. Herein lies the importance of the present movement for the recognition of the doctrine by Great Britain.

As a matter of policy it may be in the present interests of Great Britain that the Doctrine should be enforced. Canadians can be found who will differ from the *Spectator* and those publicists who are of that opinion. There may or may not be cause for Great Britain's assent. Of the effect there can be no doubt. Even at this date Mr. Hannis Taylor, in an elaborate treatise upon Public International Law, has placed the Monroe Doctrine among the "Sources and Foundations" of his science as "that new page which is being rapidly incorporated into the general body of the law of nations. "As soon," he proceeds to state, "as the entire family of nations acquiesce in that Doctrine, as Great Britain and France have done, the new rule establishing the hegemony of the United States in these continents will become a part of the public law of the world, if it is not so already." France "acquiesced" when she was driven from Mexico; Great Britain, when she accepted arbitration in the Venezuelan dispute. Assent of this description would get scant recognition in a Court of Justice, but the deliberate "consensus" of Great Britain, as now advocated, will go a long way towards the legalizing of this anomalous claim to paramountcy upon this continent. A quotation from section 415 of the same work may be instructive in this connection. "By virtue of its primacy or overlordship in the new world, the United States has the right to act as final arbitrator, and to carry out its decrees by force, if necessary, whenever a controversy is pending between an European Power and an American State whose consequences threaten an extension of the European system in this hemisphere." This is the legal version of Mr. Olney's concrete declaration that "the United States is practically sovereign upon this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition"—the "new page" in International Law. Here are terms familiar to feudalism and the middle ages, but difficult to be reconciled with the principles that permeate the entire system of modern International Law.

The practical issue of the enforcement of the modern Doctrine with the support of Great Britain may be left to the speculation of men of affairs. By our abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in the Hay-Pauncefote Convention, and our consent to an exclusively American canal between the oceans, the area of self-preservation and of legitimate intervention by the United States has been indefinitely extended. Sooner or later the canal will be, in fact, as it has been declared to be by presidential metaphor, the "shore line of the United States." An undertaking of such magnitude and importance will not be left to the risk of biennial revolutions in Isthmian Republics.

The economical and political effect upon South America will be great and far reaching. No European Power can take the place of the unstable South American governments, and the marvellous resources of that vast continent must be left to develop under Latin institutions, or be brought within the control of the United States. The colonial designs of Germany are notorious;—the statistics of German immigration and investment are surprising: “Over all hangs the shadow of the Monroe Doctrine.” Will Germany submit?

A thought or two of scientific interest may be briefly noted. The analogy of the European Concert is sometimes urged by American apologists. Strict legalists dispute the legality of the Concert's action, and there is in any case an obvious difference between the joint action of the six Great Powers, and the isolated arbitrament of any single nation, however unselfish its motives and wise its decrees. The general conclusion agreed upon by the Great Powers, with their divergent interests in the scene of action, may well be accepted as in the best interests of the civilized world. A like security is not afforded by the overlordship of any one American power, and the difference seems radical.

Grotius and his successors have constructed modern International Law upon a foundation of the independence and equality of nations, and territorial sovereignty is the fundamental conception of the science. It must be admitted that this theoretical equality has yielded to the exigencies of the great states. Practice makes the law, and practice and theory are not at one in this respect. The European Concert in the old world, and the Monroe Doctrine in the new, cannot be reconciled with the waning rules of the text books. The principles they are displacing are so vital to the existing system that it must fall with their destruction. We are in a transition period and are moving to a new era in the history of International Law. What will be the “sanction” to take the place of kinship and religion, Emperor and Pope, and the equality of nations in the preceding stages of development? The answer will be full of scientific, no less than political, interest. Government by the Great Powers will give us a sanction that will satisfy the Austinians, and will remove the most serious charge against our science, that “law without an arbiter is a contradiction in terms;” that “International Law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence.”

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Recent Faculty Publications.

W. J. Alexander, B.A., Ph.D., University College. "The Aim and Results of Plato's Theaetetus," an article contributed to "Studies in Honour of Professor Gildersleeve," written by his old pupils and published by the Johns Hopkins University Press, 1901.

———"Selections from Coleridge and Wordsworth," edited, with introduction, notes, etc., for the use of schools. Toronto. The Copp-Clark Co., Limited, 1902.

F. B. Allan, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "The Sulphates of Bismuth," in the "American Chemical Journal," 1901.

W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., University of Toronto, "Anthraxolite from Hudson's Bay," read before the Royal Society of Canada, May, 1902.

George A. Peters, M.B., F.R.C.S., Eng., University of Toronto. "New and Original Method of Making Casts," "British Medical Journal," September 3rd, 1898.

———"Diseases of the Rectum and Anus," Warren & Gold's "International Textbook of Surgery." W. B. Saunders, Phila., 1900.

———"Hydatid Cyst of the Tail of the Pancreas," "Canadian Practitioner and Review," February, 1901.

———(1) "Transplantation of the Ureters into the Rectum by an Extraperitoneal Method for Exstrophy of the Bladder." (2) "New Operation for Procidencia Recti," "British Medical Journal," June 22nd, 1901.

———"A new Wrench for use in the Correction of Stubborn Deformities," "Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery," December, 1901.

———"A New Method of Cutting Urinary Calculi." (2) "A Case of Unusually Large Calculus removed by Suprapubic Section," "Canadian Practitioner and Review," January, 1902.

———"A Case of Dilatation of the Oesophagus without Intrinsic Stenosis." (2) "Removal of Foreign Body from the Oesophagus." "Canada Lancet," March, 1902.

———"The Telephonic Properties of the Inflamed Abdomen. A Sign, not hitherto Described, due to Paralysis of the Bowel in Peritonitis," "Domin-

ion Medical Association, Montreal, September, 1902.

F. N. G. Starr, M.B., University of Toronto, "The Passing of the Surgeon," in the "Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery," Toronto, and in the "Canadian Practitioner and Review."—"The Life of Dr. W. T. Aikins," in the "University of Toronto Monthly," April, 1902.

F. Tracy, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "Theories of Knowledge in Relation to Teaching," in Proceedings of the Ontario Educational Association, 1902. Review of Wobbermann's "Theologie und Metaphysik, Das Verhältnis der Theologie zur Modernen Erkenntnistheorie und Psychologie," in the "American Journal of Theology," April, 1902.

George M. Wrong, M.A., University of Toronto, "Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada," Vol. VI. Toronto, March, 1902.

Prof. Chapman's Verse.

A Drama of Two Lives, The Snake-Witch, A Canadian Summer-Night, and Other Poems, by E. J. Chapman, late of the University of Toronto, Canada. London: Regan, Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., 1899.

In the interesting sketch of Professor Chapman contributed by Dr. Ellis to the last number of the MONTHLY, some reference was made to the poetic work of this many-sided veteran. As Professor Chapman is probably least known to our readers in this aspect of his career, it may not be amiss to give some fuller account of his poems which, since his retirement from the University, have been collected in the very handsome volume whose title page is quoted above. It consists of the three longer poems enumerated in the title, and of some half-dozen shorter pieces of a miscellaneous character.

The Drama of Two Lives, a poem which, under the name of *East and West*, appeared in the *Canadian Magazine*, is a tragic love story indicated rather than told through the depicting of two contrasted dramatic scenes, one in a western mining camp among the mountains, the other in a lordly mansion in the South of England. The versification and general character of the piece recall the manner of Scott,

and the author shows here, as elsewhere, the command of a fluent and picturesque style, and of a facile and graceful melody.

The Snake-Witch will be found the most interesting, as it is certainly the most daring of our author's achievements; for he here attempts to furnish a conclusion to Coleridge's fragment, *Christabel*. We will not attempt, by a clumsy analysis, to indicate the ingenious solution of the much canvassed mystery which Professor Chapman works out in the *Snake-Witch*: it is, however, a completely independent one, as the writer was at the time of the composition of the poem, unacquainted with the scheme for the completion of *Christabel*, with which Coleridge himself is credited. In the *Snake-Witch*, as throughout his work, Professor Chapman is mainly descriptive, and is especially successful with scenes in nature. The following may serve as an example:—

With hurrying steps and reeling brain
We reached our tether'd steeds again,
And swiftly mounting urged our flight
Across the blackness of the night,
Whilst, all around, the rising sea
Swept o'er the land unceasingly
Before the storm-blast's gathering
sway.

The bellowing thunder roll'd alway,
And in the lightning's livid sheen,
A moment's space the 'wilder scene
Stood out in strange and spectral line,
Till dropp'd the night's dark pall
anew.

We rode and rode, but as we pass'd
Beyond the flooded land at last,
And gain'd the sheltering hills—we
turn'd.

And Tryermaine's tall towers discern'd
Pale in the lightning's passing gleam,
And all beyond, the broad black sea
Swung dark and desolate. The scream
Of storm-blown sea-birds, savagely,
Across the darkness drifted by,
And in the lurid quivering flame
(As ever anew the lightning came
In blinding glare o'er sea and sky)
A world of waters foam'd and flash'd
Along the shore—and rearing high,
Rolled in upon the land, and dash'd
In thunder through the castle walls!
The light a moment redly shone,
A moment more, and all were gone.

Perhaps, however, the Canadian reader will turn with greatest pleasure

to the next poem, which, in a number of lyrics, gives a series of pictures of Canadian scenery on a summer night as observed from the vantage of a swiftly gliding canoe. We may quote number III.:—

Still calls and calls the Whip-poor-will,

From darkening shore and shadowy hill,

Its cry forlorn comes faintly still.

But surging through that plaintive cry
Out of the dark woods, drearily.

A wilder sound is wafted by,
It dies, and then the night's low
moan—

Soft as a voice from worlds unknown,
In dim dreams heard—is heard alone.
Till comes the owl's weird cry anew,
Piercing the dark pine-forest through,
With its long too-hoo! too-hoo!

The "other poems" include a humorous skit upon enthusiasts for the doctrine of the descent of man from humbler organic forms, several short love lyrics, and some descriptive pieces; but our quotations must cease, and we will leave the reader to make the acquaintance of these in the volume itself.

Reminiscences of 1859.

W. HOLCOMB.

I first knew University College in 1855. Though I had received a good common school education, which had been supplemented by two years in a New York State county academy, and a cramming process of a few months with a special master at Galt, I was poorly prepared to take my place in competition with the Upper Canada College boys, or those "coming up" from Mr. Tassie's school at Galt, and others. I was, however, considerably gifted with a style of American oratory of that day, now much out of fashion, and could handle fairly well Fourth of July and "Give me liberty or give me death" oratory. I was more at ease soaring with the American eagle than delving in the examination room.

The growth of the University, with its facilities and improvements, has, I believe, kept pace with the growth of your country from the provinces of those days to the length and breadth of your great Dominion. In those

days James Ross, a student from an almost unknown land, journeyed with an ox cart from St. Anthony's Falls to his home, Fort Garry; now palace cars bear the luxurious traveller from St. Paul to Winnipeg.

Admitted to the privileges of the University, though gifted with more patience than bodily or mental fitness for the work, my degrees of B.A. in 1859, of M.A. in 1860, LL.B. in 1862, followed in due course. Articled, indentured, or apprenticed (I have the document yet), to my friend Thomas Hodgins, I was given a prominent place in one of the largest offices in your city by his becoming a member of the firm of Patterson & Harrison, and had the advantage of considerable knowledge of professional men in the Provinces. Arthur Hardy, your late Premier, came down from Brantford into the Chancery Department of the office; John Bain was commencing his Chancery work. Both have passed away.

In 1863, having perhaps a rather furious attack of "big head," I went to New York. That complaint is rather a common disease in graduating classes. It is usually cured by the "cupping" and "leeches" of the realities in after years.

I knew in New York one person, but went to the city with some fortunate letters of introduction, and with a pocket-book that the "elephant" had flattened. I received much assistance in law matters from Canadian attorneys, and fared sometimes better and sometimes worse than Canadians who went to New York at that time. After thirteen years of residence there, I came to Grand Rapids, to the home and business interests of my father.

My recollection of the College faculty is most pleasing and grateful. Dr. McCaul, the President, kind and considerate, made his visitor at home in his room and elsewhere encouraged him. The student was aided in his work by the other professors in the different manners of each, and never, I believe, were harshness and indifference experienced at their hands. The President was perhaps reasonably proud of his well recognized power as an orator.

The memory is fresh of Dr. Daniel Wilson, who, from his store, told us

much of the Elizabethan age, and of the Lake School of poets, and the like, with the tendency to slide into Scottish archaeology and the Wallace, the Bruce and the kings and queens and poets of his countrymen.

There was Chapman in Geology, Cherriman in Mathematics, Croft in Chemistry, Forneri in Modern Languages, Hincks telling all about the Vertebrata and the Mollusca and Radiata and Articulata, and other data; a pleasant old gentleman, but without an easy facial expression.

Dr. Beaven, a clergyman of the old school, had the department of Metaphysics and Ethics. Under his direction we "trekked" from the Pythagoreans. I use that word recently peculiar to the "Dark Continent," as it was a dark country through the philosophy of the ancient and modern times in all its philosophical lanes, alleys, sidings and switches, from the main lines which the ingenuity of man had suggested. Through such dark ways of the equal certainty of the doctrines of the Necessity and Free Will; of the Subjective and the Objective; of the Ego and the Non-ego, we came into the days of German philosophy, enlivened by Kant on Pure Reason, and the other fellows, whose teachings can be more easily forgotten because they never were understood.

Dr. Beaven was a kind, sedate old gentleman, who drove a white horse and a two-seated carriage painted black.

Dr. Buckland, in Agriculture, ends the list of professors, if I do not include the little short-legged King, styled Rex, who presided in the lower halls.

I will not give you the trouble to read, I doubt whether I have the time to talk of the college and students of these days; but, on the whole, I have nothing but commendation for moral lives and right purposes and earnest desire of each to be a credit to himself and, as a college man, an honour to the University.

I do not recall an open quarrel, and, with an occasional exception, only a knightly rivalry for the honours of the schools. There was no hazing or brutal treatment of the new student, but rather a desire to aid and make him welcome in the new surroundings, in contrast with the customs of many American colleges, but not in contrast,

I hope, with the customs of your present college men. There was but little mischief, and that innocent only. I recall an incident, that of a cow of ambitious aspirations, which, with considerable assistance, mounted the tower stairs, whence she was removed in the morning to more agreeable pastures. What she thought of the journey will never be known. Whether to her *facilis descensus*, etc., was made agreeable, and to ascend by the weakly stairs the upper regions was the greater work or labour, will never be told, for she has lost her cud—she is dead.

I can take space to recall but a few names: Thomas Moss, Rattray, Sullivan, Tassie, Lorne McDougall, Fitch, Ross of the North-west; C. D. Paul of Chicago; Boyd, Mitchell and others; and to make mention of the Literary Society where J. D. Edgar, E. B. Osler, J. G. Scott, and others were prominent. I may not tell of the days when the Grumbler and Momas were sent out weekly from Wyman's.

To many of these the Reaper has come, as he comes to all, cutting the stalk well-ripened, leaving worthy memories. If spared another year, I hope to meet some whom I knew, who shall have been likewise blessed with further opportunities of worthy lives.

Graduates in Arts, 1884.

J. M. Balderson, B.A., is a barrister and a member of the firm of Matheson & Balderson, Perth, Ont.—A. R. Bartlett, B.A., is a barrister in Windsor, Ont., and a member of the firm of Clarke, Cowan, Bartlett & Bartlett.—E. W. H. Blake, B.A., is a partner in the firm of Blake, Lash & Cassels, and lives at 94 St. George St., Toronto.—T. C. Boville, B.A., is in the Civil Service, Ottawa, Ont.—J. H. Bowes, B.A., lately of the firm of Bowes & Wragge, Nelson, B.C., is now practising law in Dawson City, Y. T.—W. I. Bradley, B.A., is a graduate of McGill in Medicine, and a practising physician at 190 Theodore St., Ottawa, Ont.—S. W. Broad, B.A. (Ob.), died a few months after graduation. He had entered upon the study of law in an office at Lindsay. J. F. Brown, B.A., practiced medicine for some years in Australia and is now in practice at Barrow, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England.—A. W. Burt, B.A.,

who was principal of the Brockville collegiate institute for some years, is now principal of the Brantford collegiate institute.—G. F. Cane, B.A., is a barrister in Vancouver, B.C.—H. J. Cosgrove, B.A., (Ob.), studied and practised law in Nebraska, and had established a large and lucrative business there. He had taken a prominent part in politics, and was a personal friend and active supporter of his fellow-townsmen, W. J. Bryan.—John Coutts, B.A., is a barrister in Thamesville, Ont.—G. H. Cowan, B.A., is a barrister in Vancouver, B.C., and senior member of the firm of Cowan, Kappelle & McEvoy.—Jas. Cuthbert, B.A., is farming near Ingersoll, Ont.—Hugh Davidson, B.A., is a teacher in the Newcastle, Ont., high school.—F. A. Drake, B.A., is a barrister practising in Toronto at 9 Toronto St.—C. F. Durand, B.A., M.B. '87, is a practising physician in Buffalo, N.Y.—J. C. Fields, B.A., received his Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins for original research in Mathematics. He has been a student of Higher Mathematics in German and French Universities for the past six years and has recently been appointed to the staff of his Alma Mater as Lecturer in Mathematics. He has published a number of important papers.—Rev. W. A. Frost, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman in Baltimore, Md.—J. B. Gamble, B.A., M.B., '89, is a physician at 375 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.—R. A. Gray, B.A., is mathematical master in the Jarvis St. Collegiate Institute, Toronto. He is an associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, Eng.—Milton Haight, B.A. (Ob), was for several years professor of mathematics in a Japanese college at Tokyo. He returned to Canada, and was for a short time mathematical master in Strathroy collegiate institute.—Rev. A. Hamilton, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Boissevain, Man.—T. M. Hardie, B.A., M.B., '88, is a physician at 34 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.—The Honorable A. Henderson, B.A., K.C., was called to the Ontario bar, but has practised for seven years at New Westminster, B.C. He was a member of the British Columbia Legislature and Attorney-General of the Province.

He is now a County Judge and resides at Vancouver, B.C.—G. W. Holmes, B.A., is a barrister and a member of the firm of Holmes & Gregory, 44 Canada Life Bldg., Toronto.—Rev. C. C. Kemp, B.A., is a clergyman in Clinton, Mich.—R. J. Leslie died in Toronto within a few weeks after the completion of his law course in the city and his call to the bar.—J. G. Little, B.A., is principal of the collegiate institute at Ridgeway, Ont.—R. A. Little, B.A., is classical master in the London collegiate institute.—A. F. May, B.A., is a member of the law firm of Gemmill & May, Carleton Chams., Ottawa, Ont.—Rev. A. C. Miles, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman in Creemore, Ont.—W. G. Milligan, B.A., is office superintendent of the post office, Toronto.—C. W. Mulloy, B.A., is head master of the Aurora high school, Aurora.—T. J. Mulvey, B.A., K.C., is a barrister at 2 Toronto St., Toronto.—J. McGillawee, B.A., M.B., '88, is a physician in Berlin, Ont.—John McGillivray, B.A. (Ob.); John McGillivray obtained his B.D. degree at Knox College, and was for several years minister of Melville Presbyterian church, Westmount, Que.—N. McEachern, B.A., is in Toronto.—Rev. W. J. McKenzie, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman, Stratford, Ont.—W. P. McKenzie, B.A., is a reader, 1st Church of Christ (Scientist), Boston, Mass. He has published a volume of poems and is a contributor to American magazines.—A. M. MacMechan, B.A., is Professor of English at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.—Rev. D. G. McQueen, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Edmonton, Alta.—J. M. McWhinney, B.A., retired from the practice of law in Chatham to become secretary of the Synod of Huron. He has lately been appointed assistant manager of the Union Trusts Co., and has moved to Toronto.—J. A. Page, B.A., is practising law in Brockville, Ont.—A. D. Passmore, B.A., was a master at Upper Canada College, and is now living in Winnipeg, Man.—C. Potter, B.A., is a teacher in Watford, Ont.—H. O. E. Pratt, B.A., is a barrister, 343 Nepeau St., Ottawa, Ont.—Neil Robertson, B.A., who was classical master in the Perth and principal of the Smith's Falls collegi-

ate institutes, has retired from teaching and lives near Innisville, Ont.—T. C. Robinette, B.A., LL.B., '87, K.C., is a barrister in Toronto, and senior member of the firm of Robinette & Godfrey.—J. W. Roswell, B.A., was called to the bar and practised in Toronto. He was advertising manager for The Sun Printing Co., and is now organizer for the Independent Order of Foresters, Toronto.—Rev. G. Sale, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman, and principal of a college at Atlanta, Ga.—W. Harley Smith, B.A., M.B., '88, is a physician at 256 Spadina Ave., Toronto, and is Italian consul for Toronto.—R. K. Sproule, B.A., was called to the Ontario bar, but is now a broker, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.—A. Stevenson, B.A., is a barrister in Peterborough, Ont. He has been a member of the firm of Dennistoun & Stevenson since 1888.—W. J. J. Twohey, B.A., is classical master in the Chatham, Ont., collegiate institute.—E. F. Waterhouse is a dry-goods merchant in Ingersoll, Ont.—Rev. W. C. Weir, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman, Carleton Place, Ont.—C. Whetham, M.A., '85, is a teacher in Whannock, B.C.—E. S. Wible, B.A., is a barrister in Windsor, Ont.—J. McGregor Young, B.A., is Professor of Constitutional and International Law in the University of Toronto, a Lecturer in the Law School of Ontario, and a member of the law firm of Dewart, Young & Maw.

The addresses of the following are unknown:—Andrew Beattie, B.A.; John Simpson, M.A., '87; Herbert R. Wood, B.A.

Graduates of School of Practical Science, 1899.

T. Barber is in the employ of the Georgian Foundry, Meaford, Ont.—J. T. M. Burnside, B.A. Sc., is an officer in the West African Constabulary.—L. B. Chubbuck, B.A. Sc., is with the Westinghouse Electric Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—G. A. Clothier is on the staff of the St. Eugene Construction and Milling Co., Moyie, B.C.—C. Cooper is in Carlyle, Assa.—R. W. Coulthard, B.A. Sc., is assistant geologist Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Fernie, B.C.—J. A. Craig, B.A. Sc., is fellow in Mechanical Engineering in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—J. C. Elliott

is at the Mother Lode Mine, Bella Bella, B.C.—W. E. Forman, B.A. Sc., is with the Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—E. Guy, B.A. Sc., is with the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—W. A. Hare, B.A. Sc., is engineer to the Rhodes, Curry & Co., Limited, Amherst, N.S.—R. Latham, B.A. Sc., is on the staff of the T. H. & B. railway, Hamilton, Ont.—W. Monds, B.A. Sc., is demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering, School of Practical Science, Toronto.—J. Patterson, B.A., '00, is an 1851 Exhibition Science scholar at the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.—A. S. Pope, B.A. Sc., is on the staff of the Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, Ont.—E. Richards, B.A. Sc., is with the Toronto Electric Light Co., Toronto.—G. A. Saunders is with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.—T. Shanks, B.A. Sc., D.L.S., is in the Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.—D. C. Tennant, B.A. Sc., is with the Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, Que.—W. W. Van Every is with the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co., Lebanon, Pa.—G. H. Watt is on the staff of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa, Ont.—W. E. Wagner, B.A. Sc., is in charge of the Construction of the electric light plant for Orillia at Severn Bridge, Ont.—E. Yeates is on the staff of the London Machine Tool Co., London, Ont.

Medicine.

The addresses of the following graduates in Medicine are unknown and information with regard to any of them will be gratefully received.

1849.

Robt. G. Westropp, B.A., '48, M.B.

1853.

Cyrus Bass, M.D.; Humphrey Desmond, M.B.; Clarkson Freeman, M.D.

1855.

John Bentley, M.D.; Geo. W. Bingham, M.D.; Francis Bull, M.D.; Denis W. Campbell, M.D.; John G. Grey, M.D.; Peter Newark, M.D.; A J. Park, M.D., James Stimson, M.D.; Stephen A. Scott, M.D.

1856.

Thos. Beatty, M.D.; W. A. Castleman, M.D.; Clark Caughell, M.D.; Henry Edwards, M.D.; Byron Franklin, M.D.; Easton Haworth, M.D.; Edwin Price, M.D.

1857.

T. M. Bailey, M.D.; C. V. Berriman, M.D.; Wm. C. Carson, M.D.; John W. Corson, M.D.; J. Dixon, M.D.; J. Donnelly, M.D.; W. B. Gowans, M.D.; H. R. Haney, M.D.; Reuben I. Hickey, M.D.; D. C. McIntyre, M.D.; F. Pritchard, M.D.; John Reeve, M.D.; Alex. Thomson, M.D.

1858.

Wm. Anderson, M.D.; John De'Evyn, M.D.; H. C. Fleak, M.D.; Lewis G. Langstaff, M.D.; P. M. Mann, M.D.; W. J. Mason, M.D.; Jas. McKay, M.D.; P. Newkirk, M.D.; Wm. Pipe, M.D.; J. B. Rounds, M.D.; Wm. Schoefield, M.D.

1859.

John Burtch, M.D.; Peter Davidson, M.D.; Geo. Fitzsimmons, M.D.; Ed. H. Gates, M.D.; Jas. Johnson, M.D.; Johnathan W. Marlatt, M.D.; F. D. Stevenson, M.D.; Alex. Stewart, M.D.; John W. Walden, M.D.

1860.

Jas. Bain, M.D.; John Clements, M.D.; John Harvey, M.D.; Rich. Luna, M.D.; Wm. H. Miller, M.D.; M. B. McCausland, M.D.; Ed. W. McGuire, M.D.; Geo. A. Norriss, M.D.; Chas. Onelett, M.D.; Bennett Richards, M.D.; Eltham Wood, M.D.

Robert Baldwin, B.A.

On Sunday, August 17th, a good and worthy citizen passed when Robert Baldwin fell asleep. Death was to him a happy release from a long period of suffering borne with genuine Christian fortitude. Matriculating from Upper Canada College in 1832, he served his country in the North-West Rebellion of 1835 as a private in the old University Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, and in the hardships of that wintry campaign his constitution was undermined. He graduated from University College with his two brothers, Dr. William Warren Baldwin and Rev. J. Macqueen Baldwin in the class of 1836, entering at once on the study of law,

and was called to the Bar in 1890. He soon gave up practice and travelled much abroad in search of health, wintering in Italy and the Riviera, and after a time in the famous Black Forest of Germany, and in England. Ultimately he gave up the struggle and returned to Canada nearly two years ago. Mr. Baldwin was a son of the late Robert Baldwin of Carlton St., and grandson of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, a former Premier of the old Province of Canada. In earlier years he evinced a literary taste and professional ability, which, had his health endured, would have won for him considerable distinction.—*Edwyn Martin.*

A. W. Stratton, B.A.

A. W. Stratton, B.A., '87, died at Gularnag, Kashir, India, a short time ago, at the age of thirty-eight. He was registrar of the University of the Punjab at Lahore, and filled the chair of Sanskrit in the Oriental College. For a time after graduation he taught in the collegiate institute in Hamilton and resigned that appointment to take a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, where he was made a fellow in Sanskrit, Greek and English in 1893, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1895. In 1894 he was additional assistant in Sanskrit at that University, and in 1895 he was appointed associate professor in Sanskrit at the University of Chicago. He left Chicago for India in 1899 to accept the appointment which he held at the time of his death.

Personals.

Miss L. Cummings, B.A. '95, of the staff of St. Margaret's College, Toronto, spent the summer in Holland, and Miss Florence Neelands, B.A. '96, of the same staff, in Germany.

Chas. L. Barnes, B.A., '01, has been appointed teacher of junior English and history in the Toronto Junction high school. He succeeds R. B. Page, B.A. '97, M.A. '01, who has won a post-graduate scholarship at Columbia University.

Arthur B. Wright, M.B. '02, son of Adam Wright, B.A. '66, M.B. '73, M.D. '88, and J. S. A. Graham, M.B. '02, son of the late J. E. Graham, M.B. '69, M.D. '70, have been appointed house surgeons on the staff of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, for the coming year.

John McKay, B.A., '99, who graduated from the Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland, this year, was, on Sept. 15th, inducted into the pastorate of the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal.

J. M. Forster, M.D. '86, assistant superintendent at the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, has been transferred to the Mimico Asylum, to succeed Wm. C. Barber, M.D. '88, who has gone to fill that position at the Kingston Asylum.

S. Morley Wickett, B.A. '94, Ph.D., Lecturer in Political Economy in the University of Toronto, has spent some weeks this summer in the Yukon Territory investigating its industrial and commercial development in the interests of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The following will be on the staff at the new Dominion Observatory when the structure is completed: Chief astronomer, W. F. King, B.A., '75; astronomical assistants, W. M. Tobey, B.A. '00; R. M. Stewart, B.A., '02. The latter will have charge of the time service department.

Geo. A. Scott, B.A. '96, late assistant resident master at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Que., and for the past two years mathematical and science master in Ward-Whate's School, Montreal, has accepted an appointment on the staff of Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881 have appointed Mr. Wm. C. Bray, B.A. '02, to a science research scholarship of £150 a year. They have also exceptionally renewed for a third year, on account of excellent work, the scholarship granted in 1900 to John Patterson, B.A., '00.

The following graduates in Medicine have been appointed resident house surgeons at the Toronto General Hospital for the year 1902-1903: J. D. Chisholm, M.B. '01; A. B. Rutherford, M.B. '01; P. W. Saunders, B.A. '98, M.B. '02; R. Neil Kyles, B.A. '97, M.B. and R. H. Mullin, B.A. '99, M.B. '02.

Miss Alice M. Willson, B.A. '94, formerly of Havergal College, Toronto, has returned from Paris, France, where she obtained a "certificate d'Etudes Françaises" from the Sorbonne, Paris. She has proceeded to Winnipeg, Man., to occupy a position on the staff of Havergal College in that city.

A. W. Hendrick, B.A. '97, modern language master in Picton, Ont., high school, has removed to Walla Walla, Wash., to be principal of Whitman Academy and associate professor of English in Whitman College.

Rev. Dr. Caven, principal of Knox College, Toronto, will celebrate his half century in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church this month. He was ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of St. Mary's, Ont., on October 7, 1852. The occasion will be marked by Knox College and the Toronto Presbytery.

Rev. A. W. Crawford, B.A. '95, M.A. '98, Ph.D., of Galt, Ont., has recently been appointed professor of philosophy and psychology at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa. He has spent the past three years in post-graduate work in the University of Cornell, Ithaca, N.Y.

H. Rushton Fairclough, B.A. '83, M.A. '85, Ph.D., who has been appointed head of the Latin Department in the Stanford University, Cal., has received a year's leave of absence, which he will spend in Greece and Italy. Professor Fairclough also retains his position as head of the Greek department in the University.

The Rev. J. Lovell Murray, B.A. '95, M.A. '97, of St. Catharines, Ont., has recently been appointed a foreign secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, and leaves shortly for India, where he will locate in Bangalore, the capital of Mysore Province, to work there among college men.

H. E. Roaf, M.B., '02, has been appointed colonial fellow in Bacteriology in University College, Liverpool. The fellowship, which has been established only two years, thus comes to Toronto for the second time, her candidate being selected out of a large number of nominees of the various Universities.

The following Alumni having attended the Royal School of Infantry at Toronto, have been awarded certificates as instructors in squad and company drill and the manual and firing exercises for the Lee-Enfield rifles: G. W. Umphrey, B.A. '99; W. H. Thompson, B.A. '00; W. Elmslie, B.A. '00; G. H. Balls, B.A. '98; and S. H. Armstrong, formerly of the class of '99.

W. C. Smeaton, B.A., '98, who was lecture-assistant in Chemistry in the University of Toronto in 1897 and 1898, has just been appointed professor of Chemistry in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mr. Smeaton has received an 1851 exhibition scholarship, and in 1898 since then has done post-graduate work in the University of Leipsic under Professor Ostwald.

W. R. Carr, B.A., '96, has just been appointed science master and assistant house master in Upper Canada College. Mr. Carr taught in Uxbridge with great success until January, 1900, when he returned to the University to undertake post-graduate work in Physics. The results of his researches were communicated to the University in June last and were approved for the degree of Ph.D.

J. F. Uren, M.D. '90, formerly assistant surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, has been appointed senior surgeon as successor to the late I. M. Sweetnam, M.D. '81, and F. Winnett, M.D. '89, is assistant surgeon. P. W. O'Brien, M.B. '01, has been transferred from the interior staff to the out patient department, while H. R. Parent, M.B. '01, also on the interior staff last year, becomes official anaesthetist. F. J. Colling, M.B. '01, and C. S. Wainwright, M.B. '01, have been appointed to the staff of house surgeons for the coming year.

Marriages.

Barber-Tennant—On August 9th, Rev. James Barber, B.A. '95, M.A. '98, Forest, Ont., to Miss Adelaide E. Tennant, B.A. '97, Toronto.

Culbert-Askwith—In Ottawa, in July, O. E. Culbert, B.A. '95, to Miss Askwith, Ottawa, Ont.

Curry-Gaylord—In Toronto, August 16th, B. J. Curry, D.D.S. '00, Winnipeg, Man., to Miss O. A. Gaylord, B.A.

Findlay-Quirt—In Toronto, June 25th, Walter A. Findlay, B.A. '95, of St. Andrew's College, to Miss Adda M. Quirt, Toronto.

Horne-Scott—At Tyrconnel, Ont., Aug. 16th, Judge Horne, Windsor, Ont., to Miss Laura E. Scott, B.A. '01.

Knox-Crozier—On July 16th, at Ashburn, Ont., Rev. W. J. Knox, B.A. '94, M.A. '95, to Miss Jean Crozier.

Mackenzie-Vickers—In Toronto, September 24th, P. E. Mackenzie, B.A. '93, LL.B. '95, Rat Portage, Ont., to Miss A. S. Vickers.

McCallum-Andrews—At Thornbury, July 3rd, Samuel McCallum, M.B. '99, to Miss M. E. Andrews.

McLeish-Beeson—At Ottawa, August 28th, J. McLeish, B.A. '96, to Miss E. L. Beeson.

McIntosh-Burns—In Toronto, Sept. 2nd, John W. McIntosh, B.A. '92, M.B. '94, of Manitowaning, Ont., to Miss H. K. Burns, B.A. '95.

Misener-Gould—At Colborne, Ont., A. P. Misener, B.A. '00, M.A. '01, lecturer in Oriental Languages, Victoria University, to Miss Ethel W. Gould, B.A. '99.

Murray-Jones—At Hamilton, Ont., August 21st, Rev. J. Lovell Murray, B.A. '95, M.A. '97, of St. Catharines, to Miss Ella Marion Jones, of Hamilton, Ont.

Pritchard-Kerr—At Toronto, September 3rd, the Rev. Henry J. Pritchard, B.A. '97, Brantford, Ont., to Miss Mary C. Kerr.

Robinson-Bowes—At Brantford, Ont., July 3rd, John Robinson, Hamilton, to Miss May Bowes, B.A. '95.

Spaulding-Brown—At Toronto, July 17th, Wilbur G. L. Spaulding, D.D.S. '98, Toronto, to Miss Jessie Brown, Richmond Hill, Ont.

Stephens-Sutherland—At Toronto, L. F. Stephens, B.A. '95, Hamilton, Ont., to Miss Mary Sutherland, B.A. '95.

Treleaven-Gibbins—At Clinton, Ont., August 21st, J. Wesley Treleaven, B.A. '91, Almonte, to Miss A. C. Gibbins.

Wallace-Pitkin—On July 24th, M. W. Wallace, B.A. '96, Beloit, Wis., to Miss May Pitkin.

Young-Greenhill—At Smith's Falls, Ont., July 1st, Geo. S. Young, B.A. '91, M.B. '95, Prescott, Ont., to Miss E. E. Greenhill.

Deaths.

Baldwin—At Grace Hospital, Toronto, August 17th, Robert Baldwin, B.A. '86, aged forty.

Clutton—At Edgar, near Barrie, Ont., in August, W. H. Clutton, M.B. '88.

Dixon—At Hamilton, Ont., August 22nd, James T. Dixon, M.B. '01.

Gilmour—At Vancouver, B.C., July 14th, very suddenly, W. A. Gilmour, B.A. '94, LL.B. '95.

Gray—At Toronto, August 16th, Jas. Gray, formerly of the class of 1902 in Medicine.

McMillan—At Toronto, July 1st, Alexander McMillan (formerly of the class of '91).

Moore—At Goderich, Ont., A. J. Moore, B.A. '80.

Purslow—At Port Hope, Ont., July 24th, Adam Purslow, B.A. '77, M.A. '80, LL.B. '75, LL.D. '81, aged seventy.

Russell—At Mhow, Central India, July 9th, Rev. Norman H. Russell, B.A. '87.

Stratton—At Lahore, India, A. W. Stratton, B.A. '87, Ph.D., aged thirty-eight.

Tennant—At Lucknow, Ont., September 10th, J. S. Tennant, M.B. '68, M.D. '69.

Tremaine—At Exeter, Ont., R. C. C. Tremaine, B.A.Sc. '96, aged twenty-six.

Waters—At Cobourg, Ont., in August, George Waters, M.B. '68, aged sixty-five.

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JOHN WILSON, M.A., LL.D.
PROFESSOR OF CLASSICS, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY
1847-1890.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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*JOHN WILSON, M.A., LL.D.

BY A. H. REYNAR, M.A. LL.D.

Professor of English Literature, Victoria University.

FOR more than half a century, Professor Wilson was closely connected with Victoria University, and for forty-three years of that time he was the head of the classical department. His university education was received at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated A.B. in 1841. After his graduation, he taught for a short time in Wesley College, Sheffield, but in 1847 he came to this country and was appointed to the chair of Classics in Victoria University. This position he held with honour till 1890, when he retired with rank of professor emeritus. In June, 1898, he died at Cobourg at the ripe age of eighty-three years.

There are not many things to be said of the labours of his long, and in some respects, toilsome life. The academic duties imposed on him as a teacher were far in excess of what we now consider sufficient for a man in a position such as his. The classics filled a

* A well known idiosyncrasy of Professor Wilson's was his objection to being photographed. The portrait published with this sketch is from a photograph taken without his knowledge by a member of his family while he walked in the garden. It is believed to be the only one ever taken.—Editor's Note.

larger place in the college course in those days, and the assistance to the professor was meagre as compared with that of our own time. It is not surprising, therefore, that the teaching work alone was sufficient to absorb most of his energies and leave but little time for other things. From one point of view this is now a matter of some regret. His old students and friends would gladly turn again to his teachings if they had been put into print, and would point to them with pride. But beyond a few articles and pamphlets there are no literary remains of Dr. Wilson, and we cannot help regretting the fact.

These are the first thoughts that come to our minds, but further reflection casts doubt on the wisdom of our regret that so wise and good a man has left us so little for our reading. Wiser men, if not better, have written much of which the world has read but little and will never read again. They gave themselves to the making of books which vanished and perished almost as soon as made. Our revered Professor Wilson gave himself to the training of minds and the moulding of character, and this work of his remains as lasting as the mind, "*Monumentum aere perennius.*" Thousands of men in this land cherish his memory, and with every thought of him they are helped to clearer thinking and nobler living, and this effect of his teaching passes through his pupils out into the wide world and on into the great future. It is not easy to determine who have done the greatest work for the world, the teachers who have not written, or the writers who have not been teachers. Certain it is that the greatest of all teachers, both human and divine, belong to the first class, and it was with this class that Professor Wilson identified himself.

A very few words may say much as to the character of his teaching. It was thorough and accurate. The student who did not master his work was sure to be brought face to face with his fault. No glibness of utterance or skill in turning aside from the essential issue, was of any avail. The Socratic treatment of the professor quickly made the student's ignorance apparent to himself and to others, and then the student was ready to be taught.

Another marked quality of Dr. Wilson was his enthusiasm in teaching. It was not a drudgery to him, but a delight. He even went beyond the requirements of the curriculum in his zeal to give instruction. Students were interested in other work than that to which they were driven by the fear of examinations. Under the inspiration and guidance of this lover of the truth, they pushed their studies on in directions leading to greater delight and usefulness, more particularly in oriental languages, in Bible study, and even in stenography, when that was a new thing.

Passing from the teacher to the man and the Christian, in Dr. Wilson, we come to the things that really are the first to occur to the minds of those who knew him. They will think of him as probably the man of all men most free from affectation, or pretence, or assumption of any kind. They will think of him as the most guileless of men, and one who was so far from doing wrongs that he suspected none. Again, it is the boundless charity and generosity of the man that will come to mind. Though never a rich man, he was always giving and giving largely to charitable objects. This generosity could not always be concealed, for it came out in public and general efforts, but there was also much at which the world could only guess, for he was always seeking out the poor and suffering, and they all knew him for their friend. As illustration of this, may be repeated a conversation overheard by a passer-by: Two poor men of another creed than his were working at drain digging and as they talked together, one of them said to the other in his simple way, and with a brogue that we will not attempt to reproduce: "If the Lord Jesus were to come to this town, where do you think he would put up?" "I don't know," said the other, "except at old †blind Wilson's of the College."

In addition to his academic work, Dr. Wilson was zealous as a teacher in Bible study. His Bible class was a constant source of interest and profit to students. There were no side attractions or entertainments connected with this work, but those who attended soon found that they could secure there, much better than in books, the light and help that active and inquiring minds demanded.

As a lay-preacher too, Dr. Wilson exercised his rare gifts. This work was a duty rather than a pleasure to him. His excessive modesty shrank from every place of eminence, but his sense of duty held him to the work when it was put upon him. There was, perhaps, some of the Irish humour which sparkled in his speech, but there was pathos, too, and truth in the account he gave of the way in which he was induced to lay aside his own feelings of reserve and enter into the work of a lay-preacher. Reading of the message sent by our Lord concerning the ass His disciples were to bring for His use as He rode into the Holy City, and how they were instructed to say, "The Lord hath need of him," the young Trinity College graduate applied the words to himself, "The Lord hath need of him," and he entered upon the work from which he shrank, but in which he was many times a helper and comforter of the people."

"Memoria justi cum laudibus."

† They called him blind because of his being near-sighted and wearing glasses.

THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION OF CANADA.

BY R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.S.C.,

Professor of Biology, University of Toronto.

DURING the meeting of the British Association in Toronto in 1897, two projects, having for their object the advancement of Canadian Natural History, received the approval and the active support of the Association. One of these, for which I was chiefly responsible, suggested the establishment by the Ontario Government of a lake laboratory within the Algonquin Park, and a biological survey of that interesting region. Owing, however, to the uncertainty which at that time existed as to provincial rights over the Inland Fisheries, the matter was allowed to fall into abeyance, and the proposal has only recently been realized in part by the establishment of a Biological Station on the Georgian Bay in connection with the Madawaska Club, which has been made possible by a grant from the Dominion Government.

The second project, a more ambitious one, aimed at the establishment of a Marine Biological Station, similar to those which the Fishery Commissions of the United States, and various European governments, have found it desirable to maintain. Offering as it did substantial advantages to the fisheries—the chief source of wealth of the Maritime Provinces—it met with a favourable reception at the hands of the Dominion Government, when presented by a committee representative of the interests of these provinces and of the universities and scientific institutions of Canada. Accordingly during the session of 1898 the sum of \$15,000 was granted by Parliament, \$5,000 to be immediately available for construction and outfit, and \$2,000 a year for five years (1898-99—1902-3) for the running expenses of the station.

The plan for the construction of the station was modified from one which had been found useful for a floating laboratory in the inland waters of Illinois. It was erected at St. Andrew's, N.B., and was ready for occupation in time for the season of 1899. There it remained also during the summer of 1900, and, as may be seen from a report recently issued by the Marine and Fisheries Department, the opportunities thereby offered for seaside studies were eagerly taken advantage of by representatives of different institutions. The Director, Professor Prince, contributes an introduction, and is associated with Dr. A. H. McKay, of Halifax in a study of the fins of the mackerel shark. Professors Knight and Fowler of Queen's respectively furnish papers on "The Effects of Polluted Waters on Fish Life," and on "The Flora of St. Andrew's," while the remaining papers are contributed by members of our own university, Drs. J. Stafford, F. H. Scott and B. A.

Bensley, dealing respectively with the Clam Fishery of Passamaquoddy Bay, the Food of Sea Urchins, and the Sardine Industry in Relation to the Canadian Herring Fisheries.

It is gratifying to have to record that the University has made it possible for its younger biologists to visit the Marine Station, by paying their travelling expenses to the distant parts of the Dominion where it has been situated.

During these first two seasons the station was conducted by the Director, or in his absence by one of the members of the Board of Management. In this capacity Professor Macallum rendered great service at St. Andrew's; he also began there a series of researches on the chemistry of certain marine animals and its relationship to that of the sea water, which he followed up in 1901 at Canso, and will make the subject of an elaborate paper in the next report of the station.

Apart from urging the co-operation of the University in the manner indicated above, I was unable to participate in the work of the first two seasons, owing to my absence in Europe, part of which, however, was spent in similar work at the Zoological Station at Naples. On my return I was requested to act as Assistant Director of the Station, Professor Prince's official duties preventing any prolonged stay at the laboratory. The shortness of his visits is all the more to be deplored on account of the success of his early researches on the spawning habits and development of the food fishes, and his great experience in the economic problems with which the station has to deal.



In the spring of 1901 the station was placed on a scow and towed round to Canso, N.S., this location having been selected on account of its proximity to the "banks," which has made Canso one of the most important centres of the Canadian fisheries from the earliest times. The accompanying photograph by Mr. C. M. Fraser shows the present position of the station, with a background of fishing schooners chiefly from Lunenburg and Gloucester. A report will shortly be issued as the result of the two seasons' work at Canso. My own contribution to the report deals with the

Microscopic Plankton, or floating life of the sea—a subject which has of late attracted much attention in connection with the North European fisheries. Professors Prince, Macallum, Fowler and Knight, who visited the station in '01, contribute reports of their work. Dr. Stafford, now of Montreal, who has acted as curator of the station for the last two seasons, furnishes an account of the general invertebrate fauna of the district, and a special description of certain fish parasites, of which he has made a careful study. Messrs. Cornish and Fraser of Toronto, and Mr. Anderson of Sackville, N.B., have assisted in the work of collecting, and will publish systematic lists of the groups specially studied by them—the Fish and Polyzoa in the first case, the Hydrozoa in the second, the Halacarids in the third. Dr. A. H. McKay, of Halifax, will contribute a paper on the Diatoms of Canso Harbour, while Mr. Robinson, of Pictou, N. S., describes the larger marine algæ. Thus, in spite of the inaccessibility of Canso, considerable use has been made of the laboratory, and the reports of the various workers will be awaited with interest.

In one respect the advantages offered by Canso are not likely to be excelled, viz., the large quantities of fish brought in every day. Messrs. Whitman & Son did everything in their power to facilitate the work of the station, and the employees of their fishing steamer, the "Active," were also eager to bring in any rarities secured. It is proposed next season to move the station to the centre of the oyster fishery in Prince Edward's Island, the comparative accessibility of which will in all probability attract a greater number of workers.

From the dates given above it will be seen that although Parliament provided running expenses for five years, the Station has in reality had only four seasons of work, the first official year of its existence, ending in June, '99, having been devoted to the construction and partial outfit of the Laboratory. Of the \$7,000 available for the first year's operations, only \$4,700 was expended, the balance being allowed to lapse. Similarly, in the following year only \$700 was expended, and although in subsequent years the annual appropriation has been exhausted, yet much of it has been expended on matters of construction and outfit which had not been foreseen by the Board. It is hoped that the lapsed sums may yet be available for the further operations of the Station, for there are many requirements which still have to be provided to render its work more effective. One of these is a suitable boat for dredging and beam-trawl work, a second, the formation of a library of marine zoology round the small nucleus, which the Station already possesses, and lastly, further apparatus for researches into the physico-chemical conditions of life which are beginning to be recognized as of much importance.

AN INHERITED USAGE NEEDING REFORM.

BY J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, M.A., M.D., PH.D.,

Professor of Anatomy, University of Michigan.

IT is a common experience that by the action of the law of heredity, structures and customs may persist under conditions in which they have more or less completely lost their original function or significance, and may even be sources of detriment to the inheritors. The usages of the colonial universities have been generally inherited from the institutions of the motherland, and while some have been modified to the extent which the new conditions seemed to demand, others are open to comparison with the more or less detrimental structures known to zoologists as rudimentary organs.

In the British universities the appointment to many of the chairs is at the bestowal of the Crown, and technically an element of personality is thereby introduced which may, perhaps, be regarded as the cause for the adoption of a method of selecting the professoriate in marked contrast with what obtains in several other countries. The Sovereign being the patron of the chair, his patronage is not to be bestowed where it may meet with refusal, but is to be sought by formal applications, backed by testimonials and recommendations, and alas! too frequently by social or political influence. In our own university all the appointments are in a sense Crown appointments, being made by the representative of the Crown in Council. In reality, however, they are constitutional rather than monarchical, the direct personal element being so far removed as to be almost negligible, and yet the method of filling vacancies in our professoriate is essentially identical with that in vogue in the English and Scottish universities. We have inherited a usage which has practically lost its original significance, and retain in our democratic institution a relic of absolute monarchism.

But has this rudimentary usage been detrimental to the efficiency of the university? Far, indeed, be it from the mind of any alumnus to maintain such a proposition. A usage which might have given us, had the fates been propitious, a Huxley and a Tyndall, and which has given us a Wilson, a Young, a Croft—to mention any still in occupation would be invidious—must have proved far other than detrimental. But a general principle is involved, whose infringement some time may be detrimental. It is a maxim that for the highest efficiency the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and our usage is manifestly in

contrariety to that principle. The institution which offers a position to the best and most experienced man available is more likely to secure better service than that which grants it to one of those who seek it. For the seeking involves a competition, and this again involves the possibility of unsuccess, and men of high standing and experience in other institutions, who would accept a position if offered, will not under ordinary circumstances expose themselves to a possible diminishment of prestige by entering into competition for a place. This statement is not a mere general conclusion, but is made on the basis of actual occurrences, known to the writer, in connection with vacancies in the university, and it is perhaps more than a rumour that the usage has deprived a prominent British university of the services of one who is *facile princeps* in the department concerned.

In allowing the office to seek the man the university has much to gain and little to lose. It is a method which has given universities of the neighbouring republic such men as Sylvester and Von Holst, and has very generally proved successful. True, the university may risk a rebuff, but the standing of a university is not likely to be affected to any appreciable degree because Dr. X. or Professor Y. may prefer to remain with the institution in which he has made his reputation. The rank held by a university depends on more important and more complex factors than this; and, furthermore, by the exercise of a moderate amount of tact and by careful preliminary inquiries, the direct refusal of the proffered position need never be encountered. Theoretically the method here advocated is undoubtedly preferable to that in force in our university, and in its practical working in neighbouring universities it has yielded results which could not have been obtained by any amount of advertising for bids.

Perhaps the usage which we have inherited may never land us in the predicament in which a certain university is said to have found itself. Among those making application for a certain vacant chair was one very strong candidate, a recognized authority in his subject, and learning of his candidacy and feeling that their failure was certain, all the other candidates with one exception withdrew. Finally the great man also withdrew, and there being then no applicant for the position but the exception, he necessarily received the appointment. *Se non è ver è ben trovato.*

That the method should again thus defeat itself is unlikely. But even so, and even although it has in our case proved satisfactory in the past, there is reason for questioning its continued success. It is a method which is undoubtedly becoming more and more unpopular with university men, and it stands in

contrast with one which gives the university in search of an appointee the choice of all available men, instead of confining it to a selection from a certain few, for which the very men most desirable, those who have already proved their capabilities for the position, will as a rule be lacking. That there may be no vacancies for many years to come in the present staffs of the University and of University College, and that they may ere long be strengthened by additional appointments, are things most devoutly to be hoped for. But when the occasion does demand an appointment, it is also to be hoped that our natural conservatism may not prevent a departure from a rudimentary usage, and the adoption of one preferable both theoretically and practically.

PROFESSOR WUNDT'S JUBILEE.

BY A. KIRSCHMANN, M.A., PH.D.,

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CERTAINLY one of the most influential scientists of our day is Professor Wilhelm Wundt, of Leipzig, who through his writings and teachings has given to Psychology its proper place among the branches of scientific study. For the first time he has effected an impartial union of the medical, the natural science and the philosophical standpoints with regard to the problems of the psychical nature of man, and it is acknowledged that his teaching forms a decided turning point in the progress of philosophic research.

On the 16th of August last, Professor Wundt completed the seventieth year of his life. Great honours were bestowed on him on this occasion, among others a quite exceptional one, the freedom of the city of Leipzig. But since the birthday fell in the academic holidays, Professor Wundt, by spending his vacation in an out-of-the-way summer resort in Thuringia, called Tambach, succeeded in escaping from all festivities, except the one which we shall here relate. One deputation had received a hint of his whereabouts and dropped in on him on the morning of his birthday. In this deputation, which consisted of Wundt's former and present assistants, were:—Professor Kräpelin, the noted Psychiatrist of the University of Heidelberg, Professor Külpe of Würzburg, Professor Meumann of Zürich, Dr. Ludwig Lange of Tübingen, Professor Frank Angell of Leland Stanford University (in place of Professor McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, who could not be present), Dr. Wirth and Dr. Mosch of Leipzig, and the writer of this article. By a happy suggestion, Mr. Emanuel

Reinicke, the head of the scientific publishing firm, Wilhelm Engelmann, through which most of the works of Professor Wundt have been brought out, had joined the deputation.

Professor Kräpelin presented an illuminated address from the medical faculty of Heidelberg, to which at one time Professor Wundt belonged as Professor of Physiology. Professor Meumann read another sent by the arts faculty of Zürich, where Wundt held the chair of Philosophy before he was called to Leipzig, and Dr. Wirth presented an address from the graduate and under-graduate students who at present work in his laboratory. The event of the day, however, came when Professor Külpe, in a touching speech, presented a jubilee edition of the "Philosophische Studien," con-



Miss Wundt, Dr. Mosch, Prof. Külpe, Prof. Meumann, Prof. Kirschmann, a friend of Miss Wundt, Prof. Kräpelin, Prof. Wundt, Mrs. Wundt, Mr. E. Reinicke, Mr. Max Wundt, Dr. Wirth.

sisting of two large volumes, which contain philosophical and psychological articles by a number of Wundt's more intimate students, now mostly themselves professors in other universities. Among the contributors were not only philosophers and psychologists, but also medical men and theologians, Catholic and Protestant.

The preparation for this publication had been conducted steadily for the last three years through Professor Külpe and the writer, but had been carefully kept from Professor Wundt, so that these two volumes of his "Studien" took him completely by surprise.

At the family dinner to which the whole deputation was kindly invited, not only the great professor, but also Mrs. Wundt, was duly honoured by a toast proposed by Professor Kräpelin, to which Professor Wundt answered, passing in review in a humorous way the history of the Leipzig laboratory.

His former students were delighted to find that Dr. Wundt, in spite of the hard work he has done in the course of an academic career of more than forty years, had scarcely changed during the last ten years, and they all anticipate that he will celebrate his eightieth birthday in the same excellent state of bodily health and mental vigour.

The accompanying cut is a reproduction from a photograph which was taken at the garden party which followed the dinner.

LES LOUANGES DE PHILISTIE.

Ver's Decadents.

Pourquoi le savant se passe t'il du savon?
 Pourquoi le saint homme a t'il de l'odeur?
 Les faibles ont-ils d'autant moins de faibles?
 Ainsi la chose vulgaire nous plait ie mieux.

Wherefore are saint and soap divorced?
 Can learning "stink and sting"?
 So are the feeble's foibles least,
 And the best the commonest thing.

—*Maurice Hutton.*

VIRCHOW.*

BY J. J. MACKENZIE, B.A., M.B.,

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IN order to properly appreciate Virchow's influence we must first consider, for a moment, the condition in which he found the science of medicine when he graduated from the University of Berlin in 1843.

During the first forty years of the nineteenth century great advances had been made, especially in gross anatomy both normal and pathological; in England the teaching of Hunter had done much to emancipate medicine from the errors of the eighteenth century; in France great progress had been made under Bichat, Laënnec, Andral and Cruveilhier, while in Austria, Rokitansky,

* From an address delivered at the opening of the session of the University of Toronto Medical Faculty.

one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest gross pathologist of all time, had added immensely to the accurate knowledge of the gross appearance of disease as seen in the autopsy room; but everywhere we find that the mysticism of the eighteenth century dominated ideas, and metaphysical speculations still took the place of careful observation and experiment. In fact the history of medicine during the first fifty years of the past century was still the history of the rise and fall of systems and schools. So little did scientific methods affect the interpretation of the phenomena of disease, that Rokitansky, himself the most painstaking and exact of gross pathologists, was the father of that system which was the first to be attacked and overthrown by Virchow, namely, the humoral pathology. It would indeed take too much time to attempt to fully describe the state of medical thought at this period; it would perhaps be difficult for us to appreciate it properly; we have gone so far forward that to-day it is almost impossible for us to go back to the point of view of the physician of 1840, and appreciate the arguments which appeared to him so cogent. The tendencies were all transcendental, there was continually introduced into the arguments the action of a something which might be called the "nervous principle," the "life principle," or the "formative principle," or something else of the kind, to which all sorts of activities were ascribed; indeed Virchow, in the first volume of his *Archiv*, quaintly scoffs at the powers of this formative principle, as described in Lobstein's *Pathological Anatomy*, in the following words: "Does it not seem as if this *Bildungskraft* were a free burger from 'the bloody land of Kentucky, half horse and half alligator,' or a small demon from the days of the Rosicrucians."

In Germany the system which perhaps had the strongest hold on the medical mind was that form of humoral pathology which had been promulgated by Rokitansky, a modification of the pathological views of Andral, the French pathologist. According to this view, the primary seat of all disease was in the blood, and, as Rokitansky thought disease consisted in false mixture of the elements of the blood, chiefly the fibrin and the albumen, to designate this abnormal condition he made use of the old Hippocratic term *crasis* and classified all diseases into various *crases*. One of his most important *crases*, for instance, was that in which he conceived there was an excess of albumen and a deficiency of fibrin; here he placed such widely different diseases as gout, rachitis, typhoid, acute tuberculosis, Bright's disease, cancer, and others equally varied. How strong a hold the humoral pathology had on the minds of men is shown by many terms, still used and believed in at the present day by the laity, such as pure and impure blood, and even

the terms hot blood and cold blood; and, although no one will gain-say the therapeutic value of brimstone and molasses, yet doubtless, in the minds of the common people, the humoral pathology is responsible for the vigour of its application.

The grave objection to these views and to others of the same period was that they were almost entirely speculative hypotheses, with but the slenderest foundation in the way of observed fact or experiment.

These were the doctrines and theories of diseases which Virchow was taught when a student in Berlin, and we doubt not that throughout those years he must have struggled vigorously against them.

We have very few details about his early years of life and study; born in Schivelbein, in 1821, a little village in the flat, sandy plains of Pomerania, about forty miles from the Baltic, he attended the village school, and afterwards the gymnasium at Cöslin. In an anecdote by his friend Schliemann, we see that even at the gymnasium his future originality of mind was foreshadowed in his attitude towards the study of languages, in which he was very proficient; in his home, he had begun the study of the classics, under an enlightened teacher, who did not think it necessary that he should memorize grammatical rules, so long as he could translate correctly and write correct exercises; on going to the gymnasium he was under a Greek master, who thought that since he could not repeat the rules in Buttman's grammar, his expertness must be due to deceit, and so positive was he of this, that he opposed him in his final examination as not possessing sufficient maturity of morals to proceed to the university. However, the opposition availed nothing, and he passed to the university in his eighteenth year, in 1839.

During his medical education, Virchow so attracted the attention of his teachers that on graduation in 1843, instead of entering the army medical service, for which he was preparing, he was retained in Berlin as prosector under Froriep at the Charity Hospital; very shortly after this he was made lecturer in pathology. This was in the year 1847; and a few months later, in conjunction with the colleague Reinhardt, he began the publication of the *Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und klinische Medicin*, the journal which was to bear the banner of the revolutionary party in medicine. Reinhardt died in 1852, and since that year Virchow remained sole editor until the day of his death, when the *Archiv* had reached its one hundred and sixty-ninth volume. At first the *Archiv* laboured under serious difficulties; the second volume was not complete till 1849, the third not until 1851; from

1852 until 1856 one volume per year was produced, and with the latter year began the regular appearance of two volumes; in 1861 it was again increased to three, and in 1879 to four volumes per annum. The *Archiv* practically represents Virchow's life on the side of pathology; in it we see the gradual development of all those ideas which did so much to clear away the debris of past systems and schools. To the early volumes he contributed enormously; of the fourteen articles in the first volume eight are from his pen, in the next three out of ten, and so on. It was with no uncertain sound that he sketched the needs of medicine in those early articles, and it was with heavy blows that he drove home the lessons he had to teach, throughout what might be called the *Sturm und Drang* period of the *Archiv*.

In his leading article to the fiftieth volume, he indicates what the editors had to face and how they were received; I will quote a portion of it.

"It is difficult at present to realize the boldness with which two young and almost unknown men undertook by the publication of this journal to give a new direction to the science of medicine. The market was apparently glutted with medical journals, and in Prussia especially a certain number of these bore an entirely official character. These journals appeared under the aegis of high state officials; they received official news and were subvented in all sorts of ways. It was very far from the minds of the official world of that day to think scientific requirements necessary to ensure the circulation of the periodical press. The editors received so little support, they had so few contributors and these so weak, that they were compelled to print the feeblest and most tedious articles, indeed articles that had no merit other than that they called the attention of the reader to the writer.

"The one requirement alone that contributions to the medical press should be original (*Arbeiten*) gave rise at that time to great astonishment. This was the day of so-called practical observation. Autopsy reports were almost as great rarities as in the days of Schenk von Gravenberg (fifteenth century). Microscopic investigation there was none; even clinical histories were only written down from memory, or if they were drawn from the daily journal, it was apparent that apart from the examination of the pulse, it was rarely a question of the systematic examination of the patient. Therapy moved in its old accustomed channels; venesection stood in the first place; the activity of drugs was esteemed as high as their classification into distinct groups was hard and fast; and people were so much the more contented with their successes, since the humoral pathology, believed in and preached by laity and profession alike in most beautiful harmony, easily explained failures and offered convenient excuses.

"It would certainly be interesting to picture the condition of official medicine as it existed scarcely 25 years ago (writes Virchow in 1870) for the instruction and warning of the medicine of the future. What I have said, however, will show, that it seemed rather bold to declare war not only on the existing press but also on the whole official medicine, in order to bring about what both held to be useless and impossible, namely, the study of pathological physiology. In the minds of the reigning circles Hartmann's *Theoria Morbi* rendered all that was necessary to the clinician and practitioner for the interpretation of symptoms and of the healing process. More than this was evil; unfruitful learning they called it. And when I published an article in my second volume upon the reform of pathological

and therapeutic views through microscopic investigation, when I desired that the whole of medicine should move at least three hundred times closer to natural processes, then I appeared to these gentlemen as an out and out unpractical and possibly even dangerous doctrinaire and adventurer."

It was natural that the earliest researches of Virchow should have been directed towards the study of the cells of the body, since less than ten years earlier Schwann and Schleiden had announced the discovery, the one of the animal, the other of the vegetable cell. It was natural also that a mind so critical should at once attempt to test the pathology of the humoralists from this standpoint. We find therefore that his early contributions to science are largely upon the microscopic characters of blood, both normal and pathological. From these investigations resulted his papers on pigmentation, in which he demonstrates so clearly the two forms of blood pigment which are produced by haemorrhage into the tissues; a chapter upon minute pathological change so complete as practically to close the subject. At this time also appeared the results of his work on that peculiar disease of the blood, leucaemia, a name which he himself suggested. The curious gross appearance of the blood in advanced cases of this disease led to a confusion with purulent conditions and superficial examination under the microscope seemed to confirm this view; to Virchow we owe the recognition of it as a disease *sui generis*, associated with enlargement of the spleen and other symptoms, and entirely distinct from pyaemia, with which it had been confused.

From these studies he was naturally led to a study of inflammation of the vessels, the results of such inflammatory changes, the formation of thrombi or clots, and the conditions which governed the clotting of blood in the living body. Indeed the clotting of the blood in the living body had by a series of false hypotheses been brought by Cruveilhier to explain the whole question of inflammation. This French pathologist had noted that the first evidence of the inflammation of the veins consisted in a clotting of the blood; and as in inflammations of the organs, the presence of clots could not be demonstrated in the larger vessels, he introduced the hypothetical condition of capillary phlebitis, that is to say, an inflammation and clotting of the blood in the capillaries. It was to be expected that such an hypothesis unsupported by facts would attract Virchow's attention; and in his study of thromboses he directed special attention to the question of the occurrence of clots in the vessels of the lungs; in studying these, in order to determine whether they had arisen primarily in that situation, he was struck by the fact that when found in the lung there was almost always to be found a similar condition in some other part of the body;

and finally he was able to demonstrate that a plug resting in one of the vessels of a lung fitted exactly on to a thrombus in a systemic vein, and in fact, that this plug had broken away from the thrombus and had been carried by the blood current through the right chambers of the heart, into the pulmonary vessels, passing from the larger to the smaller until ultimately it was stopped by plugging a vessel too small for its further progress. This condition of secondary plugging he called 'embolism,' and the plug of coagulated blood he called an 'embolus'; the condition of the lung tissue consequent upon this cutting off of the local blood supply by the embolus we call an 'infarct,' or a condition of 'infarction.' Now as this formation of infarcts of the lung had been one of the strong arguments of the believers in the theory of capillary phlebitis, the whole groundwork of a false hypothesis was cut away at one blow. But Virchow was not satisfied with the simple observation of conditions as found at autopsy; he followed the question up by experiment, and by introducing foreign bodies such as rubber into the circulation of dogs, so as to produce artificial emboli, he was able to more fully explain the condition and effects of embolism; but especially these experiments entitle him to be considered one of the pioneers of that experimental pathology which was to do so much for the advance of our knowledge. Although much valuable work was done subsequently upon the subject of thrombosis and embolism by other men, and especially by Virchow's most celebrated pupil, Cohnheim, yet it is marvellous how complete was this first demonstration of the facts.

It is said that during the revolutionary year of 1848, when no doubt Virchow's democratic ideas were as well known and as vigorously pushed by him as his notions upon embolism, he was making an autopsy upon a patient of Schönlein who was supposed to have died of cerebral haemorrhage; upon opening up the brain he demonstrated to the latter an embolus plugging the middle cerebral artery. Schönlein turned away with the remark: "O! you see, barricades everywhere."

But Virchow's study of emboli led him still further. Noting that sometimes the embolus gave rise to a local abscess and that this depended upon the condition of the clot from which it had originated, he gained an insight into the whole question of metastasis, which became immensely important when he came to study the development of malignant tumors; at the same time he got a conception of the condition called infection, which had immediate bearing on the disease pyaemia or blood poisoning.

His investigations into the subject of inflammations turned his attention to the question of the reaction of ordinary tissue cells,

whence there resulted a valuable contribution upon the subject of parenchymatous inflammation, opening up a new standpoint which was most important in the development of his ideas on cellular pathology. In this piece of work he pointed out that the changes which one sees in the parenchymatous cells, that is, the swelling and increase in numbers of the cells, were simply indications of an abnormal activity of all or certain of the processes of nutrition, which ended in a degeneration of the cell. In this research the author's attention was especially directed towards the connective tissues, and there resulted the discovery of the connective tissue cell, and of the cells of the bone and cartilage, and the demonstration that the cells were all of the same nature and that the tissues were related tissues. These observations on connective tissue were of the highest importance for Virchow's own development, because they enabled him to clear his mind from the last remaining taint of the humoralists and to understand properly the whole question of cell formation.

Schwann, the discoverer of the animal cell, had propounded a theory for the explanation of the origin of the cell which was entirely based on humoralistic ideas. This was the theory of the blastema; he conceived that the cell originated by a kind of organic crystallization from a plastic material which he named the blastema, a fluid; in fact, that the particles in this fluid became massed together to form the nucleus, and that around this the cell protoplasm was deposited by a process essentially similar to crystallization. This blastema theory of Schwann was, as Virchow himself says, the obstacle over which he stumbled.

Not only Virchow, but most of the other younger investigators of that day, accepted the blastema theory, and were looking for facts to support it, and were endeavouring upon this hypothesis to account for the formation of all the different cells of the body. One of the strongest arguments for this view was the occurrence of certain granular cells in those areas, especially inflammatory, where new cells were being formed; besides these granular cells there were found pigment cells, blood-corpuscule holding cells, and others which were taken to be proofs of the origin of these structures from a granular blastema. Virchow was able to show that these cells had acquired the granular character, or had become secondarily loaded with the pigment masses or the blood corpuscles. Especially the correct interpretation of the granular cells, the fact that they were degenerating cells, was of the greatest importance. As he says in an article in the hundredth volume of the *Archiv*,

“These investigations have a very great value for the history of a human error; these granular cells were regarded as individual steps in a developmental series and they had been carefully and accurately placed

in their correct order; no objection could be raised against the order, only unfortunate chance had willed that the series had been begun at the wrong end; and that what were, really, cells in course of degeneration were thought to be cells in the course of development. The arrangement was right, the chronology was wrong. The opponents of experimental methods, the antivivisectionists, should learn from this what difficulties are presented by purely anatomical investigation; and to what gross and long persisting fundamental errors they may lead."

These researches upon the development of the cells of the body, and especially the study of the connective tissue cell in health and disease and its embryological history, finally lead Virchow to see that nowhere do cells originate from a formless blastema, but that they always result from the division of previously existing cells, and he finally announced the fundamental truth of the cellular pathology in his famous modification of Harvey's dictum, *Omnis cellula e cellula*. It is difficult indeed to overestimate the far reaching influence of this doctrine, not only for pathology but for the whole of biology. With its recognition was swept away the whole system of the humoral pathologists, and with it a crowd of other speculative hypotheses, and the investigation of disease was able to proceed upon a rational scientific path. By it was settled or rather should have been settled the question of spontaneous generation.

During all these years of work Virchow's position as a university teacher was undergoing considerable change; in 1848 he was sent by the Prussian Government to investigate the outbreak of typhus in Upper Silésia, and on his return he published a report such as few governments have ever received from one of their own officials. After a masterly discussion of the history and course of the disease, with its symptoms, pathological findings and its treatment, he proceeds to discuss the cause of such an outbreak and the remedies to be used to prevent a recurrence.

And he does not in the slightest mince his words; he shows that the conditions which gave rise to the famine, and following it the fever, were first, the stupidity of the whole group of Prussian officials in their bureaucratic methods of dealing with what was an alien Polish population, then the heartlessness of both the aristocracy of birth and of money in their treatment of their tenants and their workpeople, and lastly in the attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which had kept the peasants in the deepest ignorance. His remedy was characteristic: "Democracy pure and unalloyed." His suggestion that the education of these people should be begun by giving them Polish schools and that they should not attempt to Germanize them by insisting on German schools, is of interest at the present day, in view of the troubles that the government of Germany is still having in this very dis-

trict. His return from Silesia was just at the time of the revolution of 1848, and he at once threw himself into the midst of the political struggle over the election of delegates to the German national assembly, for which he was a candidate. His language in his political speeches at this time must have been most uncompromising and did not tend to conciliate a government still smarting under the lash of his report upon the typhus epidemic. It is said that on one occasion in referring to the question of heredity, he said that he knew of one exalted family in which the grandfather had softening of the brain, the father hardening of the brain, and the son no brains at all. And this was known to be a reference to the royal family of Prussia. It was natural then that he should have been very much a *person non grata* in official circles, and, as a result, his lectureship in the university was taken from him; this however caused such an uproar in university circles and drew such protests not only from his colleagues, but also from all the medical societies, that the government speedily reinstated him, with however greatly restricted powers. Conditions were unsatisfactory, so that when he was offered the newly established chair in Pathology in the University of Würzburg he accepted, and in 1849 left Prussia for Würzburg. As professor of Pathology he remained at Würzburg until 1856; throughout this period he contributed extensively not only to his own *Archiv*, but also to other journals, and about this time edited a text book on Special Pathology, and collaborated with Vogel in one on General Pathology, in which appeared in concrete form the elements of those doctrines which were more fully embodied in his Cellular Pathology.

In the year 1856, Virchow was recalled to Berlin to fill the new chair of Pathology, his recall being practically forced upon the government by the medical public opinion of the capital. He returned, but only upon conditions, one of which being that there should be erected an institute for practical research. On his return he found the museum of Morbid Anatomy possessing only about 1,500 specimens; at his eightieth birthday celebration he was able to state that the new museum recently erected by the Prussian Government at a cost of over 500,000 marks, contained over 23,000 specimens; a very pregnant example of his activity along only one line of pathological work.

In the year 1858 appeared his great work upon Cellular Pathology. This was a course of lectures delivered in the early part of the year, chiefly to his colleagues and medical men in the city of Berlin, the full title of the work being *Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology*. I have outlined to you already the investigations which led up to the conceptions

embodied in this book. Its success was immediate and it was at once translated into all the European languages.

The position reached in these lectures is broadly this, that the cell is the unit of the body, in health and disease, that disease of an organ is disease of the cells of that organ, disease of the body disease of the cells of the body, and that those manifestations which we call pathological are simply abnormal manifestations of otherwise normal processes; in fact that pathology is simply a branch of the science of biology.

The test of the value of this conception of Virchow's is, that, year by year, as new facts were discovered, they fell naturally into place, and I can recall no better example of this than the way in which the neuron concept and all our later knowledge of the pathology of the central nervous system has naturally fallen into line with the cellular pathology.

From 1863 to 1867 appeared his work upon malignant tumors under the title "*Die krankhafte Geschwülste.*" This was an embodiment of all those studies on tumours and their development which had appeared at different times in the *Archiv*. His studies upon the origin of the tissue cell had directed him to the proper explanation of the question of histogenesis; his work upon emboli had cleared up the whole subject of the spread of these tumours in the body, that is, the subject of metastasis; and his investigations into the subject of the connective tissue cell, enabled him to separate clearly the carcinomata or epithelial tumours from sarcomata or connective tissue tumours. This great work was unfortunately never completed, and although it contained errors it still remains one of the most exact pieces of investigation which we have upon the subject.

Succeeding years produced longer works upon chlorosis, syphilis, trichinosis and other subjects, but as time passed his activities on the side of pathology became more critical than productive, owing largely to the fact that his interests had become so extended that he was unable to devote as much time to the exacting work of experimental pathological investigation. His duties as a teacher, however, were ever his first thought, and his museum was watched over and developed with zeal to the very last; in fact during the last few years of his life, he was accustomed to spend an hour every Sunday in explaining to the public who were admitted to certain rooms, the meaning and significance of the specimens. Indeed in his interest in the scientific education of the public, especially of the working classes, he was singularly like Huxley, and like Huxley he devoted not a small portion of his time to this object.

In spite of his separation from the active work of pathological investigation in later years, one sees how closely in touch he remained with it all, when one reads his public addresses, such as the Croonian lecture of 1893 and the Huxley lecture of 1898.

Virchow's mind seems to have been of such a character that he was compelled to follow out with the same faithfulness the side lines that opened up before him as he did his special work of pathology. And thus we find that his experiences in the Silesian typhus epidemic not only threw him into the whirlpool of politics, but probably also was responsible for that interest in public sanitation which in after years proved of such immense importance to the city of Berlin. In the same way his study of cretinism gradually turned his attention to Anthropology, to which science he was so devoted in after life.

I have alluded to his political activities, and certainly these deserve more than a passing notice. In 1862 he was elected as a radical member to the Prussian Diet and he remained in that chamber until his death, as leader of the radical party and Bismarek's most redoubtable opponent; it is said, that when in 1865, he defeated the government upon a motion to create a navy, Bismarek was so incensed as to challenge him to a duel, an honour, however, which he declined. His political work took not a small portion of his time; for many years he was chairman of the finance committee of the house. That he did not find his political activities interfering in his regular scientific work shows what immense powers of concentration he had. However, when remonstrated with once, upon wasting his time in politics, he said: "The dates of many of my lectures will prove that even on these days on which important matters claimed the attention of parliament I have attended to my duties as a teacher. To set at rest the anxiety of my friends I will add that the silent and often unnoticed labor of the scientist requires more energy and greater effort than the activity of the politician, which is both noisier and more speedily appreciated. The latter avocation has appeared often to be rather a recreation." In 1880 he was elected to the Reichstag and remained a member of that body for some years, until, in fact, he was defeated by a Socialist candidate, a commentary upon the fickleness of the electors of Berlin. As a municipal politician he occupied the position of a member of the Berlin municipal council for forty years, and during that period he initiated and carried out the whole system of public sanitation which has made Berlin one of the healthiest cities of the world. The system of sewage disposal by filtration upon the beds of the sewage farm to the north of the city was the scheme to which he devoted his greatest energies, and which he carried through in the teeth of strong opposition; and from the time of its inception

until his final illness he made his own special care the health of the work-people upon the filter beds. It was with considerable pride, therefore, that he could point to them as as healthy as any other class in the whole population of Berlin. The housing of the working classes, the system of city hospitals, and many other sanitary improvements which have made Berlin so celebrated, are due also to his personal interest.

There is yet another side to Virchow's life to which reference must be made. That is to the work which he did in the science of Anthropology. He was apparently led into this by his interest in the pathology of the skull and especially by his studies on cretinism. But once his attention was attracted to it, he made the subject his own, and his investigations in that science alone would have sufficed to make him famous. As Professor Franz Boas points out, in a recent number of *Science*, the beginnings of his work coincide with the beginnings of modern physical Anthropology in Germany, and no man has done more to shape, guide and foster this science than Virchow. He took a leading part in the formation of the German Anthropological Society, the Berlin Society, and in the establishment of the *Archiv für Anthropologie*. In connection with the German Society, he initiated the collection of statistics as to the distribution of the colour of the skin, eyes and hair in Germany, and the results of this enquiry, with an extended discussion of the distribution of the different types, was embodied in a report by himself. In the allied subject of Archaeology he also took great interest, and in the year 1879 he accompanied his friend Schliemann to Asia Minor, partly to assist him in his excavations at Hissarlik on the site of ancient Troy, but partly also for the sake of the holiday, which he needed badly. His interest in the Trojan remains was very great, but it was characteristic of him that he should show even greater interest in the living inhabitants "upon the plains of windy Troy." He found them without medical attendance and with but the crudest notions in regard to the treatment of the prevalent diseases, and he began to prescribe first for Schliemann's work-people upon the excavations and then for the villagers around, until at last his practice became so large that twice a day he had to examine long lines of waiting sick, so that he had little time for Archaeology or rest. In order to enable them to obtain the necessary medicines he taught them the uses of the various medicinal plants that grew in abundance about them. The only reward was the deep gratitude, even veneration, of the people. Schliemann relates that a spring of water which broke out from an excavation which Virchow was superintending was afterwards regarded as of almost miraculous value; it was carefully surrounded by stones and named the physician's well.

In connection with Virchow's anthropological work, it is important to touch for a moment upon his supposed attitude towards Darwinism, an attitude which was persistently misrepresented by the opponents of the doctrine of evolution. In 1877, at a meeting of the German naturalists and physicians, he took occasion to refer to the doctrine of evolution, chiefly from the standpoint of Anthropology. The address was at once taken to be an out-and-out attack on the whole doctrine and was considered of so much importance that the *Times* published it almost in full. As a matter of fact, the address was directed against the too hasty acceptance of unproved hypotheses, and by any one who knew the history of his early struggles with the older ideas in pathology his attitude is easily understood; he was in fact ever afterwards extremely conservative towards all hypotheses, and his warning on this occasion was this, against teaching that the doctrine of descent should be taken as a proved fact whilst it was still an hypothesis; what he most feared was that the doctrine of evolution would lead to the spread of socialism among the masses, with the same consequences which the doctrine of the equality of man had in the days of the French Revolution. His language was in places most sarcastic, and the address drew from Haeckel, who was specially attacked, a bitter reply. His strong conservativeness in Anthropology is shown also in his attitude towards the interpretation of the significance of the Neanderthal skull; this famous relic of primitive man presents certain characters which were taken by most anthropologists to indicate a lower mental development than that seen in the later prehistoric crania. Virchow's position was one of reserve; the peculiarities were so strikingly like certain pathological conditions that he thought that judgment should be withheld until other examples were obtained for comparison.

Perhaps more than any other character was the breadth of view which Virchow maintained until the very last. Professor Osler of Johns Hopkins University, in his address in Medicine at the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, a few weeks ago, took as his text Chauvinism in Medicine; perhaps there has never lived a better example of absence of Chauvinism than Virchow. He was truly a cosmopolitan, and when one reads, for instance, his tribute to Glisson in the Croonian lecture of 1893, or remembers his reference to Lister in the Huxley lecture of 1898, when in the midst of the lecture he turned to grasp the hand of Lister as he sat on the platform beside him, one sees that for English medicine at least he had a very great appreciation; but the same was true also in regard to French and Italian medicine; he first taught the Italians to appreciate Morgagni as he taught the English to appreciate Glisson. And he ever taught that medicine knows no national boundaries.

In 1891 his seventieth birthday was celebrated; it was a triumph which few men have experienced, but it sank into insignificance before the much greater celebration of his eightieth birthday last October. On this occasion delegates appeared at Berlin from the whole civilized world to congratulate the master. On account of his age, he was not allowed to know anything of the extent of the fête beforehand, but was carefully watched and guarded from all fatigue by his friend Waldeyer. The celebration lasted a week, and in spite of his age everyone was struck by his activity and the keenness of his mind.

In a very characteristic article in the December number of the *Archiv* of last year, he returns thanks for the honours and congratulations that were showered upon him on that occasion. He says in one place,

“For the quite extraordinary honours that have been conferred on me, I can do nothing more than repeat my warmest and heartiest thanks. The sense of obligation is too great to permit me to express in words my feeling. And I am now too old to begin new work which could be considered a fit return. I shall not tire in working as long as my powers hold out. But I can promise no more, than that I will endeavour to bring to a conclusion, useful for the world at large, a series of more extensive investigations which I began in my youth.”

Are we not reminded of Tennyson's Ulysses?

“How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use!
As tho' to breathe were Life. Life piled on life
Were all too little, and of one to me
Little remains: but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,
A bringer of new things; and vile it were
For some three suns to store and hoard myself,
And this gray spirit yearning in desire
To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.”

If, in closing, we attempt to sum up what Virchow's influence in medicine has been, we see that it has been far more than the clearing up of our views upon individual pathological conditions, such as thrombosis and embolism, or the histogenesis of tumours, or even the pathology of the cell. It is something very much greater and broader. It was, first of all, the overthrow of the authority of dogma and the establishment of the authority of observed fact. It was the transplantation of medicine from the barren fields of metaphysical speculation to the fruitful soil of experimental investigation. It was indeed the establishment of a new point of view in medicine, the point of view of medicine as a biological science.

And, if in an earlier paragraph I stated that I did not propose this evening to address you upon the need of a biological training in medicine, I was in error, for what more concrete example could be given than a study of the life of Virchow?

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Faculty Changes.

The following appointments have been made in the University of Toronto:

B. A. Bensley, B.A., Ph.D., has been made Lecturer in Zoology and assistant curator of Museum.

W. H. Piersol, B.A., M.B., has been made Lecturer in Elementary Biology and Histology.

J. H. Faull, B.A., has been made Lecturer on Botany.

J. C. Fields, B.A., Ph.D., has been made special Lecturer in Mathematics.

The following appointments have been made in the School of Practical Science:—

H. G. McVean, B.A., Sc., has been made Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering, and H. W. Price, B.A., Sc., Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering.

J. G. McMillan, B.A.Sc., has been made Fellow in Mining Engineering; M. V. Sauer, B.A.Sc., Fellow in Electrical Engineering.

E. V. Neelands, Fellow in Surveying.

A. H. McBride, Grad. S.P.S., Fellow in Drawing.

M. C. Boswell, B.A.Sc., Lecture Assistant in Chemistry.

In the Faculty of Knox College a number of changes have been rendered necessary by the death of Professor A. Halliday Douglas. The senior class in Apologetics will be conducted by Professor Ballantyne, B.A., during the present session, and the junior class by Rev. A. Gandier, M.A. The class in Homiletics will be taught by the Rev. Robt. Johnston, M.A., D.D.

Principal Caven's Jubilee.

The Rev. Wm. Caven, D.D., last month completed the fiftieth year of his service in the Christian ministry, the thirty-sixth of his professorship in Knox College and his twenty-ninth as Principal. The occasion was marked by a banquet given to the Principal on the evening of October 6th in the Convocation Hall of the College by the Trustees, the Senate and the Alumni, and by the holding of a public reception the following evening in St. James' Square Church, at which the Presbytery of Toronto presented an address and representatives of different churches were present.

In proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, Wm. Mortimer Clark, K.C., chairman of the Board of Trustees, paid a heartfelt tribute to the many excellencies of Principal Caven, with whom he had been associated for twenty-two years. Speaking of his work in the college, he said he had raised up among the students a race of men who were employed in the service of the Church, doing credit to him and to the college, and year by year a number of men had gone forth from the college to all parts of the world. There were men all over the world who received the benefit of the instruction of Principal Caven, and who were to-day living to be an honour to him. Mr. Clark said he had been frequently struck with the painstaking manner with which Principal Caven always discharged his duties. The conscientious mind of the man had been exercised in every action of his life in connection with the office with which the Church had entrusted him.

When he had thanked the chairman and the guests for their kindly sentiments, Principal Caven spoke briefly of his first pastorate, and his journeys through densely wooded Ontario in the days of blazed trails, of his coming to Knox in 1865 to succeed the late Geo. Paxton Young, and of the fathers of the Church who taught beside him, and their successors, of whom some then sat on the students' benches.

After referring at some length to the union of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, of which he was one of the chief promoters, and the union of the Methodist Church, he said: "My humble hope is that larger unions still await us. I love the definition of the Church which is given in our confession, and it is almost identical with the definition in the thirty-nine articles; the Church of Christ consists of all the professing people of God with their children. And if that is true, then I say that union has not yet fully accomplished its work. We have spiritual union. We have real union in Christ. In the case of all believers, happily, we cannot hinder that, and we rejoice in it. But for my own part, I long to see the time when this inward spiritual union will work itself out and complete itself in formal

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visible union. I am looking for that union. We cannot precipitate it, we cannot force it on faster than the sentiment of the various communions will allow. I trust the time will soon come when 'Ephraim shall no longer envy Judah and Judah shall no longer vex Ephraim' but they shall be one in the Lord."

The spiritual needs of the growing North-West were strongly urged, and the Principal closed with renewed acknowledgments of the kindness of his brethren and friends, and an eloquent and touching reference to the shortening of life's day, expressing a hope that his last work should be more earnest than that which had gone before.

The toast of Canada was proposed by the Rev. Wm. McLaren, D.D., and responded to by the Premier, the Hon. G. W. Ross, who spoke of Dr. Caven's labours as an educationist, of which he had an opportunity to judge while Minister of Education. The toast of Educational Institutions was proposed by the Rev. J. McD. Duncan, B.A., B.D., and responded to by President Loudon and Dr. Watson, vice-principal of Queen's University. To the toast of Alma Mater, proposed by the Rev. John Neil, B.A., the Rev. John Somerville, M.A., D.D., the Rev. Thos. Eakin, M.A., W. G. Wilson, B.A., and P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., responded. Dr. Bryce recited a poem composed in honour of Principal Caven's jubilee, of which we publish part.

"A MODERN ST. CHRYSOSTOM."

But like his prototype, in fragrant groves

Of Academe on fair Orontes' banks,
Our modern saint disciplined those he loves,

With words of wisdom, ever giving thanks.

Till, after growing years, the goodly sheaf

Is garnered, and the choicest fruits,
wide-spread

A continent half o'er, the laurel bear
To crown with honour their loved
Master's head.

Wycliffe Convocation Hall.

The opening, on October 7th, of the Convocation Hall in connection with Wycliffe College, just completed, was

the occasion of a brilliant gathering. N. W. Hoyles, K.C., LL.D., president of the Corporation of Wycliffe College, presided. The Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, spoke very highly of the work done in Wycliffe College, and ascribed the success attained largely to the labours of the Principal, Rev. Dr. Sheraton.

The Chancellor of the University, Sir Wm. Meredith, congratulated the college on its work in thoroughly educating its students, saying that the successful minister's equipment must embrace learning and culture.

Speaking of the hall itself the Chancellor referred to the want of provision for meetings of convocation in the University, and deplored the prevailing apathy, to the needs of the Provincial University. He said that the highest educational body in the rich Province of Ontario should be properly equipped, but the increasing expenses of modern times have gone beyond its resources for want of support from the Province. He thought that legislation which would so endow the University as to enable it to meet the requirements of to-day, would have the support of the people of Ontario.

Speeches were also delivered by Rev. Principal Sheraton, Professor Cody, Rev. J. O. Crisp, M.A., Mr. Stapelton Caldecott and Hon. S. H. Blake.

The hall, which cost about \$20,000, has a very pleasing appearance. The interior is of pressed brick, and it is finished in natural wood of a light colour. Below the hall the library is situated, in which steel shelf stacking is being installed, and every provision made for the proper care of the books.

Recent Faculty Publications.

Alfred Baker, M.A., University of Toronto, "On the Co-Relation of the Sheaf of Rays of the Second Order and the Curve of the Second Order in Geometry of Position," in "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada," 1902.

B. Arthur Bensley, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "On the Question of an Arboreal Ancestry of the Marsupialia, and the Inter-relationships of the Mammalian Sub-classes." "American Naturalist," vol. 35, No. 410, pp. 117-133.

"A Theory of the Origin and Evolution of the Australian Marsupialia"

lit." "American Naturalist;" vol. 35, No. 412, pp. 245-269. (Preliminary to the next.)

—— "On the Origin and Evolution of the Australian Marsupialia, with Remarks on the Relationships of the Marsupials in General." Phil. Trans. Linn. Soc. London. (In press.)

—— "On the Identification of Mylohyoid and Meckelian Grooves in the Jaws of Mesozoic and Recent Mammalia." "University of Toronto Studies." (In press.)

Pelham Edgar, B.A., Ph.D., Victoria University, "The Romance of Canadian History," edited from the works of Francis Parkman. George N. Morang & Co., Limited, Toronto.

—— "The Struggle for a Continent," edited from the works of Francis Parkman. Little-Brown Co., Boston.

—— "Coleridge and Wordsworth, 'Select Poems,'" with Introduction, notes, etc. George N. Morang & Co., Toronto.

—— "Nature Poetry of Byron and Shelley," "Canadian Magazine."

—— "Nature Poetry of Keats and Shelley." "University of Toronto Monthly," November, 1901.

E. R. Hooper, B.S.A., M.B., "Ectopic Gestation, with Report of a Case," "Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery," July, 1902.

F. B. Kenrick, M.A., Ph.D., "The Application of the Polarimeter to the Estimation of Tartaric Acid." (In collaboration with Edgar B. Kendrick). In "American Chemical Society Journal," 1902.

R. —— "Note on the Identification of Basic Salts." (In collaboration with W. Lash Miller, B.A., Ph.D.). In "Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada," vol. 7, sec. 3.

E. Masson, Victoria University, "The Modern Languages considered as a Factor in Civilization." "Proceedings of the Educational Association of Ontario."

W. Lash Miller, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "Researches in Physical Chemistry carried on in the University of Toronto during the years 1901-1902." "Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada," 1902.

—— "Note on the Identification of Basic Salts" (in collaboration with F. B. Kenrick).

—— "Chemical and Physical Re-

actions." Presidential address before the Natural Science Section of the Educational Association of Ontario.

The McGill-Varsity Meet.

Thanksgiving Day was somewhat chill both for spectators of the fourth annual McGill-Varsity athletic meet and for the thinly-clad participants. Yet the former were there in force and the latter did themselves and their colleges credit. Details have been given in the daily papers, and all interested in University athletics know that the result was, as usual, in McGill's favour — this time by the comfortable margin of fourteen points. Varsity had no pole-vaulter or hammer-thrower, while in the broad jump, where a win was confidently anticipated, our representatives provided a disappointment. Worthington, the Varsity champion, seemed stale after his efforts of the preceding Friday; that seasoned campaigner, the redoubtable Morrow, was, on the contrary, in excellent form, and in his wins of the 100, the 440 and the 880, showed both speed and judgment. Had he chosen to compete in the 220, he might have found a worthy opponent in Gurney, Varsity's most promising runner. With the improvement that experience will bring, this sprinter ought to prove a great strength to his University in the future. Both Ford and R. Biggs are good men over the hurdles, and Varsity followed precedent in scoring in this event.

But the crowning glory of the day was the mile run, which Shepherd, of Toronto, placed to the credit of his University in a manner almost spectacular. At the southern curve in the last lap, Stovel, of McGill, a greatly improved runner, had what seemed a safe lead of 30 yards; but he had shot his bolt; and, as his stride shortened, Shepherd lengthened his, gradually cutting down the interval, until he overhauled his rival 200 yards from the tape, and won easily in seven seconds less than last year's record time.

In the weights, Cook, a Toronto medical, was the only Varsity man to accomplish much, with a shot put of over 35 feet.

Usually it has been a just complaint that Toronto competitors have not been given the advantage of proper preliminary training and care during

the contest. But, this year, that reproach was removed, and the difficulty lay rather in inducing men to accept the opportunities offered. This, too, in spite of the Trojan labours of manager R. Biggs from early spring to the day of the struggle. But one man cannot look after all the colleges, and it is essential, if Varsity is to remedy the glaring weakness in weights and jumps, that one enthusiast in each of the colleges represented on the Track Club executive should be secured, to make a personal canvass of his fellows and bring out likely men for development. To the wise and generous policy of the Athletic Board in supplying an excellent and accessible track, and to the vigorous efforts of the Track Club executive, and particularly of Secretary Henderson, is to be attributed the marked success in numbers and enthusiasm of the two meetings held this season.

The proposals to institute games for Freshmen and to bring off handicaps during this term is wholly commendable, and should have the support of the whole University.

H. J. Crawford.

Frontenac Alumni.

A successful meeting of the Alumni of the University of Toronto, of whom there are about forty residing in the county of Frontenac, was held in Kingston on the afternoon of October 18th. Principal Hutton and Professor J. C. McLennan were present, and explained the objects of the Alumni Association, and assisted in organizing a branch for the County of Frontenac.

The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Smythe, 'B.A. '67, M.A. '71, LL.B. '79, LL.D. '81; vice-president, Professor I. E. Martin, B. A. '86; secretary-treasurer, E. O. Sliter, B.A. '87, M.A. '91; councillors, Wm. S. Ellis, B.A. '77, B.Sc., LL.B.; John McGillivray, B.A. '82; E. Crummev, B.A. '87, B.Sc.; Chas. K. Clarke, M.B. '78, M.D. '79; S. A. Akroyd, D.D.S.

The late Norman H. Russell.

Norman H. Russell, B.A. '87, died at Mhow, Central India, on July 9th. He was born in Toronto in 1860, but spent his childhood in Winnipeg, returning

to Toronto to take the Arts course in the University, where he received the degree of B.A. in 1887. He subsequently studied Theology in the University of Manitoba, and in 1890 was sent to India as a missionary by the congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

His special work in India was his effort to evangelize the inhabitants of the villages, and the experience there gained, together with his intimate knowledge of the native tongue, rendered interesting his book "Village Life in India."

At the time of his death he was contemplating further literary work.

The Late Bertram Spencer, M.D.

Bertram Spencer was born in 1853 at Pyrford, in the county of Surrey, England. His father is the Reverend Edward Spencer, for many years head



master of the Grammar School at Tavistock, in Devonshire, an institution at which many leading men of the west of England received their early education.

At the age of thirteen he entered the navy, where he remained until he had attained the rank of sub-lieutenant. He entered the training ship "Britannia" at the same time as Captain Percy

Scott of H.M.S. "Powerful," whose extemporized gun-carriage played so well-known a part in the defence of Ladysmith. While a midshipman one of his shipmates was French, who afterwards, having exchanged the navy for the army, became the famous cavalry leader.

In 1875, Mr. Spencer, having left the navy, came to Canada with the intention of farming. Changing his plans, however, he entered Trinity Medical School as a student of medicine, and took his degree in the University of Toronto. After a further course of study at St. Bartholomew's Hospital he returned to Toronto, where he shortly afterwards married one of the daughters of the late Charles Mickle, Esq., of Guelph. Here he remained, devoting himself to the practice of his profession with much assiduity and success, until his recent lamented death cut him off at the very height of his usefulness.

Shortly after beginning practice he joined the teaching staff of Trinity Medical College. This position he resigned some years later to accept the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Toronto, to which was subsequently added a professorship of Clinical Surgery. He also held appointments on the staff of the General Hospital and the Sick Children's Hospital, as well as in the Infants' Home and Convalescent Home. He also served for some years as one of the coroners for the county of York.

These various duties he discharged while his strength lasted with marked ability and conscientious thoroughness.

His nature, at once strong and sympathetic, won for him the entire confidence of his patients, the love and respect of his students, and the esteem and affection of his colleagues. Singularly outspoken as he was in the expression of his opinions as to men and things, his absolute honesty and sincerity, his utter absence of selfishness, and his genuine kindness of heart made all his acquaintances his friends. But those who knew him best loved him most, and as long as memory lasts his name will mean to them all that is best and noblest in the words "An English gentleman."

Graduates in Arts, 1874.

A. B. Aylesworth, B.A., M.A., '75, K.C., is a member of the law firm of Barwick, Aylesworth, Wright & Moss, Toronto, a bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada and member of the Senate of the University.—F. P. Betts, B.A., is a barrister in London, Ont., and is a member of the law firm of Cronyn & Betts.—T. G. Blackstock, B.A., is a member of the law firm of Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell, Toronto, living at 79 Prince Arthur Ave.—Alex. Dawson, B.A., M.A. '79, is a barrister in Winnipeg, Man., and for several years its police magistrate.—H. S. Griffin, B.A., M.B., '78, is a practising physician in Hamilton, Ont., corner Main and Walnut Sts., and surgeon-major of the 13th Battalion of Hamilton.—W. E. Hodgins, B.A., M.A., '75, is a barrister in the Department of Justice, Ottawa, Ont., and commanding officer of the Governor-General's Body Guard of Ottawa.—J. E. Hodgson, B.A., M.A., '80, is inspector of High Schools and lives at 82 Bloor St., West, Toronto.—Wm. Johnston, B.A., M.A., '77 (Ob.)—F. F. Manley, B.A., M.A., '75, is principal of Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, where he has taught since the day of his graduation.—A. H. Marsh, B.A., LL.B., '82, K.C., is a barrister at 25 Toronto St., Toronto, a member of the law firm of Marsh & Cameron, and sometime member of the Senate of the University.—F. L. Michell, B.A., M.A., '84, is public school inspector in the county of Lanark, and lives in Perth, Ont.—T. T. Macbeth, B.A., is a barrister at 59 Dundas St., London, Ont., and sometime member of the Senate of the University.—E. G. Ponton, B.A. (Ob.)—Alanson H. Putnam, B.A., is an agent, living at 98 Hazleton Ave., Toronto.—J. B. Rankin, B.A., K.C., is a barrister in Chatham, Ont., commanding officer of the 24th Kent Regiment, and drainage referee for the Province of Ontario.—Joseph Reid, B.A., M.A., '89, LL.B., '82, is a journalist in Dundas, Ont.—A. W. Ross, B.A. (Ob.)—Rev. A. A. Scott, B.A., M.A. '76, is a Presbyterian clergyman in Carleton Place, Ont.—A. S. Tassie, B.A., is a commercial agent in Listowel, Ont.—G. W. Thompson, B.A., is a judge in Gales-

burg, Knox Co., Ill.—Rev. Wm. A. Wilson, B.A., M.A., '76, is a Presbyterian missionary in Neemuch, India.—J. C. Yule, B.A. (Ob.).

The addresses of the following are unknown:—

Angus Crawford, B.A., M.A., '84—
Alexander M. McClelland, B.A.—
Samuel Richardson, B.A.

Graduates of Victoria University.

1846.

O. Springer, B.A. (Ob.).

1848.

William Ormiston, M.A. '56, LL.D. '82 (Ob.)—Wesley P. Wright, B.A. (Ob.).

1849.

C. Cameron, B.A., M.D., is living in Winnipeg, Man.—J. Campbell, B.A., is living in New Zealand.

1854.

W. W. Dean, M.A. '83, LL.D. '92, is a judge at Lindsay, Ont.—Reuben I. Hickey, B.A., M.D. '57 (Ob.).

1855.

M. H. Aikins, B.A., M.B. '58, M.D. '88, is a physician at Burnhamthorpe, Ont.—Albert Carman, M.A. '60, D.D., is a Methodist clergyman living at 53 St. Vincent St., Toronto.—William Kerr, M.A. '58, LL.D. '87, is living at Cobourg, Ont.—E. B. Ryckman, M.A. '68, is a Methodist clergyman in Cornwall, Ont.

1856.

B. M. Britton, M.A. '68, is a Justice of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Ontario and lives in Toronto, Ont.—J. G. Hodgins, M.A. '56, LL.B. '60, LL.D. '70, is librarian in the Department of Education and is living at 92 Pembroke St., Toronto.

The addresses of the following are unknown: David Beach, M.A.; W. R. Macdonald, B.A.

1857.

J. W. Kerr, M.A. '67, is living in Coburg, Ont.—Robert A. Montgomery, B.A. (Ob.)—J. F. Robertson, M.A. (Ob.)—John Wilson, M.A., LL.D. (Ob.).

1858.

A. R. Bain, M.A. '69, is Registrar of Victoria University, Toronto.—John Campbell M.A., is living at 69 Czar St., Toronto.—James C. Hamilton, B.A., is a barrister living at 86 Glen Road, Toronto.—W. W. Nelles, M.A. (Ob.)—W. R. Parker, M.A. '68, is living at Toronto Junction, Ont.—S. G. Wood, B.A. (Ob.).

The addresses of the following are unknown: J. B. Logan, M.A.; J. McCaughey, M.A.; A. D. Wilbor, M.A.

1859.

N. Burwash, M.A. '67, LL.D. '92, is Chancellor of Victoria University, and is living at 113 Bloor St., East, Toronto.—Ashton Fletcher, M.A. '68, LL.B. '64 (Ob.)—William Kingston, M.A. (Ob.)—Thos. F. Shoemaker, B.A. (Ob.)—D. G. Sutherland, M.A. '67, D.D., LL.B. '73 (Ob.).

The addresses of the following are unknown: H. J. Borthwick, M.A.; J. G. Wilson, M.A.

1860.

W. Beatty, M.A. '63, LL.B. '64 (Ob.)—John W. Beynon, B.A., is living at Brampton, Ont.—David W. Dumble, B.A., is living at Peterborough, Ont.—J. H. Dumble, M.A., LL.B. '64, is living at Cobourg, Ont.—E. D. Harper, M.A. (Ob.)—W. C. Henderson, M.A. '68, D.D., is a Methodist clergyman in Palmerston, Ont.—A. G. Hill, B.A., LL.B. '64 (Ob.)—Thomas Holden, M.A. '64 (Ob.)—W. H. Law, B. A., is living at Keswick, Ont.—S. F. Lazier, M.A. '64, LL.B. '65, is a barrister living at 42 James St. North, Hamilton, Ont.—G. M. Meacham, M.A. '72, D.D., is living in Yokohama, Japan—Mark Scanlon, B.A., is living at 80 Bloor St. West, Toronto—Henry Tew, B.A. (Ob.)—George Washington, M.A. '71, is living at Lemonville, Ont.—W. A. Whitney, M.A. '64 (Ob.)—N. R. Willoughby, M.A. '67, is living at Elora, Ont.

The address of the following is unknown: Edward Robinson, B.A.

1861.

C. V. Berryman, M.A. (Ob.)—A. Burns, M.A. '67, LL.D. '78 (Ob.)—James Hossack, B.A., is living at Cleveland, O.—W. H. McClive, M.A. '68,

LL.B. '64 (Ob.)—Daniel Perrin, M.A. '89, is living at Normal, Ill.—John Philp, M.A. '75, is living in Kingston, Ont.—C. S. Rupert, M.A. '67, is living at 46 Wells St., Toronto—J. H. Sangster, M.A., M.D. '64, is living at Port Perry, Ont.—W. E. Scott, B.A. (Ob.)—W. I. Shaw, B.A., LL.D., is Principal of Wesleyan Theological College and is living at 315 Prince Artnur St., Montreal, Que.

The address of the following is unknown: C. Bristol, M.A. '72.

School of Practical Science, 1900,

J. L. Allan is on the city engineer's staff, Sydney, N.S.—E. G. R. Ardagh, B.A.Sc., is Fellow in Chemistry in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—J. A. Bain is in the Structural Department of S. V. Huber & Co., consulting engineers, Pittsburg, Pa.—J. H. Barley, B.A.Sc., is with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.—M. C. Boswell is Lecture Assistant in Chemistry in the School of Practical Science, Toronto—L. T. Bray, O.L.S., is a surveyor at Amherstburgh, Ont.—J. Clark is a mechanical engineer at Grace Mine, Michipicoten Harbour, Ont.—J. E. Davison, B.A.Sc., is living in Toronto—E. D. Dickinson is with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.—G. W. Dickson, B.A.Sc., is an assayer at Grace Mines, Michipicoten Harbour, Ont.—H. A. Dixon, B.A.Sc., is in the office of J. H. Moore, O.L.S., engineer and surveyor, Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. H. Fullerton is with the firm of Dunn & Fullerton, civil engineers, Winchester, Ont.—W. S. Guest is a draftsman with C. H. Riches & Co., Toronto—W. Hemphill, B.A.Sc., is with the Cataract Power and Conduit Co., 40 Court St., Buffalo, N.Y.—S. L. M. Henderson is with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.—J. A. Henry is with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.—H. S. Holcroft, B.A. Sc., O.L.S., is in the office of Speight and VanNostrand, surveyors, Toronto—H. A. Johnston is in the office of the Polson Iron Works, Toronto—J. C. Johnston is on the city engineer's staff, Toronto—J. A. Johnston is taking a post graduate course at

the School of Practical Science, Toronto—R. E. McArthur is living in Toronto, Ont.—J. G. McMillan, B.A.Sc., is on the staff of the Gertrude Mine, Sudbury, Ont.—L. Haun Miller is with the Wellman-Sever Engineering Co., Cleveland, O.—E. V. Neelands, B.A.Sc., is Fellow in Surveying, School of Practical Science—E. N. Phillips, D.L.S., is in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa—J. R. Roaf, B.A.Sc., is a draftsman on the staff of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Fernie, B.C.—C. H. E. Rounthwaite is assistant superintendent of the Canadian Electro-Chemical Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—H. W. Saunders, B.A.Sc., is assistant engineer of a coal mine at Johnstown, Pa.—A. Taylor is with the C. P. R. Land Department, Winnipeg, Man.—W. C. Tennant, B.A.Sc., is assistant engineer of the Schomberg and Aurora Railway, Kettleby, Ont.—S. M. Thorne, B.A.Sc., is with the Canadian Power Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.—F. W. Thorold, B.A.Sc., is in the office of Willis Chipman, C.E., Toronto—H. M. Weir, B.A.Sc., is with the Cleveland Gas, Light and Coke Co., Cleveland, O.—F. D. Withrow is inspector of materials for Illsley & Horn, Toronto, contractors for the new Medical Building.

Graduates in Medicine.

The addresses of the following graduates in Medicine are unknown:—

1861.

John Baird, M.D.—Warren H. Blake, M.D.—Benjamin Bowman, M.D.—Isaac Bowman, M.D.—Joseph Clarke, M.D.—Titus Crooker, M.D.—David W. Dibble, M.D.—Thomas Keating, M.D.—John McDonnell, M.D.—Thomas Schofield, M.D.—J. D. Stewart, M.D.—Charles W. Stinson, M.D.—Russell Alexander Strachan, M.D.—Henry Tuck, M.D.

1862.

R. N. Alford, M.D.—Brinton P. Brown, M.D.—Daniel Cremin, M.D.—J. G. Davidson, M.D.—A. C. Duncan, M.D.—Ezra Earl, M.D.—Neil.

Fleming, M.D. — Wm. McLaughlin, M.D. — William Perkins, M.D. — Martin Phillips, M.D. — Alfred Rolls, M.D. — Winham H. Varden, M.D.

1863.

J. Burkholder, M.D. — J. V. Bryning, M.D. — Donald Jackson, M.D. — C. E. Knolleys, M.D. — James McCallum, M.B. — Alexander McKeracher, M.D. — Charles Thomas Mitchell, M.D. — Loftus R. MacInnes, M.D. — Archibald Connell Sinclair, M.D. — William Noden, M.D. — Richard Orton, M.B. — G. I. L. Spencer, M.D. — James W. Stewart, M.B.

1864.

George Benham, M.D. — John Brown, M.D. — Adam C. Carson, M.D. — Peter V. Dafeo, M.D. — J. C. Disher, M.D. — J. B. Johnston, M.D. — J. T. Kennedy, M.D. — A. C. Lloyd, M.D. — A. Michell, M.D. — Allan Henderson Millar, M.D. — William Milne, M.B. — Hugh M. McLeod, M.D. — John Ferguson, M.D. — Neil Munro, M.D. — G. C. McManus, M.D. — Timothy C. Newkirk, M.D. — M. Mac. O'Connor, M.D. — Robert Phair, M.D. — John W. Sparrow, M.D. — Robert Stone, M.D. — Henry Strange, M.D. — James Walker, M.D. — G. E. Winans, M.D.

1865.

John D. Bowman, M.D. — O. W. Chapman, M.B. — John Jay Hoyt, M.D. — Fred'k Wm. Lloyd Hodder, M.B. — David W. Lundy, M.D. — Henry Mandsley, M.D. — W. Newcombe, M.D. — James Pinkerton, M.D. — James Ross, M.D. — Joseph D. Smith, M.D.

1866.

Robert Ban Clark, M.D. — J. S. Douglas, M.D. — Robert Edmonton, M.D. — E. H. Gates, M.D. — Robert Gowans, M.D. — S. L. Hughes, M.D. — Josiah B. Johnson, M.D. — J. Manson, M.D. — Samuel MacDonald, M.D. — J. McGregor, M.D. — J. B. Mills, M.D. — Samuel Moore, M.D. — Neil McIntyre, M.B. — D. MacMurchy, M.D. — J. F. Orr, M.D. — John Widmer Rolph, M.D.

1867.

John Armstrong, M.D. — Irwin Bridgman, M.D. — E. T. Brown, M.D.

—O. R. G. Buchanan, M.D. — Robert M. Christie, M.D. — J. F. Clarke, M.D. — M. M. P. Dean, M.D. — A. W. J. de Grassie, M.D. — W. E. Hagerman, M.D. — Jos. Jarvis, M.D. — David Keagey, M.D. — Benjamin J. Lemon, M.D. — Gabriel Lount, M.D. — W. C. Lundy, M.D. — Roderick C. Marlatt, M.D. — A. McDonald, M.D. — Elmore F. Patton, M.D. — Robert Newton Palmer, M.B., M.D. '68 — George T. J. Potts, M.D. — John Edward Ray, M.D. — J. S. Scott, M.D. — J. D. Stark, B.A. '64, M.D. — Richard D. Swisher, M.D. — J. R. Tabor, M.D. — William Thomson, M.D.

1868.

John S. Diamond, M.D. — Charles Delaval Grange, M.D. — William A. Hughson, M.D. — Ralph E. Lloyd, M.D. — George D. Lougheed, M.D. — Daniel Newkirk, M.D. — Alfred N. O'Brien, M.D. — Jehu Ogden, M.B. — J. Oliver, M.D. — Miles O'Reilly, M.D. — Frank J. Patton, M.D. — Thomas B. Rice, M.D. — Charles S. Stokes, M.D. — Charles Williams, M.D.

1869.

Robert Allan, M.D. — Richard Angle, M.D. — George Brown, M.D. — Charles Lince Coulter, M.D. — William Wilson French, M.D. — Nathaniel Gamble, M.B. — Gordon Whitcomb Grote, M.B. — William H. Hepworth, M.D. — Thomas Kiernan, M.D. — John Davidson McConnell, M.B. — George A. Neal, M.D. — J. H. Spohn, M.D. — John Sing, M.D.

Personals.

W. F. Grant, B.A.Sc. '99. is town engineer, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Rev. G. S. Faircloth, B.A. '93, is stationed at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

R. A. Cassidy, B.A. '01. is associate editor of "The World," Baltimore, Md.

Rev. T. B. Smith, B.A. '91. is rector of Holy Trinity Church, Chatham, Ont.

W. McC. Davidson, B.A., '93, is editor of "The Alberta," Calgary, N.W.T.

A. W. Wright, B.A. '83, is publisher of the Mount Forest, Ont., "Confederate."

H. R. Bean, B.A. '93, is teaching in the public schools of Galveston, Indiana.

Miss C. I. Tapscott, B.A. '02, is teaching in the public school, Shelburne, Ont.

Miss Etta Inman, M.D., is a practising physician at 322, 22nd Ave., Denver, Col.

E. S. Rupert, B.A. '61, M.A. '67, has removed from Parry Sound, Ont., to Toronto.

Miss E. C. Weaver, B.A. '00, is on the staff of a ladies' college at Rothesay, N.B.

H. M. E. Evans, B.A. '97, is business manager of "The Telegram," Winnipeg, Man.

Rev. W. J. McKay, B.A. '84, B.D., is pastor of the Baptist Church, Stratford, Ont.

A. M. Maxwell, B.A. '97, has removed from Wellington to Pt. Hammond, B.C.

M. A. Chrysler, B.A. '94, is taking a post-graduate course in the University of Chicago.

J. J. Gibson, B.A. '00, is treasurer of the Barrie Tanning Co., Limited, Barrie, Ont.

C. D. Allin, B.A. '97, is instructor in Political Science in Stanford University, Cal.

H. G. Martyn, B.A. '01, has been appointed to the staff of the Forest high school.

J. C. Breckenridge, B.A. '93, is accountant of the National Trust Company, Toronto.

F. H. Phipps, B.A., '02, is advertising agent for the Wilson Publishing Company, Toronto.

E. A. Coffin, B.A. '02, is on the staff of the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass.

A. E. Snell, B.A. '99, M.B. '02, is house surgeon on the staff of Grace Hospital, Toronto.

J. N. Robertson, B.A. '97, of Toronto, has gone to Yale for one year for post-graduate study.

E. G. Smith, M.B. '92, Baptist missionary in Yellemanchill, India, is in Canada on furlough.

J. E. Hodgson, B.A. '96, has been appointed to the staff of the high school, Oakville, Ont.

G. C. Draeseke, M.B. '02, has been appointed house surgeon in the Western Hospital, Toronto.

Geo. W. Fletcher, M.B. '02, is house surgeon on the staff of the General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.

C. L. Crasweller, B.A. '83, has been appointed head master of the Sarnia, Ont., Collegiate Institute.

W. J. Rusk, B.A. '95, M.A. '99, is instructor in mathematics at Grinnell University, Grinnell, Iowa.

W. C. Klotz, B.A. '02, has been appointed chemist to the Michigan Ammonia Works, Detroit, Mich.

Miss M. A. Mackenzie, B.A. '92, is now on the staff of the Vincent Memorial Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Miss C. A. Ward, B.A. '01, has been appointed teacher of modern languages in the high school, Madoc, Ont.

F. Armstrong, B.A. '01, has been appointed teacher of mathematics on the staff of the high school, Elora, Ont.

F. Beemer, M.D. '84, of the staff of the Asylum for Insane, London, has been transferred to Hamilton, Ont.

Robt. Sprott, B.A. '00, has been appointed lecturer in modern languages in St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.

Miss A. B. Francis, B.A. '01, has been appointed teacher of modern languages in the high school, Elora, Ont.

W. J. Elder, B.A. '98, of Arthur, Ont., has removed to Regina, N.W.T., to occupy a position on the high school staff.

T. J. Ivey, B.A. '95, M.A. '96, of Madoc, has been appointed to a position on the Sarnia collegiate institute staff.

M. B. Dean, M.B. '99, is now in London, England. It is his intention to spend two years in post-graduate study.

Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B.A. '90, of Barre, Vt., received the degree of B.D. from Harvard University in June of this year.

D. J. Goggin, M.A. '91, late Superintendent of Education for the North-West Territories, has removed to Toronto.

A. Baker, B.A. '01, has received the appointment of instructor in modern languages in Morgan Academy, Chicago, Ill.

D. D. James, B.A. '94, B.A.Sc. '94, O.L.S., is on the engineer's staff of the Algoma Central Railway, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Arthur Smith, B.A. '00, of Essex Centre, has been appointed to a position on the Newmarket, Ont., high school staff.

W. F. Adams, D.D.S. '93, M.D., Chas. W. Service, B.A. '95, M.D., and J. L. Stewart, B.A. '01, have gone to China as missionaries.

L. R. Eckardt, B.A., '02, has been appointed one of the assistant secretaries of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Toronto.

Rev. J. Munro Gibson, B.A. '62, M.A. '66, LL.D. '02, has been elected president of the Metropolitan Free Church Council this year.

G. W. Howland, B.A. '97, M.B. '00, has been appointed Medical Registrar to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, England.

Miss E. M. Fleming, B.A. '00, has been appointed teacher of English and calisthenics on the staff of the collegiate institute, Sarnia, Ont.

Alexander Campbell, B.A. '87, of Sarnia, has accepted the position of mathematical master in the high school at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Miss E. E. Conlin, B.A. '01, has received the appointment of teacher of modern languages on the staff of the high school, Waterford, Ont.

F. A. Saunders, B.A. '95, Ph.D., formerly on the staff of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., is now at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

W. Graham Browne, B.A. '98, manager of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, Montreal, has recently been in charge of the Toronto office of the bank.

F. R. Lillie, B.A. '91, is associate professor of Embryology, and assistant

curator of the Zoological Museum, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Chas. A. Lang, M.B. '98, and Lorne Robertson, B.A. '98, M.D., have gone to London for post-graduate study. They will also spend some time at Edinburgh and Vienna.

R. J. Dickinson, B.A., '02, is attending the Ontario Normal School. He is also Hamilton correspondent for "Hardware and Metal," Toronto.

W. A. Craick, B.A., '02, is engaged in journalistic work for the McLean Publishing Company, Limited, publishers of trade journals, Toronto.

T. W. Standing, B.A. '91, has been appointed inspector of public schools for Brant county, to succeed M. J. Kelly, M.B. '64, M.D. '66, LL.B. '66.

Wm. Mowbray, B.A. '95, of the staff of the Chatham collegiate institute, has been appointed English master in Upper Canada College, Toronto.

A Historical Society was organized at Orono, Ont., this summer by Professor Squair, who was spending his vacation there.

R. T. Wright, S.P.S. '94, formerly with Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, Ont., has removed to 820 Wellace Ave., Station D., Pittsburg, Pa.

W. P. Mustard, B.A. '86, M.A. '90, professor of Latin in Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., has gone to Europe, and will spend a year in Italy and Greece.

Rev. John Scott, B.A. '68, M.A. '77, D.D., superintendent of Methodist missions in Japan, represented Japan at the General Conference in Winnipeg last month.

Richard Davidson, B.A. '99, M.A. '00, who was awarded the Knox College travelling scholarship in 1901, has gone to Berlin for post-graduate study. He will spend two years in Europe.

Miss Lillian Lucas, B.A. '00, has been appointed secretary, and Miss Minnie A. Seldon, formerly of the class of '02, assistant secretary of the Young Women's Christian Guild, Toronto.

Arthur E. Fisher, B.A. '98, who has been teaching for some time in Qu'Appelle, Assa., has been appointed principal of a school at White Horse, Y.T., at a salary of \$2,400 per annum.

Miss K. Smith, B.A., '02, daughter of the Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D., has been appointed to the staff of the Methodist College in Grahamstown, S. Africa.

Wm. Tier, B.A. '95, M.A. '96, has removed from Lucan, Ont., to take the position of mathematical master in the Clinton, Ont., collegiate institute.

W. T. Wilson, M.B. '92, M.D., C.M. '92, assistant physician at the Asylum for the Insane, London, has been transferred to the Hamilton Asylum.

Rev. T. R. Shearer, B.A. '86, has removed from Rounthwaite, Man., to the charge of Melbourne and Riverside, in the presbytery of London, Ont.

E. H. Oliver, B.A., '02, has been appointed Fellow in History in the University of Toronto, and F. P. Ciappison, B.A., '02, has been made Fellow in Political Science.

A. H. Young, B.A. '87, Professor of Modern Languages, Trinity University, has been granted a year's leave of absence, which he will spend in Strasburg, Berlin and Paris.

W. E. Macpherson, B.A. '94, has resigned his position on the staff of the Gananoque, Ont., high school, and is doing post-graduate work in the department of Political Science.

Miss Alice Blyth Tucker, B.A. '96, M.A. '01, in addition to her work in the English Department, has been appointed Dean of the Women Students in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Colonial and Continental Society of England have granted to Wycliffe College a scholarship of £30 per annum, which is to be awarded to a student in training for missionary work in the Canadian North-west.

Miss H. E. Wigg, B.A. '01, M.A. '02, who was gold medallist of her class in mathematics, and a post graduate scholar at Bryn Mawr, has been appointed mathematical teacher in the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Toronto.

The following members of the class of '02 are taking lectures in the Ontario Law School, Osgoode Hall:

John R. Bell, B.A.; E. J. Carson, B.A.; A. R. Cochrane, B.A.; Gregory S. Hodgson, B.A.; F. H. Honeywell, B.A.; E. W. Mackenzie, B.A.; A. A. Magee, B.A.; J. R. Marshall, B.A.; G. F. McFarland, B.A.; T. N. Phelan, B.A.; John A. Soule, B.A.; R. D. Stratton, B.A.; H. J. Symmington, B.A.

John A. McAndrew, B.A. '81, junior Registrar of the High Court of Justice, has been appointed Inspector of Legal Offices. He was formerly a member of the firm of Ross, Cameron & McAndrew, and at one time represented South Renfrew in the Local Legislature.

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Canadian Club, held last spring, the following officers were elected for the years 1902 and 1903: President, R. C. Matthews, B.A., 20 Boswell Ave., Toronto; vice-president, W. A. McClean, B.A. '96, M.A. '97, Brockville; secretary, H. N. Stetson, B.A., St. John, N.B.; treasurer, W. H. Harrison, B.A., St. John, N.B.

W. N. Hutt, B.S.A. '99, brother of H. L. Hutt, B.S.A. '91, professor of horticulture in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., has been appointed professor of horticulture in the Utah State Agricultural College, where another graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, F. B. Linfield, B.S.A. '91, is instructor in dairy and husbandry. P. W. Hodgetts, B.S.A. '97, fellow in horticulture in the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed to carry on W. N. Hutt's work in the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and the Farmers' Institutes.

Very satisfactory progress is being made in the erection of the new Medical Building. The contractors, Messrs. Illse and Horn, who are carrying on the work with great energy, expect to hand over the keys of the building to the Medical Faculty, January 1, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LOCAL LECTURES, 1902-1903.

PROGRAMME.

Mr. A. H. Abbott, B.A.—

- (1) The Psychological Aspect of Light and Colour; (2) Colour-blindness and its Detection. (Both only where there is an electric current).

Professor W. J. Alexander—

- (1) The Function of Poetry; (2) The Poetry of Robert Browning; (3) Tennyson's "In Memoriam"; (4) The Novel, its Origin and Use; (5) The Novels of Jane Austen; (6) Robert Louis Stevenson.

Professor E. I. Badgley—

- (1) The Ring of Gyges; (2) Plato's Contribution to Christian Thought; (3) Immanuel Kant, his Ethics and Religious Teaching; (4) John Stuart Mill; (5) Herbert Spencer; (6) Stoicism versus Christianity.

Professor Alfred Baker—

- (1) Genius in Science — Sir William Rowan Hamilton; (2) Astrology; (3) The Science of the Ancient Greeks, and the Debt we Owe Them; (4) The Nebular Hypothesis; (5) The Beginnings of Astronomy.

Professor John Burwash—

- (1) Studies in Vocal Expression; (2) Science and the Imagination; (3) Water; (4) Light and Colour.

Mr. J. Home Cameron, M.A.—

- (1) Emile Zola; (2) French Wit and Humour; (3) The English Pre-Raphaelites* (one or two Lectures as desired).

Mr. St. Elme de Champ, B. ès L.—

- (1) L'Aiglon; (2) Le Roman Français avant 1850; (3) Le Roman Français Contemporain.

Professor A. P. Coleman—

- (1) The Canadian Lakes; (2) The Rivers of Canada; (3) The Ice Age; (4) Mountain Building; (5) The Tooth of Time; (6) Volcanoes.*

Professor Pelham Edgar—

- (1) Nationalism in Poetry and Canadian Poets; (2) The Nature Poetry of our Great English Poets; (3) Shelley, the Man and the Poet.

Professor W. H. Fraser—

- (1) Dante and the Divina Commedia; (2) Manzoni, Hugo and the Romantics; (3) Mediæval Italy and Florence of the Renaissance; (4) A Glimpse of Italy; (5) Michael Angelo; (6) Raphael.*

Professor L. E. Horning—

- (1) The Evolution of an Author—A Study of Young Goethe; (2) Faust; (3) Influences of English Literature on the Germans of the Eighteenth Century; (4) Life in England in the Days of Alfred; (5) Kipling; (6) Canadian Literature; (7) Universities and Culture; (8) The University and The Business Men.

Professor Maurice Hutton—

- (1) The Statesmen of Athens; (2) Greek Virtues and Theories of Life; (3) The Women of Greece; (4) Some Oxford Types (first series); (5) Some Oxford Types (second series); (6) The Wit and Wisdom of Herodotus; (7) Some Aspects of Classical Education; (8) The Roman, the Greek, the Englishman, and the Frenchman (one or two lectures as desired); (9) Plato on University Education; (10) The Antigone of Sophocles; (11) Athenian Literature (first period); (12) Athenian Literature (second period); (13) Roman Life, Literature and Later Analogies (two lectures); (14) Plutarch; (15) The Tyrants of Greece; (16) Some Educational Controversies; (17) Robert Browning as a Greek Scholar; (18) Hellenism; (19) Some Thoughts on Present Educational Discontents.

Professor Hutton is also prepared to deliver series of Lectures on the Antigone of Sophocles, on the History of the Gracchi, and on the History of the Tyrants of Greece.

Mr. D. R. Keys, M.A.—

- (1) The American Humorists; (2) Matthew Arnold, the Apostle of Culture; (3) Alfred, King of the Anglo-Saxons.

Professor W. R. Lang—

- (1) Matter at Low Temperatures; (2) The Development of the Modern High Explosive; (3) The Chemical and Mineral Exhibits at the Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901. (In Chemical Lecture Theatre only).

Professor A. B. Macallum—

- (1) Life and Culture of Prehistoric Man;* (2) The Brain and its Functions; (3) Life and Works of Huxley.

Professor J. F. McCurdy—

- (1) The Message of Israel; (2) Our Debt to the East; (3) Bible Lands and Peoples; (4) The Beginning of the World; (5) Our Eastern Words and their Story; (6) The Bible in the Schools: Needs and Obligations; (7) The Bible in the Schools: Difficulties and Methods; (8) The Poetry of the Bible; (9) Greece, Rome and Israel; (10) The Prophets of Israel.

*With lantern illustrations.

Professor J. F. McLaughlin—

- (1) Mohammed and his Koran; (2) The Story of the Hebrew Bible; (3) The Story of the English Bible; (4) The Poetry of the Hebrews; (5) Old Testament Ethics and Ideals; (6) The Book of Job.

Mr. Eugène Masson—

- (1) Madame de Staël; (2) Lamartine; (3) Dumas père; (4) Dumas fils.

Mr. R. G. Murison, M.A., B.D.—

- (1) A Buried Civilization; (2) Recent Discoveries in Egypt; (3) Animal Worship.

Mr. W. A. Parks, B.A., Ph.D.—

- (1) The Formation of Coal Beds and the Life of the Coal Forming Age.*

Mr. F. Tracy, B.A., Ph.D.

- (1) The Republic of Plato; (2) Stoicism and Christianity; (3) Theories of Knowledge in Relation to Teaching.

Professor W. H. Vander Smissen—

- (1) Goethe's Life in his Lyrics;* (2) Schiller's Life in his Lyrics.*

Mr. S. M. Wickett, B.A., Ph.D.—

- (1) The Study of Political Economy; (2) Money; (3) City Government in Canada; (4) The Klondike.*

Professor R. Ramsay Wright—

- (1) Malaria and Mosquitoes (illustrated with diagrams); (2) The Microscopic Life of the Sea;* (3) The Natural History of the Oyster.* (Professor Wright will be free to lecture only after Christmas).

Professor J. McGregor Young—

- (1) The Royal Prerogative; (2) The Monroe Doctrine.

Literary or scientific organizations desiring the services of lecturers will communicate with the Secretary. The terms will be the payment of the personal expenses of the lecturer, and also of a fee of \$5 for each lecture, said fee to be devoted to University purposes.

J. SQUAIR,
Secretary of Committee.

*With lantern illustrations.

Marriages.

Towers-Mackenzie — In Sarnia, on September 27th, R. I. Towers, B.A. '96, barrister, was married to Miss M. McG. Mackenzie.

Thomson-Carruthers — In Toronto, September, Walter Proudfoot Thomson, B.A. '90, M.D. '92, to Miss Janet Carruthers, of Crockettford House, Crockettford, Scotland.

Deaths.

Spencer—In Toronto, on September 28th, Bertram Spencer, M.B. '79, M.D. '81, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Associate-professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Toronto.

Hood—At Honan, China, on September 19th, Rev. T. Craigie Hood, B.A. '97, Presbyterian missionary.

Russell—At Mhow, Central India, on July 9th, Norman H. Russell, B.A. '87, Presbyterian missionary.

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THE REV. JAMES BEAVEN, M.A., D.D.,
PROFESSOR OF METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS, UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO, 1850-1871.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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THE REVEREND PROFESSOR JAMES BEAVEN, D.D.,
M.A.

BY JOHN CAMPBELL, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,

Professor of Church History and Apologetics, Presbyterian College, Montreal

JAMES BEAVEN was born in 1801, being the second son of Samuel Beaven, of Westbury, Wilts. At the age of nineteen, he matriculated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, Nov. 4, 1820. Here he betook himself chiefly to the study of the Classics, in which he excelled. In 1824 he gained his B.A. degree, and proceeded to take holy orders. He became a Master in 1827, and, after fifteen years of educational work and clerical duty, took his B.D. and D.D. degrees in 1842.

In the following year, the long projected King's College was established in Toronto, and Dr. Beaven was appointed Professor of Theology. His prelections in that institution seem to have embraced Apologetics and Ethics, for I possess copies of his "Elements of Natural Theology," 1850, and Cicero's "De Finibus," 1853, published by the Rivingtons of London. On the title page of the former he calls himself "Professor of Divinity in King's College," and on that of the latter "Late Professor of Theology in King's College." These are both works of merit.

In 1850 King's College was reorganized on non-sectarian principles as the University of Toronto; and, three years later, this was made to consist of two bodies, the University and University College. The chair of Divinity being necessarily abolished, Dr. Beaven's connection with the Provincial University was for a time severed, but he was soon appointed Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics, first in the University and later in University College. The change of mental direction for a man of fifty, from Theology to Philosophy, was a severe trial, and involved an amount of serious study in new fields of learning, such as proved prejudicial to his health. His extensive acquaintance with the philosophical writings of the Greeks and Romans, his early studies of Bacon, Locke, and the older English writers, and his proficiency in Natural Theology, helped him to a certain extent with the old curriculum; but the works of the Scottish School, of Descartes, Cousin, Jouffroy and Kant, must have caused him toil and pain to master. He never professed to be a philosopher, being too conscientious to make any profession he could not justify. His most enthusiastic panegyrist would not call him a brilliant lecturer; but he was laborious, painstaking, indefatigable, and, while his minutely dictated analyses of books helped many a mere memorizer to pass examinations and think himself a metaphysician, they were of great value to the true student. His honour men had somewhat of a grievance against him, for he made them read the philosophical works of Aristotle, Xenophon and Cicero, in the original Greek and Latin, which did not help them in the University examinations; but this was work that he himself most thoroughly enjoyed.

I had been familiar with his tall, angular figure, clad in clerical attire, and his apparently severe and rigid features, for they were well-known in northern Toronto, with or without the accompaniment of his horse and gig, long before I matriculated. Irreverent young people quoted the lines:

“Dr. Beaven went to Heaven
 On his old gray mare,
 Dr. Lett made a bet
 He never would get there.”

The venerable quadruped figures in the story of the Pseudo-Anglican. A synod of the Church of England was in session, and thither went the Doctor in his gig. He overtook what seemed to be a brother parson from the country, and courteously offered him a lift. In subsequent conversation, it turned out that the cleric was a so-called dissenter, whose union or conference was also then meeting in the city. At once the vehicle drew up to the

sidewalk, and came to a standstill; the apron was unbuttoned and the driver, pointing with the end of a decayed whip to the planks, icily remarked, as one who had a grievance, "I—ah—mistook you for a Churchman; will you please get down out of my—ah—carriage."

In the Michaelmas Term of 1861 I first came into personal relations with the formidable professor, sitting at his feet over the simple reasonings and illustrations of Paley's Natural Theology.

Dr. Beaven was a great stickler for the wearing of cap and gown. He regarded an ungowned student as an indecent exhibition of academic nakedness. Yet he could sympathize. One afternoon, at a foot-ball kick, my gown was stolen. Vainly I went over the wardrobe of the resident G——, in which hung from a dozen to a score of embezzled robes. It was several days before a friend discovered it in that supposedly blameless sanctuary, Knox College. Meanwhile I had to explain the situation to the Professor prior to attacking the *De Natura Deorum*, or some such classic. Humor lit up his eye and he smiled, as the wicked John Pontifex might have done, while he told how he, going to a ball in old King's College days, and in full academics, which he temporarily laid aside, was robbed of these by some malicious practical joker. "But," he added grimly, "it was no joke for me, since the gown was silk and cost twelve pounds and more; besides, I had to go home in a lady's shawl, with a muffler round my head."

I think all the students respected the guileless Nathanael, the "verus Israelita," as Bonaventura was called by his preceptor; but lewd fellows of the baser sort played tricks upon him. They bored surreptitious holes into his retiring room, and smelt him out with sulphurated hydrogen, which was the cause of mild expostulation with Professor Croft. They brought a large ape out of the museum of Natural History, whose countenance was supposed to bear a ludicrous resemblance to the Doctor's features in repose, and set it in his *cathedra*, clothed in full academics. The trick was an old one, and he was equal to the occasion.

"Gentlemen," he said, "if the expression be appropriate, I leave you with a teacher suited to your capacities." The ape was sadly carried back to the museum.

Dr. Beaven was occasionally indisposed and unable to lecture in the college. He could not, however, neglect his honour men, whom he invited to receive lectures in his house on Bloor St. At the close of the lecture, his amiable daughters dispensed coffee to the students, who then took their leave with the ordinary usages of politeness. But, on one occasion, a Scottish metaphysician lingered, and the professor, fixing him with his eagle eye, asked what

more he could do for him. He answered, "Another cup of coffee, Doctor," whereupon the sick man straightened himself up and replied, "Mr. G—, I invited you here to receive lectures, not to drink coffee." From such traits as this it might be imagined that Dr. Beaven was a harsh man. His exterior was grave, his aspect normally severe, and his language, as a rule, expressed little emotion. But at heart there was no professor more kind, considerate, and patient, none to whom, had I been in any sort of trouble, I would have sooner betaken myself. His heavenly patience in the lecture room, badgered with questions and delays innumerable, is still a wonderful phenomenon. The precision, stiffness, even harshness of his speech were the outcome of ultra conscientiousness and fidelity to truth as he understood it. Integrity was written in every line of his unbending form, and lineament of his countenance. He had his fair share of trouble to bear, which one can only mention generally, and he bore it like a Stoic and a Christian gentleman.

He could ask for assistance in the musical part of his mission services, and solicit financial aid for the rural parishes to which he ministered, but always with the dignity of one who confers as well as begs a favor.

His life was blameless, and offered to his students no excuse for any kind of meanness or dishonorable conduct. Of his many ecclesiastical duties while still Professor, I am hardly qualified to write. He was a canon of St. James Cathedral. From 1862 till 1873 he was precentor of the Synod of Toronto, a post for which his musical knowledge and skill fitted him in an eminent degree. Struggling parishes in and about Toronto received his services gratuitously. In 1871 he resigned his professorship, and took charge for a time of the church at Whitby. Here eventually his health gave way, and on Nov. 10th, 1875, he left this world in the full faith of the Gospel which he believed so implicitly and exemplified so well. Besides this I have met with one of his sons, a clergyman in the Church of England, the antipodes of his father in cheerful, genial friendliness and vivacity, and another son, Lieutenant James Beaven, stood shoulder to shoulder with me in the covering rear-guard at Ridgeway. A third son is the Hon. Robert Beaven, well-known in British Columbia politics.

If I have not done their father justice, it is from no lack of good-will, of reverence, and of grateful recollection.

NOTE—Thanks are due James Bain, D.C.L., Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, whose comprehensive knowledge and diligence were so kindly placed at my disposal when preparing this sketch.

THE UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC OPINION.

BY GORDON WALDRON, B.A.

THE other day a New York newspaper of the first-class sent to a number of college professors a set of questions touching trusts and the tariff. It is not necessary here to say more of these questions and the published answers to them, than that they were upon the main issues between the Republican and Democratic parties. The newspaper's motive was to add to public discussion the weight and authority of the educated mind and not to enlighten itself, for its own position had been taken and defended with great ability. The incident points to a tendency in the United States to give a hearing to the educated man. That this tendency exists seems to be further shown by the public activity of Mr. Schurman and other college presidents, and a review of the contents of the leading public prints adds to the evidence. Of the same kind, is the attention given to specialists, such as railway managers, engineers and bank managers. The evidence is hardly weakened by citing the free silver movement which for years has occupied public attention, while supported, it must be admitted, by some men holding college chairs. That this heresy is now being dropped is due to the gradual assertion of intellectual authority, which sooner or later asserts itself.

If we turn to Canada, it is manifest that the intellectual authority of the college professor in the discussion of the topics of the day is very light. What enlightenment of that kind we receive comes largely from a person whom we are in the habit of complimenting for the perfection of his literary style, while dissenting from what he says, as if perfection of style might be easily dissociated from wisdom.

The almost complete absorption of the people in party politics with its petty and personal questions, the general lack of literary and scientific interests, the weakness of the independent press and the absence of a cultured leisure class, are among the reasons why the trained thinker in Canada, whether he fills a college chair or leads in private a life of reflection, has little power among his neighbours. This is to be deplored. No one would set up an aristocracy of intellectual prizes or concede to educated opinion anything which cannot be maintained in the forum of learned debate. No one would take away from a self-governing people the duty of making up its own mind, or unfairly arraign the people's usual leaders, who on the whole are well informed and lead their charge ultimately and slowly to wise and just action. That justice would be more speedily reached if our rulers feared the censure of an

educated opinion, on the leading of which the people waited before exercising judgment, can hardly be doubted. We have just heard of an organized effort to control by money the public press. If the press can be muzzled or directed; public judgment is likely to be of little value. When public passion is aroused, as it was lately, the worthy journalist puts his pen aside and the leadership of the people falls to the editor and reporter, whose opinion is not above that of those whom they would advise. We are then pretty certain to be whirled into violence and unreason. That a mere preaching activity of our professors on such an occasion would be of much use is not likely. It would be of use, if beforehand such persons had earned authority.

There are difficulties in the way of the professor of a state college venturing into public, and especially into political, discussion. He is the servant of all the people, and not merely of that part whose views may coincide with his. Still, tact may easily overcome these difficulties.

JOURNALISM.

BY H. FRANKLIN GADSBY, B.A.

THE day has gone by when a man could walk into a sanctum, sit down at a desk, and become editor of a great daily newspaper by sheer brain power and natural aptitude. The profession of journalism has become very complex. So long as politics is a matter of expediency the journalist must be a diplomat and avoid saying too much or too little. He must excel in putting a half truth deftly. It may pain him to tell anything but the whole truth, but he must get used to it. Withal he must write as if he believed what he said, but he must never forget his manners or appear to be arguing. Even the police reporter takes his cue from the policy of the paper he is on, and soon learns to walk on eggs gracefully, and as if he liked it. Custom insists on a fine literary style. Above all other people, the newspaper man must mind his p's and q's.

It is quite true that there are newspapers, *rari gurgite nantes*, which succeed because they are absolutely fearless and independent; they have their own field. I have one in mind, a power among the intellectuals of this continent, which started out one hundred years ago with an outfit of firm principles which it has never had reason to change. It is above the temptation of opportunism because it is liberally endowed against lack of patronage. Lifted high above the vicissitudes of fortune, it has always claimed the most trenchant, truth-loving pens, and public favour, delighted

at its sturdy frankness, has made it one of the richest newspapers in the world. But it is the exception which proves the rule. If there were many other papers like it, the kingdom of heaven would be at hand.

The great majority of daily papers in America and Europe flourish by virtue of an adroit and insidious partisanship, and the success of the newspaper as a popular influence is in direct proportion to the pitch to which this adroitness is brought.

Journalism is a craft which takes much learning, and demands special faculties. In a short essay like this it would be impossible to formulate a whole science of journalism—and it is an exact science—or to give many of the working recipes which abound in newspaper offices. One of the first things to learn is that every “story” must begin with a pertinent fact. This is a cruel blow to young college graduates, who are accustomed to make long preliminary disquisitions, in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, before they get at the pith of the matter. However, it is possible to state a few of the qualifications which everybody, from reporter to managing editor, must possess if he is to be successful.

If a newspaper is not handled properly, it may act like a high explosive. The underlying characteristic of a newspaper man must therefore be common sense. Common sense implies caution and avoidance of libel suits and surefootedness in telling a story. It must warn a journalist when to leave a subject alone, when to take it up, and how to present it, so that it will reach the greatest number of people. Newspapers are particularly pleased when they find a man who can put his common sense in an uncommon way. Here is where the flowers of journalism blossom. The safe and solid ground being common sense, there is no objection to imagination which supplies missing links, fancy which embellishes the chain of thought and learning, which ransacks the ages for illustrations to polish the whole. Add to this humor, and you have the ideal newspaper man. Perhaps I miscall it humor. It may be wit. It may be levity. At any rate it consists in taking an event, looking at it from the wrong corner and then digging down and using the third grotesque thought from the surface. In England, where the newspapers are dull, they do not favour this style. In the United States and Canada, where the papers are entertaining, it is quite the fashion. It is part of that mask of cynicism which a nation wears to conceal a tender heart. Newspapers are very fond of this shrewd persiflage which touches the gravest things lightly, but leaves a sting behind. They do not aim to wound, but they would like it to smart a little.

This wit is not given in liquified form, as in the comic weeklies. It consists chiefly in a humorous statement made with a grave

face. The sparkle of the thing may lurk in an adjective or a metaphor, or even in a pun. But it must be crisp, touch-and-go, and without any appearance of the writer laughing at it himself.

Newspapers do not deal much in sentiment. Sentiment is the most difficult thing in the world to handle.

The rapid color artists of the daily press are forced to overdraw because they haven't time for delicate nuances of feeling. They use mostly red and yellow. The best way to treat sentiment in a newspaper is to concede that both writer and reader have deep springs of feeling, but that good taste says that we shall not uncover our hearts save to banter them. Poets are sometimes trained in newspapers, but not to be sentimental. That is a long art. But they are taught most excellently to be concise and strong. Perhaps we may sum up these qualifications of which we have been speaking in the word *sententiousness*.

It goes without saying that a daily newspaper demands a quick wit well applied to the case in point. The great hungry presses, chafing to be at it, will brook no wool-gathering. The writing work of an evening newspaper is done mostly between ten o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon. That leaves small time for reflection or looking things up. The newspaper man's knowledge must be on tap. He must be able to "feel" his subject as soon as it is assigned to him. He must sponge from his mind all thoughts save those that bear on the task in hand. Every minute must count.

What can the University do to help the newspaper man? First, it can inform his mind. No scrap of knowledge ever comes amiss to the journalist. Some chance will occur to use it to point a moral, adorn a tale, or add piquancy to current affairs. The main thing, as we have seen, is to be able to use it dexterously without parade. College men who intend to take up newspaper work should be taught to compress, to boil down, to condense their medicine so that it may be carried around in capsules. Newspapers do not object to learning compactly put, but they will never endure pedantic discursiveness. All these mental riches must be regarded as side lights intended to heighten the effect which for the time has the centre of the stage. The more a man stores his mind at college, the more valuable he is to his newspaper, if he knows how to spend his stores wisely.

As for common sense, there are studies on the curriculum which encourage that. Political economy and the philosophy of history afford an excellent training for a man who will be called on daily to judge quickly of many events. Imagination will be stimulated by a study of the past in all literatures. *Sententiousness* will be found in the works of Rochefoucauld, La Bruyere, Dean

Swift, and many others whom space forbids me to mention. As for style, there are many good models. It is a pet theory of mine that the University should encourage her undergraduates to study the English language at first hand in the dictionary. Every word is an idea, and ideas are what a newspaper wants. Though popular journalism aims to be simple and direct, it rejoices in the unique word. The daily press is the greatest contributor to the English language in the world. It is constantly reaching down to the people, bringing up a word, dignifying it and giving it a status. Let the University teach more words than it does. A man may go through life with a vocabulary of three thousand words, but he misses a lot of pleasure that would come through a wider range of verbal endeavor.

The University of Toronto is happily situated to give the Canadian newspaper man the best training possible in the way of object lessons. In newspaper work a man learns to do by doing. If our Alma Mater ever seriously undertakes instruction in journalism, she has the materials at hand. Here is the parliament of Ontario, here the provincial institutions, here the public men. No traveler of distinction, no globe-trotting famous personage, no great touring actor, no visiting celebrity but calls at Toronto. A great city this for lectures. A great city, a centre of culture and national affairs; the first city in Canada to feel impulses from over sea. The machinery of our Government within a stone's throw of the college—Ottawa not so far away that Dominion cabinet ministers, premiers, Quebec statesmen, cannot run down once a week. A picturesque community in which old ideas struggle with the new, and all are harmonious. Sharp conflicts of opinion in which the sparks fly upward; a splendid friction of thought; the Parliamentary debates in season; policies in the making; the public men right under one's eye.

When the University formulates a course in journalism, it must bear in mind that newspapers never debate public questions detached from the men who are behind them. That may be the fashion in colleges—to write books in the abstract. The newspaper must consider the vanities, the selfishness, the passions, yes, and all the mean little ephemeral things which impinge on truth and give it another color. An editorial may read impersonally, but if it is a shrewd, timely, influential editorial, it will be illuminated in every line with the writer's knowledge of the men who are always entangled with affairs. The Professor of Journalism in the University of Toronto must be a peripatetic, and he and his disciples must visit many strange gardens and bring back many strange trophies to be analyzed by their logic. University men are a growing element in journalism. Fifteen years ago a college degree was, to

say the least of it, not an advantage in a newspaper office. To-day some of the most influential newspapers in America are manned almost entirely by college graduates. Other things being equal, a college man writes better and thinks more clearly than one who has not been so highly educated. Once trained to the brevity and directness which a newspaper demands, once taught that his book-lore is a mere seasoning, he becomes the most valuable man on the newspaper. But there is no royal road to success even for the college graduate. He must be content to begin at the bottom of the ladder, to climb up rung by rung, to work hard and to swear by the newspaper with which he happens to be employed. All this drudgery of news gathering, all this mucking round in strange places—some of them dirty at that—is his introduction to the world as it is, not as it is in books, or strained through philosophies. This knowledge of men, of manners, and of local institutions, is seventy-five per cent. of the newspaper man's stock in trade. It takes time to accumulate. A Bachelor of Arts is not a managing editor simply through his sheepskin and the grace of God. He has to toil upward through many a weary night to get there.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

*O sanctissima, O piissima,
Dulcis Virgo Maria,
Mater amata intemerata,
Ora ora pro nobis.*

*Old Latin Hymn (known as the Sicilian
Mariner's Hymn.)*

*O most Holiest, O most lowliest,
Mary, mother and maid,
To the undefiled, to the Mother and Child,
To them let prayer be prayed.*

*Adhuc in nubilis arcus caeruleis
Tenebris trajicit lucem;
Adhuc in saecula terris rubecula
Testificatur crucem.*

*Ad huc Natura impuro pura
Homini laeta renidet.
Ver, aestas, alumnus deinde auctumnus
Tempestivus arridet.*

*Hiems ipsissima amabilissima
Septentrionalibus plagis;
Nocte serenâ sidera plenâ
Luna scintillant magis.*

*Glacie lacus fulgurant: acus
Frigoris candent divinae:*

*Stiriae pendent: arbores splendent:
Micant in solo pruinae.*

*Solus te homo alii bono,
Aliud agens, ignorat:
Terrae addictus, belluae mixtus,
Aurum imperium orat.*

*Ignosce bruto: ignosce muto:
Procul inanis sit fremor:
Recrea claudum, tuarum laudum
Fac aliquando sit memor.*

*Tu Mater matribus, Patrem pro patri-
bus
Oro, pro filies Istum:
Soror sororibus, Tu pro amoribus
Ora pro omnibus Christum.*

*Still in the dark cloud hangs the bow
To show man's gain and loss;
The robin still on earth below
Bears witness to the cross.*

*Still nature pure for man impure
Reveals a kindly face;
Spring, summer, autumn come and go
With each a special grace.*

E'en winter's very self inspires
 In this our Northern clime;
 The cloudless night: the full moon's
 light,
 The starriest stars of time.
 The ice is flashing on the lake;
 The needles gleam divine:
 The trees are white with frozen light:
 The streets with hoar frost shine.
 And man alone for other ends
 With other cares is blind;

Bound down to earth, half brute in
 worth;
 Gold, power, absorbs his mind.

Pardon his deafness; pardon sloth;
 Let all vain voices cease;
 Set straight his faltering steps, at last
 Grant him thy perfect peace.

Mother of all the Father pray
 For fathers; Son for sons;
 For all our dear ones, Mother dear,
 Entreat thine own dear One.

—*Maurice Hutton.*

IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

BY T. L. WALKER, M.A., PH.D.,

Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography, University of Toronto.

IN a great empire, such as we possess in Hindustan, the servants of the Sirkar are almost legion. The Government provides bread and salt for many hundred thousand men in the army, and as police, magistrates, collectors of revenue, engineers and postal and village officials. In nearly every department of the service the most of the work is in the hands of natives. Over the whole system presides an almost insignificant number of Europeans. Their duty is to instruct the subordinates, and to supervise, direct, and inspect the work done by those placed under them. The British method is in this respect in happy contrast to that of other European colonial powers, who appear to value their over-sea possessions in proportion as they furnish offices for men from the home land.

This great army of servants is selected mostly by competition, though some of the petty village officials inherit their positions. The head man of the Indian village—patwari, lambadar or munshif—usually receives his appointment because his ancestors have done good work for the Government in the same capacity, and in India birth and family count for more than in any country in the west. Other officials are generally admitted to the service after having shown such mental, moral and physical qualities as promise honest and efficient service. Every year many thousands of Indian school boys and students write on one or other of the examinations which test the mental qualifications. Those who stand highest are likely to be appointed, provided they are found physically and morally suited to the work. A man who has passed one examination and then tried and failed in a higher, frequently mentions in applying for a post that he has failed at the higher test, rather than have his name associated with the lower one, which he must

have passed before his failure. "Failed B.A.," is almost an honourable distinction in India.

The officials for the higher grades are largely selected as a result of examinations held periodically in England. British citizenship admits a candidate to the examination hall, and natives of India, who have studied in the best schools and colleges in India and of the west, frequently rank high in the list of the successful. At these examinations Canadians have all the privileges which are offered to Englishmen and Indians, though they do not seem to know it, if one were to judge from the small number found in the ranks of the superior service of the Indian Government. This brief note is written with the object of calling the attention of Canadians, and particularly of Canadian students, to the opportunities for profitable and honourable careers in the service of the Government of India.

There are several examinations for the different branches, though I shall refer to only two of them, the Indian Medical and the Indian Civil Services.

There are in India several hundred medical men regularly in the employ of the Government, some in civil posts as chiefs of District Medical and Health Departments, some in the army caring for the health and comfort of troops stationed in India, and others with Indian contingents abroad. They are selected at competitive examinations held every year in London. The salary advances from about \$1,500 to \$6,000 per annum, with permission to charge for private practice, and with a pension at the end of about twenty years' service.

The Indian Civil Service examination is held every summer in London, and, from those who head the list, the required number is selected. Here again physique and morals are inquired into. At the present time about fifty men are accepted yearly. After a year spent in England at one of the Universities, studying law, Oriental languages and learning to ride, the selected candidates are sent to the east as first-class passengers. At the great competitive examination there are papers set on a great variety of subjects: Latin, Greek, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Moderns, English, Mathematics, History and the Sciences. Each subject is valued at a certain number of marks, and he who can write well on the largest number of subjects wins. If, however, the candidate does badly and falls below a specified percentage on any paper, the board of examiners may deduct marks from his total upon other subjects as a penalty for his trifling. Classical students have the best chance, for there are far more papers set on subjects studied by them than upon Mathematics and the Sciences. The English candidates come largely from Oxford, and from professional tutors

and "crammers" in London. Only men between certain ages are admitted to the examinations; this age varies from twenty to twenty-three.

These men are well paid. They begin with about \$1,600 a year, but ten years later the salary may be five times as much. Furlough is adequate, and, after about twenty years' service, a pension of £1,000 is granted, or, in case of death, a fair pension is given to the widow.

In India the civil servant develops either into a judge, with a seat in the High Court as a final goal, or into a chief administrator for a district (collector or commissioner), who may, if of exceptional ability, become a Lieutenant-Governor of a Province, or a member of the Viceroy's Council.

Promotion is sure to any man who does his work well. As regards method of selection, pay, promotion and possible advancement, this service is without parallel anywhere on our side of the Atlantic.

Life in India is, on the whole, pleasant. Lonesome, feverish, even dangerous at times it may be, but the opportunity of learning to know people under conditions strange to us, of following the tiger or the rhinoceros into his own haunts and slaying him, of belonging to a service honoured in the west for the great men who have served before, and almost loved in the east for the justice and help it brings, will ever be to many an inducement too great to be withstood.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES RECENTLY PRESENTED TO VICTORIA UNIVERSITY..

BY E. M. J. BURWASH, M.A.

THROUGH the efforts of Mr. C. T. Currelly, M.A., who has recently been appointed assistant to Professor Flinders Petrie, of the Egypt Exploration Fund, there has been presented to Victoria University a collection of Egyptian antiquities, illustrating the social and religious conditions of that country from the paleolithic to the Coptic times (about the 6th century A.D.). This material is the first sent to a Canadian museum by the directors of the fund, the results of their researches having hitherto been divided between Great Britain and the United States.

Two main classes of articles belong to the prehistoric period (before 5,000 B. C.). They are flints of the palaeolithic age, and pottery from tombs of later, though still prehistoric, date. The flints include a great variety of articles, such as knives,

scrapers, carding-instruments, hatchets, spear-heads, flakes, etc. Some are made of brown jasper, others of a translucent onyx-like material. The prehistoric pots are made by hand without the wheel and covered with a red glaze of haematite, which has been blackened at the top where the pot was exposed to fire. The tombs of this period were excavations about eight by fifteen feet, in the centre of which the unembalmed body was laid on its left side, the knees drawn upwards toward the chin, surrounded by numerous jars, weapons and other articles. The wooden tops of the tombs have long since fallen in, and the pottery when recovered is usually in a fragmentary condition. It is of interest to note that in Egyptian research pots perform the function that fossils fulfil in geological study. The make and shape of the pot determines its age within certain well-defined limits, and the date of a deposit can be thus ascertained with a possible error of a very few years at most.

A feature peculiar to Eastern life from the present to the most remote times is the use of eye-paint. Among the articles dating from prehistoric times are slate palettes used for grinding green malachites for this purpose, and, from the fourth dynasty onward, are found the pots, often of very artistic material and make, for containing kohl or stibium, the eye-paint still in use in the East. Among the pots may be noticed alabaster for containing ointment (the "alabaster box" of the New Testament), offering-pots from tombs, wine jars closed with a seal, Ptolemaic and Roman lamps, etc.

Beads and amulets seem to have been extensively used throughout nearly all periods. Many articles of personal adornment and luxury, produced at a great expenditure of labour, testify to the prevalence among the masses of the same characteristics that produced temples and pyramids as memorials of the ambitious vanity of kings.

To the student of religions the various burial customs are of great interest, indicating, as they do, the existence from the earliest times of a belief in a future life, a resurrection of the body, and a judgment of the dead according to the deeds done in the flesh. This is seen from the collections of articles found in the most ancient tombs, by the later embalming practices, illustrated by a gilt and coloured cartonnage case and breast cartonnage, and by a later Greek portrait crudely done upon the wooden panel of a coffin. There are also in the collection a large number of ushabtis, or figures of gods placed in tombs. The curious blending, or rather confusion, of this metaphysical or analytic form of polytheism with the lower naturalistic or synthetic type, represented by the worship of animals, the sun, etc., is strikingly illus-

trated by an embalmed crocodile. This is of late Ptolemaic age, a time, no doubt, of the degeneration of the ancient religion, due partly to outside influence.

Among the bronzes are a figure of Zeus, of Greek origin, and a figure of Har-pa-khra, or Horus the Child, who, with the goddess Isis, represented the "mother and child" idea in the ancient Egyptian religion. It is claimed by Professor Petrie that the veneration of the Madonna and Child among Christians was the direct consequence of the former prevalence of this polytheistic conception.

Of especial value to classical students are the Roman and Greek remains, including bronze articles of various kinds, pottery, glass, and a collection of Athenian, Ptolemaic and Roman coins. The latter are mostly libellae of Nero, Tiberius and Antoninus, found buried in three large amphorae in the cellar of a house at Bacchais. One of the amphorae with a rope attached is also in the collection.

The collection comprises, (1) Articles found by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt in the Fayûm from 1895 to 1901, during excavations described in their books, "Oxyrhynchus Papyri," vols. 8 and 11, and "Fayûm Towns."

(2) Articles found in excavations of the temple of Queen Hatshepsut, at Deir el Bahari, by M. Naville, date B.C., 1516 to 1481, including celebrated blue glaze of XVIIIth dynasty.

(3) Articles mainly prehistoric, discovered by Professor Flinders Petrie at Diospolis Parva (the modern Hu.)

(4) Articles found at Naukratis, the great city of the Delta, by Professors Petrie and Gardner.

(5) Articles (Bronze) found by M. Naville at Bubastis.

(6) Articles of the XXVI-XXXth dynasties, found by Professor Petrie at Tell Nebesheh and Tell Daphneh (the Greek Daphnae, the Tahpanhes of the Bible.)

(7) Articles found during the winter of 1901-2, by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt in the Fayûm.

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Alumni on the Bench.

The Alumni generally join with heartiness in congratulating their distinguished fellow graduates, Mr. Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Moss of the High Court and Mr. Justice Maclaren of the Court of Appeal, upon the honours recently conferred upon them.



Hon. Mr. Justice Armour.

The Honourable John Douglas Armour, B.A., '50, LL.D., is the youngest son of the late Reverend Samuel Armour, Rector of Cavan, and was born in the township of Otonabee, near Peterborough, May 4th, 1830. He received his early education at the local schools and at Upper Canada College. He entered the University as a King's College Exhibitioner, and graduated in 1850 with the degree of B.A., carrying off the gold medal in Classics. He began the study of law under his brother the late Robert Armour, afterwards Registrar of Durham, and in the office of the late Chancellor Van-koughnet, and was called to the Bar in 1853. He began practising in Cobourg in partnership with the late Honourable Sydney Smith, afterwards Postmaster-General.

Chief Justice Armour was appointed County Crown Attorney for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham in March 27th, 1853, and Clerk of the Peace, May 11th, 1861, and a

Queen's Counsel by Lord Monk in 1867. He was elected Warden for the Counties in 1859-1860. The same year he was elected a Senator of the University of Toronto, and in 1871 became a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada. In 1874 he declined the Liberal nomination in connection with the representation of West Northumberland in the House of Commons. He was appointed a puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench on Mr. Edward Blake's recommendation, November 30th, 1877; and was promoted to the Chief Justiceship by Sir John A. Macdonald November 15th, 1887. He has just been made a Judge of the Supreme Court by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

He was appointed a Commissioner to revise the Ontario Statutes in 1896. In 1900 he was made Chief Justice of Ontario, which position he has held until his recent promotion to the Supreme Court of Canada. Once during his presidency of the Court of Appeal Chief Justice Armour acted as Administrator of the Province during the illness of Sir Oliver Mowat. Last June the University conferred upon this distinguished graduate the degree of LL.D. honoris causa.



Chief Justice Moss.

Charles Moss, LL.D. (Hon.), '00, son of the late John Moss, brewer, Toronto, was born at Cobourg, Ont., in 1840. His early education was received at the George Street School, in Toronto, and for some years he was engaged in his father's business. In the Michaelmas Term, 1864, he entered the Law Society as a student of law. The first scholarships awarded by the Law Society were obtained by Mr. Moss in 1865, '66, '67, and '68. He received his call to the Bar in the Michaelmas Term, 1869, and began practice as a member of the law firm of Osler and Moss. He was appointed lecturer and examiner of the Law Society in 1872, and continued in the discharge of these duties until 1879. He was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1880 and at every subsequent election until he received his appointment to the bench. The Dominion Government appointed him a Q.C. in 1881.

He was President of the York Law Association, 1891-92; chairman of the Legal Education Committee for a number of years, and representative of the Law Society of Ontario in the Senate of the University of Toronto, 1894-97.

He was appointed a puisne Judge of the Court of Appeal in 1897. In 1900 the Ontario Government nominated Mr. Justice Moss as its representative on the University Senate, and he was elected to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Toronto. He has just been appointed Chief Justice of Ontario.

Chief Justice Moss was married in 1871 to Emily, second daughter of the late Honourable Robert Baldwin Sullivan, in his lifetime Judge of the Common Pleas Court.

It is interesting to observe that the Honourable Charles Moss has followed very closely in the footsteps of his distinguished brother, the late Honourable Thomas Moss, who was lecturer and examiner of the Law Society, was elected a Bencher of the Law Society, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and Judge of the Court of Appeal and also Chief Justice. The Honourable Thomas Moss also married a daughter of the Honourable Robert Baldwin Sullivan. The other daughter—there were only three children

—is the wife of the Honourable W. G. Falconbridge, B.A., '66, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.



Hon. Mr. Justice Maclaren.

John James Maclaren, K.C., who has been appointed Judge of the Court of Appeal, is a son of the late John Maclaren, a native of Callander, Scotland. He was born at Lachute, Que., in 1842. He obtained the degree of B.A. at Victoria University, taking the Prince of Wales gold medal in 1862; M.A., 1866; LL.B., 1868; LL.D., 1888, and graduated B.C.L. at McGill University in 1868. He obtained his D.C.L. in course in 1888. The new Judge began practice in 1868 in Montreal, being a partner for a time of N. W. Trenholme, K.C. Subsequently he was head of the law firm of Maclaren, Leet & Smith. He was called to the Ontario Bar in 1884, and came to Toronto, where he succeeded the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rose in the law firm of Rose, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley. He was created a Q.C. by the Quebec Government in 1878 and by the Ontario Government in 1890. He was Secretary of the British and American joint commissions on Hudson Bay claims, 1867 to 1869, and a member of the commission on the code of civil procedure of Quebec in 1887. Mr. Maclaren is a member of the gov-

erning bodies of many educational institutions, including the Senate of the University. He is the author of a number of books and has always been an active worker in religious, educational and temperance movements, and is Chairman of the Executive of the Dominion Prohibition Alliance. In 1895 he represented Ontario before the Imperial Privy Council in the appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in reference to the Provincial power to grant prohibition. He represented the Liberals of Huntington in the Legislature of Quebec during the term following the election of 1874.

Recent Faculty Publications.

(1) W. R. Lang, D.Sc., University of Toronto, C. M. Carson, B.A., and J. C. Mackintosh, "The Separation of Arsenic, Tin, and Antimony." In "The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry," June 16th, 1902.

(2) W. R. Lang, D.Sc., University of Toronto, and C. M. Carson, B.A., "The Solubility of the Sulphides of Arsenic, Antimony, and Tin." In "The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry," August 15th, 1902.

S. Morley Wickett, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "Yukon Trade," (A report to the Manufacturers' Association). Industrial Canada, Vol. III., No. 3.

Recent Alumni Publications.

F. J. Alway, B.A., '94, University of Nebraska, on *P*-Azoxybenzaldehyde, in "American Chemical Journal," Vol. XXVII., No. 1, July, 1902, and in "Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft," Vol. XXXV., No. 13.

J. C. Hamilton, M.A., LL.B., "The Pleiades in Legends, Greek Drama and Orientation." Read before the Canadian Institute, April 5, 1902. "Transactions of the Toronto Astronomical Society," 1902.

"Idyls of Fair Muskoka," in the "Anglo-American Magazine," August, 1902.

D. B. Harrison, M.D., "Medical Reciprocity, or Interstate Exchange of Licensures," "Medical Record," October 4, 1902.

Our Graduates in Journalism.

About fifty graduates of the University of Toronto are engaged in journalism in spite of the absence of a special "journalistic" department in the University curriculum. This indicates that while the University has to some extent influenced Canadian journalism, it has not been so potent in this direction as if some attention had been given to journalistic training. No doubt in the near future some such department will be established. When this is done the number of Varsity graduates in this sphere of activity will bear a greater ratio than 50 to 5,000. One per cent. of fair-minded, intelligent men, such as the University of Toronto sends forth, is not an adequate contribution to journalism.

To tell something about each of these fifty individuals in a short paper is no easy task. However, as it must be done, these graduates may be considered in groups, of necessity arbitrarily arranged.

A half dozen graduates have found peaceful repose and a pleasant life outside the city. William Malloy, B.A., '70, was engaged in teaching for some years, but for the past twelve years has been proprietor and publisher of the Stouffville "Tribune." W. Climie, B.A. '88, has since graduation been the guide, philosopher and friend of the Listowel "Banner," of which he is editor and owner. W. J. Motz, B.A., '93, was on the "Berliner Journal" during his first two years after graduation, and then changed to teaching; when his father retired from the journal mentioned, in 1899, the son took up his work. A. B. Watt, B.A. '97, was for a short time on the Brantford "Expositor," but has been for four years managing editor of the Woodstock "Sentinel-Review," one of the best of the Canadian "small dailies." W. McC. Davidson, B.A. '93, who spent some years with the Toronto "Star," is now editor of the "Alberta" at Calgary, and E. E. Law, B.A. '95, is responsible for the character of "Qu'Appelle Progress," a new weekly in the growing West.

Another half dozen of our graduates have found their station in life in connection with the religious press. Rev. W. H. Withrow, M.A. '67, D.D., F.R.C.S., did not leave the pulpit for the edi-

torial office until 1874, when he became editor of the "Methodist Magazine" and the Sunday school papers of the Methodist Church. Dr. Withrow has written a history of Canada and several other books, besides keeping the "Methodist Magazine" one of the most entertaining and most successful church publications in this country. The Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.A. '80, was appointed editor of the "Christian Guardian" in 1894, and for eight years has conducted that influential journal with marked success. He retires at the end of this year. In 1898, the Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, B.A. '70, M.A. '71, was appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly as the editor and business manager of their Sabbath-school publications. He has given these journals a high standing among the Sabbath-school publications of the world, although working against strong foreign competition. During the present year he has had associated with him the Rev. J. M. Duncan, B.A. '86. K. Cameron, B.A. '68, M.A. '69, edited the "Baptist Freeman" at Woodstock for a year, and was afterwards successively with "The Baptist Union" in New York and "Watchword and Truth" of Boston. He has been editor of the latter for eight years. The Rev. M. McGregor, B.A. '78, M.A. '81, joined the "Westminster" staff in April, 1900, and is now western editor of "The Presbyterian" and "The Westminster," with headquarters at Winnipeg.

The number of graduates who have found congenial surroundings in city journalism is large. W. F. Maclean, M.P., B.A. '80, and his brother, Wallace Maclean, B.A. '80, have been intimately associated with the "Toronto World" almost from its foundation. This journal has been the pioneer in the "one-cent morning" field, and owes its success to its bright, crisp presentation of the news of the day. H. F. Gadsby, B.A. '89, has had journalistic experience in Chicago and Detroit, as well as with Toronto journals. His best work has been done on the Toronto "Star," his letters from Ottawa being considered the brightest ever penned by a parliamentary correspondent. Between sessions he assists in editorial and special work and also writes jests and jingles, which are

unexcelled in Canadian journalism. Some of his poems have appeared in leading magazines. W. H. Bunting, B.A. '92, has been on the editorial staff of the "Mail and Empire" since graduation, following in the journalistic footsteps of a clever father. J. A. Garvin, B.A. '87, is sporting editor of the Ottawa "Citizen." J. F. Snettinger, B.A. '89, joined the reportorial staff of the Toronto "World" in 1891, and was subsequently with the "Empire," of which he was city editor. In 1899 he decided that trade journalism was alluring, and he founded "The Clothier and Haberdasher," a trade journal of promise. John S. MacLean, B.A. '87, has served with Ottawa "Free Press" and Toronto "World" as parliamentary correspondent; since 1892 he has been Montreal correspondent of the Toronto "Globe." Among the younger graduates, F. D. Woodworth, B.A. '98, is sporting editor of the "Mail and Empire"; J. R. Bone, B.A. '99, and F. A. Carman, B.A. '98, are with the Toronto "Star"; H. Boulton, B.A. '97, and A. E. Boyle, B.A. '97, are with the Toronto "Globe"; Alec M. Dewar, B.A., '96, is sporting editor of the Montreal "Herald," and Bernard K. Sandwell, B.A. '97, is news editor and critic of the same paper; W. H. Greenwood, B.A., '97, is a member of the Toronto "World" staff; C. H. Fowler, B.A. '96, is on the Toronto "Telegram."

In special journalistic work there are at least seven graduates. L. Woolverton, B.A. '69, M.A. '70, has been intimately connected with the fruit-growing interests of the Province of Ontario, and since 1886 has been editor of the "Canadian Horticulturist." He was superintendent of Horticulture for the Dominion at the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893. J. W. Wheaton, B.A. '92, has been similarly connected with the dairying and farming interests of the Province, and has been editor of "The Farming World" since the spring of 1897. John A. Cooper, B.A. '92, was in trade journalism for a time, but since 1895 has been editor of "The Canadian Magazine," the leading monthly of the Dominion. W. L. Mackenzie King, B.A. '95, M.A. '97, is editor of the "Labor Gazette," published by the Dominion Government, and has as his assistant R. H. Coats, B.A.

'96, a graduate from the Toronto "Globe" staff. Mr. King is also Deputy Minister of the Department of Labor. S. J. Robertson, B.A. '93, is managing editor of the "University of Toronto Monthly."

Not many of our graduates with journalistic tastes are to be numbered among those who have "gone to the States." Whether the reason is that the University inculcates and fosters patriotism or that a University training is less valuable in United States journalism than in Canada, it is difficult to say. Those who have gone have mostly drifted into special work. Robert Matheson, B.A. '56, entered journalism in 1864. He conducted the Milton "Champion" for five years, the Clinton "New Era" for three, and the St. Catharines daily "News" for four. He then resumed school teaching for a while, but has lived in Chicago since 1881, where for fifteen years he has been editor of the "Criterion." Mr. Matheson is now in his sixty-eighth year. E. Lyon, B.A. '88, after ten years on the editorial staff of the Buffalo "Express," has retired from active journalism. R. A. Cassidy, B.A. '01, is assistant editor of the Baltimore "World," a reputable journal in a large city. Alfred S. Johnson, B.A. '83, M.A. '85, has been connected with "Current History," of Chicago, since 1890. He is still financially interested in that publication, but retired from the editorship a year ago to organize a newspaper syndicate. Robert Cameron, B.A. '68, M.A. '69, as already stated, is editor of a religious journal in Boston. Arthur E. McFarlane, B.A. '98, like C. G. D. Roberts, Arthur Stringer, Harvey O'Higgins, Norman Duncan, and other ex-Canadian writers, is helping to brighten the pages of the United States magazines with clever short stories in which Canadian characters and scenes are occasionally prominent.

Some of the women graduates try journalism for a while, but their adherence to it is usually temporary. Margaret M. Stovel, B.A. '98, is writing editorial and a children's page for the Detroit "Journal." Nan Katharine Kerr, B.A. '95, has been a member of the staff of the Woodstock "Sentinel-Review" for four years. Miss J. S. Cowan, B.A. '95, was on the "West-

minster" for a time, but went abroad a year or so since, and is now in Berlin.

Such is the list, and of it the University has no reason to be ashamed. To estimate the relative importance or to give a detailed history of each graduate-journalist, or to be absolutely sure that the list is complete, has been impossible. It is hoped, however, that the publication of the article will serve the purpose of bringing together, even if only in a sentimental way, some fifty graduates and such of their old college friends as are interested in their welfare and success.

News from the Classes.

Arts, Class of '64.

John W. Bell, B.A., M.A., '66, formerly of Newmarket, is a Presbyterian clergyman at Port Credit, Ont.—Humphrey Ewing Buchan, B.A., M.A., '69, M.B., '67, M.D., '69, is a physician at the Asylum for Insane, London, Ont.—Thomas H. Burkitt, B.A., is living in Jamaica. — James William Connor, B.A., ex-principal of the Berlin High School, resides at Berlin, Ont.—Thomas Dixon Craig, B.A., M.P., formerly of Port Hope, Ont., is a leather manufacturer residing at 533 Sherbourne St., Toronto.—William Boyer Fleming, B.A., M.A., '65, an ex-member of the Kentucky State Legislature, is a member of the Bar in active practice and residing at Louisville, Ky.—Thomas Grover, B.A. (Ob.). — Robert Harbottle, B.A., M.A., '65, M.B., '67, is a physician at Burford, Ont.—John Harley, B.A. (Ob.). — Rowland Hill, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman at Sheguindah, Ont.—William Napier Keefer, B.A., a retired surgeon-major of H.M. India Service, resides at Galt, Ont., but will spend the present winter in Toronto. — John King, B.A., M.A., '65, K.C., is a barrister and a lecturer in the Osgoode Hall Law School and a member of the University Senate, also a veteran of '66 (Fenian Raid Medal). He resides at 22 Wellington Place, Toronto.—Archibald Macallum, B.A., M.A., '66, LL.B., '77 (Ob.). He was formerly head master in the Toronto Model School and principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute.—John Macmillan, B.A., is principal of the Collegiate Institute, residing at 64

Maclaren Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. — Thomas Charles Patteson, B.A., founded the *Mail* newspaper in 1872, and for several years before was assistant Provincial Secretary. He is now post-master of the general post office, Toronto. — Thomas Jaffray Robertson, B.A., an old member of the town council and ex-mayor of Newmarket, is a barrister at Newmarket, Ont. — Julius Rossin, B.A., M.A., '01, is living at Heimhuder-strasse 16, Hamburg, Germany. — James Rutledge, B.A., an old member of the town council and ex-mayor of Whitby, is a barrister at Whitby, Ont. — John Seath, B.A., ex-member of the University Senate, is a High School Inspector for Ontario, living at 86 Walmer Road, Toronto. — Frederick Elias Seymour, B.A., resides at Madoc, Ont. — Elias Franklin Snider, B.A., formerly of Eglinton, Ont., died in New Haven, Conn., where he was engaged in business. — Henry Byron Spotton, B.A., M.A., '65, principal of the Harbord Street collegiate institute, and ex-member of the University Senate, resides at 426 Markham Street, Toronto. — William Henry Vander Smissen, B.A., M.A., '66, veteran of '66, (Fenian Raid Medal), and ex-member of the University Senate, is professor in German in University College, Toronto, and is now completing his twenty-seventh year of academic work. — John Smith Wilson, B.A., M.A., '65, is a barrister at Meaford, Ont.

The addresses of the following are unknown:

John Ferguson, B.A. — William Sharpe, B.A.

Graduates of Victoria University.

1862.

William S. Downie, M.A. '66, M.D. '65, is living at 550 Jackson Boul., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. — John W. Frost, M.A. '90, LL.B. '69, is living at Owen Sound, Ont. — E. P. Harris, M.A. '62, is living in Amherst, Mass., U.S.A. — William Lumsden, M.A. '62 (Hon.) (Ob.) — Edward Morrow, M.A. '67 (Ob.) — John James Maclaren, K.C., M.A. '66, LL.B. '68, LL.D. '88, is Judge of the Court of Appeal, Toronto. — S. S. Nelles, M.A. '62, LL.D. '72 (Ob.) — Alfred H. Reynar, M.A., '69, LL.D. '89, is professor of English at Victoria College, Toronto. — John Salmon,

B.A., is pastor of Bethany Chapel, and lives at 98 Bellevue Avenue, Toronto. — W. H. Schofield, M.A. '67 (Ob.) — Dr. Geo. Wright, M.A. '67 (Ob.) — George Young, M.A. '66, is living in Trenton, Ont.

1863.

Thomas Adams B.A. (Ob.). — Hamilton Fisk Biggar, M.A., '92, M.D., LL.D., is living in Cleveland, O. — John Burwash, M.A., '72, is living at 89 Avenue Road, Toronto. — John B. Clarkson, M.A., '73, is living at 19 Durocher St., Montreal, Que. — John Cartwright Detlor, M.A. '71, is living in North Bay, Ont. — William Moore Elliot, M.A., '66, is living at Deloraine, Man. — Charles Erastus Hickey, B.A., M.D., is living at Morrisburg, Ont. — Henry Hough, LL.D. '91 (Hon.), is proprietor of the Hough Lithographing Co., and is living at 28 Maitland St., Toronto. — Jacob E. Howell, M.A. '68, is living at Hanover. — David Kennedy, M.A. '68 (Ob.) — William H. Lowe, LL.B. '67 (Ob.) — William Franklin Metcalfe, B.A., is Excise Officer of the inland Revenue Department and lives at 76 Bismarck Avenue, Toronto. — William Frederick Morrison, M.A. '68, M.D., is living in Sidney, N.S.W. — Alfred McClatchie, M.A., '68, is living at Walbridge, Ont. — Robert Shaw, B.A. (Ob.). — James Spencer, M.A., '63 (Ob.). — William Coleman Washington, M.A., '68, is living at Barrie, Ont. — William C. Watson, B.A., M.A., '67, is living in Eramosa, Ont. — Richard Watson Williams, B.A., M.D., is living at Weston, Ont. — John Ryerson Youmans, M.A., '68, is living in Toronto.

1864.

Nelson Gordon Bigelow, M.A., '66, LL.B., '67, LL.D., '92 (Ob.). — George H. Bridgman M.A., '67, is at Hamline University, Hamline, Minn. — John F. German, M.A., '67, is a Methodist clergymah living at 84 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto. — Fred. Jabez Hayden, M.A., '72, is living at Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A. — John B. Keaguey, B.A. (Ob.). — Osborne R. Lambly, M.A., '68, is living in Belleville, Ont. — William Sidney McCullough, M.A., '71 (Ob.). — John Edward Rose, M.A., '67, LL.B., '67, LL.D. '85 (Ob.). — Wilmot R. Squier, B.A. (Ob.). — John D. Stark, M.A., '67, is living in Toronto, Ont.

—John C. Willmot, M.A., '68, is living in Stouffville, Ont.

1865.

Harry Burkholder, B.A., is living in Chicago, Ill.—Abraham Devitt, M.A., '69, is living in Waterloo, Ont.—Hugh Johnston, M.A. '69, is pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and lives at 2212 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.—Andrew Milne, M.A., '68 (Ob.).—Peter E. W. Moyer, M.A., '69 (Ob.).—Cyrus W. Neville, M.A., '68 (Ob.).—Edward Parlow, B.A., is a clerk in the Peoples' Coal Co., and lives at 253 Lisgar Street, Toronto.—Alfred M. Stephens, B.A., (Ob.).

1866.

Alexander Hardie, M.A., '69, is living in Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.—Simeon H. Janes, M.A. '72, is living at 72 Carlton Street, Toronto.—Harvard C. McMullen, M.A., '92, is living in Picton, Ont.—Jonathan Pettet, M.A., '69, M.D., '69, is living in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.—Josiah H. Rogers, B.A., is living in Picton, Ont.—Charles W. Stickle, M.A., '69, is living at Osgoode, Ont.

1867.

I. B. Aylesworth, M.A., '68, LL.B., '76, LL.D., '78, is a Methodist clergyman at St. Clair, Ont.—Charles A. Bunt, M.A., '70 (Ob.).—R. B. Carman, M.A., '68, is living in Cornwall, Ont.—Edwin A. Chown, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman, living at 31 Madison Avenue, Toronto.—Robert Hardie, B.A. (Ob.).—Richard H. Harper, B.A., is living at Picton, Ont.—Theodore A. Howard, B.A., is living at Aylmer, Que.—Freeman Lane, M.A., '68, is living in Chicago, Ill.—T. M. McIntyre, M.A., '68, LL.B., '78 (Ob.).—William L. Payne, M.A., '72, LL.B., '72, is living at Colborne, Ont.—John Wilson, B.A., is living at Magnetawan, Ont.—W. H. Withrow, D.D., F.R.S.C. (M.A., '67), is editor of the Canadian Methodist Magazine, and lives at 224 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

Graduates in Medicine.

The addresses of the following graduates in Medicine are unknown:

1870.

Allan Crawford, M.D.—Aleraham Decow, M.D.—G. R. Richardson, M.D.—Daniel Franklin Stone, M.B.—Alfred Williams, M.B.

1871.

Fred C. Cluxton, M.D.—James Eakins, M.B.—John Fraser, M.D.—William Long, M.D.—J. P. Lovekin, M.D.

1872.

Thomas Sterling Barclay, M.D.—W. S. Boyle, M.D.—Lorne C. Campbell, M.D.—Robert Carter, M.D.—John Beattie Crozier, M.B.—J. P. Ferguson, M.D.—Edward Mark, M.D.—John Sangster McCollum, M.D.—Herbert Edward Shepherd, M.D.—Nelson Washington, M.D.

1873.

Wm. Jacques, M.D.—Wm. Philp, M.D.—Joseph Richardson, M.B.

1874.

H. Douglass, M.D.

1876.

John Clarke, M.D.—A. R. Kennedy, M.D.—Wm. Rattray Knowles, M.B.—James Langstaff, M.D.—Albert Sanderson, M.B.

1877.

William A. Munn, M.B.—William Edwin Winskell, M.B.

1878.

William Henry Burton, M.B., M.D. '81—L. Craig, M.D.—Henry Anthony De Lom, M.B.—John McGrath, M.B.

1879.

John D. Anderson, M.B.—James Gilmour Head, M.B., M.D. '88—J. M. King, M.D.—Robert Philo. Mills, M.B.—John Joseph McIllhargey, M.D.

1880.

J. I. Clendenning, M.D.—J. Galbraith, M.D.—O. J. Gordon, M.D.—J. E. Graham, M.D.—Hamilton Melkle, M.D.—John R. McCarroll, M.D.—Robert Patterson, M.B.—George B. Thompson, M.B., M.D. '80.

1881.

H. Baldwin, M.D., C.M.—John Crombie Burt, M.B., M.D.—A. Campbell, M.D.—Thomas Chisholm, M.D.—John Malton Collon, M.D.—G. H. Hahen, M.D.—Henry Kay Kerr, M.B.—William Edward Maclin, M.B.—Duncan A. McTavish, M.B.—Edward Robillard, M.D.—William H. Street, M.D.—James Benson White, M.D.—William Lawrence Wither-
spoon, M.B.

1882.

Ralph Burton, M.D.—James Campbell, M.D.—J. T. Carroll, M.D.—William John Killow, M.D.—William G. Stuart McDonald, M.D.—Peter Clark Walmsley, M.B.—Charles James Wil-
son, M.D.

1883.

Charles E. Cochran, M.D.—J. S. Draper, M.D.—Wm. Kennedy, M.D.—Elgin Laws, M.D.—Samuel Stewart, M.D.

1884.

Alexander Broadfoot, M.D.—James W. Campbell, M.D.—Duncan Campbell, M.D.—John Wesley Clerke, M.B.—George A. Cherry, M.D.—James Johnston, M.B.—James H. Jolliffe, M.D.—Samuel Edgar C. McDowell, M.D.—Alf. Corbett Smith, M.D.—George S. Wattam, M.D.

1885.

John Barber, M.D.—Frederick Warren Cane, M.B.—C. E. Lawrence, M.D.—John Morty, M.D.—Hector McGillivray, M.D.—Mark Richard Saunders, M.B.

1886.

Nathaniel Aikens, M.D.—W. J. Fox, M.D.—G. McDiarmid, M.D.—T. J. McDonald, M.D.—Thomas McEwen, M.D.—Alexander Stuart Thompson, M.B.

School of Practical Science. 1901.

R. N. Barrett is taking post-graduate work at the School of Practical Science.—W. G. Beatty is living in Fergus, Ont.—G. M. Bertram is in the office of Sullivan Machinery Co., 71 Broadway,

New York.—W. J. Bowers is in the office of Willis Chipman, C.E., Toronto.—E. T. J. Brandon is taking a post-graduate course in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—W. P. Brereton is with Smart, Eby Co., Hamilton, Ont.—J. T. Broughton is with the Northey Co., L't'd., Toronto.—W. G. Chace is a Fellow in Electrical Engineering at the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—A. G. Christie is with the Westinghouse Machine Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—J. R. Cockburn is taking a post-graduate course in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—W. A. Duff is assistant engineer on construction, Grand Trunk Ry., Hamilton, Ont.—D. E. Eason is taking a post-graduate course in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—S. Gagne is on the engineering staff of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Ry., Grand Forks, B.C.—N. R. Gibson is in the works of Cowan & Co., Galt, Ont.—C. Harvey is taking a post-graduate course in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—A. T. E. Hamer is assayer for the Rock Lake Mining Co., Bruce Mines, Ont.—F. C. Jackson is resident engineer, Bruce Mines & Algoma Ry., Bruce Mines, Ont.—A. Laidlaw is on the engineering staff of the National Portland Cement Co., Toronto.—W. C. Lumbers is a draftsman in the office of the Canadian Pacific Ry. engineer, Toronto.—A. C. Macdougall is a draftsman on the staff of the Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto.—A. T. C. McMaster is taking a post-graduate course at the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—J. G. MacMillan is Fellow in Mining Engineering, School of Practical Science.—H. G. McVean is Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—W. C. Matheson is an assayer for the Canadian Gold Fields Co., Delora, Ont.—H. T. Middleton is taking a post-graduate course at the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—J. L. R. Parsons, B.A. is geologist for the Algoma Commercial Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—G. H. Power is in the office of Willis Chipman, C.E., Toronto.—H. W. Price is Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering at the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—H. P. Rust is taking a post-graduate course in the

School of Practical Science, Toronto.

—M. V. Sauer is Fellow in Electrical Engineering in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—W. H. Stevenson is taking a post-graduate course in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—R. D. Willson is on the engineering staff of the Canadian Northern Ry., Winnipeg, Man.

Personals.

R. J. Dwyer, M.B. '91, has resumed practice in Toronto after spending six months in Europe; while abroad he received the degree of M. R. C. P., London.

C. H. Koyle, B.A. '77, has removed from New York city to Nutley, N.J.

R. P. Vivian, M.B. '99, is a practising physician in Barrie, Ont.

T. D. Allingham, B.A. '99, is living in North Bay, Ont.

Miss N. E. Andison, B.A. '99, is on the staff of the Westbourne Ladies' School, Bloor Street W., Toronto.

Ralph S. Lillie, B.A. '96, has recently been appointed instructor in Physiology and Histology in the Zoological Department of the University of Nebraska, and has been stationed at Lincoln since September. Omaha Medical College has recently become the Medical Faculty of the University of Nebraska, and the preliminary scientific education of its medical students will in future be conducted at Lincoln along with the Arts Faculty.

J. Nelson Robertson, B.A. '97, who after graduation taught a year in Pickering College, and also in the Campbellford, Ont., high school, is now taking post-graduate work at the University of Yale in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Mr. Robertson is this year availing himself of the scholarship which he won at Yale some time ago.

Miss E. A. Robinson B.A. '02, is living at 152 Main Street, Hackensack, N.J.

Miss M. C. E. Cameron, B.A. '97, is teaching in the Robert Walker High School, Northern Division, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss C. A. Cameron, B.A. '02, who is teaching in the Fern Avenue public school, Toronto, resides at 467 Dovercourt Road.

W. E. Wagner, B.A.Sc. '99, is on the staff of the General Construction Co., 136 Liberty Street, New York.

J. F. Apsey (S.P.S. '88), O.L.S., is living at 12 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. T. Richardson, B.A. '99, barrister, is a member of the firm of Coatsworth & Richardson, Temple Building, Toronto.

J. R. W. Meredith, B.A. '99, and M. C. Cameron, B.A. '99, compose the law firm of Meredith & Cameron, Temple Building, Toronto.

T. A. Colclough, B.A. '98, is on the staff of the Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.

F. B. Linfield, B.S.A. '91, who has been on the staff of the Utah State Agricultural College for some time, has been made principal of the Montana State Agricultural College.

W. J. Dobbie, B.A. '97, M.A. '99, has resigned his position as commercial master in the Guelph collegiate institute to study law in Toronto.

Miss M. Hutton, B.A. '98, M.A. '02, is taking post-graduate work at the University of Berlin, Germany.

Miss C. C. Grant, B.A. '01, has removed from Orillia to Essex, Ont., where she teaches history and modern languages in the high school.

W. T. Allison, B.A. '99, M.A. '00, B.D. (Yale), has been ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and was recently inducted into the charge of Stayner, Ont.

J. A. McAndrew, B.A. '81, has been appointed Inspector of Legal Offices, Osgoode Hall, and Alexander McGregor, B.A. '98, LL.B. '01, has been appointed clerk in the Registrar's Office, Osgoode Hall.

The many friends of Mrs. Geo. Watson (Miss E. M. Ackerman, B.A. '96), and Mrs. C. F. Hamilton (Miss C. A. Ross, B.A. '92), will regret to learn of their death.

Rev. Joseph Henry George, B.A. '80, M.A. '85, whose formal inauguration as President of the Chicago Theological Seminary took place recently, was born in Cobourg, Ont., May 3, 1852, and graduated in Arts and Theology at Victoria University, where he won the gold medal in philosophy and Hebrew. After four years spent in post-graduate work, he entered Harvard, from which he took special

courses in theology and philosophy, and received the degree of Ph.D. Dr. George's first pastorate was in the John Street Presbyterian Church at Belleville, Ont., where he married a sister of Mr. W. B. Northrup, M.P. In 1891 he was called to the pulpit of the First Congregational Church in St. Louis, and remained there until 1897, when he went to Montreal as Principal of the Congregational College in that city. In 1889 he was sent to England by the Canadian Congregational churches to make a special study of foreign methods in theological instruction. Upon his return to Canada he was appointed chairman of the Canadian Congregational Union and President of the Teachers' Association in the Province of Quebec. He began his duties as President of the Chicago Theological Seminary in September, 1901.

G. E. Smith, B.A. '02; W. H. F. Addison, B.A. '02; and A. H. Rolph, B.A. '02, have become undergraduates in Medicine. The first is also laboratory assistant in Chemistry, and the second is assistant to Professor R. Ramsay Wright in the Biological Museum.

C. E. Anger, B.A. '02, is teaching French in Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, and D. R. Moore, B.A. '02, is teacher of English and history in the same institution.

W. E. Taylor, B.A. '01, M.A. '02, has been appointed librarian of Wycliffe College.

J. F. Fox, B.A. '02, has postponed attendance at Wycliffe College for a year, and will be employed in the newly acquired branch of the Standard Bank at Parkhill. He has also resigned his Hebrew lectureship in Trinity University for the same reason.

Miss B. King, B.A. '02, is spending a year in Austria and Germany with her sister.

W. G. McFarlane, B.A. '02, is taking the course in electrical engineering at the School of Practical Science.

Eleven of the class of '02, Arts, are studying Theology this year: Messrs. A. C. Justice, W. A. Amos, A. M. Boyle, C. A. McRae, S. G. Steele, and A. E. Armstrong at Knox College; Mr. H. T. Wallace at Queen's University, and Messrs. H. Neville, C. W. DeMille and J. N. Clarry at Victoria College.

R. W. Woodroffe, B.A. '02, is curate of the Cronyn Memorial Church, London.

W. H. Miller, M.D. '60, is a practising physician at Port Brownston, Jamaica, and has just returned home after visiting for some time in Ontario.

Julius E. Klotz, M.B. '97, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), who has returned from his post-graduate studies in the various European schools, is a practising physician at 170 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.

Mrs. F. A. Stafford (Miss Jessie Dowd, B.A. '95), resides at 1028 Virginia Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. Jaffray (Miss E. L. Gillespie, B.A. '96), resides at 74 Grenville Street, Toronto.

J. M. Bell, B.A. '02, fellow in Chemistry in the University of Cornell, resides at 209 William Street, Ithaca, N.Y.

F. N. Speller, B.A.Sc. '94, is on the staff of the National Tube Works of the United States Steel Corporation, McKeesport, Pa.

George A. Hackney, B.A. '01, is a Methodist missionary at Camp McKinney, B.C.

D. G. Campbell, B.A. '02, has a general store in Lacombe, Alberta.

Marriages.

McEntee-Evison—F. D. McEntee, B.A. '00, was married a short time ago in St. Stephen's Church, New York, to Miss Millicent Evison.

Barr-Baldwin—Rev. A. F. Barr, B.A. '96, was married in St. James Cathedral, Toronto, October, 1902, to Miss E. M. Baldwin.

Kennedy-Seals—On October 24th, L. T. Kennedy, L.D.S., D.D.S. '00, of Arthur, Ont., was married to Miss I. L. Seals, of Toronto.

Webb-Smith—At Chatham, Ont., recently, R. F. Webb, M.B. '97, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was married to Miss E. H. Smith.

Alexander-Laird—On October 16th, at Norval, Ont., W. H. Alexander, M.D. '94, of 238 Carlton Street, Toronto, to Miss Edith Laird, of Toronto.

Denholm-McGregor—At Blenheim, Ont., Nov. 5th, J. M. Denholm, formerly of the class of '02, to Miss Margaret McGregor.

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JOURNALISM.

ANOTHER VIEW.

BY ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN, B.A., PH.D.,

Professor of English, Dalhousie College.

THE article on "Journalism," in the December number of the MONTHLY, presents one view of a very important question. There is another, however, which is completely ignored, but which certainly merits consideration. This I wish to present, however hurriedly and roughly.

The relation of college training to the bread-winning practice of life is, to college trained men and women, a matter of life and death. The relation of college training to journalism is but one part or section of the larger problem. Journalism is but one of the many professions which the college graduate may enter, and for which his college training may either fit or unfit him.

The problem of journalism would seem to be two-fold; first, to gather and present news; and, secondly, to comment on that news, and to guide and form public opinion on matters of importance to the community.

How are these two ends to be attained? News is first to be gathered. This is done by means of actual collectors on the spot (reporters), by correspondence, and by telegraphic reports trans-

mitted and distributed through great co-operative agencies. The news is then selected, arranged in order of importance ("given space"), in accordance with the judgment and discretion of the editor. The second end is attained either by a single editor, assisted by occasional writers from the outside, or, when the management is sufficiently rich and enlightened, by a corps of editorial writers retained for the purpose.

This is, of course, only the roughest outline of the kind of work the college-trained man will have to fit himself for. In Canada, with the ordinary newspaper, many "items" are sent in (and published) by persons who have an interest in so doing; the comment or editorial "matter" is nearly always the work of one man. On a morning and evening paper staff, there must be two men. It is well within the mark to say that the majority of our Canadian journalists are over-worked and under-paid. They have much longer hours than the members of trades-unions; they work at continuous high pressure no day-laborer would submit to. No matter what happens, what the weather, or the reporter's health, whether workmen strike, or linotype machines go sick, or fire consumes, the paper must appear at a set hour every day, and every day those insatiable columns must be filled. No matter how the editorial writer feels, dull or bright, he must put forth his quota of comment for every working day.

Can any college training fit a man for this kind of life?

I would say at once, if Mr. Gadsby's view of the matter is correct, no college training worthy of the name could ever do anything but unfit the college-bred man for journalism. If it could or did fit men for journalism, the sooner such a college could be abolished, the better.

Universities were founded in the interests of religion. According to Carlyle, that is the sole reason for their continued existence. In other words, the end of college training is *not* to fit men for this or that trade, business or profession, it is *not* to fill them with "information." It is to develop the mind, to strengthen, and, if possible, to produce, character.

And what is the character produced by college training? The watch-word of all courses and studies in all colleges is, Truth, "truth, no matter where it leads." In natural science, the student is persistently trained to recognize fact; in theorizing he must be cautious, but, if his legitimate deductions from observed and verified fact shatter old systems of morals or belief, so much the worse for the old systems. In philosophy, it is the same thing. If the student comes to doubt the Reality of Everything outside the Subject, or to hold lax views on the Ding-an-sich, he must still follow truth. In all study of language, he is taught habits of pre-

cision, to respect the fact. As Jowett told his students, they came to translate Plato, not to theorize about him. In literature, he is taught to recognize the truth and beauty and splendor of the human mind at its best, in the great monuments of the race. He learns to take a decent pride in himself as a member of a more or less distinguished community with its history, achievements, traditions, the pride of a soldier in a famous regiment. He becomes increasingly sensitive as to the credit of his college, and as to his private honor. Four years of this discipline, four years of life in this atmosphere often "forms" a young man, gives him an attitude of mind towards life, and ideals of conduct which in after years, he counts more precious than any learning, or college distinction, or addition to his income. He may have been fortunate enough to have come under the influence of a Newman at Oxford, or a Young at Toronto. If he have, he never can be the same as before. He knows the truth of Arnold's praise:

"For rigorous teachers seized my youth,
And purged its faith, and trimm'd its fire,
Show'd me the high white star of Truth,
There bade me gaze, and there aspire."

That is then the first and last word of college training,—Truth.

Now, the journalist, college-bred or other, "must," according to Mr. Gadsby, "excel in putting a half-truth deftly," he "must write as if he believed what he said," "he soon learns to walk on eggs gracefully." He does all this to assist his newspaper to "flourish by virtue of an adroit and insidious partisanship." The aim is success and, "The success of the newspaper as a popular influence is in direct proportion to the pitch to which this adroitness is brought." In other words, the college-bred apprentice to journalism must at once unlearn the method he has taken four years to acquire, and become a conscious humbug. His college-training will be nothing but a mill-stone round his neck. He might better have entered the profession at once without such a prolonged, expensive and needless waste of time.

This is the inviting prospect opened to the graduate after four years of hard work. Tennyson expressed himself once on the subject of half-truths, but that is no matter. Even a Lord Welter discovered that there were some things "no fellow could do." One would think there was such a thing as self-respect, even if there is no difference between black and white, and that there was some difference between the point of view of the college-bred man and the penny-a-liner. If the view here presented of college-training is correct, and if Mr. Gadsby's view of journalism is right, any college graduate would sooner break stones on the road (like "The Road-mender") than enter such a "profession."

But I am persuaded that Mr. Gadsby takes a partial view of the matter. I believe that a college can fit a man for journalism, and that a college graduate can enter journalism and yet preserve some rags of self-respect. Mr. Gadsby need not have gone outside Toronto for a shining example of a newspaper making a fortune for its owner through the owner's aptitude for business, his honesty, fearlessness and energy. Educated Canadians are sick of "editorialene." People are apt to sneer at adherence to an orthodox religious creed, but the editorial adherence to a shallow political creed is ten times more selfish, disgusting, inexcusable. Lowell's satire is not yet out of date. Nine out of ten papers seem to have given up all pretence of honest discussion, or of forming public opinion. They swear by the Ins, or *at* the Outs; or the other way about. Their appeal is apparently to the intelligence of schoolboys, who think abuse is argument. Everyone knows beforehand precisely what most editors will say on any given political or public question. They are bound hand and foot to certain opinions, and our people are simply aching for fair, honest discussion of public matters. The two most successful papers in Canada (judging not by number of columns, or "features," or "special issues," but by bank accounts), became so not by "adroit and insidious partisanship," but by business ability, joined to independence in the editorial columns. Honesty, character, fearlessness will make a paper a "success," will pay dividends. "Adroit and insidious partisanship," as a matter of fact, has not done so, and does not deserve to.

The college cannot make a journalist any more than it can make a poet or an artist. The natural endowment, the "news sense," is the prime necessity. That given, the college can train. The best modern instance of the college-trained journalist is the lamented Steevens. An Oxford man, with an eye and a style, he merits the most careful consideration of all college men looking forward to journalism as a profession. The journalist should be trained by the broadest "culture courses" possible, for in his business he must take cognizance of every kind of fact. His training to observe, to recognize fact, cannot be too thorough and severe. He should have laboratory courses in natural science; he should have exact if not wide training in one classic language, Latin, for choice; he should have a broad knowledge of history, of political economy, of philosophy. He should, if possible, also know French and German, and, above all, he should be "well seen" in English. Here his training cannot be too deep or wide. And he will be fitted specially for his life work if his college provides ample "laboratory" courses in the writing of English.

If he can, during his college course, establish that ready sympathy between the thinking brain and the executing hand, he will find his initiation into journalism much less laborious.

Such a training should fit the graduate to observe, sift and present fact. Mr. Gadsby disparages English newspapers. One of the refreshing things to me is to contrast a report in "The Weekly Times," for instance, with one in the "Journal" ("Joynal"), which seems to be Mr. Gadsby's model. In the American paper you find a hint of fact in the screeching "scare-heads," in the column below, the minimum of fact with the maximum of "coloring," generally hysterical. You look in vain for definite, additional, or pertinent fact, some clear image of the actual event. The report is generally no more than the vague, emotional expansion of the original fact, in professional phrase, "flub." In the English paper, there is something for the mind to take hold of, honest, definite, concrete fact, and no attempt to excite the reader into a series of gasps or shrieks. The head-line tells you what to expect; the report contains the details. And if there is a vain thing in this world, it is the ordinary journalistic "humor." One would like to know who finds it "entertaining." It is the same thing in the comment as in the presentation of news. The English papers aim at fairness of tone, justice to opponents, honesty of discussion. In Canada, we are altogether too fond of American methods. It is a pity, if we must be copyists, that we do not copy the best, that we tamely follow the lead of the "Joynal," and not of the "Post" and "Nation." Every college man who intends to enter journalism should give his days and nights to the study of the "Post," both for its clear, sane, convincing presentation of news, and breadth and general fairness in comment and discussion.

College training ought to make an alert, broad and fair-minded man, able to see clearly, and to argue temperately. It ought also to give him the ability to grapple with unfamiliar subjects, to get up his brief for cases that are new. He must begin at the bottom of the ladder of course, he must serve his apprenticeship and learn the business in all its branches. If he is willing to do this, if he possesses the natural tastes and aptitudes, the future of the college graduate in journalism ought to be immense. Here, as elsewhere, the victory must go to trained intelligence over untrained, to skilled labor over unskilled, to honesty over dishonesty, and journalism will, in consequence, improve in tone, will appeal to intelligent men and women, and will exert an increasingly greater influence as the community grows wiser and education slowly broadens down.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AT VARSITY IN MY TIME.

BY FRANCIS HUSTON WALLACE, M.A., D.D.,

Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Victoria University.

WHEN asked to write on this subject, I gladly consented. Nevertheless, I felt then, and I feel still more now, in writing, that I must crave the kind indulgence of my readers in one regard. This brief narrative will seem unduly personal if not egotistic. But the facts compel considerable personal reference, for, in the good providence of God, it was my duty and honor to have much to do with the events which I am requested to narrate—*“quorum pars magna fui.”*

When I entered University College, in 1869, there was no organized manifestation of the religious life of the students. When I graduated, in 1873, there was a fully organized Young Men's Christian Association, in active operation. To have been permitted to have a share in producing this result has been ever since a matter of profound thankfulness to me, for I am convinced that such an organization, well managed, is one of the essential agencies of a well equipped modern college. I write now in the hope that an account of the origin of University College Y. M. C. A. may interest and encourage those who are at the present time earnestly and efficiently carrying on its work, and may also recall happy memories of the past in some of the men of that earlier day.

It would not be legitimate to conclude that, in the absence of such organized religious effort, University College was a “godless” institution. The Christian religion was formally recognized in the daily reading of that brief but beautiful form of prayers which, I believe, continues to be used. Usually it was Mr. Van der Smissen who read prayers in the lecture room at the south-east corner of the building, in the presence of a small group of students, who followed reverently these appropriate petitions.

“O Lord God, the fountain of Light and Truth, from whom cometh every good gift unto man, and from whom are derived all our powers and faculties, bless, we beseech Thee, our labours and studies in this College. Preserve us from indolence, carelessness, and self-conceit; vouchsafe unto us diligence, patience, and a love of truth; and grant both to those who teach and those who learn, that, whilst engaged in the discharge of the duties of Time, they may ever be mindful of the more important interests of Eternity; and that through Thy Grace they may so order their thoughts, words, and actions, as to aim not merely at the welfare of themselves and their fellow-creatures, but also at Thy honour and glory. And this we humbly pray in the name and for the sake of Thy Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ.” Then followed the Lord's Prayer and the Benediction.

The moral life of the College was at least fairly good, not unworthy to be compared with that of other Colleges in the country, though without the direct religious influences which they enjoyed.

But in 1871 the feeling became strong among a large number of the students that we should be the better for a fuller and more direct recognition of religion on our own part, and a voluntary organization which should manifest and develop Christian life and train us for Christian service.

During the summer vacation of 1871, a pamphlet had been put into my hand by my father, the late Rev. Robert Wallace, containing an account of religious work in some American Colleges. This account deeply interested me, and the conviction was forced upon me that something similar should be attempted in University College, and also that it was my duty to make the attempt. From this duty I shrank back with almost morbid dread. But a veritable "woe is me if I do not this thing," became the burden of my heart.

So when College opened, October, 1871, I sought out a few men in whom I expected to find some sympathy in such an enterprise, and talked the matter over with them. My principal helper was the late J. C. Yule, afterwards professor in the Baptist College, Woodstock. We two drew up a brief petition to the College Council, asking for the use of a room in the College building for a Saturday afternoon prayer meeting among students. To this petition we secured a considerable number of signatures. Indeed, we were treated with unexpected consideration by all to whom we went, and found far less hostility to our project than we had anticipated. It may not be without interest to some who read this paper to be reminded of the part they played in this history by seeing their names among those which were attached to the petition. I have no copy of the petition, but I find in an old note-book the following list of names signed:—F. H. Wallace, Albert Aikins, John Craig, J. C. Yule, F. Ballantyne, John Fletcher, F. A. Clarkson, J. B. Rankin, J. Gerrie, Geo. E. Shaw, A. Dawson, J. S. Stewart, J. P. Craig, J. Crerar, C. Fletcher, W. Hodgins, H. McPhayden, W. J. Robertson, A. Crawford, A. H. Putnam, E. W. Dadson, A. M. Turnbull, W. Houston, A. M. Hamilton, T. Fox, W. C. Troy, A. McDiarmid, J. J. Magee, A. B. Aylesworth, S. J. McKee, D. A. McMichael, T. S. T. Smellie, W. Amos, J. R. Wightman, A. M. McClelland, S. C. Biggs, J. B. Lesslie, A. C. Galt.

Armed with this petition, Yule and I interviewed the President of the College, the witty and genial Dr. McCaul. Our reception was very kind, though our mission rather startled the doctor. He expressed sympathy with everything religious, but at the same time a fear lest, by any chance, the introduction of such religious work into the College might lead to some denominational friction among the students, and mar the peace which was then reigning in the affairs of the University, after many periods of trouble and strife. However, he assured us that he would present our petition

to the Council and do all for us that he found possible and prudent. This was the last that we heard of our petition for several months. We were told afterwards that the Council found considerable difficulty in coming to a decision. Whether any members of the Council were opposed to the proposal on its merits, I am not aware, but any one who knows the history of the University of Toronto can thoroughly appreciate the hesitation through fear of arousing any manner of religious disagreement.

But we had many friends of our movement in the Council, among whom Dr. Daniel Wilson should be specially named, and the innovation was finally sanctioned. We were permitted the use of the Reading Room, in the west wing of the building, and there, one Saturday afternoon in January, 1872, we held our first University Collège students' prayer meeting. Our organization was very simple, merely a small committee to make arrangements for our weekly service. The attendance was and continued to be very good, in proportion to the total attendance at Collège in those days of small things. The very best of good feeling prevailed between the students of different churches, Baptist, Congregationalist, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian. There never was a ripple of jealousy or controversy to disturb our peace. Our services were simple and hearty and very helpful. One student presided at each meeting, and gave a brief address on some suitable subject. There were hymns and prayers, expositions and testimonies, in the now familiar Y. M. C. A. manner. I am confident that those who attended the meetings from week to week will never forget the delightful fraternity which characterized them or the spiritual benefit which we derived from them.

It was to be expected that there would be some hostility to such an innovation in Collège life on the part of some of the students. Some talked of "cant" and "hypocrisy;" one suggested "tar and feathers;" once or twice some wags burst open our door while we were at prayer and threw a dog into the room. But, after all, we had very little to complain of. Those who did not like our ways usually simply let us alone. For one, I have always looked back with thankfulness for the really considerate, good-natured, gentlemanly treatment we received.

So our work went on quietly and successfully for about a year. At last, in 1873, we who were soon to graduate felt it wise to thoroughly organize the work before we left Collège, in order to ensure its permanence. We determined to connect ourselves with the great Y. M. C. A. movement. A committee formulated a constitution, which was submitted to the Collège Council and approved. The first rough draft of this constitution, in pencil, lies before me as I write, and also the printed folder containing the constitution

as adopted, and the announcement of the meetings. These little mementoes of many happy days and associations are cherished among my treasures. The College coat of arms is displayed on the front of the folder, indicating our recognized status. The back contains the following announcement:

Our
Weekly Prayer Meeting
is held on
Saturday, at 3 p.m.,
in the
West Wing Reading Room.
All are Heartily Invited."

We elected J. A. M. Aikins first president of the Association. The other officers I do not recall. And then the founders and first members of University College Y. M. C. A. passed out of College halls, confident that the Association was permanently established on a wise foundation, to abide henceforth, by the blessing of God, a centre of religious life and a source of wholesome influence in our Alma Mater.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND FICTION.

BY W. E. MACPHERSON, B.A.

"**T**HE circulating libraries to which readers flock for novels are intellectual saloons. The consequence will probably be loss of hold on the realities of life, confusion of the moral standard, distaste for unromantic duties." This is the warning given by Bystander in a late issue of the *Weekly Sun*. Those who are familiar with the work of public libraries in the towns and villages of this Province will admit that they may be properly described as circulating libraries to which readers flock for novels. Probably 60 per cent. of the books in these libraries are works of fiction, and if correct statistics of issue were available, it would probably be found that 90 per cent. of the books issued were of this class.

There is, it is true, a provision in the regulation of the government that public libraries receiving government aid shall not buy more than 20 per cent. of novels if they wish to secure the full government grant. As a matter of fact, book committees, in buying, need pay no attention whatever to this regulation, and they live up to their privileges. A glance at the classification adopted by the inspector of public libraries will show how this is done. Before the government grant is apportioned, all public libraries are required to send with their annual reports the invoices of all

books bought during the year. These invoices are made out by the publishing companies on printed forms supplied by the government, with spaces for classifying the books, so that the inspector in examining them may tell at a glance whether the library committee have bought more than the proper proportion of fiction. At the head of this invoice form are some notes on classification—wonderfully ingenious:

“History includes Historical Romances.

“Literature includes Moral Tales, Essays, Romances, Temperance and Juvenile Literature.

“Miscellaneous includes *only* Anecdotes and Short Stories, Detective Stories, Fairy Tales, Fables, *etc.*”

The italics are not on the invoice, but that was probably an oversight.

Some of these invoices are before me, all bearing the approving stamp of the inspector of public libraries. In one small invoice of eleven books, ten of which are novels, the enterprising publisher, finding it monotonous to put them all in the ‘miscellaneous’ column, varies it by classifying ‘Jane Eyre’ and ‘Pere Goriot’ as poetry. Only two out of the eleven are classified as fiction. In all the invoices Henty’s books for boys, a formidable list, are ‘History.’ Marie Corelli’s novels are ‘Literature,’ probably under the sub-section ‘Moral tales.’ Gilbert Parker’s ‘Right of Way,’ is ‘Literature.’ So also are ‘Cynthia’s Bonnet Shop,’ ‘The Gilded Age,’ ‘St. Elmo,’ and Crockett’s ‘Silver Skull.’ Under ‘History’ we find ‘Rupert, by the Grace of God,’ and ‘The Isle of Unrest.’ Alfred Austin’s ‘English Lyrics’ is classified as poetry, but this, perhaps, may be overlooked. Queen Victoria’s ‘Leaves from a Journal of Life in the Highlands,’ comes under ‘Voyages.’ These are merely a few illustrations from a multitude that might be cited. It would not be fair to blame the booksellers for these classifications. They are busy men and they know that it doesn’t make much difference anyway. Nor would it be fair to leave it to be inferred that all public libraries indulged in an equal amount of fiction. In many towns, and, I believe, in all the cities, care and good judgment are shown in the selection of books. But on the whole there is little reason to doubt that our public libraries are at present bureaus of amusement, not centres of culture, and that much of this amusement is harmful.

Many works of fiction are inspiring and instructive. No one who has done an honest day’s work need regret the evening spent over the pages of Van Dyke’s ‘The Ruling Passion,’ or Mrs. Wharton’s ‘The Greater Inclination.’ But the percentage of modern fiction that reaches to these standards is very small, and Bystander’s warning is timely.

Perhaps it would be well for the government to raise the present percentage of works of fiction, and then see that some effort was made to enforce the regulation. Much good may be done by the Ontario Library Association, which intends issuing from time to time lists of suitable books as suggestions to book committees.

The movement towards making all public libraries free is in the right direction. So long as library funds depend on members' subscriptions to any considerable extent, the committee, in buying, is forced to cater to the taste of the public; the great public doesn't feel that it wants instruction so much as it feels that it wants amusement. But, after all, the solution of the question lies in the selection of proper men for the book committees. Here, perhaps, is an opportunity for University men, who may justly be supposed to have some literary judgment, to do good without the hope of remuneration. The country has subscribed generously to their education, and, in common gratitude, no chance of repaying the debt should be overlooked.

EMILE ZOLA.

BY J. HOME CAMERON, M.A.

Lecturer in French, University College.

THE story of the life of Zola, which came to an end so terribly on the 28th of last September, is a very simple one.

The son of an Italian civil engineer and a French mother, Zola was born in Paris on the 2nd of April, 1840. When he was in his seventh year, his father died suddenly, leaving scarcely anything for the support of his wife and son. In a few years they reached the end of their slender resources, and at a very critical time. The boy had twice failed to obtain his bachelor's degree, without which he could not be admitted to the Civil Service, to higher institutions of learning like the Sorbonne, or to the professional schools; and the struggle had to be given up. Here, at the age of twenty, Zola ends his school-days, and the effect of this interruption of his studies is quite apparent in his literary opinions and work. His critical sense is conspicuously weak, but it might have been strengthened by a longer study of the languages, which, naturally enough, were his especial dislike.

After two years of such destitution as falls to the lot of few men, Zola obtained a modest place in the publishing house of Hachette and Company, and his subsistence was secure. At the end of four years more (he was then twenty-six), he gave up his position and resolved to live by his pen. He had already published two volumes of fiction, and while he was slowly preparing his next novel, he

supported himself by writing for the daily and weekly journals several series of articles, among others those on the Salon of 1866, which, by the storm of indignation they raised, mark the beginning of Zola's thirty-six years of hostility to the conventions.

The next year, 1867, is distinguished by the publication of "Thérèse Raquin," which is the first strong example of what Zola was the first to name the *roman naturaliste*. From this point, and especially after 1870, he continued to produce his novels with systematic regularity till his life ended.

The collected works of Zola, as now published in their final form, contain thirty-three novels and two volumes of short stories, eight volumes of criticism and three plays. The plays have little merit, and were not successful on the stage. The volumes of criticism, made up of articles contributed to the press at different times from 1866 to 1896, owe their interest not so much to their literary value as to their strong *note personnel*, their polemical temerity, the positiveness and sometimes the violence of their expression, and their importance as the manifesto of the "naturaliste" literature—a new adjective which Zola was the first to use in this acceptation.

The novels fall into four groups:—1° the early ones, of which only "Thérèse Raquin" (1867) is important; 2° the celebrated Rougon-Macquart series of twenty volumes (1871-1893); 3° that of "The Three Cities" (1894-1898); 4° the unfinished series of "The Four Gospels" (1899-1902).

It is by the second group that Zola will be remembered longest, and by it he will stand or fall; for whatever of error or of bad art they contain—and they are not wanting in either—they have the merit of great originality, and even a certain grandeur. There is a vastness in the very conception of the story, which purposes to relate in many volumes the deeds of one family group containing three persons and their twenty-five descendants, profoundly dissimilar, to all appearance, but in reality intimately bound together by the laws of heredity. "L'hérédité a ses lois comme la pesanteur." Now, to show the effects of heredity combined with and modified by environment (*le milieu*), Zola supposes the family which is to form the *corpus vile* of his demonstration, to be well marked by "une première lésion organique," from which proceeds, through the vicissitudes of descent, a line of more or less degenerate or depraved persons, who are characterised by "le débordement des appétits, le large soulèvement de notre âge, qui se roue aux jouissances." And his task is to discover and follow, by solving the double problem of temperament and environment, "the thread which leads mathematically from one man to another." When this has been done throughout the twenty years (1851 to 1871) for which he will follow the family history, he will have completed his

“Natural and Social History of a Family under the Second Empire.”

This family consists primarily of two branches springing from one common female ancestor, known as Tante Dide, from whose union first with the heavy and placid Rougon, and subsequently with the ill-balanced and drunken Macquart, were born three children, who in turn become the heads of three different lines of progeny. As the hereditary taint of the lineage is evidenced by the fact that Tante Dide is a neurotic subject who spends her last years in an insane asylum, the “organic lesion” seems amply secured. The twenty-five descendants of Rougon and Macquart are followed down for twenty years, in a series of narratives, each of which, while centered round a few of these main figures, introduces a large number of subsidiary characters—the twenty volumes containing something like a thousand in all.

A striking proof of the seriousness with which Zola regarded this laborious task, is the remarkable genealogical tree which he inserted in the eighth volume of the series, and repeated in the last. This document presents in a tabulated form the salient facts in the life of each of the twenty-eight persons, and states the precise “scientific” hereditary relation subsisting between each person and his progenitors:—There is either “hérédité” or “innéité;” heredity is direct, indirect, revertive (or atavistic), or that of previous influence. Direct heredity presents either election of father or mother, or the union of these elements by way of welding, dissemination or fusion. One cannot help suspecting that this nomenclature, and much else, is borrowed from certain serious treatises known to the criminologist and anthropologist. But Zola is convinced of the truth of these things, and the words which he puts into the mouth of Dr. Pascal Rougon, who has elaborated the tree, are really his own: “N’est-ce pas beau, un pareil ensemble, un document si définitif et si total, où il n’y a pas un trou? On dirait une expérience de cabinet, un problème posé et résolu au tableau noir.”

The scene of the first volume is the ancestral habitat of the Rougon-Macquart family, near Marseilles, in the town of Aix, where Zola spent his childhood and youth; and after the lapse of twenty years the narrative brings us back again to the same spot. In the interval, each volume introduces us to a new *milieu*, in which the hereditary forces are at work. At one moment it is the rich society of the Second Empire (in “La Curée”); now it is the populace of Paris grouped about the reeking and malodorous central markets (“Le Ventre de Paris”); and again, lower down, the people of the artisan classes (“L’Assommoir”); and so to the corrupt *bourgeoisie*, the world of the “department store,” the proletariat of the coal-mines (“Germinal”), the brutal peasant, the person-

nel of the railways, the world of finance and speculation, and finally the national disaster at Sedan ("La Débâcle"), upon which follows the summing up of the whole story in "Le docteur Pascal" (more especially in Chap. V.), which once more proclaims the importance of heredity, and celebrates the triumph of the "scientific" method.

While the Rougon-Macquart series is the great work of Zola, the six novels which follow it deserve some notice. The three volumes "Lourdes," "Rome," "Paris," represent so many stages in the spiritual and moral emancipation of the priest, Pierre Froment. Finding his humanitarian and socialistic aspirations unappreciated, and his book condemned by the Congregation of the Index, he withdraws from the Church, in whose dogmas he has ceased to believe, and addresses himself to one of those wholesome handicrafts to which the heroes of Zola's romances are sometimes addicted. It is, furthermore, the four sons of Pierre,—bearing the names of the four Evangelists—who form the central characters of the series of the "Four Gospels":—"Fécondité," "Travail," "Vérité," "Justice," the last of which remains almost untouched.

In the long chain of Zola's works, there are few which are not stained by some sort of impurity, if not in the intention at least in the execution. Even those "idyllic" volumes which he has intercalated here and there, like flowery islands among noisome fens, lay too much stress upon the grosser appetites. It would seem, indeed, as if Zola's Rabelaisian temperament, unrestrained by a refined taste, has given to his literary work, from the very beginning of his career, a decided penchant for the erotic and the salacious. One sometimes wonders whether there may not be a grain of truth in Nordau's literary diagnosis of his case.

But it would be unfair to dismiss the whole unsavory question, as one is tempted to do, by calling Zola prurient, pornographic or licentious. Whatever there may be of pathological in this singular personage, and whatever may be the errors in his philosophy of life and his views of art, there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who has read carefully his articles, or even certain of his novels, that he is thoroughly in earnest, and means well. He has expressly said, "My novels have always been written with a higher aim than merely to amuse. . . . I have, to my thinking, certain contributions to make to the thought of the world on certain subjects, and I have chosen the novel as the best means of communicating these contributions to the world." To what degree sincerity has governed Zola's action was evident enough during the crisis in public affairs in the years 1898 and 1899. Some may regard him as having been wrong on that occasion, or if not wrong, he may be considered, in view of the partial failure of his attempt, to have

been at least unwise; but his sincerity and singleness of aim no one can call in question.

How then are we to account for the regrettable character of so much of what he has written? The explanation must lie in his views of human nature, and of the medium he has chosen for making his "contributions to the thought of the world;" and somewhat, no doubt, in his neuropathic condition, which is clearly recognised by the French specialists, Toulouse, Manouvrier, Bertillon, and a dozen others, who have made a personal examination of the novelist.

Passing by the last of these causes as inappropriate to the present article, and arriving at the second, we discover, on going to Zola's own account of his doctrines, that he believes his novels to be so many "slices of life," "human documents," pieces of "*la vie vécue et sentie*." His great solicitude is "*de faire vrai*." His revolt against the falsehood of the Romantic novel is expressed in violent and often coarse terms; and it is undoubtedly the irresistible temptation to fling his "naturalism" in the face of conventional respectability that partly accounts for the brutality of his style. "*Nous sommes gangrenés, de romantisme jusqu'aux moelles; nous avons sucé ça au collège, derrière nos pupitres, lorsque nous lisions les poètes défendus; nous avons respiré ça dans l'air empoisonné de notre jeunesse*." The antidote to the unwholesome pseudo-morality of the idealist fiction is supplied, of course, by the "naturalist" novels, which may terrify but never corrupt. "The truth leads no one astray; if it is withheld from children, it is made for men, and whosoever approaches it is made better." To sum up in one sentence—written long before Zola's fatal connection with the crisis of 1898—the object of art and science and life is "*Tout dire pour tout connaître, pour tout guérir*."

As we advance in our search for Zola's views of his own mission, we are surprised to learn that not only is the novelist a corrector of society, a teacher of "*l'amère science de la vie*," but that he is such by virtue of being a scientific investigator. He is, equally with the physiologist, "made up of an observer and an experimenter. The observer in him gives the facts . . . fixes the point of departure, establishes the solid ground on which his characters are to move and his phenomena to develop. Then the experimenter appears and sets the experiment going; that is to say, makes the characters move in a particular story, to show that the succession of facts in it will be such as is demanded by the determinism of the phenomena under investigation." By such a process we are able to "secure the mechanism" of any given passion, with a view to its treatment and reduction. "And therein lies the practical

utility and the high morality of our naturalist works, which experiment upon man, which take to pieces and put together again the human machine, to make it work under the influence of its environment." "Thus it is," adds the writer, "that our work is one of practical sociology, and comes to the aid of political and economic science."

But what is to be understood by his "human machine?" For Zola, man is "submitted to physico-chemical laws, and determined by the influences of his environment," so that "the same determinism must govern the stone on the high-way and the brain of man." To know man, "we must take account of the whole machine and the external world." And so we must at once recognize that we all have within us "un fond de bête humaine," or as it is elsewhere expressed:—"The terrible part of it is, that we at once reach the human beast under the dress coat as under the workman's blouse." And again, "En haut, nous nous heurtons à la brute. . . . C'est pour cela que nos livres sont si noirs, si sévères." That is categorical enough.

When we now enquire into Zola's doctrines of art, we find them clear as far as they go—as we expected—but not quite satisfying. The novelist must suppress the imagination. "Voilà l'ennemi!" That way lies idealism. No plot is needed; nature and reality bring with them beginning, middle and end. The simple history of a being, or a group of beings, suffices, if only we register their actions with fidelity. The novel becomes a mere "procès-verbal," and its sole merit is accurate observation, more or less penetrating analysis, and the logical concatenation of facts. The work of art will produce itself, if given free play. (All of which is splendidly contradicted in practice by the elaborately stratified construction of "Une page d'amour," "Fécondité," and other volumes.) There follows from the foregoing the *impersonality* of the novel. The author must keep out of sight, and allow events, and characterisation, and the play of forces to inculcate the lesson he would teach.

And yet, for Zola, the merit of a work lies not merely in its truthfulness, but also in its *individuality*; for, as he says rather felicitously in another connection, "A work of art is a corner of nature viewed through a temperament." This at least is sound, whether the "temperament" and the "impersonality" are irreconcilable or not. But he never realized that his own neuropathic temperament was a singularly falsifying medium through which either to see or to express the truth of things. Nor does he seem to have discovered that there is nothing less impersonal and impartial, or less coldly "scientific," than the "roman à thèse" which he was constantly evolving.

Such are some of Zola's favorite doctrines. It would be interesting to examine in what degree his practice fails to agree with these and others which could be enumerated; and perhaps still more interesting to discover how far the real Zola differed from the man he believed himself to be. He thought himself, for instance, a thorough-going realist, even a serious man of science, while he was rather a sort of poet, who, by great industry and system, and the sweep of an extraordinary imagination, pieced together each time into an enormous work the facts and theories and daily events which he had been accumulating with infinite pains during the preceding months. Nor could he perceive that the cases he describes form in large part a collection of monstrosities, crowded together by violence into a pretended picture of every-day life, which produces the effect of a pathological museum—an institution not to be exhibited to the general public. Still less did Zola realize the distorting and magnifying power of his own imagination, which converts simple events into portentous symbols, and, in its mania for personification, endows all nature, and even the inanimate creations of man, with human emotions and the pathos of human suffering.

Such points as these would form matter for a long discussion; but it will now be more just to look at the merits of Zola's work. Perhaps the greatest of his excellences is his deep and solemn interest in human life, its activity, and its perpetuation. His extremely sensitive nature is tortured by the sight of suffering, and his anger kindles fiercely at the spectacle of injustice. Several of his novels, such as "Germinal" and "La Débâcle"—we might almost add "Lourdes"—attain a grandeur that may save them from oblivion, and all his work is founded on sympathy with suffering and a desire to hasten the reign of justice upon the earth. He wrote at the beginning of his career, "Je serai toujours du parti des vaincus." How prophetic a word!

Even his style has its merits. Although his language is often ponderous and slow-moving, and encumbered with multitudinous details, and although it is far from being the best French, it is after all wonderfully adapted to transfuse the feeling of the author, and it has the excellence of being not only effective but entirely unlike that of any other writer—in which respect, as in several others, Zola is very far from being a typical Frenchman.

If he has the somewhat equivocal distinction of having raised the realistic novel to its last bad eminence, and of having exhausted the type which he represents, he also deserves the credit of having greatly assisted, as he had always hoped to assist, in effecting a fundamental change in the methods of the novelist at large. This change consisted in replacing the too exuberant play of pure

imagination by the sober portraiture of what has been ascertained to be real. His own work certainly did not possess this sobriety and moderation, but it might have been poorer if it had.

Emile Zola will remain one of the great figures of the nineteenth century. He is the last of the great French "realists." His literary affiliations are with his predecessors, Stendhal and Balzac, whom he so much admired, and with his contemporaries and friends, Flaubert, the brothers Goncourt, Daudet and Maupassant. But he was a man who stood alone after all, and with that reverence for life and work and duty which is one of his great characteristics, he built up, by great effort and in virtual solitude, what structure he had it in him to build. And because his work is so full of his personality—his own "temperament"—and because it is so vast and so strong, both in its pessimism and its confident hope in the future, it may be remembered for many generations.

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L'Alliance Française.

L'adjectif "français" a été, à Toronto, depuis nombre d'années, accolé à tant de noms servant à désigner une réunion de personnes ayant pour but la culture en commun de la langue de Molière, qu'à l'heure actuelle le titre d'Alliance Française n'attire guère l'attention et ne frappe pas comme quelque chose de nouveau. Pourtant, cette société de fondation récente est beaucoup plus qu'une quelconque réunion mondaine, elle est organisée sous les auspices de l'Université, durable et a plusieurs buts dont la réunion forme pour ses membres un tout agréable et pratique, donc utile.

L'Alliance Française de Toronto n'est en somme qu'une branche, qu'un "comité d'action" de l'immense organisation qui sous le même titre, avec son siège social à Paris, embrasse l'Univers entier et compte 35,000 adhérents dispersés dans les principales villes des cinq parties du monde.

Le but principal de la Société est la propagation de la langue française par tous les moyens et sous toutes les formes possibles, tels qu'établissements d'écoles, subventions à celles déjà existantes, envois de livres, fondations de prix, récompenses, etc. Dans les villes étrangères, la mission des comités d'action consiste surtout à réunir ceux qui parlent le français, à les rapprocher, à créer entre eux une espèce de trait-d'union, à les renseigner, à leur faciliter leurs études, à l'aide de conférences, lectures, déclamations, comédies, chants, conseils, etc. De plus chaque sociétaire reçoit une carte qui lui constitue, lorsqu'il voyage, une sorte de lettre d'introduction auprès des autres membres de l'Alliance. De telle sorte que dans le monde entier, et principalement en France, il se trouve en pays de connaissance et est accueilli par des gens tout prêts à le renseigner et à le guider.

Le comité de Toronto compte déjà de nombreux membres et recevra comme tels tous les fervents de la langue française qui en feront la demande.

Athletics.

The Track Club.

At the annual meeting of the Track Club the following officers were elected

for the ensuing year: Hon. president, H. J. Crawford, B.A., '88; hon. vice-president, Geo. D. Porter, M.B. '94; president, W. E. Willmott, D.D.S. '89; first vice-president, Ralph E. Hooper, B.A. '92, M.B. '98; second vice-president, T. W. Graham; secretary-treasurer, E. M. Henderson.

Lacrosse.

The success of the past season's work in the lacrosse field was the subject of a congratulatory speech by W. J. Hanley, B.A. '01, president of the University of Toronto Lacrosse Club at the annual meeting. The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn had been defeated in one game, and they had also won the Intercollegiate Championship of America from Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Hon. president, President Loudon; president, P. A. Greig, B.A. '00; first vice-president, H. Dorenzie; second vice-president, E. M. Gladney; manager and secretary, W. H. Livingston; fourth year Arts representative, W. Dixon; third year Arts, P. Montague; second year Arts, L. Heyd; first year Arts, P. M. Fraser; third and fourth year Medicals, N. Kyle; first and second year medicals, H. B. Coleman; senior S. P. S., R. Bryce; junior S. P. S., Wilkie Evans; Dentals, C. H. Hartley; Pharmacy, G. Challice.

Baseball.

At the annual meeting of the University of Toronto Baseball Club the following officers were elected for the coming year: Hon. president, Professor Heebner; president, Geo. Biggs; vice-president, A. Ross; secretary-treasurer, D. Kapelle; manager, D. J. Sutherland; captain, R. L. Williams. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of a United States rather than a Canadian tour.

The Medical Dinner.

The 16th annual dinner of the University of Toronto Medical Faculty was held in the Gymnasium building on December 3rd. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Faculty, and the proceedings throughout were marked by the vim and enthusi-

asm which characterizes the Medical Faculty in this its year of greatest expansion.

The chair was occupied by Mr. R. F. Foster, President of the Dinner Committee, and among those present were: Vice-Chancellor Moss, LL.D. (Hon.) '00; President Loudon, B.A. '62, M.A. '64, LL.D. (Hon.) '94; Dr. Peters, M.B. '86, honorary president; Hon. George E. Foster; Prof. Barker, M.B. '90, Chicago University; Rev. Prof. Clark, Hon. Senator Landerkin, Prof. Ramsay Wright, M.A. '78, LL.D. (Hon.) '02; Rev. Dr. Sheraton, LL.D. (Hon.) '96; Mr. J. S. Willison, Mr. A. E. Ames, Dr. Beemer, M.B. '74; Mr. B. E. Walker, Dean Wilmott, D.D.S. '93; Mayor Howland, Professor McG. Young, B.A. '84; Professor Pelham Edgar, B.A. '92; Dr. Wm. Britton, M.B. '75, M.D. '76; Principal Hutton, M.A. '81, LL.D. (Hon.) '02; Registrar Brebner, B.A. '91; Dr. Daniel Clark, M.D. '58; Dr. Chas. O'Reilly, Dr. Galloway, M.D. '87; Dr. Allen, B.A. '93, M.A. '01, Ph.D. '01; Dr. Kendrick, B.A. '94, M.A. '01; C. A. Chant, B.A. '90, M.A. '00, Ph.D.; Professor McLennan, B.A. '92, Ph.D. '06; Mr. Frank Darling, architect, and Messrs. Illsley & Horne, contractors for the new building. The faculty were present in full force, among them being: Professors R. A. Reeve, B.A. '62, M.D. '89, LL.D. (Hon.) '02; G. H. Burnham, M.D. '89; W. H. Ellis, B.A. '67, M.A. '68, M.B. '70; C. F. Heebner, Ph.M.B. '92; A. B. Macallum, B.A. '80, M.A. '99, M.B. '89, Ph.D.; G. R. McDonagh, M.B. '76, M.D. '88; H. T. Machell, M.B. '73, M.D. '88; J. J. Mackenzie, B.A. '86, M.B. '99; W. B. Thistle, M.D. '86; A. H. Wright, B.A., '66, M.B. '78, M.D. '88; W. P. Caven, M.B. '86; J. M. MacCallum, B.A. '81, M.D., C.M. '86, and W. Oldright, B.A. '63, M.A. '67, M.B. '65, M.D. '67.

After the toast of the "King," G. A. Peters, M.B. '86, proposed the toast of "Our Country" in a patriotic speech, to which the Hon. Geo. E. Foster made an eloquent reply.

He spoke of the widespread influence wielded by the medical profession in the community in which they performed their life work, and drew a graphic and inspiring picture of Canada's resources and the glorious possibilities which lie before the Canadian nation. He dwelt upon the need

of honest work in building up the nation.

"The University of Toronto and its Faculty of Medicine" was proposed by B. E. Walker, a member of the Board of Trustees, who said that the one natural resource of Canada of greater importance than the minerals and the forests was her young men, and he pointed out the importance of providing them with the facilities for obtaining a liberal education in order that the resources of the country might be developed. The present system of raising revenue for the Province was, Mr. Walker said, unscientific, and he expressed the opinion that it would be in the true interest of the Province and of the University of Toronto that at the earliest possible date the people should have the common sense to say to the Legislature, "Please tax us by direct taxation and do the things in this Province which ought to be done in order to make the development of Ontario what it ought to be."

Vice-Chancellor Moss, in the unavoidable absence of the Chancellor, Sir William R. Meredith, undertook the pleasant duty of responding to the toast, and made an able and appropriate reply. Every year, he said, some tie came to bind the Faculty of Medicine and the University together; this year it was the new building which is now rising in the park, and which, when finished, would be the most complete of its kind to be found anywhere. He expressed appreciation of the action of the Government in relieving the needs of the University, and expressed the conviction that still further assistance by the Government would meet with popular approval.

Dr. Reeve, the popular Dean, responded on behalf of the faculty, and, commenting upon the presence of Prof. Barker (of the class of 1890), now of Chicago University, whose success was due to the splendid laboratory system of the Toronto University, said that additional laboratory buildings are required, and suggested that endowments for several chairs are needed.

Prof. Barker, M.B., '90, of the University of Chicago, on rising to propose the toast of "The Professions," was given an enthusiastic welcome.

He made a pleasant reference to his former experiences in the University of Toronto Medical Faculty, and in graceful terms acknowledged his indebtedness to the faculty for his professional success. In the course of an able review of the situation, professionally, in the United States, Prof. Barker said that the tendency was to shorten the B.A. course. One set of men argued that a man is old enough when leaving the high school to enter professional work, another set contending that he should have the B.A. course before entering upon his medical work. A compromise has been made in several States, by allowing a man who is going into law, theology or medicine, to have the first year or two years of his professional course count as the last year or last two years of his college course. It looked, however, as though things would go further, as President Butler of Columbia University has seriously urged that the degree of B.A. be given at the end of two years' work. Another tendency noticeable in the study of medicine on the other side is the emphasis laid upon research and original investigation. Prof. Barker spoke of the great change which had taken place in the methods adopted within the twelve years he had been in the United States. When he first went to Chicago there was scarcely any professor in a medical school who gave his whole time and energy to the work of the school. Now there is not a first-class school that does not have all its chairs in the first two years endowed and filled by professors who give their whole time to the work, and who, besides teaching, do a great deal of research work, and who have assistants doing the same. There are also eminent men engaged exclusively in the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in the hospitals for the universities only. The third important feature of the situation on the other side, is the activity manifested by the State universities, a very large proportion of which have medical faculties. Although it was supposed at first the States would oppose any large expenditure of funds for medical and professional education, it was found the people are willing to support these institutions. Prof. Barker enumerated the liberal provisions made by Minnesota, California and

other States for medical education, and pointed to the generous endowment furnished by private citizens of chairs in the State Universities as an evidence of the earnestness with which the question of higher education has been taken up by the people. In conclusion, he paid a glowing tribute to the magnificent work done by University of Toronto, as shown by the high appreciation in which its graduates are held, and the prominent positions they attain in the United States, instancing the splendid attainments of Dr. Bensley, and the fact that more fellowships in the University of Chicago were taken by students of the University of Toronto than by those from any State university.

Rev. Prof. Clark responded for the church, Mayor Howland for the law, and Hon. Senator Landerkin for medicine.

"Sister Institutions" were toasted with great enthusiasm and responses were made by the several representatives.

"The Ladies" and "The Freshmen" were also toasted with appropriate honours.

The officers of the committee which had charge of the arrangements, which were most complete, for the dinner, were: Dr. Geo. A. Peters, hon. president; F. F. Foster, president; B. J. Ferguson, first vice-president; M. E. Gowland, B.A. '01, second vice-president; A. McInnis, treasurer; G. A. Winters, secretary.

The Natural Science Association.

With next term's programme the Natural Science Association completes its twenty-fourth year. During its history many undergraduates who subsequently won distinction have contributed to its success. When we remember that men like A. C. Lawson, '83, now a professor in Leland Stanford, and J. B. Tyrrell, '80, of the Geological Survey, have read papers before it in their undergraduate days, we can readily see that the standard set is a high one.

This year the traditions have been well maintained. As in the past, special prominence has been given to subjects not directly connected with the academic work, especially those which

are prepared by observation and experiment rather than by reading. Prominent industries are described, such as brewing, smelting, the manufacture of fertilizers, by men who have personally investigated the processes involved; certain special topics of scientific interest are discussed, such as the Georgian Bay Biological Station; horns; biogenesis and abiogenesis; color photography, and evolution, and finally a few papers are read by specialists, as Mr. Maughan's illustrated lecture on Canadian birds, and the President, Dr. Scott's, paper on cell life.

Reference must be made to the annual open meeting, which will be held this year on the evening of February 19th. This will undoubtedly be, as it has always been in the past, one of the pleasantest functions of the year. A programme will be presented which will consist of a few musical numbers and two short lectures by prominent scientific men.

W. Harvey McNairn.

The Conference of the Knox College Alumni.

The young men were in evidence at the conference of the Knox College Alumni that was held from December 8th to 11th. The programme was in the hands of young men, for the most part, and those present were mostly men with life's best before them. The exceptions were still young-hearted, though they had passed the allotted three-score-and-ten. The discussions were bright and full of optimism. Sometimes they were daring, and assertions were made that sounded strange in halls where caution usually reigns, and where reverence pervades the teaching. But on all hands it is conceded that the discussions have been stimulating, and men have gone back to search out for themselves whether these things be so of which they have heard. We need not fear the result, for they are sturdy men whom Knox has sent out, and will not be easily swayed by a passing breeze. The programme that had been provided was of a high character, and eminently practical. Moral Reform, discussed by a man who has spent the best of his life in that work; Current Unbelief, discussed by men who have

to meet it, and find some answer to it; Immortality, from the standpoint of the philosopher; The Story of the Rocks, scientifically considered; these were some of the papers, and serve to mark the character of the Conference.

If one were choosing, and choice will naturally turn upon the individual tendency of mind, there were four papers among which it would be difficult to select the first. Professor Squair's excellent monograph upon Victor Hugo seemed to the writer just what is needed in such a gathering of students, who are still eagerly reaching out for the best in literature. It gave one a vivid delineation of the great poet, but it set one on edge to fill in the outline given. Principal Caven's masterly paper upon the Pauline Christianity, and his comparison of the Apostle's teaching with that of his Lord, was one of the great papers of the series. Rev. W. Farquharson's discussion of the Authority of Scripture in Reformation times, came a little closer than the times with which it was supposed to deal, and drew out one of the most brilliant discussions of the conference. Incidentally it revealed this fact, that all the keen thinking is not done within the limits of the city. The conference closed with an excellent lecture by Dr. J. Humphrey Anger, upon the development of church music during the Christian era. A trained choir kindly gave their services to illustrate the lecture.

During the conference week, on Tuesday evening, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association is held. Usually the chief business is the election of officers, but for two years another matter has put that in the background. Last year the question of a new Library building was mooted. During the year the President, Rev. J. M. Duncan, has asked the Alumni to pledge a certain sum from themselves, and within one month two-fifths of that sum had been promised by about one-eighth of the alumni. The Library is to be called The Caven Library, in honor of the Principal.

The following officers were elected:—Honorary president, Rev. Prof. MacLaren, D.D., of Knox College; president, Rev. J. M. Duncan, B.A. '86, B.D. (re-elected); vice-president, Rev. W. A. J. Martin, Brantford; secretary-treasurer, Rev. G. R. Fasken, B.A., '90,

Toronto; committee, Rev. W. G. Wallace, B.D., B.A. '79, M.A. '82, Toronto; Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A. '94, Orangeville; Rev. J. McP. Scott, B.A. '87, Toronto; Rev. J. W. MacMillan, B.A. '88, Lindsay; Rev. R. W. Ross, B.A. '89, M.A. '92, Guelph.

R. Campbell Tibb.

Tennyson Club.

The Tennyson Club met in Victoria College on Wednesday, December 3rd, to hear a paper from Professor Edgar on the adverse criticism of the poet. There was a large and appreciative audience; not as large an audience, however, as the paper deserved. The lecturer followed the adverse criticism from its beginning with Christopher North and Lockhart, and showed how deeply Tennyson had taken it to heart, and how much he had profited by it. He noted also in passing the prophetic eulogies of Bowring. The criticisms, he thought, in essence reduced themselves to the two propositions that (1), as Bagchot put it, Tennyson is "ornate rather than natural," that he misses (in the lecturer's phrase) "the wilding flavour"; (2) that he is too far withdrawn from ordinary life to be thoroughly human; too academic, cloistered and refined. The only criticism possible of the paper was that it was too good, and left the audience nothing to add and few questions to ask.

Professor Reynar was of opinion that Enoch Arden, the most criticised poem, though Tennyson thought it the simplest, was not deficient in realism or over-ornate; that it was not necessary for its hero to be a mere "dirty sailor" any more than, in a parallel case, Dinah Morris was to be called a mere lay figure because she was a Christian. Professor Bell, in a few happy words, conceded that Tennyson was a scholar's poet, and could not appeal to the wide audience of Burns. Mr. Saul, in a very interesting address, noted the circumstances of Tennyson's life, and showed how they bore out the view which he took of the poet as passionately and profoundly Christian.

Alumni in New York City.

On Saturday evening, December 13, a meeting of graduates of the Univer-

sity of Toronto, resident in New York, was held at the City Club, 19 West 34th Street, New York City. Graduates in Arts, Medicine and Applied Science were present, and much enthusiasm was displayed. The oldest graduate in New York, Mr. Cornelius D. Paul, '58, was unavoidably absent through illness, but sent a message expressing his interest and promising his cordial support. The purpose of the meeting was the organization of an association to be known as the University of Toronto Club of New York. The officers elected were: President, George Herbert Ling, Ph.D. (Arts, '93); vice-president, Dr. Frederick A. Cleland (Arts, '98, Medicine, '01); secretary-treasurer, John Angus MacVannel, Ph.D. (Arts, '93). The association will be composed of graduates in all departments of the University, and it is expected that the membership will soon exceed fifty.

John Angus MacVannel.

News from the Classes.

Arts' Class of 1894.

F. J. Alway, B.A., Ph.D. (Heidelberg, is professor of Chemistry at Nebraska Wesleyan University in University Place, Nebraska.—W. H. Barnum, B.A., is a barrister in Dutton, Ont.—Miss E. T. DeBeauregard, B.A., is a teacher in Philadelphia.—W. N. Bell, B.A. is the Principal of the High School at Paris, Ont.—H. P. Biggar, B.A., is carrying on original work and engaged in historical research in Europe; his headquarters are Paris, France.—J. T. Blyth, B.A., is residing at 593 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.—A. A. Bond, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—W. M. Boulton, B.A., LL.B., '95, is a barrister residing at 27 Crescent Road, Toronto.—H. W. Brown, B.A., is a teacher in Seaforth, Ont.—J. J. Brown, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Bothwell, Ont.—J. H. Brown, B.A., M.A. '95, LL.B. '95 (Ob.)—E. W. Bruce, B.A., M.A. '97, is a teacher in Huron Street School, and resides at 246 Borden St., Toronto.—W. H. Burns, B.A., is a bank clerk, and resides at 222 Simcoe St., Toronto.—Rev. W. McKee Burton, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Langley, B.C.—Rev. D. L. Campbell, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Dromore, Ont.—A. A. Carpenter, B.A., is a bar-

ristler in Beeton, Ont.—M. A. Chrysler, B.A., is taking post-graduate work in Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.—J. H. Clary, B.A., is a barrister in Sudbury, Ont.—Miss E.M. Cluff, B.A., is a teacher and resides at 251 Lyon St., Ottawa.—J.K. Colling, B.A., is a teacher in Collingwood, Ont.—Miss M. Cook, B.A., M.A. '99, is a teacher in Strathroy, Ont.—R. D. Coutts, B.A., is a teacher in Georgetown, Ont.—B. C. Craig, B.A., is living at 139 Beverlÿ St., Toronto, and is head of the Canada Corundum Company.—Miss M. Craig, B.A., is a teacher and resides at 161 West 106th St., New York.—G. L. Cram, B.A., lives at 52 N. 128th St., New York, N.Y.—A.W. Craw, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Warkworth, Ont.—Mrs. John Hutcheson, B.A. (Miss B. Cross) (Ob.).—P. W. Currie, B.A., is a teacher at Niagara Falls.—Miss N. DeCow, B.A., resides at Leamington, Ont.—R.W. Dickie, B.A. is a Presbyterian clergyman in Orangeville, Ont.—G.E. Dunbar, B.A., is in the Land Security Company, and resides in Deer Park, Ont.—D. M. Duncan, B.A., is a teacher in Collegiate Institute, and resides at 130 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.—A. A. Dundas, B.A., is a teacher in Meaford, Ont.—F. H. Frost, B.A., is a teacher in Bowmanville, Ont.—J. H. Fraser, B.A., is a medical student in Winnipeg, Man.—F. DeWitt Fry, B.A., is at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.—W. A. Gilmour, B.A., LL.B. '95, studied law at the Ontario Law School, and was called to the Bar of this Province in 1897. He went to British Columbia, was admitted to the Bar there, and entered into practice at Victoria in partnership with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. He was married in June of last year and died on July 14th, after an illness of only a few hours.—F. B. Goodwillie, B.A., is a barrister in Georgetown, Ont.—Miss J. Grant, B.A., is residing at St. Mary's, Ont.—J. C. Hamilton, B.A., is a barrister at Listowel, Ont.—Miss L. M. Hamilton, B.A., resides at 202 Jarvis St., Toronto.—B.C.H. Harvey, B.A., M.B., is a physician at Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.—V. J. Hughes, B.A., LL.B. '95, is secretary for National Trust Co., Montreal, Que.—D. D. James, B.A., is chief engineer of the Algoma Central Railway, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—W. E. James,

B.A. (Ob.).—Miss C. E. Jeffrey (Mrs. Matheson), B.A., resides at 2711 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.—C. W. Kappel, B.A., is a barrister at 2 Leader Lane, Toronto.—H. T. Kerr, B.A., M.A. '95, resides at Alleghany, Pa.—F. B. Kenrick B.A., Ph.D., M.A. '01, is Demonstrator in Chemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto.—W. J. Knox, B.A., M.A. '95, is a Presbyterian minister, and resides in Strathroy, Ont.—W. M. Lash, B.A., LL.B. '95, is a barrister, and resides at 23 Grenville St., Toronto.—E. F. Langley, B.A., is Professor of Modern Languages at Dartmouth College, Hanover.—Miss E. M. Lawson, B.A., is a teacher at St. Margaret's College, Toronto.—C. A. K. Lehmann, B.A., is a teacher in Jarvis St. Collegiate Institute, and resides at 117 Pembroke St., Toronto.—G. H. Levy, B.A., is a barrister, and resides in Hamilton, Ont.—W. E. Lingelbach, B.A., is an instructor in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.—H. A. Little, B.A., is a barrister in Woodstock, Ont.—Miss L. I. Livingstone, B.A., is a teacher, and resides at 373 Huron St., Toronto.—G. A. Lucas, B.A., resides at 62 Teräulay St., Toronto.—Miss F. M. Lye (Mrs. A. Blackmore), B.A., resides in London, Eng.—R. E. Manning, B.A., resides at Clinton, Ont.—W. F. Mayburry, B.A., M.B. '97, is a physician, 199 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ont.—Miss M. B. Miller (Mrs. Morley Peart), B.A., resides at Eden Grove, Ont.—W.H. Moore, B.A., is a barrister, and resides in Rosedale, Toronto.—C. A. Moss, B.A., LL.B. '95, is a barrister, and resides at 65 St. Patrick St., Toronto.—J. McCaig, B.A., M.A. '97, is principal of High and Public Schools of Lethbridge, Alta.—J. McCrae, B.A., M.B. '98, is a physician at General Hospital, Montreal.—S.J. McLean, B.A., LL.B. '95, is professor of Economics at Stanford University, Cal.—D. McLennan, B.A., is on the staff of the Civil Service, and lives at 54 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.—K. D. W. MacMillan, B.A., is a lecturer at Princeton University, N.J.—A. W. McPherson, B.A., is a teacher in Peterborough, Ont.—W. E. Macpherson, B.A., is a teacher, and resides at 310 Huron St., Toronto.—R. Nichol, B.A., M.B. '97, is a physician in Cornwall, Ont.—C. Nivins, B.A., is a teacher at Prince Albert, N.W.'1.—

W. H. Pease, B.A. (Ob.). — J. D. Phillips, B.A. (Ob.). — J. O. Quantz, B.A., Ph.D. '97 (Wis.), is professor of Psychology and Pedagogy at Wisconsin State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis. — E. E. Reid, B.A., is an actuary on Maitland St., London, Ont. — D. G. Revell, B.A., M.B. '00, is a fellow at University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. — T. H. R. Roberts, B.B., is a C. M. Robertson (Miss Davidson), B.A., teacher at Rat Portage, Ont. — Miss C. resides at 62 Admiral Road, City. — Miss M.L. Robertson, B.A., is a teacher at Barnard College, N.Y. — F. D. Roxburgh, B.A., M.A. '97, is a Presbyterian clergyman at Smithville. — G. Royce, B.A., M.B. '97, is a physician in Ottawa, Ont. — G. W. Rudlen, B.A., is a teacher at Arnprior, Ont. — H. J. Sissons, B.A., is a barrister at Fort Frances, Ont. — Miss K. C. Skinner, B.A., is a teacher at Guelph, Ont. — J. F. Snell, B.A., is instructor in chemistry at the University of Cincinnati, and resides at 103 St. Clair St., Cincinnati, Ohio. — C. C. Stewart, B.A., is a demonstrator in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. — S. G. Stone, B.A., is a teacher in Seaforth, Ont. — Rev. D. W. Terry, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman in Barnston, Que. — J. F. Thompson, B.A., is a teacher in Simcoe, Ont. — Miss E. Topping, B.A. (Ob.). — W. C. Trotter, B.A., is a dentist at 412 Bloor St. W., Toronto. — O. K. Watson, B.A., is a barrister at Ridgetown, Ont. — J. D. Webster, B.A., M.B. '98, is a physician, and resides in East Toronto. — Miss A. Weir, B.A., is a teacher in Port Hope, Ont. — R. Whyte, B.A., is a teacher in Deseronto, Ont. — S. M. Wickett, B.A., is Lecturer in Political Economy in the University of Toronto, and resides at 124 Isabella St., Toronto. — Miss L. A. Wible, B.A., is a missionary, and resides at Can. Methodist Mission, Tokio, Japan. — Miss A.M. Wilson, B.A., is a teacher in Haverall College, Winnipeg, Man. — G. B. Wilson, B.A., M.A. '95, LL.B. '95, is a Presbyterian clergyman in Winnipeg, Man. — S. B. Woods, B.A., LL.B. '95, is a barrister at 30 Victoria St., City.

The addresses of the following are unknown:

R. F. Andrews, B.A. — F. E. Bigelow, B.A. — W. H. Gillespie, B.A. — S.

Gould, B.A. — J. R. Graham, B.A. — E. S. Harrison, B.A. — W. B. L. Howell, B.A. — G. A. Lindsay, B.A. — J. A. Martin, B.A. — W. G. MacCallum, B.A. — D. Mc. McKay, B.A. — H. R. A. O'Malley, B.A., M.A. '95. — J. F. Rau, B.A., Normal School. — R. L. Weaver, B.A., M.A. '96.

Graduates in Medicine.

The addresses of the following are unknown:

1887.

Jerrold Campbell, M.D. — George Frederick Dryden, M.B. — Angus Kennedy, M.D. — George Stewart, B.A., M.D. — G. S. Stockton, M.D. — Henry Westlake, B.A., M.D.

1888.

G. Bull, M.D. — W. R. S. George, M.D. — David Henry Piper, M.D. — P. W. Thomson, M.D. — J. Tyrell, M.D.

1889.

Stuart Bates, M.D. — Fred Cunningham, M.D. — Jonn B. Guthrie, M.D. — Charles D. Lockyer, M.D. — Hugh Angus McColl, M.B. — Robert McDonald, M.D. — Wm. A. McPherson, M.D. — John Noble, M.D. — Frederick Preiss, M.D. — Thomas N. Rogers, M.D. — George Whiteman, M.D.

1890.

A. C. Aylesworth, M.B. — A. G. Aldwick, M.D. — George T. Bigelow, M.B. — H. H. Gray, M.D. — Albert Machell, M.B. — Matthew Thomas McFarlane, M.B. — Richard Kowan, M.D. — Charles Emeric Vidal, M.B. — A. J. Watt, M.D.

1891.

D. B. Alexander, M.D. — Walter Ross Hunter, M.B. — Dewitt C. Jones, M.D. — John Stewart McCullough, M.B. — A. J. L. McKenzie, M.D. — Duncan McLean, M.B. — Michael Sweeney, M.D.

1892.

W. C. Belt, M.D., C.M. — E. O. Bingham, M.D., C.M. — A. M. Clegghorn, M.D., C.M. — John Dargavel, M.B., M.D., C.M. — Arthur Flath, M. D., C.M. — John McFaden, M.D., C.M. — John Alexander McLeay, M.D. — J. J. Roach, M.D., C.M. — Joseph John Williams, M.D., C.M., M.B. '93.

TORONTONENSIA.

Graduates in Arts, Victoria.

1868.

E. I. Badgley, M.A., '72, LL.B., '76, LL.D., '78, is professor of Philosophy at Victoria University, and lives at 98 Avenue Road, Toronto. — J. H. Bell, M.A. '69, is living in Charlotte-town, P.E.I.—Henry Bleecker, B.A., is living at Winnipeg, Man. — Edward S. Charlton, B.A., is living at Ilderton.—Jonathan B. Dixon, B.A., is a barrister, living at 54 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Bidwell Lane, M.A., '77 (Ob.).—James Mills, M.A., '71, is President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.—Thomas E. Morden, B.A., is living on Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.—William Morley Punshon, M.A., '68, LL.D., '72 (Ob.).—James Roy, M.A., '71, LL.B., is a Methodist clergyman at Lewiston, N.Y.—William H. Rowson, B.A., '68, is living at Burlington, Ont.—John Scott, M.A., '77, is Superintendent of Methodist Missions, Tokyo, Japan.—Henry H. Shaler, B.A., is living at 2737 S. Washington Avenue, Saginaw, Mich. — G. R. Shepard, B.A. (Ob.). — William Wilkinson, M.A., '71, is living at Brantford, Ont.

The addresses of the following are unknown:

1863.

Henry H. Hutton, M.A.

1864.

Reginald Herbert Starr, M.A., '67.

1865.

William Mackie, M.A.

1866.

Theophilus Hartley, M.A., '80.—
Samuel Wallace, B.A.

1867.

Ira De La Matter, B.A.

1868.

James E. Blair, B.A.

Personals.

S. L. Hughes, M.D. '66, died in Berlin, Ont., in 1874.

Gabriel Lount, M.D. '67, died in Norwich, Ont., about 1881.

Mrs. Secord (Miss A. K. Kerr, B.A. '95), is living in Ingersoll, Ont.

J. W. Cunningham, B.A. '02, is in Souris, Man.

W. H. Hamilton, B.A. '02, is with the Kemp Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

W. J. Healy, B.A. '90, the editor of the "Manitoba Free Press," resides at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

T. H. Lawrence, M.B. '98, formerly of Mapini, is now in La Ojuela, Durango, Mexico.

Alfred D. Williams, M.B. '70, is superintendent of the Colonial Hospital at Tuschen, British Guiana.

Jas. Gilmour Head, M.B. '79, M.D. '88, died some years ago in Denver, Colorado.

Oskar Klotz, M.B. '02, is senior house surgeon in the Co. Carleton General Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.

Miss L. M. Mason, B.A. '00, is teaching in a Ladies' College in Hamilton, Ont.

W. C. Bray, B.A. '02, is residing at Quer. Str., 14 II., Pension Muller, Leipzig, Germany.

G. E. Mackenzie, M.B. '02, is house surgeon in the General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

E. J. Carson, B.A. '02, has removed from Charleville, Ont., to Winnipeg, Man.

W. H. Thompson, B.A. '00, is science master in the high school, Goderich, Ont.

R. N. Merritt, B.A. '98, who has been teaching in Markham, has removed to Goderich, Ont.

Miss H. S. Woolverton, B.A. '99, is a nurse in St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

J. MacLean, B.A. '02, is a teacher in the high school, and resides at 329 Cory Ave., Waukegan, Ill.

Miss M. I. Northway, B.A. '98, is a lecturer in physics in Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Jesse Bradford, B.A. '99, is a barrister and a member of the law firm of Browning & Senkler, North Bay, Ont.

F. R. Smith, B.A. '99, is taking a course in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.

G. E. Mabee, B.A. '93, has removed from Roswell, New Mexico, to Courtland, Ont.

Eric N. Armour, B.A. '99, barrister, is a member of the law firm of Bristol, Bayly and Armour, Toronto.

H. W. Irwin, B.A. '01, is teacher of moderns in the high school, Gananoque, Ont.

R. J. Hamilton, B.A. '02, is an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Co. in Toronto.

Rev. M. Takagi, B.D. '98, is editor of the "Gokyo," the organ of all the Methodist Churches in Japan.

M. O. Klotz, M.B. '95, has been elected to the Ontario Council of Physicians and Surgeons as one of the representatives of the Ottawa district.

W. G. Miller, B.A. '90, M.A. '97, late professor of Geology at the School of Mining, Kingston, Ont., is residing at 20 Howland Ave., Toronto.

Rev. E. A. Henry, B.A. '93, formerly of Brandon, Man., was inducted into the pastorate of Knox Church, Hamilton, Ont., December 30th.

C. I. Gould, B.A. '02, is bookkeeper and assistant cashier for the Continental Biscuit Co., Cedar Rapids, Mich.

Rev. A. L. Budge, B.A. '93, M.A. '95, formerly of Mandamin, is now pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hanover, Ont.

R. J. Wilson, B.A. '00, M.A. '01, has been temporarily occupying the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. McLaren, Vancouver, B.C.

Rev. E. A. Wicher, B.A. '95, M.A. '96, Presbyterian minister in Claude, Ont., has resigned his charge in order to take up mission work in Japan.

W. H. Schofield, B.A. '89, Ph.D. (Harvard), has been appointed to a professorship in English at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

J. A. Martin, B.A. '02, is employed by the Canada Cycle and Motor Company at Toronto Junction, and resides at 14 Grenville Street, Toronto.

Rev. Andrew Henderson, B.A. '81, M.A. '82, late of Magnetawan, Ont., is now pastor of the Presbyterian church at Brandon, Man.

T. H. A. Begue, LL.B. '63, K.C., Dundas, Ont., has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of Surrogate.

Miss Julia S. Cowan, B.A. '95, who was assistant editor of the "Westminster" for three years after graduation, has given up journalism, and resides at Kurfürststrasse 48, Berlin, Germany.

Rev. W. W. Craw, B.A. '89, Ph.D.,

late of Thorndale, was inducted on the 20th November into Haynes Avenue Church, St. Catharines, Ont., made vacant by the resignation of Rev. J. Lovell Murray, B.A. '95, M.A. '97.

Rev. Alex. Jardine Hunter, B.A. '91, M.B. '95, has been appointed by the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church as medical missionary among the Galicians of the Pleasant Home district, N.W.T.

F. F. Manley, B.A. '74, M.A. '75, principal of the Jarvis Street collegiate institute, Toronto, has received leave of absence owing to ill-health, and R. A. Gray, B.A. '84, is acting principal in the interval.

Maynard M. Hart, B.A. '93, M.A. '99, who has been in charge of the classical department, Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que., for some time, is now taking post-graduate work at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

A debating union has been organized by the Women's Literary Societies of McMaster University, St. Hilda's College (Trinity), University College and Victoria College. The officers are: President, Miss Weeks, Victoria; vice-president, Miss Wilson, St. Hilda's; secretary-treasurer, Miss Wallace; executive, McMaster, Miss Elliott, Miss Wallace; St. Hilda's, Miss Wilson, Miss Fessenden; University, Miss Davis, Miss Johnson; Victoria, Miss Weeks, Miss Van Alstyne.

The graduates of Victoria University have elected the following by acclamation as their representatives on the Senate of Victoria University for the next four years: Vice-Chancellor, Hon. William Kerr, B.A. '55, M.A. '58, K.C., LL.D. '87, Cobourg, Ont. Representatives to the Senate: Arts—F. C. Colbeck, B.A. '85, Toronto Junction; L. A. Kennedy, B.A. '81, M.A. '85; C. W. Kerr, B.A. '87; G. B. Sparling, B.A. '76, M.A. '79; J. W. St. John, B.A. '81, M.A. '84, M.P.P., Toronto. Law—E. B. Ryckman, B.A. '87, M.A. '89, LL.B. '90, Toronto. Theology—Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B. '82, D.D., Toronto. Medicine—F. Newton Gisborne Starr, M.D., C.M. '89, Toronto.

Deaths.

Dickson—Jas. R. Dickson, D.D.S., died recently at Boulder, Col.





W. H. PIKE, M.A., PH.D.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

1879-1899

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THE CONVOCATION HALL FUND.

IT is now a year since the project of building a Convocation Hall, to be presented to the trustees by the graduates and friends of the University, first assumed shape. As a result of a preliminary canvass, about \$16,000 has been subscribed. Of this sum, nearly \$10,000 is contributed by members of the different faculties of the University, and two subscriptions of \$1,000 each have been received from two business men in sympathy with the movement.

In December last, the executive committee of the Alumni Association appointed a special sub-committee to give attention to the collection of this fund, and Mr. W. A. Sadler, B.A., LL.B., was appointed secretary. Mr. Sadler is now conducting a canvass of the graduates through the class organizations and local branches of the Association, and is meeting with encouraging success.

Many graduates who have expressed their interest in the scheme and their willingness to contribute to the fund, have not yet sent in their subscription forms. The trustees will require definite subscriptions to the extent of \$50,000 before the erection will be undertaken, and consequently the receipt of a signed form, similar to the one printed in this issue, page vi., will be of great assistance to the committee. It will be observed that subscriptions

are payable in two instalments, and that no payment is to be made except upon the condition that \$50,000 is subscribed.

In order that the project may be brought to a conclusion, and final action taken, it is earnestly requested that each graduate should give the whole subject his early consideration, decide upon the amount he is willing to give, and send in his subscription form as soon as possible. The great fact should not be overlooked that a principal object of this movement, is to cement our 10,000 graduates in the several faculties together in some common undertaking, which will stand as a worthy memorial of their love to Alma Mater.

J. C. McLennan, Secretary.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM HERBERT PIKE, M.A., Ph.D.

BY J. A. COOPER, B.A., LL.B.

IN 1879 Professor Pike took up the work which Professor Croft had carried on for thirty-seven years. He brought the department of chemistry at once into touch with the most recent thought and methods abroad, and by rearranging the laboratories and lecture rooms, he worked in a superior manner to accomplish what he thought he should accomplish in keeping the chemistry department equal to the other departments in the University of Toronto. He drove everything before him, winning his victories at the point of the bayonet. He, though sometimes brusque in manner, in the end gained the affection of his students, the respect of those intimately connected with him, and a new, commodious and dignified chemistry building. That he was able to inspire men with a love for chemistry is apparently proved by the excellent work done by some of his students: Parks, Smale, Addison, Allen, the two Chambers, the two Millers and a number of others.

I remember well sitting in his lecture-room along in the early nineties and feeling sorry for the assistants who were vainly endeavouring to make the lecture demonstrations go properly. If anything went wrong they were very sharply spoken to, while the rest of us held our breath in wonder, or kept our anger and oaths in leash. Yet after that lecture was over he would stay there for an hour with a half a dozen of us dullards and go over and over again the difficult points, patiently clarifying everything. His latch-string was always out when he was not in the lecture room, and no student ever sought his advice or assistance without reward; none ever performed a bit of original work without being highly commended.

In ordinary life he would be called a crusty bachelor with a large heart. In professional life he was labelled "a remarkable man."

Professor Pike preferred to spend his leisure in mechanical rather than chemical experiments. His chief delight was not in working out intricate and hypothetical theories for other men to disprove, or in setting forth in ponderous language experiments which may or may not have been performed. Rather, he delighted in making apparatus and machinery, and the new chemistry building which he planned and the erection and fitting of which he superintended, contain many mementos of his industry and ingenuity.

He was more of a mechanic than a philosopher. In later years he spent his spare hours in a workshop fitted with the finest lathe and milling machine which he could secure, and here he wrought wonders in brass and iron.

His peculiar aristocratic and masterful nature is seen in his love of hunting. This was a family love—for did not his cousin Warburton Pike take a canoe journey from Fort Wrangle to the Pelly Lakes and down the Yukon River to the Behring Sea, giving us two valuable volumes of experiences?

When Professor Pike found that owing to an explosion which forced a piece of glass into his right eye, he must hereafter go hunting with one eye, he was bitterly disappointed. His yearly visits to Labrador or Newfoundland were very dear to him and he refused to give them up. He had a special hunting-rifle made with sights suiting a one-eyed man, and with this continued to satisfy his hunger for adventure and sport.

It is unnecessary to say that Professor Pike was an Englishman; that he was a product of the English school was stamped in every movement, every sentence, every thought. Göttingen gave him his Ph.D., and he benefited by his work in Hofmann's laboratory in Berlin. He has now returned to his native land to spend his declining years with his workshop, his motor-car and his beloved gun. It is doubtful if he ever felt contented with either social or professional life as he found it in Canada, though he gave to Canadian education the best years and best efforts of his life.

JOHN GILPIN, ALDERMAN AND EQUESTRIAN.

BY JOHN McCRAE, B.A., M.B.

Pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital.

THRIICE blessed a thing would it be to sit down in Valhalla among the mead-drinking Norsemen, and hear at first hand tales of sea-fights and warrior wooings; but if there be a corner in

the banquet halls of heaven where the mirth-makers congregate, it would be the best of all. Who would sit at the head of that table, I wonder? Really, since you ask, it would have to be a Round Table; on second thoughts, a round table with an extension "below the salt"—for below the salt must sit some reputed wits who waxed high in jest books, but who laboured to that end; and led up to a place of honour at the round table would be certain obscure men, clad in homespun, who wrought upon earth in the furrows, and said things that travelled as far as the village tap-room. It is not irreverent to think that good wits, like good doers, will live in heaven, and will not have forgotten the quality of mirth; it is even allowable to imagine that round the table, leavening the too-sombre spirits of their creators, will sit certain of the product of their wit—that side by side with Cervantes will sit Sancho Panza, now no longer ill at ease in the company of the great; that by Sterne will sit Uncle Toby (one feels quite as sure of Captain Shandy's credentials as of his clerical maker); that Shakespeare will elbow Sir John Falstaff, not so much the brawler of the Boar's Head as the "Christom Child"; perhaps John Gilpin will be there!

These people have lived, are of our own flesh and blood. Everyone knows how in the days of serial publication, the English reading world hoped that Dickens would let little Nell live: how much better an example is that of Shakespeare setting right before the world the frail old rioter—"Nay, sure he's not in hell!" Truly, he must have been very real, or the dramatist would scarce have taken the pains to put into the mouth of the common Eastcheap hostess those words that carry the more weight because they come from lips not over scrupulous, words that have left a lingering taste of sweetness in the mouth of everyone to whom Falstaff is more than a name.

But what of Gilpin? There are men scattered through literature who have really lived, if contemporary history be truly contemporary, whose greatness has been thrust upon them. Cyrano de Bergerac must have owed his second life to the accident of a euphonious name, for the true Cyrano being dead, his works, astronomical and mathematical, have literally followed him. History is silent upon the many. We care not that Caligula was an emperor, or Xerxes a king; but it would be a satisfaction to learn that Commodore Trunnion really did ride his horse according to the nautical almanac, and that Sam Weller in all truth and earnestness kissed the housemaid. Again, what of Gilpin? As in Artemus Ward's lecture upon Africa, they who wait until the end will learn. If a pamphlet (in its third edition, printed in Paternoster Row, 1785) is to be believed, the said John Gilpin was born in

1729, had a chequered career, and died, in the manner to be presently related. The pamphlet is bound with others, and lies between "The History of the Lives, Acts and Martyrdom of those Blessed Christians who were contemporary with the Apostles," and "A Gentleman's Sentiments upon a Pamphlet Intituled Some Conversations with the Dead." Despite its company, one becomes suspicious of its verity, for on the title page is a certificate as to its truth, signed by one Francis Gilpin, who, methinks, doth protest too much.

If it were not true, however, one is amazed that Francis should consent to its publication, for John Gilpin, the train-band captain, appears to have been all his life a fool, and often a knave, the butt of his companions, and the victim of his fellow-revellers. He was a foundling, an apprentice, married his master's widow, became a wealthy merchant, rode his famous ride to Ware and back again, was sheriff and later alderman for Portsoken Ward, expected a knighthood and failed therein; became greatly addicted to over-eating, and finally visited Dulwich to his undoing. He was used to have a tankard of water with a toast in it, by his bed every night; his friend, hospitable to a fault, had a two-quart jug of punch, "very strong and sweet," placed in its stead. Taking hold of it, "between sleeping and waking, Gilpin drank it all," and in the morning was taken with a fever from which he died. These may be facts, sorrowful facts, but this was never our John Gilpin. It matters little what he was or where he lived—he rode to Ware.

Stop! Stop! John Gilpin, here's the house,
They all at once did cry,
The dinner waits, and we are tired!
Said Gilpin, "So am I!"

More thorough and purer humour literature has not.

My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road!

Bravo, John Gilpin! Ave atque vale!

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEST.

BY S. MORLEY WICKETT, B.A., PH.D.

Lecturer in Economics, University of Toronto.

WE have been accustomed to think of Canada as length without much breadth. It requires more than a slight effort to adjust one's preconceptions. Calgary, we are told, is too far south to be a great centre; Edmonton, eighty miles or more to the north, is much more favourably situated. The Canadian Pacific Railway passes through the Rockies nearly two hundred miles north of the

international boundary. The Canadian Northern, it is anticipated, will use the Yellow Head Pass, about one hundred miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway; while the projected Grand Trunk Pacific, it is said, will cross the divide by the Pine River Pass, two hundred and twenty miles north of the Yellow Head. The Quebec transcontinental railway is spoken of as planning to open up the country still farther north.

In estimating the importance of a new trans-Canada railway one must remember that Manitoba and the Territories produce as yet less than seventy million bushels of wheat yearly, and that according to the most conservative estimates this is only a fraction of their capacity when the land is fully settled. Mr. Hugh McKellar, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba, has made a forecast of the possible harvests which is worth studying. The figures do not include the Peace River country and other unorganized sections. The total area of Manitoba and the Territories is placed at 230,823,040 acres, of which 75,000,000 is fit for cultivation, 23,000,000 of this being in Manitoba. Taking the harvest of 1901 as a basis, and leaving 14 out of the 75 million for pasture and hay land, the remaining 61 million acres would total 1,000 million bushels of wheat, 600 million bushels of oats and 150 million bushels of barley. The present wheat crop of the world is somewhat less than 3,000 million bushels. One has to recall, too, that a more northerly route than the Canadian Pacific Railway will avoid passing through the fringe of semi-arid country between Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat, and will further open up for Oriental, South American and Australian trade a most promising dairying country.

A great improvement in the breed of stock is already noticeable, and experiments in fruit growing and in other departments have been made. But the west does not think of limiting itself to an agricultural future. Its industrial prospects have received as yet altogether too scant attention. In Winnipeg and Calgary large brewing and pork-packing, harness and saddlery manufactories are already found. In Brandon the first binder twine factory of the west, with a \$60,000 plant, though barely begun, is about to double its capacity. The coal and iron on the eastern slope of the Rockies are relied on for future progress in due time. Of the possible influence of the Panama Canal it is too soon yet to speak. On the far west, however, it cannot well be other than favorable.

It is this cheering prospect for Canada in the present and the immediate future that gives such confidence to Canadian business and financial men. Granted a continuance of bountiful harvests for the next few years, Canada is one of the few countries of the world that need not fear a serious relapse for some time to come.

Moreover, looking to the industrial balancing of this varied country, which must come in the future, one feels confidence also in our permanent national prosperity.

The westerner is nothing if he is not hopeful. He assures the visitor that the thousands of his "new chums" will all become "good Canucks." United States trusts, he insists, are more terrible to them than monarchy. Familiarity with Canadian institutions and pride in Canadian development will do the rest.

Easterners, however, have not been slow to censure western journalists for lack of enterprise in pushing their circulation and thus spreading national views and checking United States advertising and propaganda. A pertinent reply was emphasized to me by one of Winnipeg's most capable editors. "If Canadian manufacturers and merchants," he urged, "will give us as strong support as comes to United States journals from United States manufacturers, we will be able to advance our common interests, holding first place against any competitors."

I was much interested in learning of the extent of United States trade in the west. Mr. McDougall, the collector of customs, has very kindly gone to the great trouble of having compiled the returns of United States exports to Canada by way of Manitoban and other western ports of entry. This is the first time I believe that such returns have been published. They disclose a market half as distant and twice as large as the Yukon. It was almost to be expected that the great immigration of 1902 would have led to a more than proportionate increase of free goods passed as settlers' effects. The figures, however, which are really surprising, show that the increase of dutiable goods was even greater than the increase in the value of free goods:

DIRECT IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES GOODS INTO WESTERN
CANADA.

For the Year Ending June 30th.

	1901			1902		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total
Manitoba	\$2,560,876	\$1,376,135	\$3,937,011	\$4,432,010	\$2,260,382	\$6,658,392
B. C.	4,882,410	1,033,030	5,915,440	4,635,519	990,176	5,625,695
N. W. T. . .	518,247	819,917	1,338,164	1,064,781	1,470,928	2,535,709
Totals . . .	\$7,961,533	\$3,229,082	\$11,190,615	\$10,132,310	\$4,721,486	\$14,819,796

In addition to the above figures, the purchases of United States goods through Eastern Canadian houses must be taken into consideration. Such returns, of course, cannot be obtained.

As regards the importance of the west, the banks have already given their verdict. In Winnipeg their buildings are among the most imposing; while during the year just ended of the one hundred and twenty new branches opened in Canada, no less than fifty-eight are in Manitoba and the west. With such a scope for banking operations it is little wonder that United States capital has bought control of one Canadian Bank, "The Royal," at a high premium, and that trust companies as well as mercantile houses generally are opening depots in the west. It shows creditable enterprise on the part of our comparatively few financial institutions that they have been able to swing such an immense back country.

If the west suffers no relapse from arid seasons and harvest failure, a new Province will probably be made out of the Territories, Manitoba being at the same time extended on the west and north so as to round off as far as possible the wheat growing lands on the east, as against the ranching lands further west. The birth of a new Province will call up the knotty problem of dividing the Crown lands between the Dominion and the Province and the question of a provincial subsidy. In parliamentary representation, according to the recent census, Ontario will shortly lose six seats to the west. Ontario will be, possibly, more than recouped, and the gratitude of all Canada earned, if the occasion be taken to place the general financial relations of Ottawa and the Provinces on a permanent basis.

On the whole, perhaps the most vivid impression made on the traveller is the varied resources of Canada. Its running streams and great, bleak, mineral belts, its wide forests and immense plains, and if one continues north to the Klondyke, its frozen gravels of which Dr. Parkin a few years ago wrote "Barren without material resource," but which have yielded within the last few years eight millions of dollars.

It is the intention, I believe, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade next summer to invite the members of Parliament and the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to make excursions westward and see some of these manifold resources. The occasion of the convention in Montreal in August of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will also probably be taken advantage of. Such visits would make it impossible for Canada to masquerade much longer in Punch as "The Great Misunderstood."

An incident that sums up the anxiety of the West to be better known deserves recalling. At lunch one day with the Premier

and the late Minister of Public Works, in Ottawa, Mr. Tarte had put to Mr. C. N. Bell, the able secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, the question as to the greatest need of the West. "I can answer that without hesitation," was the quick reply. "Ah! and what may that be?" continued Mr. Tarte. "A change in the constitution of Canada," said Mr. Bell. "A change to the effect that no member of the Commons and no member of the Senate of Canada shall be entitled to vote on any bill before the House until he has seen Canada!"

Last year's harvest was sixty-seven million bushels. Probably over one-half of this is still in elevators and otherwise stored. This means sufficient for the carrying capacity of the railways for much of next season. If the new settlers bring the next crop up to the one hundred million mark, there may be "whole wheat bread" baked on the prairies, however unwillingly. In the plans for extending transportation facilities, it would doubtless be in the interests of Canada as a unified country to have the new lines "all Canadian." But we will probably see ere long additional connections with the milling centres of the United States. As empty cars cannot be sent back to Canada, the possible influence of the return cargoes on freight charges from the East, and on the market for home manufactures, is worth a moment's thought.

Even a summary reference to the west such as I have just made is incomplete without calling attention to the question of a Pacific coast railway running north from the Canadian Pacific Railway. The value of a connection with northern British Columbia, including the rich Atlin and Cassiar countries, and with the Yukon and Alaska, is evident. This, and the ease of railway construction in the longitudinal valleys between the coast and the Rockies, of which we are assured by competent authority at least as far as the Skeena, make such a project, together with a second trans-Canadian line, desirable to complete the first. The practical necessity under which a more northerly transcontinental line would be of connecting itself by rail with Vancouver would bring this about in part.

MUSIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

BY F. H. TORRINGTON, MUS. DOC.

AT the inauguration of the new London High School for the Plastic and Graphic Arts and Music, the Emperor William of Germany made the following answer to an address from Professor Joachim: "You know what a great educational influence I ascribe to music and its cultivation. It is above all to be considered in its influence on temperament and on the entire soul life.

Music enlightens, elevates and forms the soul. I am convinced that you and the entire staff of the college have this conception of your work, and will do it in that spirit."

Dr. MacDowell, who occupies the chair of music in the University of Columbia, on his recent visit to Toronto, expressed the opinion that a university system could not be complete without being rounded out by the introduction of music and art combined as part of the university work. If this is the current thought at the centres of wealth and art in Europe and America—and it is prevalent, if we are to judge by the increasing efforts to provide instruction in music and art in the most advanced universities in the United States—one must admit that similar influences would also be desirable in the rapidly growing Canadian nation. Our statesmen and ministers, in politics and in the pulpit, continually proclaim the arrival of increasing multitudes who are here finding homes, and for these our universities must provide the future leaders and guides.

Scholastic attainment is undoubtedly essential in the university graduate, but it is quite possible to secure this and still to omit, in the general equipment of the man, something that fits him for the real enjoyment of life, something that can be absorbed only in connection with the daily educational routine through which character is moulded and talent is developed. This enrichment of life's endowment through university training comes not from what might be called technical education, but from such sources as the Emperor William indicates when speaking of music. It has been a matter of regret to many alumni that their course did not bring them into more intimate contact with the esthetic side of culture.

A "Law Student" of New York University Law School recently wrote in the *New York Times*: "It is to be regretted that colleges do not appropriate even a small portion of the college course to an esthetic study of music. Why should not music occupy a place equivalent to sculpture, architecture, painting, or poetry? Surely music is an artistic study, as fine, as discriminating as any of the classic arts. What is the purpose of a college education? Surely the whole tendency of a college education is to enable one to understand and know the development of science, literature and art, to cause one to appreciate what he has seen, heard and felt. It is the mental pleasure he experiences which raises the collegian above the non-collegian."

But does not collegiate education fail, does it not fall short of its goal when it omits to instruct in the pleasures to be derived from the esthetic study of music? Music is, undoubtedly, one of the greatest sources of pleasure, and, if there has been no study of its history and development a powerful educational influence has been

lost. "Bachelor of Arts" seems an empty title when applied to a college graduate who has never studied the esthetics of musical sound! He knows little of the great composers or the eras in which they lived. After attending an opera he may vaguely remember that it was written by Wagner, but his knowledge of the man ends with his name. Should he be entitled to all the "rights, privileges and immunities" belonging to the title?

Some time ago Alma Webster Powell upheld the study of law as a medium for enhancing vocal art. How much more expedient would it have been had she advocated the esthetic study of music in an academic course! The study of music should be incorporated with the regular college course, and instead of being treated merely as an accessory, it should receive the place which the usefulness and essential character of the subject demands. It is hoped that this paper may direct to the subject the attention of those who wish the highest and the best for our University of Toronto, and that before long we may see music occupying its proper place in our university system.

THE NEW MEDICAL BUILDINGS.

BY A. B. MACALLUM, B.A., M.B., PH.D.

Professor of Physiology, University of Toronto.

THE new Medical Buildings are now so near completion that it is only a matter of a few weeks when the contemplated occupation of them by the Medical Faculty will have begun. The appearance presented by the various rooms, the arrangement of these with relation to each other and the convenience of access to them and to the lecture rooms from the corridors bring out much more markedly than does an inspection of the various floor plans the advantages of the unit system of laboratory construction.

I had the pleasure recently of going over the plans with Professor C. S. Minot, the propounder of the unit system, and was gratified to hear his verdict that they were very skillfully drawn up and that they approach the ideal of the system. I am inclined to believe that an inspection of the interior of the building itself would much more strongly impress him with the view that the system, as it is illustrated in Toronto, is by far the best that has been devised. The plans possess particular interest in that the buildings for which they were prepared are the first realization of the system; and, judging from the interest taken in them at the meeting of the Scientific Societies in Washington, held during the recent holidays, it is safe to say that they are likely to be more or less copied in the adoption of the system elsewhere. To facilitate

access to the plans on this account it has been arranged to publish all of them at an early date in "Science," the weekly organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Apart from the system illustrated in the buildings, one point that strikes the visitor when inspecting the interior is that it is meant to last, for the concrete floors and smooth brick walls of the corridors, as well as the hardwood floors and hard finish of the laboratories, are capable of standing the wear and tear of their use by many generations of students.

One may not omit this opportunity to give full credit to the contractors, Messrs. Illsley & Horn, for the energy that they have shown in carrying out their contract, also for the intelligent interest that they have taken in making the building of the best character and material possible. The buildings were begun in the latter part of July, and, considering what had to be done, the completion of them in six months is a very great achievement, and a demonstration of the value of the system of contracting adopted by Messrs Illsley & Horn.

MEDICINE AND THE UNIVERSITIES.*

BY LEWELLYS F. BARKER, M.B., TOR.,

Professor of Anatomy, the University of Chicago.

THE majority of the medical schools of America have developed as *proprietary* medical schools: Professor Barker pays a tribute to the zeal and success shown in their founding and conduct. He holds, however, that their period of usefulness has gone. This is largely due to the great cost of laboratories and staffs for teaching and research in chemistry, physics, biology, physiology, histology, anatomy, pathology, and bacteriology. The present needs and methods of scientific and medical training require each of these fundamental subjects to be taught on a university basis by one who has made it his life-work.

Professor Barker makes a brief reference to what he terms a *pseudo-university school*, in which even anatomy, physiology, and pathology are taught by those who devote only part of their time and interests to the medical school. . . .

The Semi-University School.

There is a third class of medical schools in existence at the present time. This class I shall designate as that of the semi-university school. By this I mean schools in which the subjects of the first two years are taught in the university, by university professors

* An address (in part) delivered at the meeting of the Western Alumni of the Johns Hopkins University, held at Chicago, Feb. 28, 1902.

who do not engage in the private practice of medicine, but who give their whole time and energies to the teaching and investigation of the sciences which they represent. The laboratories of anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., are installed in the same way as are the laboratories of physics, chemistry, zoology and botany.

The results of making anatomy, physiology and pathology true university departments have been most satisfactory. Students are now able to obtain a thorough scientific training in these branches fundamental to clinical work.

Especially gratifying as a result of the change made by the semi-university school have been the consequences for productive scholarship. Instead of the sterility which characterized the departments of anatomy, physiology and pathology when they are manned by private practitioners, in the semi-university schools they have become beehives of industry, centres of original investigation. The last decennium has seen the birth of an American Journal of Experimental Medicine, and American Journal of Physiology, an American Journal of Medical Research, and an American Journal of Anatomy—five scientific journals in which the contributions are rigidly limited to the publication of the results of original research!

The departments of the last two years in medicine, whether nominally included in the university or not, are unfortunately situated entirely differently in these semi-university schools. All of the men who teach in these departments, or at least the majority of them, are men who are engaged in the private practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, or some one of the specialties.

A high tribute must be paid to the restless energy and sacrifices of leading practitioners in discharging their professorial duties.

Again, the universities seldom own hospitals, or, if they have hospitals they are, as a rule, small and totally inadequate to provide the clinical facilities necessary for the number of students taught. The professors in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics usually have sufficient personal influence, or the school itself is influential enough to permit them to utilize for teaching purposes the wards of various charity hospitals. The hospitals thus utilized have nearly all been built for a specific purpose, namely, to provide beds and treatment for charity patients in the cheapest possible way. Even where the hospitals are privately endowed, as long as the management is not in the hands of the university itself, innumerable difficulties are in the way of clinical teachers.

A Real University School.

If one attempts to portray the characteristics of a school of medicine developed throughout according to true university ideals, he

will find it necessary to depict conditions which, as yet, exist nowhere in completeness. In an ideal modern university an essential feature is the combination of the *academia* with the *schola*. The university must be a centre of original research, as well as a place of instruction. An institution which attempts no more than the imparting of knowledge already acquired to its students, is not worthy of the name of university. It is merely a college or seminary. A true university is made up of a group of scholars who are not only familiar with the results of previous investigations, but who, endowed with unusual capacities and skilled in the methodology of their respective sciences, invade new territories, searching diligently for new facts. Methods already devised are used when they are sufficient; new methods are invented where old ones fail. Each scholar works for the sake of truth in his own department. He does not permit himself to consider too attentively the applicability of the truths he discovers to conditions belonging to other departments of knowledge. He may not be too regardful of the compatibility of a new fact with the preconceived ideas held by himself or by others. He will do well not to spend too much time thinking of the effect of a new fact upon the desires or the fears of the people. He must have a profound belief in the ultimate value of truth, no matter how unpalatable it may be, or how useless it may seem to those who live at the time it is found out.

Each leader in a department of a true university is both a teacher and an investigator. The really good teachers have always been investigators. The really good investigators have always been teachers, though not always, perhaps, of large groups of students, nor always, it must be admitted, in their own generation. It is highly desirable that the two faculties of teaching and discovering be combined in every university professor. There may be a place for the non-investigating teacher in a college or seminary, but he is certainly out of his sphere as a leader of a department in a university. The great investigator, on the other hand, who cannot teach students directly may profitably be housed and cared for in a university, for the sake of the contributions which he will make to knowledge, and the prestige his work will bring to the institution; but the department in which he works should also be represented by other men who can both investigate and teach.

If these views of what a university professor should be hold good for the faculties of Arts, Literature and Science—and it will, I believe, be generally conceded that they do—why should they not also obtain for the professional faculties of Law and Medicine? Surely there is need in these faculties for professors of the same high type.

It is generally taken for granted that in the philosophical faculty of a university, a professor shall give the whole of his time and all of his strength (aside from necessary recreation) to work for the university. The professor of economics does not give a part of his time to the university and the other part to the financing of city banks. The professor of mathematics would scarcely be permitted to give his forenoons to calculus, quaternions, or the teaching of "groups" in the class-room, and his afternoons to the work of auditing the accounts of a transcontinental railway, or to the calculation of stresses and strains for a bridge manufacturer; nor would the university retain as its professor of chemistry one who divided his time between the university laboratory on the one hand and a factory for the preparation of aniline dyes, or a huge establishment for the manufacture of drugs in a commercial way, on the other. Which, think you, the university interests or the other interests, would get the lion's share of the time and energy of these professors? What, think you, would be the rate of progress in original work in the sciences of political economy and chemistry in a university so constituted?

It is the prevalent opinion that the reason that philosophical faculties of universities have been regarded as of higher standing than the professional faculties and the faculties of technical schools, is to be found entirely in that aristocratic prejudice which favours traditional "learning" and holds itself aloof from science, and especially from science as applied in professional and industrial life. I have as little sympathy as anyone with those narrow-minded academicians who believe that the only learning, and the only culture worthy of the name, are to be gained by the study of the ancient languages and literatures. Indeed; I unhesitatingly join hands with those who maintain that any academic training which does not include the inculcation of the "fair, faithful, and fearless spirit" of modern scientific inquiry, fails of the best purpose of education. What is more, I am convinced that a reasonable mixture of natural science studies, even if chosen from the domains of applied science, with the courses in languages, literature, history, philosophy, will yield cultivating results of a far higher order than can be obtained where programmes from which natural science is excluded are followed. For only through the study of the natural sciences can we escape that dominant though unwitting egoism which makes man the centre of the universe. Our whole education tends too much to distort the human relation. "Man so readily deifies himself, and so gladly permits others to deify him; he occupies himself preferably with himself, with his own intellect and its products; he calls his own intellect divine, takes

pleasure in worshipping his own image, and imagines at the same time he is exhibiting a proper degree of humility." It is with great difficulty that the human beings resign themselves to the scientific view of man and the universe. It is not easy, at first, as Billroth says, to admit that even the greatest human being is a mere atom compared with the totality of natural phenomena, or to hear the whole human race described as but one group of animals, active but for a relatively short time upon the earth's surface, and, in comparison with the whole universe, vanishing into almost nothing. "Man may willingly humble himself before his God, but he always values himself much higher than the whole of nature." There is a side of culture which only the study of the natural sciences can give. A sanity and a balance are derivable from them which can scarcely fail to be lacking when the so-called "humanities" only are studied.

Though it may be true that prejudice born of the old monastic-influence still shackles the universities, and that there has been in the past a "discrimination among learnings," I cannot believe that it is lack of democracy alone, or predilection for tradition alone, which accounts for the slowness with which, in the first place, so-called pure science, and later the scientific professions, gained recognition among the people and in the universities, or for the opprobrium that undoubtedly does attach still in many minds to the terms professional school or technical school, when compared with the school of philosophy. The cause lay much deeper. It is necessary for the professional schools and the technical schools to win their spurs. As long as natural science remained merely the desultory interest of the dilettante, as long as medicine continued to be chiefly an empirical art, and technology the passing on of rule of thumb, these subjects were not co-equal with their elder sister. No people began its culture with the exact study of the natural sciences; these could come to development only after the prolonged influence of language, art, religion, law, and politics. As soon as physics, chemistry and biology began to make the tremendous strides forward which characterized the last century, they were taken out of the medical schools and incorporated in the philosophical faculties of the universities with the happy results familiar to all.

Recently applied science has won its place. The enormous expansion of commerce and industry has compelled the establishment of great technical schools. The old method of apprenticeship no longer suffices for the training of men. It had become necessary to save time and energy, and to make the instruction more extensive and more thorough, by education in institutions dedicated to applied science. The inventive mechanic, the engineer, and the

electrician have revolutionized the world within our own memories; if we live out our three-score and ten, we may, perhaps, be permitted to witness even greater transformations. In the schools of engineering, not only are the known applications of science taught, but brilliant minds are constantly at work devising ever new and still more wonderful applications. America especially has reason to be proud of the advances she has made in technological education. . . . The way to get the highest recognition is to deserve it; the way to get rid of the opprobrium attaching to the professional schools, is to remove the cause of it. In medicine this cause is fast disappearing. Anatomy, physiology, and pathology have followed physics, chemistry and biology into the university. Large and well equipped laboratories and libraries are devoted to these subjects. Large amounts of money have been given, so that the professors and their assistants, though as yet inadequately remunerated, are sufficiently paid to permit men who will despise certain of the delights of life and live laborious days to follow these subjects as careers. Students are taught, and important discoveries are being made in these branches. The physiologist is as fully recognized as the philologist. The men and their subjects are on an equality, not because they have been made so by edict of sovereign or ruling of university presidents, or vote of trustees, but because they really are so.

In the best semi-university schools the departments of the first two years are now on a true university basis; not so the departments concerned with the teaching of the last two years of the course. There is no reason why internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and certain other branches, should not be similarly elevated; on the contrary, for the sake of people who need help in time of illness, for the sake of the medical profession, on account of our universities, and for the prestige of the science of the nation, there is every reason for that elevation. And this would speedily be brought about if universities and their benefactors fully understood the situation.

How Can a Semi-University School be Transformed into a Real University School?

This may be accomplished by putting all the departments, at any rate all the principal departments, on a true university basis. To do this, several things would be necessary. In the first place, a very large sum of money would be required, for the university would have to build and equip hospitals of its own, arranged on an entirely different plan from that adopted in ordinary, charity hospitals.

The great discoveries which have been made in practical medicine recently have resulted largely from the introduction of the

experimental method. There is no doubt in my mind that it is to experimental medicine that we must look for the advance of the future. Had it not been for Pasteur's brilliant discoveries, and the ingenious methods devised by Koch, we would not so soon have had the evolution of Lister's work into the aseptic surgery of to-day, nor would a disease like diphtheria, formerly so fatal, have been robbed of its terrors, through the introduction of an anti-toxine.

Hospitals especially constructed for teaching and investigation would be a boon to the patients treated in them.

Carefully planned, judicious animal experimentation, controlled by medical scientists of rigorous training and high ideals, offers, in the near future, the greatest hope for the prevention of suffering and the curing of disease in both animals and man.

Will the money necessary for the introduction of research hospitals and university clinical departments be available? I believe firmly that it will, and that, too, in the very near future. How many a fond and wealthy parent, fifty years ago, would have endowed one or more great hospitals could he have saved the life of his child, dying of virulent diphtheria! The organization of an Institution for Medical Research in New York, and of a Memorial Institute for the investigation of Infectious Diseases in Chicago, are signs of the times. The same is true of the Institute for Experimental Therapy in Frankfort, and a number of others which I could name. *The place for such institutes is in the medical faculties of the Universities.* Wealthy philanthropists are recognizing the value of the methods of research. There is no lack of money which could be made available for the founding of university hospitals for research and for the maintenance of true university departments of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and psychiatry, provided those in whose hands it lies awaiting distribution can be convinced that it will be used to the best purposes.

Above all should the means for research be afforded to the professional faculties. Poor professional faculties drag down the philosophical faculties; adequate schools of medicine and law lend prestige to the school of philosophy. Were there any tendency to internecine jealousies among the various faculties of a university, self-interest alone should be sufficient to suppress it. That which is to the advantage of one faculty will not fail to help the others. Each faculty should vie with the others in working for the welfare of the whole university. Each faculty, therefore, will demand that all the faculties be provided with the facilities for seeking the truth according to the most rigorous methods, and independent of its apparent use or harm. The more intense the desire of the people for truth and clearness becomes, the more pressing will the demand for these facilities grow.

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Alumni at the University of Pennsylvania.

The following representatives of the University of Toronto are to be found on the staff of the University of Pennsylvania:—

W. E. Lingelbach, B.A., 1894, Ph.D. (Penn.), is instructor in European History. Dr. Lingelbach will be remembered by many graduates as one of the foremost athletes of his time, a splendid Association player and fencer. After graduating he held a scholarship in the University, Chicago, and also studied in Europe. He has been at the University of Pennsylvania for two years.

C. C. Stewart, B.A. '94, Ph.D. (Clark) On graduating Dr. Stewart went to Clark to take post-graduate work in physiology and psychology. During his last two years there he held a research scholarship. In 1898 he was assistant in physiology at Harvard, working under Professors Porter and Bowditch; then for two years he was tutor in physiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York under Dr. Curtis and Dr. Lee. He has for the last two years been demonstrator of Physiology at the University, and as director of the laboratory of Practical Physiology, has under him three assistants, and has the entire charge of a students' laboratory of forty-five tables. He has had perhaps the widest laboratory experience of any of the younger physiologists. He read two papers before the American Association of Physiologists at its last meeting.

N. B. Gwyn, M.B. '96, is instructor in Clinical Medicine. Dr. Gwyn spent some years at Johns Hopkins doing research work in medicine. He has been for three years one of Dr. Musser's assistants and junior partners.

F. DeW. Fry, B.A. '94, is assistant in Economics. Mr. Fry will probably take his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, as he is now doing some interesting work in regard to the steamship combine, and has done some good work in insurance. Many of the graduates will remember that he was a master at the Mitchell high school for some years.

V. E. Henderson, B.A. '99, M.A. '02, M.B. '02, assistant demonstrator of physiology, is acting as one of Dr.

Stewart's assistants, and is also doing some research work in immunity.

Reminiscences of the Class of '57.

Since graduation my attention has been so absorbed in my life-work that I have shown but little public interest in my alma mater; nevertheless, this lack of interest has been only apparent.

Last year I attended the annual alumni dinner, for the first time since '57, and found but one graduate present who represented the classes with whom I studied during my university course; hence a tinge of loneliness could not but affect my spirits, and send me back in thought to the days of yore. Since then the communication from Mr. Holcomb, B.A. '59, M.A. '60, LL.B. '62, has intensified somewhat these feelings, and is really responsible for this letter.

In the early days in the history of the University our numbers were few in comparison with the present, but we comprised a band of earnest students, and exhibited true loyalty to our professors and to the institution.

I remember once making a proposition to some of my fellow students to write a series of articles concerning the very great advantages for the youth of Canada which connected themselves with our Provincial University, for general publication; for I firmly believed then that all that was needed to fill up the class-rooms was the extensive advertising of these advantages.

I had spent a few months at an American university, and to me the difference between the two staffs was very marked, indeed. However, whilst there, I had caught the American tendency to make prominent all literary associations which promoted public speaking. Accordingly I introduced the project of a literary association for our college; Mr. Hodgins, B.A. '56, M.A. '59, LL.B. '58, took up the thought, and was the foremost in making it crystallize into the present literary society. I naturally stood by him during the stormy debates which ushered it into being.

During my university course I looked upon myself as fortunate rather than deserving in securing what honors fell to me, including, as they did,

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carrying the mace on convocation day, and being seated on the right of the late Judge Burns, who, as chancellor, distributed the honors at that convocation. At the annual dinner it also fell to my lot to answer to the toast of the honor men, at the special request of the president of the University, who, at that dinner, inaugurated the time-honored custom of Oxford in calling the year after the one selected to reply to this toast. However, this suggestion of the worthy doctor did not meet with a hearty response that year, but was fully established the next year, when it was called the Moss and Rattray year. How nearly some approach to fame without securing it!

During my last year the present buildings were in course of erection; but so carefully was the secret kept as to their intended use, that none of the students had discovered it. Hence, when, a few months after the convocation, I received an invitation to attend the ceremony of laying the cornerstone, it came in the nature of a complete surprise. Dr. Wilson, during his remarks at the dinner, which also commemorated the event, explained to his audience that such secrecy was absolutely necessary to secure their completion. He further added that such was the known hostility to the undertaking that they—the builders—"Nehemiah-like," had to build, with the trowel in one hand and a weapon in the other.

I well remember how this spirit showed itself in disappointed rage after the University had thus secured a local habitation as well as a name.

As to my post-graduate years, I have spent them in investigating a very unique subject, the very statement of which will cause great surprise to the reader.

Those familiar with Xenophon's "Memorabilia" will remember how minute the author is in describing Socrates' relation to what the latter called his "demon." Xenophon relates "that when he was convinced that he had received some intimation from the gods, he would no more have been persuaded to act contrary to such intimation than any one could have induced him to take a blind man as a guide on a journey, or one who did not know the road, in preference to one who could see, and was acquainted with it. And he condemned the

folly of others, who, by disregarding the intimation of the gods, sought to avoid the bad opinion of men. As for himself he held all human behests as not worth a thought in comparison with the counsel of the gods." These quotations from the biographer of Socrates of themselves prove that this, greatest of Grecian sages, believed that he received instructions from some supernatural source, and that he carried them out minutely in life.

Take, now, this thought and with it search the lives of the prominent figures of the past ages, and in very many will be found similar experiences, although in none of them in so pronounced a form. Personally we have carried the investigation into Chinese and Indian history, and found traces of it in the ancient literature of both peoples. Of course this thought stands out in still bolder relief in the ancient annals of the Jews; and is still more conspicuous in modern sacred history.

In our researches we found but one religion, to wit, Confucianism, where it was distinctly tabooed.

The student will find that chaos reigns concerning the definitions and the practical value of this subject, to which I began years ago to devote the energies of my life.

Upwards of twenty years ago, having exhausted all other methods of research, I was confronted with the knowledge that my further investigations must be of the practical personal-experience sort, and after much hesitation I took the position that I would test the whole subject under the following conditions: I would henceforth, to the close of life, commit myself to be guided and managed by whatever power or personality was behind the subject, be the result good, bad or indifferent. This attitude implied that all my future actions would, separately and conjointly, tell the story as to what would be the result if one should commit himself to what is considered the supernatural in nature, as guide supreme for all his after life.

Certainly the outcome must be one of three things: his life must be either better or worse, or give evidence of no outside force of a supernatural character acting on it.

Well, perhaps I over-estimate the possible advantages of such action on my part, and my hazardous venture of upwards of a score of years ago may prove of less value to others than my convictions make it; but, all the same, it is a fact that I have devoted my life virtually to this experiment, venture, or whatever it may finally be termed.

As to the results of this venture in my life, I have to say, that to myself they are satisfactory in the extreme. But, of course, others have to form their independent opinions in their study of them and their connections.

Mr. Editor, it will be evident from reading the above that I am striving in as short a space as possible to simply place before my fellow graduates and undergraduates a few reminiscences of ye olden tymes of university life, and also give a slight clue to the life-work of one of the graduates of the class of '57.

N. Burns.

26 Homewood Ave., Toronto,
January, 1903.

"Renaissance en France."

On Tuesday, January 13th, the University was favoured with a lecture by M. Germain Martin, chargé de conférences at the University of Paris, on the "Renaissance en France." M. Martin is one of the Harvard special lecturers for the year. It has become an established custom with these lecturers to visit a number of university towns in the United States and Canada after the completion of their courses at Harvard. This year M. Martin delivered some fifty-six lectures in different parts of the country, four of them being in Canada, viz., at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Last year was the first time that the University of Toronto availed itself of the advantage of listening to these distinguished lecturers. Those who were present at the lecture of M. Hugues Le Roux in April last will not soon forget the charm of that gentleman's eloquence. This year the charm was not less great, although it was different in kind. The subject of M. Martin's lecture would have been more correctly defined as some points in the architecture of the Renaissance. He confined his attention almost entirely to the great castles of the valley of the Loire. Although limited in this

way, the ground covered by the lecture was very wide, and the treatment of it necessarily was somewhat brief and general in character.

The pleasure of the lecture was very much increased by the excellent lantern projections which illustrated it. The only regrettable thing in connection with the event was the rather small number of persons in attendance.

American Association Meeting.

The alumni and faculty of the University of Toronto were well represented at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science which took place in Washington, D.C., December 29-30.

There were present Professors A. B. Macallum, T. L. Walker, A. P. Coleman, J. C. McLennan, A. Kirschmann, and Dr. Bensley of the University of Toronto, and C. C. Stewart, B.A. '94, demonstrator of Physiology, University of Pennsylvania; J. Playfair McMurrich, B.A., Ph.D., professor of Anatomy, University of Michigan; Prof. H. A. Aikins, B.A. '87, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.; G. F. Hull, B.A. '92, professor of Physics, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.; V. E. Henderson, B.A. '99, M.B. '02, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Crawford, Miss L. R. Laird, B.A., Ph.D. '96, Professor of Physics Mount Holyoke College; Prof. Edgar Frisby.

Professor A. B. Macallum read a paper on the "Origin of the Relation of Salts to Protoplasm." Prof. J. C. McLennan read a paper on "Induced Radioactivity Excited in Air at the Foot of Waterfalls," and also one by himself and F. E. Burton, B.A. '02, on "The Electrical Conductivity of Atmospheric Air."

Dr. C. C. Stewart, B.A. '94, read two papers, first, "Some Minor Improvements in Laboratory Practice and Laboratory Apparatus"; second, "Maximum, or the Response of Muscle to Stimulation."

The Harmonic Club.

Last year's successful tour of the Harmonic Club enabled its executive committee to arrange easily for a second visit to the towns of Eastern Ontario. The club left Toronto on January 19th, and concerts were given

in Lindsay, Ottawa, Smith's Falls, Napanee, Belleville and Whitby, the club arriving home on the morning of January 25th.

The reception accorded the club at each appearance was most hearty. The attendance of the alumni was large, and many remained after the concert to greet the representatives of their Alma Mater. The knowledge gained by the undergraduates of the real affection and concern for the University felt by the alumni is a most valuable result of the tour.

The alumni in Lennox and Addington have donated the proceeds of the concert in Napanee to the general association. The success of this concert was largely due to the efforts of H. M. Deroche, B.A. '68, K.C., president of the local organization; and U. J. Flack, B.A. '87, M.A. '89, secretary-treasurer; Miss E. E. Deroche, B.A. '98, and F. F. VanEvery, B.A. '94.

The Saturday Lectures.

The lectures which will be delivered in the Chemical Building at three o'clock on Saturday afternoons are this year in aid of the Convocation Hall fund. The following is the programme:—

January 31st.—Jungle Life in India (with lantern illustrations), Professor T. L. Walker.

February 7th.—Raphael (with lantern illustrations), Professor W. H. Fraser.

February 14th.—Robert Louis Stevenson, Professor W. J. Alexander.

February 21st.—Some Canadian Ideals, Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor).

February 28th.—The Madrigal, Glee, and Part Song (with musical illustrations), Dr. Albert Ham.

April*. — Foreign Influences on Shakespeare, Dr. Sidney Lee.

*Date to be announced later.

Alumni Publications.

Thomas Hodgins, M.A., K.C., "The Alaska-Canada Boundary Dispute." Reprinted from the "Contemporary Review."

W. E. Lingelbach, Ph.D. "The Merchant Adventurers of England, their Laws and Ordinances, with other Documents. Second Series.

Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History. (Established 1894.) Vol. II., 260 pages. Published by the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania.

James Mills, M.A., LL.D.; J. B. Reynolds, B.A.; Melville Cumming, B.A., B.S.A.; C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A.; Robert Harcourt, B.S.A.; F. C. Harrison, B.S.A., D.P.H.; H. H. Dean, B.S.A.; W. Lochead, B.A., M.S.; M. W. Doherty, B.S.A., M.A.; H.L.Hutt, B.S.A.; W. P. Gamble, B.S.A.; G. E. Day, B.S.A.; Ontario Agricultural College, "Nature Study," "Studies in Agriculture." Ontario Agriculture College-Bulletin, 124.

J. S. Plaskett, B.A., University of Toronto, "Photography in Natural Colours," Proceedings of the Canadian Institute, 1902.

F. H. Wallace, M.A., D.D., Victoria University, "Objective and Subjective: A study in Paulinism," in the "Methodist Review," New York, November, 1902.

University Sermons.

The first of the series of six sermons arranged to be delivered in the Wycliffe College convocation hall upon Sundays in the present term was preached on January 25th by Rev. John DeSoyres, St. John's, N.B., before an audience of some six hundred members of the faculty and students. Among those on the platform were Vice-Chancellor Moss and President Loudon. The service was conducted by Principal Sheraton in the absence, through illness, of Chancellor Burwash. The remaining sermons and preachers are as follows:—Feb. 8.—Rev. W. T. Herridge, B.A. '80, D.D., Ottawa. Feb. 22.—Rev. C. W. Gordon, B.A. '83 (Ralph Connor), Winnipeg. Mar. 15.—Rev. Jos. Barclay, D.D., Montreal. Mar. 29.—Rev. Principal Maggs, Montreal. April 12.—Rev. H. J. Cody, B.A. '89, M.A. '90, Toronto.

Faculty of Arts.

Class of 1879.

J. I. Bates, B.A. (Ob.).—J. C. F. Bown, B.A., is a barrister, and practises in Edmonton, Alta.—E. R. Cameron, B.A., M.A. '82, is registrar of the Supreme Court at Ottawa.—Hon. J.D.Cameron, B.A., is a barrister.

at Winnipeg, Man.—W. E. Carroll, B.A., resides at Alliston, Ont.—J. Carruthers, B.A., is a barrister at Tilsonburg, Ont.—R. S. Cassels, B.A., is a barrister, 4 Wellington Street E., Toronto.—J. Chisholm, B.A., is a barrister, 69 James Street S., Hamilton, Ont.—D. K. Clarke, B.A., is a teacher in Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.—S. Cleaver, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman residing at 432 Jarvis Street, Toronto.—E. N. Clements, B.A., is a barrister at Yarmouth, N.S.—F. T. Congdon, B.A., LL.B. '83, is Dominion Commissioner in the Yukon, Dawson City, Y.T.—T. P. Corcoran, B.A. (Ob.).—J. A. Culham, B.A., M.A. '80, is a barrister, Bank of Commerce Building, Hamilton, Ont.—G. Davis, B.A., is a barrister, a member of the law firm of Vanschaack & Edwards, People's Building, Denver, Col.—J. W. Delaney, B.A., is a barrister at Trenton, Ont.—J. E. Dickson, B.A., is a teacher at Orillia, Ont.—G. B. Douglas, B.A., is a barrister practising in Chatham, Ont.—J. W. Elliott, B.A., is a barrister, and practices in Milton, Ont.—M. M. Fenwick, B.A., is manager of the Moon Publishing Co., Adelaide Street E., and resides at 303 Givens Street, Toronto.—J. Gibson, B.A., M.A. '81 (Ob.).—J. A. Hamilton, B.A., M.A. '82, is a Presbyterian clergyman at Londesborough, Ont.—Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, B.A., is premier of the North-West Territories, and resides at Regina.—T. A. Haultain, B.A., M.A. '80, is engaged in literary work, and resides at 49 Huxley Street, Toronto.—J. M. Hunter, B.A., M.A. '81, (Ob.).—A. W. Marling, B.A. (Ob.).—W. McBride, B.A., M.A. '81, is manager of the North American Life Insurance Co., Winnipeg, Man.—C. C. McCaul, B.A., is a barrister in Dawson, Y.T.—A. G. McLachlin, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Harrington, Ont.—D. McLaren, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Alexandria, Ont.—W. J. R. McMinn, B.A. (Ob.).—J. Playfair McMurrich, B.A., M.A. '82, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), is professor of Anatomy in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.—J. Neil, B.A., is pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Bloor Street, and resides at 18 Charles Street, Toronto.—J. W. Patterson, B.A., M.A. '80,

M.B. '84 (Ob.).—A. M. Shields, B.A., is a teacher at Campbellford, Ont.—George Smith, B.A., M.A. '80, is a barrister at Woodstock, Ont.—P. Toews, B.A., M.A. '83, is an Instructor in German in University College, Toronto.—W. G. Wallace, B.A., M.A. '82, is pastor of the Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, and resides at 15 Madison Avenue, Toronto.

The addresses of the following are unknown:

Addison, Cole, B.A.—W. Hugh Graham, B.A.—William Goldsmith McLachlin, B.A.—Edwin Daniel Smith, B.A.—Edward Sullivan, B.A.

Graduates Victoria University—Arts.

1869.

J. A. Clarke, B.A., M.A. '73, B.Sc. (Ob.).—T. Colling, B.A., is living in Niagara Falls, Ont.—H. F. Gardiner, B.A., M.A. '70, is living in Hamilton, Ont.—J. Moore, B.A., M.A. '72, LL.B. '74, is living in Crookston, Minn.—M. M. McPherson, B.A., M.A. '72, is living in Prescott, Ont.—A. F. Wallbridge, B.A., M.A. '70, is living in Newcastle, Ont.—E. S. Washington, B.A. (Op.).—J. B. A. Wass, B.A., M.A. '73, is living in Lambton, Ont.

The address of the following is unknown:

John William Raveill, B.A., M.A. '72.

1870.

C. M. Bice, B.A., is living in Denver, Col.—David Robson, B.A., is living in New Westminster, B.C.—Rev. A. L. Russell, B.A., M.A. '74, is a Methodist clergyman in Highgate, Ont.—E. S. Wiggins, B.A., M.A. '72, is living on Daly Ave., Ottawa, Ont.—J. A. Wright, B.A., LL.B. '73, is living in Picton, Ont.

Graduates in Medicine, 1897.

A. H. Addy, M.B., is a physician in Binbrook, Ont.—W. R. Alway, M.B., is a physician in Everett, Ont.—W. H. K. Anderson, B.A. '93, M.B., is a physician in the Quarantine Office in Vancouver, B.C.—H. A. Beatty, M.B., is practising medicine at 207 Simcoe Street, Toronto.—Miss K. Bradshaw, M.B., is a physician at 34 Madison Avenue, Toronto.—G. I. Campbell, M.B., is a physician in Grand Valley, Ont.—W. E. R. Coad, M.B.,

is practising medicine in Franklin, Man.—R. Culbertson, M.B., is a physician in Dauphin, Minn.—J. A. Cummings, M.B., is a physician at Bond Head, Ont.—W. F. Cunningham, M.B., is a physician in Seattle, Wash, U.S.A.—J. H. Elliott, M.B., is physician-in-charge at the Sanitarium at Gravenhurst.—W. Elliott, M.B., is a physician at Escanaba, Mich., U.S.A.—F. J. R. Forster, M.B., is practising medicine at Caistorville, Ont.—J. M. H. Gillies, B.A. '93, M.B., is a physician at Teeswater, Ont.—J. Grant, M.B., is a physician at Victoria Road, Ont.—G. A. Hassard, M.B., is a physician in Harrow, Ont.—J. J. C. Hume, M.B. (Ob.)—G. H. Jackson, M.B., is a physician in Union, Ont.—J. E. Klotz, M.B., is a physician at 170 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ont.—J. E. Lundy, M.B., is practising medicine in Portage la Prairie, Man.—G. H. Malcolmson, M.B., is a physician at Pincher Creek, Alta.—W. F. Mayburry, B.A. '94, M.B., is a physician at 199 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ont.—J. A. Morgan, M.B., is a physician at Bridgenorth, Ont.—J. P. Morton, M.B., is a physician at 148 James Street S., Hamilton, Ont.—J. H. Mullin, M.B., is a practising physician, residing at 76 James Street N., Hamilton, Ont.—D. McGillivray, M.B., is a practising physician and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto; he resides at 42 Carlton Street.—N. W. McInnes, M.B., is a physician in Vittoria, Ont.—R. E. McKibbin, M.B., is a physician at Colleta, Cal., U.S.A.—A. K. MacLean, M.B., is a physician in Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.—A. T. McNamara, M.B., is practising medicine in Toronto Junction, Ont.—R. Nichol, B.A. '94, M.B., is a physician in Cornwall, Ont.—S. W. Radcliffe, M.B., is a physician in Moosejaw, Assa.—G. Royce, B.A. '94, M.B., is a physician in Ottawa, Ont.—W. E. Struthers, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin. and Glas.), is a physician in Lanark, Ont.—R. F. Webb, M.B., is a physician of 49 and 50, "The Gilbert," Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A.—W. J. Wesley, M.B., is a physician at Mount Albert, Ont.—Miss Jean McD. Wilson, M.B., is a physician at 378 Victoria Street, Toronto.—J. S. Wright, M.B., is a physician in Little Valley, N.Y.

—W. L. Yeomans, M.B., is practising medicine at 130 S. Sandusky Avenue, Bucyres, Ohio, U.S.A.

Personals.

J. J. McIlhargey, M.D. '79, died November 13, 1883.

R. P. Mills, M.B. '79, died some time ago in Detroit, Mich.

Miss K. L. Mullins, B.A. '98, is residing at 228 E. 13 St., New York.

J. W. Bowman, M.B. '67, is a practising physician in Kansas City, Mo.

A. C. Bowerman, M.B. '76, has removed from Gilroy to Brentwood, Cal. A University of Toronto Alumnæ Association is proposed in Hamilton.

J. G. McKee, M.D., C.M. '92, has removed from Chicago to Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

C. A. McRae, B.A. '02, is a lecturer in Hebrew at Trinity University, Toronto.

H. T. Wallace, B.A. '02, is studying theology in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

R. M. Chase, B.A. '98, is doing tutorial work in Toronto, residing at 87 Hayden Street.

J. W. Hedley, B.A. '02, is teaching mathematics in the high school at Lucan, Ont.

J. B. Crozier, M.B. '72, resides at 9 Elgin Avenue, Westbourne Park, London, Eng.

Walter L. Nichol, B.A. '02, has charge of a Presbyterian mission at Mount Lehman, B.C.

Miss M. M. McMahan, B.A. '02, is on the staff of Harding Hall, a ladies' college in London, Ont.

F. H. Broder, B.A. '02, has entered commercial life. His address is 466 Kennedy St., Winnipeg.

A. McVicar, B.A. '96, has been appointed to the staff of the collegiate institute at London, Ont.

Dr. A. A. Small, M.B. '95, is a practising physician, and resides at 100 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Metzler, B.A. '88, and J. R. Street are editors of the "Journal of Pedagogy," Syracuse, N.Y.

The Rev. J. W. McMillan, B.A. '88, has accepted a call to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Winnipeg.

Miss M. L. Robertson, B.A. '94, is at present studying at Columbia University, and teaching in Barnard College, New York.

Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A. '88, has been invited to the pulpit of the Central Methodist church, Stratford, Ont.

R. G. Hunter, B.A. '99, is a member of the law firm of Rolph, Brown & Hunter, 32 Aelaide Street E., Toronto.

C. B. Bingham, B.A. '02, has been an agent of the New York Life insurance Company in Toronto since graduation.

E. M. Wilcox, B.A. '01, has left Toronto to enter the office of Messrs. Wood, Harmon & Company, brokers, 256-257 Broadway, New York.

Rev. E. N. Baker, B.A. '79, M.A. '82, B.D., formerly of Stratford, Ont., has become pastor of the Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, Toronto.

Rev. James Barber, B.A. '95, M.A. '98, formerly of Forest, has been inducted into the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church, Arthur, Ont.

W. J. Withrow, S.P.S. '90, has been appointed one of the patent examiners in the patent branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

R. H. Rowland, B.A. '98, has just been appointed teacher of French and German in the Peddie Institute, a large Baptist secondary school at Heights-town, New Jersey.

Dr. A. H. Montgomery, B.A. '98, M.B. '01, a practising physician and assistant in Anatomy at the senior branch of Cornell Medical School, resides at 209 West 102nd Street, New York.

W. A. Hare, B.A.Sc. '99, has resigned his position as mechanical engineer for Rhodes, Curry & Co., Limited, Amherst, N.S., and is now on the engineering staff of the Illinois Steel Co., of Joliet, Ill.

W. E. Struthers, M.B. '97, who has spent the past year abroad, has secured the English degree of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., London, and the L.R.C.P. and S., Edinburgh and Glasgow degrees.

Hamilton Meikle, M.D. '80, is a surgeon in the British navy. His father, the Rev. Wm. Meikle, who was a retired Presbyterian minister, died a short time ago at his residence, No. 35 Robert St., Toronto.

Rev. J. McCoy, B.A. '75, M.A. '76, late of Vernon, B.C., has opened a Ladies' College at Victoria, the prospects of whose success are said to be very bright.

Rev. Malcolm McGregor, B.A. '78, M.A. '81, has removed from Winnipeg to Toronto, to be editor of the publications of the Westminster Publishing Co., in place of the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, now managing editor of the Toronto Globe.

At the recent meeting of the Senate of the University, Dr. Kirschmann offered an annual scholarship of \$25 to be given to the third year student obtaining the best standing on the combined results in Optics of the second year, and Experimental Psychology of the third year.

The Rev. E. B. Crummy, B.A. '87, B.Sc., Kingston, Ont., is succeeding the Rev. F. A. Cassidy, B.A. '81, M.A. '85, in the charge of the Norfolk Street Methodist church, Guelph, Ont. The Rev. Mr. Cassidy, with his wife and family, has gone to Japan, where he will undertake missionary work.

F. J. A. Davidson, B.A. '90, M.A. '93, Ph.D., who has been appointed special lecturer in Spanish in the University, spent two years after graduation in post-graduate work in Germany, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig. He was a professor in French and Spanish in Stanford University, Cal., until 1900, when he was appointed head of the department of Romance Languages in the University of Cincinnati, which position he resigned in the following year owing to the demands made on his time by business interests in Toronto.

Deaths.

Boyd—At Hull, Que., August 8th, 1902, Rev. C. Boyd.

Cohen—At Edinburgh, Scotland, December 20th, Murray L. Cohen, B.A. '99, M.A. '00.

Quantz—J. O. Quantz, B.A. '94, Ph.D., died very recently in Moose Jaw, N.W.T., where he was principal of the collegiate school.

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All remittances and communications should be addressed to J.C. McLennan, Ph.D., Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, Dean's House, University of Toronto.

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SARTOR RESARTUS.*

BY W. J. ALEXANDER, B. A., PH.D.,

Professor of English, University College.

“SARTOR RESARTUS” is a book which, if not epoch-making in the history of literature, has been epoch-making in the history of many an individual reader. From its perusal, many a one has risen up with the feeling that in some fashion it has made him a different man. Its influence was, doubtless, greatest in the first quarter of a century after its publication, and perhaps has already grown in some measure obsolete; but, be that as it may, it is still interesting both as a literary phenomenon, and as reflecting exactly the features of its author, who, at least, whether we regard

*Read before the Alumni Association of Queen's University, Kingston, February 10th, 1903.

as a man or as a literary force, is not likely to grow obsolete as long as human nature and English literature are subjects of study. It is, further, something quite unique in our literature. No one ever opens it without the impression that here is a strange piece of work. It does not lend itself to classification under the usual literary categories; it is neither philosophy nor fiction, nor science, nor poetry, nor essay, nor biography, though perhaps it partakes something of all these. This oddity, this refractoriness to classification under acknowledged forms, to reference to common standards, evidently confounded its earliest readers, who, as the appendix inserted by Carlyle himself shows, knew not what to make of it. And to this day, though now its merit is generally admitted, "Sartor Resartus" is likely to seem, on first acquaintance, a questionable and problematic production; the extraordinary literary methods adopted inevitably suggest that we have here the outcome of mere whim and caprice, that the author might have couched whatever he had to say in more usual and conventional form. But the truth is that if the book did succeed, and success it undoubtedly has had, if it is currently reckoned among the great works of a great writer, this is just because it conformed so exactly to the genius and requirements of its author. If it is a strange book, it is because the writer himself was extraordinary and required a novel form for the adequate expression of his personality. The peculiarities of "Sartor" in this regard are analogous to the peculiarities of Carlyle's general style. It is now generally admitted that his departures from the ordinary norm of English prose are not fundamentally the outcome of affectation or whim; that he wrote in the fashion natural to him, and could not otherwise so adequately and fittingly have given utterance to the conceptions with which his spirit laboured. It is admittedly a style *sui generis*, extremely individual, and hence never successfully adopted by other writers. In like manner, "Sartor Resartus," odd, amorphous, objectionable on many grounds, no model for others, is notwithstanding an exact representation of the character and genius of its author; its defects are the defects of the man, its peculiarities are such as to afford the best opportunity for the representation of his own individual point of view.

"Sartor Resartus" (begun in the autumn, 1830, when he was thirty-five years of age, and completed in middle of 1831) was the first of Carlyle's more ambitious and more original efforts. Up to this date he had been rather an interpreter of other men's views than an expounder of his own. He was late in development, not merely late (as many writers have been) in winning recognition; but slow in maturing. He may be said to have attained middle life before working out his distinctive opinions or fully attaining his

characteristic style. There is usually a period of clarification in the life of a thoughtful man, subsequent to his attainment of complete physical growth, when definiteness as to his views of things in general, as to his aptitudes and aims gradually emerges. It is the completion of this period that is marked in Carlyle's history by the production of "Sartor Resartus." For long years he had been in a receptive and tentative mood; now at length he assumes definitely and finally his characteristic attitude and convictions. This process of crystallization was not instantaneous; already scattered in his essays, more particularly in "Signs of the Times" (1829), are to be found distinctive utterances. But "Sartor" is one of those books which we sometimes find early in a writer's career, when the author, as if fearful lest he should fail of another opportunity to communicate his ideas to the world, crowds his pages with at least brief hints of everything that he deems specially his own. For this very reason "Sartor" is more adequately representative of the genius and thought of Carlyle than any other single work of his, and contains the germ of everything that is distinctive of his teaching and of his manner. Further, it is a book that springs from inward impulse, not from external call, and was written to give relief to the pent up thoughts and feelings of its author.

Some of the main ingredients that had entered into the solution and which gave substance and form to the product, may be indicated. First of all, the environment of his youthful days; the strenuous, serious, practical and somewhat hard and narrow influences of Scotch family, social and religious life in such a community as that of Ecclefechan. It should be noted that in the case of Carlyle there was here no discordant element—the stern and upright father, the fervent and pious mother, the practical and serious public opinion of the little community, all united to direct the boy in the same path. But, above all, we must observe that his inborn temperament and aptitudes afforded wholly congenial soil for these influences. Here was no pleasure-loving nature like that of Burns to feel chilled and repelled by the spirit and discipline of Scotch peasant life. As for the religious and intellectual atmosphere which surrounded his youth, it was in truth the atmosphere of the 17th century; we seem to be back in the time of the Puritans. The intellectual and spiritual currents which rose in the latter part of the 17th and in the 18th century, had scarcely penetrated to the secluded peasant community of Ecclefechan. All the more foreign and disturbing was the second great ingredient in Carlyle's spiritual cauldron, the sceptical and positive spirit of the literature of the 18th century—with which Carlyle inevitably came in contact in the course of his mental growth and in his

university career—the spirit which manifested itself in the work of Hume, of Gibbon, of Voltaire. This influence sufficed to destroy the theoretical basis upon which Carlyle's earlier convictions rested. But with the position in which he was thus left, the bent of his nature and character forced him to be discontented. Unlike the placid Hume, or Gibbon, he could find no satisfaction in the uncongenial world of negatives and scepticism; and at length the third great component entered his intellectual and spiritual life through German literature—an influence in part a reaction against, partly a supplement to the spirit of the 18th century. To these three components must, of course, be added many miscellaneous additions from his widening experience of men and things—his broader view of the world, for example, to which his connection with the Bullers, his travels in England and France, and so forth, had introduced him. These, in many respects opposed or incongruous elements, set up a great and long continued ebullition. A spirit so unconventional, so self-reliant, so unique as that of Carlyle could certainly not implicitly accept the doctrine of any school or teacher. The result must be something in harmony with his own nature and needs, hence something markedly individual. During the early years of his isolation, in the lonely Craigenputtoch (which began in 1828), this ebullition was subsiding, and out of the chaotic mixture, as his journal quoted in Froude's *Life* bears witness, the clear forms of his own permanent convictions were crystallizing.

No sooner was the process complete than his ideas pressed clamorously for utterance; he felt the urgent need of self-expression. Nay, more, he had, he thought, a message for his day and generation,—a gospel to preach. But something to say is not enough; a means for saying it, a suitable medium of expression, must be found. The form of Carlyle's work hitherto—his *History of German literature*, his reviews, his essays—had not and could not afford this; but in September, 1830, he hit upon a new vein and began writing an article of a new kind on clothes, "the strangest of all things, a very singular piece, I assure you." The article was completed by the end of the following month and sent to the editor of "*Fraser's Magazine*." But there was something specially congenial to the writer in the conception of this work. The germinal ideas continued to bud and branch; he therefore eagerly recalled his magazine contribution, and in February, 1831, began recasting and enlarging it; by the end of July it had grown into "*Sartor*."

Never was Carlyle more in earnest than in this volume, and earnest and serious Carlyle, if any man, was; never more confident of the truth and value of his opinions, and Carlyle's confidence in

his opinions reached the point of arrogance; never more assured as to the value of his writing for the world. Yet open it, and instead of a serious and direct statement of his views, we have what might at first sight seem an exhibition of wild humour, a burlesque, a prolonged jest, where the writer can in careless fashion give play to every impulse that seizes him. He begins by gravely announcing the recent appearance in Germany of a remarkable book on the Philosophy of Clothes, by a learned Professor, and quotes the title page in the original, *verbatim et literatim*: "Die Kleider, ihr Werden und Wirken (Clothes, their Origin and Influence); von Diogenes Teufelsdröckh, J. U. D., etc., Stillschweigen und Cognie Weissnichtwo, 1831." The first and third books into which "Sartor Resartus" is divided consist of very copious extracts from this supposed work on Clothes, and no less copious comments by their English sponsor. This is a strange plan for the unfolding ideas which their author deems of the utmost seriousness and weight. In detail and in individual passages, the book is no less extraordinary. To go no farther than the table of contents, we find such eccentric titles of chapters as "Aprons," "The Everlasting No," "Church Clothes," "Old Clothes," "Natural Supernaturalism," "The Dandiacal Body," "Tailors." As we turn the pages we find a narrative of the writer's intercourse with the imaginary author of the Philosophy of Clothes; and at greater length, occupying indeed the whole of Book II., we have a curious biography of the professor, based upon the contents of "six considerable Paper Bags, carefully sealed, and marked successively in gilt China ink, with the symbols of the six southern Zodiacal Signs, beginning at Libra; in the inside of which sealed Bags lie miscellaneous masses of Sheets, and oftener Shreds and Strips written in Professor Teufelsdröckh's scarce legible *cursiv-schrift*; and treating of all imaginable things under the Zodiac and above it;" and scattered passages of an extraordinary character, like the description of the Old Clothes Man as a "bearded Jewish high priest, who with his hoarse voice, like some Angel of Doom, summoned them from the four winds! On his head, like the Pope, he has three Hats—a real triple tiara; on either hand are the similitude of wings, whereon the summoned garments come to alight." Is this oddity in form and method merely the result of wantonness on the part of the author, an ill-timed escapade of humour and whim, or is there some real propriety and fitness in the strange guise in which Carlyle's ideas clothe themselves in "Sartor"? It is surely axiomatic that in a successful literary work there must be congruity between form and substance. Do we find a successful poem, it is because there is some special fitness between the theme,

the temperament and feelings of the writer, on the one hand, and the poetic form on the other. So if "Sartor Resartus" for at least half a century exercised a profound influence upon successive generations of young men, if in general ethical estimate it is one of a great author's most successful works, it must be because the peculiarities of form and expression are suited to the nature of the thought and to the genius of the writer. It is to the exemplification of this that this paper is specially addressed. Let us consider, first of all, the general purpose and outcome of the book.

Sometimes Carlyle is spoken of as a great thinker (so Froude is disposed to represent him) or philosopher, and "Sartor Resartus" as the exposition of his philosophy. He is a philosopher, but only in the somewhat old-fashioned sense of the word, *i.e.*, he is a moralist, a man who draws general conclusions as to the conduct of life; but he is not a philosopher in the more modern and technical sense—not a metaphysician, a systematic thinker on fundamental problems, as Plato, or Hume, or Kant. Indeed, though he was in some measure acquainted with and profited by the writings of German metaphysicians, he affected to despise philosophy in its more technical sense. If "Sartor" were the exposition of a rounded and reasoned system, its form and tone would indeed be ill-chosen. But the exposition of such a system was alike outside of the aim and the method of Carlyle. For truth, in and for itself (as it seems to me) as for beauty in or for itself, he had little care and interest. He was, in a sense (much as he inveighs against the school which bears the name), a utilitarian—that is, he cared for things primarily in as far as they influenced the well-being of mankind. What contributes to man's material welfare—the making two blades of grass grow in place of one—was a matter of moment worthy serious attention; much more, what contributed to man's moral and spiritual welfare. But mere truth abstracted from such considerations, and mere beauty and grace were to him of comparatively trivial import. In this as in much else he was (as I have already indicated temperament and training had made him) a typical Puritan. The Puritan, as history and observation show, cares for conduct, for what M. Arnold calls three-fourths of life, for what is useful in the next world or in this. The strength of Puritanism lay in the fact that it did emphasize what was really of first importance; its weakness consisted in narrowness and imperfect sympathy, in its tendency to belittle matters of pure intellect and of pure beauty. It is in harmony, accordingly, with his affiliations to Puritanism that Carlyle's purpose in "Sartor" is, not to give a plausibly reasoned account of the universe, such as might satisfy the intellect—not to attain rounded, absolute truth, but to influence the conduct of men. In short, Carlyle is a

preacher. The reader of his works does not need to be reminded how often Carlyle speaks of the press as the modern pulpit, and the writer of books as the true representative of the preacher of other days. He speaks as if the true function of literature were preaching, and finds fault with Scott's novels because they are "not profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for edification." If Carlyle has not here (as I think) seized upon the chief or distinctive function of literature, he has certainly revealed the inner purpose of a very large part of his own literary work and of its function in his own day. He was, through his pen, a great preacher. Now since it is the first business of the preacher to influence conduct, the truth which he preaches need not be novel; the attainment of new truth, the search after truth in and for itself, is not his chief concern; but to stimulate to action. Whether the thought be novel or trite, it is his function to bring it home to the feelings of his hearers, since there are the springs of action. Here is one of the sources of Carlyle's revolutionary treatment of prose style. The dominant style of the first third of the 19th century was academic, clear, and accurate, but cold and abstract. It was a style which had been shaped by the needs of the intellectual and positive 18th century. A style fashioned by Addison, Bolingbroke, Hume, Johnson, and Gibbon, was no fit instrument for a Carlyle. So he throws propriety and accepted usage to the winds, kicks over the traces, giving force, colour, and richness to English prose, borrowing boldly from vernacular speech, neglecting dignity and logical correctness in sentence structure, for the looser forms of ordinary talk. In short, he accomplished for prose a service analogous to that of Wordsworth for poetry. Sincerity and force were his aims; the exact representation of his whole attitude towards the thought he was uttering, and the bringing home of this thought, not merely to the understanding, but to the whole spirit of the reader. In "Sartor," the first of his writings where his style appears in its full development, he is not, by considerations addressed to the understanding, trying to support a novel and elaborated philosophic system. Most of his truths, he would himself have said, far from being new, are venerable with antiquity; he conceived they were neglected or disregarded by, rather than unknown to his contemporaries; they must again be forced into vital contact with the hearts and consciences of men. For such a purpose, the guise of a regular philosophical treatise, of an "Inquiry concerning the Human Understanding," or a "Critique of Pure Reason," or of a series of orderly and ordinary essays, was wholly unsuitable. He required a freer hand, and taking hints perhaps from Sterne and Richter, he originated the strange but certainly free and elastic form of "Sartor Resartus."

To be continued.

AD DIVAM NICOTINAM.

(With apologies to Horace.)

Quam divam potius te, Nicotina era,
Collaudare decet, quae colis insulam
Praeoptatam aliis Hesperii maris,
Seu poscas fidibus, carmine seu velis ?

Tu curas misero pectore dimoves ;
Spes et tu revocas mentibus anxiiis.
Terrarum domini membraque barbari
Picti te pariter sollicitant prece.

Quem non mirifice post epulas tuo
Adventu recreas ? Ingenio admoves
Tormentum leviter, dux sapientiæ
Dulcis. Quid sine te non gravior pati ?

Tandem, oro, statuas ducere naribus
Tus fumans penitus, nam foliis tibi
Flavis ara calet plurima fictilis ;
Nec fragrant violæ nec rosa suavius.

Semper virginibus vel pueris nefas
Ritus scire deæ, nec veniat licet
Si quis caeruleum paliuit halitum.
Coetu verba procul tristia pellite.

Large pone, puer, ligna super foco.
Nunc sermone juvat noctis amabilis
Horas nos vario degere posteri
Securos quia nos, alma dea, aspicias.

—R. J. BONNER, '90.

THE STUDY OF THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

BY F. J. A. DAVIDSON, M.A., PH.D.

Special Lecturer in Spanish, University of Toronto.

WHAT is the value of the study of the Romance Languages? In order to give a satisfactory answer to this question it is necessary first to agree upon the meaning of the word value, and secondly to touch upon the larger question of the worth of language study in general.

The distinctions often drawn between theory and practice, science and culture, the ideal and the real, are rather relative than absolute. The student who acquires the theory of a subject needs but the proper environment to transpose it into practice. Knowledge is the basis of that refinement and breadth of view which we know as culture, and the man who acquaints himself thoroughly with the marvellous phenomena and laws of science must needs become more tolerant and liberal. The real of to-day is the ideal of the past: the ideal of to-day is the real of the future. A study is

valuable, therefore, in proportion as it gives us facts from which we rise inductively to general principles, in proportion as by this knowledge it broadens and elevates our view of life, in proportion, finally, as it encourages us by a recognition of past progress to hope for further and greater attainment in the future.

Judged from this standpoint, the study of language would seem to be the proper basis of education. No other factor contributes so much to general effectiveness. No other study is so broad. Language is the bearer of thought: the spoken language of the thought of the immediate present, the written language of the thought of the past. Through language we get at literature: through literature we get at life itself. Thus the study of language lays a general foundation for specialization. All sorts of ideas are added to the student's store. One can scarcely read a work on our language curricula without becoming familiar with a host of new facts in all departments of life. Again, training in language is training in thought. One cannot occupy oneself closely with language without becoming clearer, more accurate, in habits of thought. One is compelled to differentiate sounds, words and constructions, to analyze the shades of thought attached to an expression and determining its use. The subtlest kind of logic pervades language. Behind the changes of form are mental standpoints and reasons of national temperament. Hence modern grammar is psychological, and the cast-iron rules of the old grammarians have been supplanted by the discovery and explanation of usage. Through analyzing forms of expression one becomes better able to express oneself. Observation is the implement of science. Language teaches minute and accurate observation.

The question may be asked: "Is not all this comprised and attained in the study of English?" It may be doubted whether the mother-tongue is ever thoroughly understood until objectivized through the medium of a foreign language. We lack perspective, we lack a basis of comparison. Just as through the broadening influence of travel we learn to understand and appreciate the conditions and institutions of our own country, so, by our adventures in the field of foreign language and literature, we learn to comprehend the nature and spirit of our own. With the study of each new language a new world of ideas is revealed, a new standpoint is gained from which to look out upon life, and Ennius, with his knowledge of Latin, Greek and Oscan, was right in claiming a triple mind, *tria corda*.

But, considering the vast extent of human knowledge and the ever-increasing activity of modern life, with its concomitant necessity of specialization, the number of foreign languages which the individual may acquire is limited. The Romance languages—and

particularly French, Italian and Spanish, the ranking members of the group—offer a peculiarly attractive and satisfactory field of study. The idioms of Molière, Dante and Cervantes have reached a stage of development worthy of the literatures which these great names represent. The French language by its development during the classical period attained to a surpassing logical clearness, to which the Romantics of 1830 added, or rather restored, the element of the picturesque, so that modern French is a well-nigh perfect instrument for intellectual and emotional needs. Italian, in the variety and extent of its vocabulary, in its flexibility, in the delicacy by which its wealth of synonym gives expression to the most subtle shades of meaning, is a worthy rival of English. Spanish, “the language of the gods,” combining the grace of French, the robustness of German and the tunefulness of Italian, is instinct with the irony and humor, the rhetoric and pathos which are characteristic of the Spanish people.

In literature, can any nation show with France a record of nearly 1,100 years of such even and manifold development? The multitude of great names and masterpieces is bewildering. Even the 18th century, least literary of periods, can boast a Montesquieu and a Voltaire, a Diderot and a Buffon, a Rousseau, a Beaumarchais and a Chénier, to say nothing of lesser lights. The literary development of Spain is not quite so ancient in historical beginnings or so well balanced as that of France, but we must not forget that it rose to a marvellous height in the golden age of the 16th and 17th centuries, and that Spain, with Greece and England, forms the triad of nations which have produced a national drama, that culminant form of literature. The 19th century, too, was a rich period of development in Spain, of such variety and brilliance as to give the lie to those who accuse the Spaniard of decadence. And in Italian literature, from Dante, Boccaccio and Petrarch, through Ariosto, Tasso and Machiavelli, down to Gabriele d’Annunzio, we have a rich storehouse of sources from which have flowed not only the delight and instruction of successive centuries, but materials and tendencies which have inspired and enhanced the literatures of other countries.

A satisfying familiarity with these languages and their literary products is possible to the undergraduate. Should he desire to go further, the field widens before him. Equipped with a knowledge of Latin, he can trace the development of that tongue, its forms, its syntax, upon the soil of the different provinces of the Roman Empire to the present day. He will learn that phonetic law is as absolute, in its domain, as are the laws of physics or chemistry. He will be enabled to seize upon and analyze the seemingly evanescent phenomena of speech, with more certainty than

in almost any other branch of philology, because the hypothetical element is here reduced to a minimum by the preservation of the Latin source, and by the co-existence of eight sister languages in the Romance group: French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, Catalan, Roumanian, and Rhaeto-roman.

Peculiarly satisfactory, too, is the study of literary phenomena upon Romance soil. We can trace, within historical periods, the development of epic, drama, novel, from their sources, and so are enabled to draw conclusions upon the development of these forms in general. We see, spread out before our eyes, the stock of ideas and sentiments, innate or acquired, of the Romance nations, and can view their successive transformation as it keeps pace with the material evolution of these peoples.

Nor must we forget, in this industrial age, the so-called practical application of these studies in the field of commerce. Some two hundred millions of the population of the globe are Romance-speaking, and these control far more than their proportionate share of the world's industries. Pending the establishment of a universal language, which seems to be still far in the future, if not indeed wholly chimerical, it is evident that a knowledge of these tongues must be of great advantage to all engaged in international trade. To instance only one illustration, the immense resources of Southern America, still in the primary stage of development, must offer a greatly enhanced prospect of success to the would-be captain of industry who is equipped with a knowledge of Spanish.

But it is needless to dilate upon the importance of studies which have attained a well-merited rank in the academic hierarchy. The view which regarded modern languages as mere accomplishments has been relegated to the mental lumber-room of a past generation. They are recognized as means of enlightenment upon large departments of human activity, as adequate expressions of national character, as monuments to the continuity of civilization.

THE VALUE OF RESEARCH WORK AS A TRAINING FOR TECHNICAL CHEMISTS: SYMPOSIUM.

The Editor, The University Monthly:

SIR,—One of the most encouraging discoveries recently made in this country is that those who supply the training for technical chemists and those who profit most by employing them are agreed as to the best method by which this training may be provided. This

was not always the case. The manufacturers "are delighted to find the University at last waking up to the needs of the manufacturer," while the University, on the other hand, smilingly "hopes the manufacturers are really beginning to appreciate the value of university graduates;" which shows, by the way, a generous desire to waive the honour of being the first awake.

The importance of this discovery cannot be overestimated. Perhaps the best way in which a university can benefit a new country is by training up a supply of men who will be able to grapple successfully with the innumerable difficulties which arise in the conduct of new enterprises, and to find two classes of men agreed upon a point of education of such far-reaching importance as this, is indeed no small matter.

In evidence of this agreement in views I enclose the opinions of a few leading chemists, intimately connected with the industrial side of the science, on the value of research work as a training for technical chemists. The general trend of the letters seems to emphasise two points. Firstly, chemists must be specialists, but secondly, they must be broad-minded specialists, that is, men whose minds have been broadened, not by spreading over a large surface, but by continued hammering against special difficulties.

Now this is exactly the kind of training that this University has been endeavouring to give students of chemistry for the last eight or ten years. Undergraduates are allowed to spend their fourth year at some original investigation, which supplies the necessary hard objects against which the hammering process may be effectively exercised and which affords the student at the same time a foretaste of the kind of problem he will be called upon to solve when he goes to the place where it is more blessed to give information than to receive it. That this opportunity has been taken advantage of is apparent from the number of publications which have appeared by undergraduates of the University, and it is a source of gratification that, in addition to the advantages accruing to the students themselves by this method of instruction, the University should be at the same time fulfilling another of its functions, namely, that of adding to the general sum of scientific knowledge.

In conclusion let me quote one of the leading authorities on technical education, Professor Ostwald: "The present demand, in all branches of manufacture and industry, for scientifically trained men . . . has helped to bring about a great change in the aim of educational institutions . . . Whereas, formerly, it was sufficient to provide students with a thorough equipment of *existing* knowledge, in order to fit them for their future calling—an aim which in some branches of university instruction is still considered sufficient—the ideal henceforth must be set very much higher . . ."

men must be sent out into the world who will feel at home not only in the presence of *known* facts, but also when confronted with the *unknown*."

Yours, &c.,

FRANK B. KENRICK.

OPINION OF J. M. FRANCIS, M.D.

Chief Chemist, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

As the various manufacturing plants are beginning to offer such a broad field of employment to our young chemists, and as the latter seem to be turning more and more to this practical field for life employment, we presume that a presentation of the situation from the employer's view point may be of interest. To be of some practical advantage we shall try to point out the weak spots rather than to commend the many qualities characteristic of the young American chemist which are worthy of praise, among which his quick-wittedness, and particularly his adaptability, are his most precious endowments.

It is a matter of common knowledge to all employers, and teachers as well, that great numbers of young men are turned out yearly who know chemistry as a part of a general educational scheme, and who are sadly deficient even in elementary work involving qualitative and quantitative chemistry.

There are also many who really have an aptitude for such work, who under good teachers have gained a very fair "grounding" in elementary chemistry, but who, from not realizing the magnitude of their profession, have done themselves the irreparable injury of quitting their instructors before they have acquired the power of independent mental growth or self-development.

The factories absorb an immense number of such young men and they fill an important role in commercial work, making the tests required to "check" manufacturing operations. They discharge their duties well, because through the performance of the same task numberless times they get expert in doing that one thing. But so does the horse in the old-fashioned bark-mill, who plods his endless circle without even a halter to guide him.

The professional development of such men is bounded by their mental limitations, and checked to a certain degree by environment, and it follows just as inevitably that their salaries are limited by the competition of the throng of those as ill prepared as themselves who are knocking at the gates in ever increasing numbers.

The manufacturer is not a creature of sentiment and consequently does not take a sentimental view of "scientists," though there are to-day thousands of young men in American factories who are paid

salaries greater than would be required to replace them by new men who would in a short time become as efficient in routine work. In other words, they receive an increase of salary from time to time because of long service; but after all the salary limit cannot in the nature of things ever become high, though I do not hesitate to say it amounts, in most such institutions, to all the man is worth. Happily it sometimes occurs that such a man as we have depicted fights his way up through obstacles to a place of importance, but at a great cost of labor and study. How much better if he had spent this time and energy in his preparation, when he could have worked to so much better advantage.

There is still another phase of chemical education which is worthy of the serious consideration of both the young men and their teachers. Many graduates leave college with a good training in theoretical chemistry, this being attested in many cases by a doctor's degree; and yet on entering a manufacturing establishment they are utterly helpless; they are like the mechanic with a beautiful equipment of tools who knows nothing of the peculiarities of the materials he must work upon. Some of our best educators say:—"Give a man a good theoretical training and he will adapt himself to any line of practical work." But the practical man knows this does not always follow. The best or most fortunate do discard that which they see to be useless and educate themselves in the factory, at disadvantage to themselves and loss to their employer. Time, which is money in a general sense, becomes doubly precious when measured in units of opportunity in that fierce competition which is the nervous stimulus of all modern manufacturing plants. To this we may add that space and facilities for work are money; for every square foot of space in a factory is valued in dollars of possible productive capacity. To the man imbued with university traditions, who has all the years his life can span for the deliberate investigation of a subject, a glimpse of such exacting conditions appears strange; but they are real and consequently must be reckoned with. A man's cost to his employer is not measured by his salary; beside the problematical value of lost opportunity, you may safely add one-half his pay check to cover the incidental expense of supplying him proper facilities for work.

Every young man desires to start his professional life under the best auspices; if he proposes to teach we do not feel able to advise him. If he is looking to factory service we would say—first of all get the best possible preparation in general chemistry; this is so obvious that it does not admit of discussion. When the advanced work is reached let it be arranged so as to have as much bearing as possible on his proposed commercial work. Instead of learning to think on abstract things, work on concrete problems involving the

operations he will apply later in the factory, and learn the peculiarities of substances germane to the chosen field. The domain of chemistry is too broad for the comprehension of any one man, and he who expects to accomplish anything worthy of note must needs select some special branch and devote all his study to that. The man who dedicates his life to metallurgy has little use for dyes and mordants; the tanning chemist is interested in dyes, albuminoid chemistry and cognate branches, but need not know how to calculate a "furnace burden;" the chemist in the pharmaceutical factory needs special familiarity with the chemistry of plant products, albuminoids, and many similar branches.

Happy is the man who can add to this a course in technology, which acquaints him with the constructions and methods of operating those curious looking machines which he finds staring him in the face when the factory doors open to him. Such an approach to practical processes in the finishing courses of a chemical education need not necessarily warp one's instincts to such a degree that one will cease to rejoice in work for the work's sake; the interest may even be greater than in abstract operations which lead to less tangible results.

"But," says our tyro, "I haven't decided what branch I prefer." We can only reply—choose and choose quickly or make way for the man who knows what he wants; that is the difference between the "routine" and the "research" chemist.

Finally, let us say with all assurance that never before has the chemist been so welcome in the factory as to-day, and never before has he been so well paid. No occupation offers greater inducements to young men who will make proper preparations. The American manager has money, and he sets no limit to the salary he is willing to pay, provided the other man can "deliver the goods." The more you are worth the better he is pleased, for his spare time and facilities are limited; he hasn't time to educate you in his factory, not if he can find anyone who is already trained to his work, and the time is fast coming when the young men will come specialized. The question which confronts you is—Will you be the horse in the bark-mill or the man whose salary jumps every time the yearly balance is struck?

OPINION OF HAROLD VAN DER LINDE,

Chief Chemist Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co., Toronto.

Two chief reasons for including as much research work as possible in the curriculum of the future industrial chemist are:—

1. Problem work is the occupation which will probably fill most of his time after leaving college.

2. It is the most interesting and stimulating method of acquiring a working knowledge of physical science; and the reason of this is that it is a perfectly natural method of learning.

On the first head, it may truly be said that it is difficult to generalize on the work done in the industries, as this must be by its very nature varied and changing. But problem work is certain to be plentiful to the discerning eye, the work either originating with the industrial worker, or being pressed on the laboratory from the outside. Every industrial chemist will probably agree that his busiest and most interesting days are those on which things are going wrong. It is then that he is consulted. When things run smoothly, he is left to find work for himself. What follows? His life is largely made up of solving problems of one kind or another—often rapidly and crudely, and frequently wrongly, mistakes being inevitable in such a pursuit. In this case, as in war, the general who perpetrates the fewest blunders is reckoned successful. This continued problem work is, of course, essentially research work; under unfavourable conditions, it is true, and seldom the highest of its kind; but research work, nevertheless, and calling for the exercise of all the worker's energies, besides making of industrial chemistry one of the most engrossing of pursuits.

To look for a moment at the second point, physical science is valuable to the industrial worker almost solely as a productive tool. The obvious method of learning the use of tools is to work with them. The most interesting way of doing this is to work at something unhackneyed, and therefore, new to the individual. Whether or not the problem has been worked out five hundred times before, its solution by the unknowing student is in accordance with the very spirit of research—the method being fundamentally the same as that by which he learned earlier that fire burns and water wets. An hour's work done in this way would appear to be worth a week spent in "plugging" at the authorities, if only for the fresh point of view which is gained. Whilst the indolent man's sources of mental pap—text-books and lectures—cannot be wholly displaced, the claim for what has been called "problem-teaching" is that, if conducted judiciously, it can largely be substituted for them.

Research work, then, is of benefit to this class of student, in several ways. It first takes from him the profound respect for the authority of text-books which has previously caused him to look on chemistry as a science in which most problems are as petrified as Latin Grammar; and his work at once acquires a living interest. This appears to be the real kernel of the question, for educationists to-day acknowledge that a keen interest is of the greatest use in the process of getting knowledge. Research work can also easily be

made attractive by arranging the work with some reference to continuity. It has, too, the great advantage of so closely resembling the future work of the student as to greatly lessen the jar that he necessarily experiences in leaving the class-room and entering the factory.

If we should teach carpenters their trade by means of the black-board instead of with the plane and saw, and teach pianists from treatises instead of on the instrument, we might succeed in giving them a great deal of knowledge *about* carpentering or piano-playing, but we could scarcely expect them to produce any very practical results; and it would appear that the industrial chemist's case is not dissimilar to these.

OPINION OF A. MCGILL, B.A.,

First Assistant Chemist, Inland Revenue Laboratory, Ottawa.

The great demand of this age, as of every past age, is for the "man who can do things." I don't mean the man who merely follows the directions given him by his master, the last assuming all responsibility. The artisan, the workman, is no doubt absolutely necessary to the world's existence and progress; him we have always with us, and we take him for granted. But the man who essays a task, having just so much of unlikeness to any other task, as the spirit of the age, the changed conditions of existence, impose; and who enters upon his work equipped in the first place, with a knowledge of what others similarly situated have done, and in the second place, with an enlightened confidence in his own ability to meet and conquer inevitable specific difficulties—this is the man to whom the whole world shouts a welcome.

He, is, moreover, the happy man. Unalloyed happiness we may not expect in a phase of existence which is apparently intended to try our mettle, rather than to fulfil our desires. But the nearest approach to perfect happiness, so far as my experience goes, is embodied in the man who finds himself capable of doing something, and convinced of the importance of that something. In the plaudits of his fellows he finds encouragement, and in the conscious possession of power he knows in some degree the supreme joy of creation; he walks with the Muses on Olympus. All this is equally true of the man who *does*, whether his accomplishment be a poem, an essay or a romance; whether it be a new development of the calculus, or the building of a new type of steam engine. The special kind of knowledge required in each case may be very different; but the need of self-reliance, clear-headedness and the power of persistent effort, is common to all.

I write these words in order to introduce a statement of my conviction that our educational methods have given somewhat undue prominence to the acquisition of facts, while too much neglecting the equally important question, "What shall we do with them?" General principles, which form the basis of classification, or the working tools of the intellect, must, of course, be furnished us; but the mere acquisition of facts of detail, beyond what is required to sufficiently illustrate general principles, may be, it seems to me, greatly overdone during college years. It is important to me that I should know the local geography of my home and the country round about it; but the local features in and about Bokhara I may be contented to remain ignorant of until business or pleasure shall call me thither. It is enough for the present that I know how to use an atlas. When the time comes I shall be able to make myself master of the needed details.

No college life is complete which merely furnishes a young man with a coat of mail and puts weapons in his hands. It must go further, and provide for practice in the use of these weapons. And just as it would be folly to insist that your champion shall not enter the arena until he has equipped himself with sword, spear, shield, battle-axe, rifle, bayonet and every other known implement of war—a load under which he could only stagger helplessly—so is it folly to suppose that the student of history or metaphysics or chemistry must know all the facts of his subject before he begins to make tentative use of them. For the value of knowledge, to a given individual, depends upon two factors, first its possession, and second, the quality of the man who possesses it. It is patent to every one that knowledge, like wealth, frequently comes into possession of people who can make no effective use of it.

Many universities, and notably those of Germany, have recognized the importance of setting men at work, under the supervision of their professors, during the later College years; and the advantage of this so-called "research work" as a training for life, requires no other proof than is afforded by the prominent positions taken by the graduates of German universities. These men are to be found the whole world over, wherever important original work in pure or applied science is being carried on.

It may be that the positive value of the investigation made, regarded objectively, is small. It may be that the student in his research merely re-discovers something already well known. The value of this kind of work must be judged by quite other canons. And yet it needs only to refer to any volume of the American Chemical Journal to convince one that the investigation work done by students at Johns Hopkins and other universities of the United States, has value of a very high order.

The main point, however, is this: These men have struggled with the unexpected difficulties and checks that are sure to present themselves in the course of any bona fide research. They have found a way out, because of that nameless something—call it ingenuity if you like—call it the power of coördinating facts—call it clear-headedness, patience, indomitable perseverance—for it is all of these and much more—it is that something which makes all the difference between the man who succeeds in life and the man who fails. And many have failed. We read with pride and pleasure the record of a research which has been carried to a successful issue. But we never hear of the tasks which ended abortively. They are known, however, within the College walls, and there is no better way by which a teacher can assuredly discover the quality of his students, than by setting them to discover something by the method of scientific research. By all means, lay the foundations as broad and as deep as you can; but don't make the mistake of thinking that an acquaintance with what others have achieved, is an education. The educated man must not alone know, but be able to do, and must, moreover, possess that courage and self-confidence which can only come from the consciousness of power.

OPINION OF EDGAR B. KENRICK, B.A.,

Government Analyst, Inland Revenue Division: Winnipeg.

No one who is not a working chemist can have any conception of the extraordinary variety of subjects that come within the province of the analytical chemist—the great number of new problems continually presenting themselves for solution. To the outside public he is an “analyst,” in the same way that a butcher is a butcher, a baker a baker, or a candlestick-maker a man who makes stands for candles. The said outside public send in their samples with the instructions “Please analyse,” in much the same way as they telephone to the butcher for a pound of sausages. But when the chemist comes to look at his sample, it is not unlikely that he has to invent some entirely new method of analysis, while not infrequently he finds in the end that the substance is beyond the reach of analysis altogether. And thus the daily routine of the professional chemist consists largely in “original research.” He must be an analyst, but in addition he must be capable of independent thought, and prepared, when called upon to do so, to extend the realms of his science. A chemist must learn his trade, not only by years of patient work at analytical chemistry, but also by acquiring the habit of original investigation. Rule-of-thumb analysts are common enough: a good chemist is something more than this, and is not so often met with.

At the present time it is hardly necessary to preach the advantages of the student working in the laboratory. The practice of teaching—or trying to teach—chemistry by books and lectures alone is now fortunately nearly obsolete, and the student of to-day is, in consequence, immeasurably in advance of his prototype who wrestled with the subject handicapped with the now out-of-date methods of fifty years ago. The twentieth-century student obtains his knowledge first hand at the working bench, and by diligent “blow-piping” and “test-tubing” battles his way through the difficulties that strew his path.

A reference to the curricula of our colleges and universities seems to indicate that in the special chemistry courses almost the whole of the students' time is taken up with qualitative and quantitative analysis, and it is now being asked whether the importance of these branches has not been rather over-estimated by those who arrange the course of studies for the student. “Blow-piping” and “test-tubing” it is argued, and (if we may coin some new Americanisms) “burette-ing” and “wash-bottling” may be all very well in their way, and no doubt afford an excellent mental training, provided the student is cautioned against working blindly from books and tables; but is it certain that he obtains the best possible mental equipment from the methods now in vogue? Or, looking at the matter from a bread-and-butter point of view, are the best analysts grown on an exclusive diet of analytical chemistry?

My own experience has convinced me that what the majority of university graduates lack is originality, and the ability to grapple with unforeseen difficulties,—the difficulties not “mentioned in the text-book,” and that if any remedy for this is possible, it is to be found in the introduction of research work into the ordinary university courses. Two or three years of routine analytical work should be enough—not to make an analyst of a man—but to put him in a position in which he can profitably carry on a piece of original work.

OPINION OF W. HODGSON ELLIS, M.A., M.B.,

Government Analyst, Inland Revenue Division: Toronto.

There is a growing tendency in many quarters to adopt standard methods of analysis for the control of industrial products. When these standard methods have been devised by competent chemists with proper care, and have been subjected to competent criticism before adoption, they are of the greatest benefit to all concerned. Secret methods of analysis, and buyer's and seller's methods have had their day, and will soon cease to be used in the industrial laboratory.

The work of the American Association of Agricultural Chemists in this direction is a model of what such work should be. But like all good things these standard methods have their drawbacks; and the drawback in this case is the danger that the young analyst, for whom each step is so clearly pointed out, and who has become accustomed to look for, and find, a guide post at every turning, will lack the self-reliance of the chemist who has had to find his own way among the pitfalls and "No Thoroughfares" of analytical chemistry; the danger that, should he inadvertently stray from the beaten track, or leave the travelled road in search of fresh fields, he will quickly lose his bearings, and his courage at the same time.

The best remedy for this tendency in the case of the student who has been thoroughly grounded in the principles of his science, and taught those habits of care and truthfulness which are the basis of the practice of chemistry, is to undertake some investigation of an unknown problem, in which he will have to choose or devise his own methods of inquiry and test for himself the correctness of his results and his conclusions. This will give him an interest in the literature of the subject which nothing else will do. It will give him glimpses of how great is nature and how little he knows, how little any of us know. It will make him a chemist rather than an analyst.

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Boundary Posts.

Through the kind interest of W. F. King, B.A. '75, Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, there has recently been presented to the University of Toronto one of the boundary posts which formerly marked part of the United States-Canada line between the Richelieu river and the St. Lawrence, forming part of the northern boundary of New York and commonly known as the 45th parallel of latitude. This line was originally surveyed as the 44th parallel by Valentine & Collins, about 1874. By the treaty of 1783 the 45th parallel was designated as the international boundary in that part, which description was repeated in the Treaty of Ghent, 1814. The survey and demarcation of the whole of the boundary from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic failed through disputes.

After a long controversy, the matter was finally settled by the treaty of 9th August, 1842, commonly known as the Ashburton-Webster Treaty. Commissioners Lt.-Col. Estcourt, for Great Britain, and Mr. Albert Smith, for the United States, were appointed pursuant to the treaty to mark the eastern section of the boundary. By the treaty, as regards the part of the boundary under consideration, it was decided to follow the Valentine and Collins line, and this part was marked in 1842 with the iron posts, of which that which has been presented to the University is one. Of late years these old posts have been rapidly deteriorating, and the necessity for renewal became apparent. In August, 1901, an agreement was reached with the government at Washington, by which the State of New York and Canada jointly undertook the placing of new monuments between the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers. This work was carried on in 1902, granite stones being set in place of the old iron posts. W. F. King, B.A., was the Commissioner for Canada, and Hon. Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, for that State.

New York Alumni Banquet.

The first annual dinner of the University of Toronto Club of New York was held

on the evening of January 30, at the Hotel Manhattan. Those present were: J. P. Bowerman, W. H. Cragg, F. A. Cleland, B.A. '98, M.B. '01; T. H. Alison, B.A., Sc. '92, C.E.; W. A. Goodall, M.D. '84; R. Henderson, B.A. '91; Rev. W. A. Laidlaw, B.A. '81, M.A.; G. H. Ling, B.A. '93; W. Fingland, S.P.S. '93; Rev. D. Junor, B.A. '66, M.A.; A. H. Montgomery, B.A. '98, M.B. '01; C. D. Paul, B.A. '58, M.A.; J. A. McVannel, B.A. '93; J. A. McKellar, B.A. '91; W. A. Robertson, B.A. '95; E. W. Stern, M. Am. Soc. C.E. '84; T. K. Thompson, C.E. '86; C. L. Wilson; N. S. Shenstone, B.A. '01; T. A. Wilkinson, S.P.S. '98; A. R. Robinson, M.B. '69; F. K. Johnston, B.A. '96; W. F. Chappell, M.B. '79; C. M. Keys, B.A. '97; E. M. Wilcox, B.A. '01. Dr. Wolfred Nelson, president of the McGill Society of New York, representing McGill University, and Mr. S. A. Mitchell, representing Queen's University, were guests of the Club. President Loudon of the University was the guest of the evening and received a most enthusiastic welcome. Dr. Ling, president of the Club, was toastmaster and spoke briefly concerning the objects of the society. Mr. Cornelius D. Paul, in an interesting and eloquent speech, proposed the toast of Alma Mater. President Loudon in responding was splendidly received. He outlined the rapid growth of the University in numbers, the growing complexity of the problems which have to be solved, and the most urgent needs of the University at the present time. The members of the club were much gratified with President Loudon's kindness in taking the time at this present busy period of the University year to come to New York and speak to them of the outlook of their old University.

John Angus MacVannel, Secretary.

Montreal Alumni.

A meeting of the University of Toronto Alumni residing in Montreal and its vicinity was held Feb. 9th, at which were present:—Rev. Principal W. I. Shaw, B.A. '61, M.A., LL.D., D.D., Rev. Professor John Scrimger, B.A. '69, Rev. John Mackay, B.A. '99, Oswald W. Howard, B.A. '96, B.D., Geo. S. Macdonald, B.A. '82, W. Graham Browne, B.A. '98, H. B. Poliwka, B. K. Sandwell, B.A. '99, John McCrae, B.A. '94, M.B. '98, E. W. Beatty, B.A. '98, Douglas Armour, B.A. '81.

On the motion of Mr. W. Graham Browne, seconded by Rev. John Mac-

kay, Rev. Professor Scrimger was appointed chairman.

The General Secretary, Dr. McLennan, who was present, explained the objects and the work done by the various organizations throughout Ontario, and hoped that the graduates of the University of Toronto in Montreal would organize a similar branch for the purpose of promoting the interests of the University. On the motion of Rev. John Mackay, seconded by Mr. Douglas Armour, it was resolved to form an organization.

The following officers were elected by acclamation for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. John Scrimger; vice-president, Douglas Armour, B.A.; sec.-treasurer, E. H. Cooper, B.A.; councillors, W. Graham Browne, B.A.; O. W. Howard, B.A., B.D.; Geo. S. Macdonald, B.A.

Oxford County Association.

A meeting of the alumni of the University of Toronto, in Oxford county, was held at Woodstock, February 21st, at which a branch of the Alumni Association was formed, with the following officers:—President, I. M. Levan, B.A., '81, Woodstock; vice-presidents, Geo. Smith, B.A., '79, Woodstock; J. A. Williams, M.D., '63, Ingersoll; J. Carruthers, B.A., '79, Tilsonburg; secretary-treasurer, V. A. Sinclair, B.A., '92, LL.B., Tilsonburg; councillors, C. S. Kerr, B.A., '89, Woodstock; J. L. Patterson, B.A., '95, Ingersoll; A. Clark, D.D.S., '89, Woodstock; Mrs. Second, B.A., '95, Ingersoll; Rev. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., '92, Woodstock. A resolution was adopted favouring the establishment of a school of forestry at the University of Toronto.

The Harmonic Club.

Some have doubted the usefulness of the Harmonic Club's tour from the University point of view, but I believe that these representatives of the student life of the University accomplished much for the extension movement by the tour. They were brought into touch with many young people and with many homes, and they left behind a good impression. They recognized their representative responsibilities; and many people who had hazy ideas or theories about university students, now have an interest in university life through meeting these

examples. Those of us who, in the old days, had lived in the Residence, feared that the old associations might have gone, the old traditions been forgotten, but these young fellows with their good comradeship and good spirit, more than revived old memories: they raised new hopes. Why should Queen's and McGill have it all their own way in Eastern Ontario? Our Provincial University should be magnetic enough to draw as many from the East as from the West. These types of robust and refined manhood who conducted their musical mission during last week are "neither children nor gods, but men in a world of men," and they did the University good service. In their programmes the humorous, the heroic, and the pathetic were represented and the literary element was not wanting. If the University desires to centralize degree-conferring powers in music in Toronto, no better proof that harmony is more than theory there, could have been given. And the reflex action should not be forgotten, for while the young men lost their lectures, yet they were attending the university of life, and their experience will not be futile.

Wm. N. Ponton,

President Hastings County Alumni Association.

A Joke by the First Vice-President.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the first Vice-President of the University, was an Irishman, and a wit, as the following incident shows:

Back in the forties a fine looking man of good appearance and address, arrived in Toronto and put up at the most fashionable hotel in the city, Ellah's, which was on King Street, where the Rossin House now stands. He managed to become acquainted with the leading people in Toronto, and no dinner party was considered complete without him. It soon became noticed that after each of these parties a burglary was committed in the host's residence, and the most valuable plate that had adorned the dinner table, stolen. At last suspicion fell upon the stranger, and, whether he was arrested or got away before arrest, I do not remember, but that he was the culprit became a settled belief, and at the first dinner party

thereafter given by Doctor McCaul, who had been one of the first to entertain and to be robbed, his guests, in an assumed tone of severity, upbraided him with introducing the stranger to them. After a good deal of badinage and much sympathy at his own loss, the Vice-President exclaimed in a weary and hurt tone:—"Yes! Yes! Gentlemen, he robbed me of all my plate, and I suppose I am the only 'spoon' he left in the house."

William Boys.

Cycle of Musical Festivals.

C. A. E. Harriss, Mus.B. (Tor.) of Ottawa, has arranged a Cycle of Musical Festivals for the Dominion, and there have been organized festival choruses in the principal cities and towns. Through his efforts four thousand Canadian voices will interpret this spring the compositions of British composers in a series of festivals commencing at Halifax, N.S., March 31st, and terminating at Victoria, B.C., May 9th. These concerts will be conducted by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, principal of the London Royal Academy of Music, and a number of the best known artists of Great Britain have been engaged to take part in them.

The University and its Critics.

For some time past there has been more public discussion of the administration of University affairs than usual. The press has not been negligently in the matter of space, and, where the facts were at the disposal of the writers, both correspondence and editorial comment have generally been fair.

An article in the "Canadian Grocer" a short time ago, is however a marked exception to this. The tone seems hardly judicial, to say the least, and so far as facts were available, the writer seems to have mishandled them. A letter from President Loudon in the "News," February 10th, corrects a number of the inaccuracies in this article, and points out that the influence of the best trained business men in the community is felt in the guidance of the University's affairs in much the same way as in McGill, with which our University

had been compared to our disadvantage. Facts and figures as to the present attendance in the University are cited by the President, and the success of the Alumni is pointed to as a criterion of the work of the University.

In commenting on President Loudon's letter the "Globe" said,—"It is right and useful that a public institution like the Provincial University should be the subject of criticism. Put criticism, to serve any good purpose, must be intelligent and frank. Intelligence without frankness misses the mark, and frankness without intelligence is mere impertinence."

Bystander in the "Weekly Sun" makes this reference to recent criticism:—"The University of Toronto has had a bad time. Its staff has been called upon, without first-rate pay, to do first-rate work, and on the whole has done it. It has to compete with denominational universities, one of which, for political reasons, is practically subsidized by the Government. It gets criticism in abundance, and would be none the worse for a little support."

In the course of an extended description of the new Medical Faculty building, the "Mail and Empire" says: "Toronto's great university will be able to offer its medical students advantages at present enjoyed by no other higher educational institution in Canada or the United States."

The following appreciation of President Loudon's administration appears in a recent issue of the "World."

"The people of Ontario perhaps hardly recognize the extent of the work that has been done in the University of Toronto during the last decade. The work includes the building up of the institution on its scientific side. Buildings and equipment have now been provided for biology, physiology, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and applied science. Most of this work has been done in the last decade, and, when a building is erected for physics, the equipment of the University will be exceptionally strong. Some idea of the progress that has been made may be gained from one fact. In 1887, there was accommodation for ten students in biology in the School of Science Building. There-

is now a biological building which will accommodate 150 students. The accommodation for students in chemistry has increased from 40 or 50 to 300. In equipment and in number of students, Toronto is now the leading colonial university in the British empire, and, in all departments, it has more than kept pace with its rivals. Its degrees in arts and medicine are held in high estimation in the United States, and American university men often ask how it is that the Toronto students do so well. The answer may be that it is essentially a university for men of small means. The fees are exceedingly low as compared with those of American colleges, and this attracts a class of young men who are obliged to economize in order to get through the course, who are thoroughly in earnest, and who appreciate the value of the education they receive.

"In President Loudon the University has an executive head of very exceptional ability. He is a worker rather than a talker, and his work is not recognized by the people of this Province as it ought to be. It would seem as if we are getting into the habit of overestimating the talking faculty in this country, and of choosing smooth talkers rather than workers for the heads of governments and other institutions. Instead of asking whether a man understands his business, we inquire whether he can deliver himself of some fine sentiments at a tea-meeting, or in an after-dinner speech. In consequence of this craving for words, we are threatened with a roaring cataract of gush in all departments of public life. It is positively refreshing to come across a man like President Loudon, who does his work with scientific precision and directness, and leaves to others the work of describing it. Perhaps, as he is rather a reticent man, there is all the greater obligation resting on others to see that full justice is done to his fine qualities, and to the splendid work he has done for the University.

Most of President Loudon's work has been done on the scientific side, but he began his teaching in classics, and has a broad and sympathetic appreciation of the literary side of edu-

cation. If he talked more about breadth and culture, this would be more generally recognized; the age seems to require that a man should put all his talents in the shop window, and ticket them for all to see. The University of Toronto is, of course, open to criticism, and open to improvement, but it seems to us that it has received a little too much criticism of the cold and carping kind, and that a little encouragement, gratitude and recognition are due to it by the graduates and by the people of Ontario.

Faculty of Arts.

Class of 1871.

H. Archibald, B.A. '71, is a barrister in Winnipeg, Man.—W. H. Ballard, B.A., M.A. '75, is a school inspector residing in Hamilton.—W. R. Burnham, B.A. (ob.)—The Toronto address of G. E. Casey, B.A., is the National Club, Bay Street, Toronto.—W. Dale, B.A., M.A. '73, is a lecturer on Greek and Roman History at McMaster University, Toronto.—E. H. Dickson, B.A., is in Kingston, Ont.—H. Fletcher, B.A., is a geologist at Ottawa, Ont.—W. D. Foss, B.A., is a retired barrister residing at Norwich, Ont.—Rev. T. E. Fotheringham, B.A., M.A. '72, is a Presbyterian clergyman in St. John, N.B.—J. Henderson, B.A., M.A. '72, is a teacher at St. Catharines, Ont.—D. H. Hunter, B.A. (ob.)—M. Kew, B.A., resides at Los Angeles, California.—W. H. Kingston, B.A., M.A. '73, K.C., is a barrister at Mount Forest, Ont.—J. S. Ledyard, B.A., is a mining broker in San Francisco, California.—W. C. Middleton, B.A., is a rancher at Crescent Lake, N.W.T.—T. W. Mills, B.A., M.A. '72, M.D. (McGill) '78, is a professor of Physiology at McGill University, Montreal.—Z. C. McCormick, B.A., M.A. '72 (ob.)—Rev. F. H. Macpherson, B.A., M.A. '72, is a Presbyterian clergyman at Oakville, Ont.—J. G. Robinson, B.A. M.A. '73, is a barrister and resides at 11 Wood St., Toronto.—J. R. Teefy, B.A. M.A. '94, LL.D. (Hon.) 96, is professor of Mental Philosophy at, and Superior of, St. Michael's College, Toronto.—J. R. Wightman, B.A., M.A. '72, is professor of Romance Languages at Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.

The addresses of the following are unknown:

Thomas Blair Browning, B.A.; James Crozier, B.A.; Henry Minaker Hicks, B.A., M.A. '83.

Faculty of Arts (Victoria).

Class of 1871.

A. Bowerman, B.A., M.A. '74, is living in Winnipeg, Man.—C. Boyd, B.A., M.A. '99, is living in North Wakefield, Que.—J. A. Carman, B.A., is living in Iroquois, Ont.—J. A. Chapman, B.A., M.A. '74, is living in Gramhamville, Ont.—H. Currie, B.A., is living in Thedford, Ont.—S. Hickey, B.A., M.D., is living in West Winchester, B.C.—A. L. Holmes, B.A., M.A. '74, is the head master of the Commercial College in Stanstead, Que.—C. A. Kingston, B.A., M.A. '73, is living in London, Ont.—Rev. J. Laing, B.A., M.A. '74 (Ob.).—D. McBride, B.A., is living in Port Perry, Ont.—W. H. McFadden, B.A., K.C., LL.B. '73, is living in Brampton, Ont.—D. C. McIntyre, B.A., M.A. '73, is living in Beamsville, Ont.—E. McMahon, B.A (Ob.).—Rev. J. Saunders, B.A., M.A. '80, is a Methodist clergyman residing at 360 Maria Ave., St. Paul, Minn.—J. W. Sparling, B. A., M.A., '74, is living in Winnipeg, Man.—G. H. Watson, B.A., LL.B. '73, is residing at 79 St. George St., Toronto.—R. W. Wilson, B.A., M.A., '74, LL.B. '79, is living in Cobourg, Ont.

The addresses of the following are unknown:

M. Brethour, B.A.—G. R. Cook, E.A., M.D.

Faculty of Medicine.

Class of 1877.

J. P. Armour, M.B., is a physician at St. Catharines, Ont.—J. J. Esmond, M.B., is a physician at 3618 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.—B. Field, M.B., is a physician at 599 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.—D. M. Fisher, M.B. (ob.)—J. M. Good, M.B., is a physician in Dawson City, Y.T.—A. Grant, M.B., is a physician at Beaverton, Ont.—G. A. Langstaff, M.B., is a physician at Thornhill, Ont.—M. Macklin, M.B., is a physician in Winnipeg, Man.—G. T. McKeough, M.B., is a physician

at Chatham, Ont.—A. H. McKinnon, M.B. (ob.).—R. B. Orr, M.B., is a physician at 147 Cowan Avenue, Toronto, Ont.—W. T. Parke, M.B., M.D. '80, is a physician at Woodstock, Ont.—N. D. Richards, M.B., is a physician in Warkworth, Ont.—J. B. Smith, M.B. (ob.)—D. A. Stewart, M.B., is a physician in Ailsa Craig, Ont.—W. T. Stuart, M.B., is a physician at 197 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.—M. Sutton, M.B., is a physician in Cooksville, Ont.—W. Tisdale, M.B., is a physician in Lynedoch, Ont.—F. B. Wilkinson, M.B., is a physician at Sarnia, Ont.—T. H. Wilson, M.B. (ob.)—W. E. Winskell, M.B., is a physician at 9154 Commercial Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—O. Young, M.B. (ob.).

The address of William A. Munn, M.B., is unknown.

Personals.

Dr. G. H. Carveth is successfully conducting a private hospital at 239 College St., Toronto.

The alumni residing in Ottawa entertained their friends by giving a ball on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, February 24th.

Rev. H. A. Dwyer, B.A. '90, LL.B. '92, who is a curate in the Church of England, resides at Westhill, London, S.C.

Thomas Hodgins, B.A. '56, M.A. '59, LL.B. '58, K.C., has been appointed Judge of Admiralty Court to take the place of the late Judge Macdougall.

Miss Florence Lee Sheridan, B.A. '97, M.A. '98, has been travelling in Europe for the past six months, and is now at the Continental Hotel, Rome.

A. D. Chambers, B.A. '92, is living in Ashburn, Mo., where he has been for the last six years assistant superintendent of the Hercules Powder Co.

M. L. Rush, B.A. '96, is one of the examiners in the Patent Office at Ottawa; W. H. T. Megill, B.A. '96, has held a similar position for some time.

The Rev. E. G. Robb, B.A. '99, M.A. '00, Sandon, B.C., has been appointed by the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church to the mission at Honan, China.

Colin V. Dyment, B.A. '00, has removed from Walla Walla, Washington, to Pendleton, Ore., where he is in charge of a news bureau for the "Spokesman Review," of Spokane, Wash.

Rev. James McCrea, B.A. '97, has removed from Margaret, Man., to Weyburn, Assa., where he has charge of the Presbyterian congregation.

Miss Johnston, B.A., gave a reception on Feb. 27th, to the alumnae and alumni resident in New York. It was held from eight to eleven o'clock at 128 West 82nd St.

J. E. Lehmann, M.B. '93, assistant surgeon to the German Hospital, London, Eng., has returned to his duties there after spending an enjoyable six weeks leave of absence on this side of the Atlantic.

The following graduates in the faculty of medicine received the degree of L.R.C.P., England, February 2nd; G. W. Badgerow, M.B. '94, W. T. Frizzell, M.B. '93, S. H. McCoy, B.A. '89, M.B. '92.

B. C. H. Harvey, B.A. '94, M.B. '98, demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Chicago, who was injured in the collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Wanstead on December 26th, is still in Victoria Hospital, London.

W. W. VanEvery, S.P.S. '99, is now mechanical engineer for the Lackawana Iron and Steel Co., Labanon, Pa. The company is making extensive alterations in its plant of five furnaces and has almost completed the construction of a 237 Otto-Hoffman by-product coke oven plant.

Eltham Wood, M.D. '60, was the only son of the late Amasa Wood of Fingal and St. Thomas, Ont., the founder of the Amasa Wood Hospital in St. Thomas. After graduation he took a post-graduate course in England and practised there for a short time before his death, which occurred at an early age. Mrs. W. H. B. Aikens, a niece, is one of the few surviving members of Dr. Wood's family.

Alex. Carlyle, B.A. '70, who resides at 30 Newbattle Terrace, Edinburgh, has forwarded a subscription of one hundred dollars to the Convocation Hall Fund. Mr. Carlyle is a nephew and his wife a niece of the great Thomas Carlyle, and as they were residuary legatees of the famous writer's estates, the contribution seems almost to come from the hand of the Chelsea sage himself.

Rev. Francis R. Beattie, B.A. '75, M.A. '76, D.D., LL.D. (Ky.), has been fifteen years in theological work in the

service of the Presbyterian Church, South. For five years he taught apologetics in Columbia Seminary, South Carolina, and for ten he has been in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky., teaching apologetics and systematic theology. This institute has six professors, about sixty students, and property and endowment of about \$650,000. He is also associate editor of the "Christian Observer," the largest Presbyterian paper in the Southern States. Dr. Beattie has published several books, and has now in the press a large treatise on apologetics. He received the degree of D.D. by examination from Montreal Presbyterian College in 1887, and LL.D. (Hon.) from Central University, Kentucky.

President Loudon, during his recent visit to New York to speak at the dinner of the University of Toronto Club in that city, attended a meeting of the New York Branch of the Alumnae Association at the home of Mrs. John Angus MacVannel, B.A. '93, 2441 Seventh Avenue, New York City. The members of the association present were Misses Helen Birkenthal, '89, Alice K. Healy, B.A. '98, Margaret Hunter, B.A. '98, Mary Johnston, B.A. '93, Jessie K. Lawson, B.A. '99, Nellie J. Lamont, B.A. '98, Mabel K. Mason, B.A. '99, Kathleen L. Mullins, B.A. '99, Elizabeth McNeely, B.A. '96, Dr. Kate Maclaren, '94, Jennie M. Pearce, B.A. '98, Margaret L. Robertson, B.A. '94, Eva A. Robinson, B.A. '92, Bertha Rosenstadt, B.A. '98, Leah Sherwood, B.A. '97, Alice B. Tucker, B.A. '96, Flora M. Webb, B.A. '98, Mrs. L. H. Tasker, B.A. '97. The meeting was very informal and all appreciated the opportunity of greeting the President of the University.

Marriages.

McAlpine-Stewart—Rev. R. J. McAlpine, B.A. '99, M.A. '00, of Knox Church, Owen Sound, Ont., was married to Miss M. Stewart, of Hamilton, Ont., February 4th.

Deaths.

Smythe—Suddenly at Kingston, Ont., February 14th, Edward H. Smythe, B.A. '67, M.A. '71, LL.D. '81, K.C., president of the Frontenac County Alumni Association.

Steen—Rev. F. J. Steen, B.A. '88, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, died in that city February 24th.



NEILS HENRIK ABEL

BORN 1802—DIED 1829

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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FORESTRY AND THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

BY JAMES LOUDON, LL.D.,

President of the University of Toronto.

THAT provision should be made by the State for instruction in Forestry in Ontario is acknowledged on every hand. What does not meet with general agreement is the manner of effecting this desirable end.

Let me first give a brief account of the steps taken by the University of Toronto towards the establishment of a School of Forestry in connection with the Provincial University.

At the outset two distinct plans regarding the subject were advanced: (1) to establish a School in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph; (2) to follow the example of Yale and Cornell, and establish such a School at Toronto in connection with the Provincial University. On discussion of the

whole question, the advantage of utilizing the instruction already provided in the scientific departments of the University became so apparent that it was unanimously agreed, as between the two Provincial institutions, to adopt the latter plan. This plan includes a summer school at Guelph for instruction in Forestry in its relation to Agriculture.

In pursuance of this plan a curriculum was drawn up, providing for a three years' course in Forestry, and leading to a diploma in the subject. The statute including this curriculum was unanimously adopted by the Senate, as was also a second statute providing for the additional instruction required by the curriculum; and these statutes await only the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to become operative.

At this stage the question becomes complicated by a claim put forward by Queen's University for state aid in establishing a School of Forestry in connection with that institution at Kingston, and forming a part of the School of Mining already existent there. For the Government and Legislature to accede to the demand of Queen's in this respect means one of two things, (1) either the establishment of one School at Kingston, to the exclusion of the Provincial University and the Agricultural College, or (2) the establishment of two Schools, one at Kingston, and the other at Toronto—one without, and one within, the Provincial educational system.

As to the first alternative, let me say at once that it is an impossible solution. The proposition that the State should go outside the Provincial system in providing for the teaching of a subject so closely related to the development of the Province, must surely meet with determined opposition from the Senate of the University, the Alumni and the general public. I cannot conceive that any Government and Legislature, with a full knowledge of the matter, will listen to such a proposal, and hence we may dismiss this alternative without further remark.

The history of the past teaches us that it is rather the second alternative that is to be feared, and, unless the Legislature and the public are properly instructed in the matter, we may have a repetition of the unfortunate results which have arisen through the duplication of institutions for the teaching of Mining Engineering. To make the situation plain it will be necessary to enter into some detail with regard to this phase of the question.

In the year 1878 the School of Practical Science was organized, in connection with the Provincial University, for the teaching of Engineering in all its branches, including Mining Engineering. This School was established by a special Act of the Provincial Legislature, and its finances have been from the first directly

under the management and control of the Government, the funds required being provided for by annual legislative grant, and the fees collected from students being payable to the Provincial Treasurer.

Some twelve years after the above date, rumours having been published of the intention of the Government to establish, at Kingston, another School of Applied Science, I wrote to the then Premier, Sir Oliver Mowat, protesting against the duplication, and pointing out the necessity for increasing the equipment and staff of the existing School. I further said, "To attempt to found and maintain two schools will be disastrous to both, as neither will be properly equipped to compete successfully with strong rival institutions." I was promptly assured in reply by Sir Oliver that the Government had no such intention as had been attributed in the rumour. Duplication, as I shall presently show, did take place subsequently, though not through the initiation of the Government.

In the year 1892, a School of Mining and Agriculture was established by a local board at Kingston, and received in 1893 a legislative grant of \$6,000. The following table will show the subventions received or voted by the Legislature year by year—for the first four years for Mining and Agriculture, and afterwards for Mining alone:

1893	.....	\$ 6,000
1894	.....	12,600
1895	.....	6,000
1896	.....	7,000
1897	.....	5,000
1898	.....	7,500
1899	.....	9,000
1900	.....	19,200
1901	.....	18,500
"	Towards building	22,500
1902	.....	23,500
"	Towards building	22,500

Total \$159,300

Additional sum voted for building, to be paid in next three years:-

(1903-'04-'05) \$ 67,500

Total already voted \$226,800

These sums are so considerable as to excite surprise, seeing that they have latterly exceeded the net annual cost (last year, \$17,480) of the Provincial School of Practical Science at Toronto.

That a considerable proportion of the above grants has been expended in the support of what was part of the Arts Faculty of Queen's University prior to the establishment of the Mining School is clear.

Shortly after the establishment of the Mining School, a process of adjustment as between the Arts Faculty of Queen's University and the Faculty of the Mining School was begun:—

(1) Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology were transferred to the Mining School.

(2) In 1894 a University Faculty of "Practical Science" (including certain applied sciences) was created. In this Faculty the professors of Mathematics and Physics had a place, as well as in the Arts Faculty.

(3) After various transformations, "the School of Mining has become the Faculty of Practical Science of the University," as is stated in the Queen's Calendar for 1902-3.

(4) As a result of these changes the professors of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Physics, and Mathematics are now on the Faculty of the Mining School.

Information as to the details of expenditure of the School are not obtainable in the Public Accounts, but, judging from the magnitude of the later grants, I am safe in saying that Queen's University has been wholly or largely relieved from the burden of maintaining the departments of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Physics and Mathematics.

How has the Provincial School of Practical Science fared in the meantime? Undoubtedly its due development has been arrested. In proof of this assertion, which will hardly be disputed, let me refer to one or two facts and opinions on the subject:—

(1) So inadequate had the accommodation become that the students *en masse*, supported by the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association and the Association of Architects, waited on the Premier two years ago and complained of the very obvious deficiencies of the School. The necessities of the case were at once admitted by the Premier, and steps are now being taken to provide the building accommodation required. So much as to buildings.

(2) As to the teaching force, having regard to the work done and the scale of payment, I quote the following from a memorandum received from the late Principal Grant about the same time, in which he refers to the necessities of the Provincial School of Practical Science at Toronto. "That the staff is too small is evident when it is recalled that in many Practical Science Schools on this continent there are as many instructors in single departments as are provided for all the departments of the School of

Practical Science. In the Sheffield Scientific School, for example, there are 17 instructors in Chemistry. The salaries, too, are inadequate. It is not reasonable to ask men to devote their lives to such exhausting labour as is required from the staff of a scientific school, and to pay them salaries ranging from the wages of an ordinary mechanic to those of a good schoolmaster."

(3) An examination of the financial statement of the School appears to justify the above criticism. The total expenditure for salaries and maintenance (exclusive of expenditure on capital account) for the year 1901-'02 amounted to \$37,539.88. The net cost to the Province, however, was but \$17,480.38, inasmuch as the fees received from the students of the School amounted to \$20,059.50.

Again, in view of the financial relief afforded to Queen's University by the legislative grants to the Mining School, it will be in order to inquire how the Arts Faculty of the Provincial University fared during the nine years referred to above? This was a period of special stringency in the University finances. Notwithstanding frequent applications, from 1894 on, nothing was received from the Legislature during the premiership of Sir Oliver Mowat. In 1898, \$7,000 annually and certain wild lands were granted in satisfaction of legal claims of long standing. In 1901, the Legislature, under the leadership of the present Premier, assumed the maintenance of the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. Finally, the Government has assumed the payment of existing deficits. For these acts of liberality the Alumni Association has fittingly expressed its thanks to the Government and Legislature. Notwithstanding this timely relief from financial embarrassment, it should not be forgotten that much is still needed, not only in buildings, but also in equipment and staff, to enable the University to keep pace with modern requirements.

I have shown above that duplication, at the expense of the State, has taken place at Kingston, not only in applied Science, but also indirectly in Arts, for a considerable period of years. I have shown, moreover, that the University of Toronto, both in Applied Science and in Arts, was hampered in its work during a corresponding period. In view of the limited resources of the Province, this consequence was bound to follow, and will continue to follow as long as this policy is pursued.

Considering the enormous expense attending the proper maintenance either of a Faculty of Applied Science or of Arts in a great University, it is utterly absurd to speak of the State maintaining more than one University in this Province. We have not even begun to maintain *one* adequately, and how far we are

behind in this respect must be evident to anyone who will take the trouble to compare our Provincial University as to its finances, with state universities like those of Michigan, Wisconsin or California; and even the wealthiest of these states does not dream of duplicating university teaching. To appreciate the expenditure involved in properly maintaining a Faculty of Applied Science, one has only to make a similar comparison with regard to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other such institutions; and these are the institutions which Ontario should strive to emulate.

Besides the direct effect of this duplication in hampering the Provincial University, other consequences still more serious are involved:—

(1) Duplication will, if the policy is persisted in, inevitably be followed by multiplication. In discussing this question, the danger of multiplication has been made light of. Now what is the fact? Encouraged by the treatment accorded to Queen's University, at least two applications for state aid have already been made, one on behalf of a denominational college, the other on behalf of a non-denominational university. Other demands will follow, and cannot logically be resisted. History will repeat itself, and what we shall eventually come to in this Province may be inferred from what existed here prior to 1868, the year in which the annual grants were abolished by a practically unanimous vote of the Legislature. The following table shows the final grants, which were for eighteen months:—

Regiopolis College, Kingston	\$ 4,500
Queen's College, Kingston	7,500
Bytown College, Ottawa	2,100
St. Michael's College, Toronto	3,000
Trinity College, Toronto	6,000
Victoria College, Cobourg	7,500
L'Assomption College, Sandwich	1,500
Total	<u>\$32,100</u>

What the total will be when all applicants are treated on the liberal scale already applied to Queen's University, I leave my readers to estimate; as also the prospect which the Provincial University and the School of Practical Science will have of securing Legislative aid for future expansion and development.

(2) Encouraged by the treatment accorded to it, Queen's University has changed its attitude. It is taking steps to divest itself wholly of its denominational character, and now desires to enter

into partnership with the State, in so far at least as permanent financial co-operation is concerned. It desires, in short, to become a second Provincial University.

(3) If we are to believe the statements recently made by the friends of Queen's University, it desires to go even further than this as regards the subject of Forestry, and to secure the establishment of a School of Forestry at Queen's, to the exclusion of the Provincial University. In other words, it is proposed to deprive students in the Provincial system, including those of the Ontario Agricultural College, of the benefits of such an institution. If persistence in this claim should eventually lead to duplicate schools, I need scarcely point out the disastrous consequences. Public money would be frittered away on two weak schools, and the hope of ultimately building up a great provincial School of Forestry would be gone forever.

I have said enough, I think, to show that the whole situation is a serious one, and fraught with danger to the Provincial system of secular education. That I am not alone in this belief, which I have entertained for years, is becoming more and more evident. Let me here quote from the letter of Dr. Carman, *apropos* of this question: "There is now a vigorous and persistent effort to renew the old battle of sectional and sectarian universities supported from public funds, which we might well have hoped, had long ago been fought out and the issue settled. . . . If the Government is about to return to the policy of aiding denomination- alism and sectionalism in university education, all should be informed, that we may bring our arrangements, as far as we can, into harmony with that policy." Referring to the abolition of the grants under the Sandfield Macdonald Government, in 1868, he says: "To reverse this line of action now would surely be inconvenient, if not disastrous." In conclusion, he says: "We have in this country a noble and well-graded school system sustained by public funds, and there certainly should be no diversion of these educational resources from this national system till it at least is well equipped and thoroughly efficient."

Similar views have been enunciated by leading newspapers and publicists, while the General Conference of the Methodist Church in 1902 placed itself on record regarding the question in the following resolution: "Resolved, That this Conference protests against the giving of aid by the Ontario Government to universities that are denominational and not strictly provincial, and not controlled by the Government and responsible to the Government for their expenditures."

This is undoubtedly the sound position to take, and it is a position in keeping with the conclusions unanimously arrived at by all parties in 1868, when it was thought that the question of duplication and multiplication of colleges was finally settled. One of the greatest champions of the Provincial University, the Hon. George Brown, upon that occasion, after expressing great satisfaction at the settlement referred to, pointed out the fallacious nature of such claims. He said: "It is claimed that aiding these institutions is a cheap way of promoting superior education; but depend upon it, this claim to economy is fallacious. One body comes saying, 'Look how numerous we are, what a capital college we maintain, there is no sectarianism about its teaching, give us public money for it.' But, if one sect gets public money, all the rest must have it too; and if all the rest will have it, where will this end!"

I may say, in conclusion, that the immediate occasion of the writing of this article was my desire to inform the Alumni regarding the question of the proposed University School of Forestry. The discussion of this I have found impossible without reference to the wider question with which it is inseparably connected. It is my earnest hope that the information and arguments which I have here presented may assist the Alumni and the Legislature in arriving at a conclusion which will be in the public interest.

THE ABEL CENTENARY.

BY J. C. FIELDS, B.A., PH.D.

Special Lecturer in Mathematics, University of Toronto.

IN the early part of September, 1902, a unique celebration was held at Christiania, the occasion being the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abel, the great Norwegian mathematician. The celebration was unique in that it was intended to glorify the memory of a purely abstract thinker, and that though held under academic auspices the interest in the affair was by no means confined to academic circles. That the people, too, had their share of interest in the honours done the memory of their countryman was evidenced by the space devoted by the daily papers to the life and work of Abel and to the several events of the celebration intended to commemorate his achievements. It might be said, indeed, that the celebration had something of a national character about it. His Majesty King Oscar was present at most of the functions,

and at the first official event on the programme the government through one of its ministers extended a cordial welcome to the foreign visitors. These were for the most part entertained as the guests of private citizens during their stay in Christiania. The city, too, as a municipal unit manifested its interest in the occasion by tendering the delegates a magnificent banquet. All this was intended to do honour to the memory of a young man who had lived in poverty and had died without receiving the reward of his labours.

Neils Henrik Abel, the son of a poor Norwegian pastor, was born August 5th, 1802. His earlier education was received directly at the hands of his father and it was not until his thirteenth year that he was sent to a *lycée* in Christiania. This was a school much in favour with the sons of poor functionaries on account of the scholarships and other aids for poor students with which it was provided. During the first three years of his stay at this school Abel does not appear to have distinguished himself greatly—and small wonder. Nearly all the teachers were incapable, and the majority of them were even drunkards. Methods of discipline in the school, too, would appear to have been rather rude, for the mathematical master had to be dismissed on account of the death of a pupil whom he had too severely punished. Abel benefited by the consequent change of masters, the new mathematical master proving to be an exceptionally capable man. It was not long before he discovered the extraordinary mathematical talents of his pupil, and he proceeded forthwith to encourage and aid him in the development of them. He prophesied that the young Abel would become one of the greatest mathematicians in the world. In addition to the regular work of the class-room he gave him private lessons and read a number of the mathematical classics with him. Abel soon found himself in a position to work independently and read much further by himself. He was preparing for the University and passed his entrance examination in 1821. His father had died the year before, leaving his family in very straitened circumstances. The University, however, made some provision for poor students and Abel profited from this. His brother was studying at the university at the same time and so poor were the two brothers that for their covering at night they are said to have had only one blanket between them, and when that was in the wash they had to do without. To supplement the aid furnished Abel by the university, a number of the professors clubbed together and contributed of their means in order that a man of such promise should not be lost to science. One of his professors even furnished him with the funds to make a trip to

Copenhagen during one of the vacations in order that he might become acquainted with a couple of celebrated mathematical professors at the university there situated, and profit by his intercourse with them.

As a student at the University of Christiania, Abel published several memoirs. The first of these, however, which showed real greatness appeared in the year 1824. In it he proved the impossibility of solving the general equation of the fifth degree by the aid of radicals. This was a problem on the attempted solution of which he had already tried his mettle as a boy before entering the university. In 1825, the year following the appearance of the memoir in question, he was granted a travelling scholarship by the government in order that he might study abroad and perfect himself in his science. He first visited Berlin, where he made the acquaintance of the mathematician Crelle. The older mathematician was drawn to the brilliant young Norwegian and his kindly feelings were reciprocated by the latter. Crelle had been debating with himself a project for establishing a mathematical journal in Berlin, and was brought to a sudden decision in the matter by his discovery of Abel's genius. Abel promised to contribute to the new journal, and his activity in its behalf is witnessed by a score of memoirs which are scattered through the pages of its first four volumes. Crelle had offered to pay him for his contributions, but he refused to accept anything. His stay in Berlin lasted five months and was the happiest period of his life.

After a tour of some duration in the south with fellow students, we find him located in Paris in the summer of 1826. Here his environment was not as congenial as it had been in the Prussian capital, nor did he find the mathematicians of Paris as accessible as those of Berlin.

His fame was already spreading in Germany, but his name was as yet unknown in France. He worked indefatigably as usual, and the product of his labours was a series of memoirs, including one which perhaps is the greatest of all those which he wrote. It contained a famous theorem, now known as *Abel's Theorem*, and was intended for presentation before the Académie des Sciences. Two celebrated mathematicians, Cauchy and Legendre, were charged by the Academy to report on the memoir. Through some unaccountable negligence or oversight, however, it was mislaid and did not see the light again until twelve years after the death of its author. Abel waited in vain to hear the judgment of the Academy on his memoir and finally left Paris. Before returning to Norway, he passed several months more in Berlin, where Crelle wished to retain him permanently. In view of the aid which he

had received from the Norwegian government, however, he felt that he was in duty bound to return to his native country. He arrived in Christiania in May, 1827. He was without funds and no provision had been made against his return, so that for several months he was not in a position to supply himself with the ordinary necessaries of life. The University then came to his aid with a small subvention, which had to be repaid later on from the meagre salary attached to an appointment which he received in March, 1828.

The productive activity of Abel does not seem to have been disturbed by his misery and pecuniary difficulties, and, except for occasional short interruptions due to illness, continued unabated up till the end of the year 1828. His health, however, was broken. During the Christmas vacation he was attacked by a more serious illness accompanied by hemorrhages from the lungs. For a moment he seemed to regain strength, but had a relapse and went into a galloping consumption from which he died April 6th, 1829, at the age of 26 years and 8 months. A few days later a letter arrived announcing that he was about to be called to a chair in the University of Berlin. The letter was from his friend Crelle, who was aware that Abel was ill, but did not realize how seriously. It is with a consciousness of the bitter irony of fate that one reads the kindly words intended for the living, but which found a corpse: "Be happy and reassure yourself," writes Crelle, "you are coming to a good country, where the climate is better, where you will be in closer contact with science, and where you are awaited by sincere friends who appreciate and love you."

During his illness Abel rewrote the proof of the famous theorem already referred to as buried with the Paris memoir, and which he feared might be lost to posterity. It is dated January 6th, 1829, and is the last thing we have from his hand. It is to be found in the fourth volume of Crelle's Journal, where it just fills two printed pages. Short as it is, however, it is the bridge over which later mathematicians have been able to enter a new and vast domain which has already yielded much and which is not as yet completely explored.

The period of Abel's creative activity may be said to have covered about five years, yet during that short period he produced sufficient to place his name among the names of the greatest mathematicians of all time. His most important discoveries were made in connection with the theories of the algebraic equations, of the elliptic functions, and of the Abelian integrals, abstract theories whose terms can have little significance for the non-mathematical reader. Personally our hero was simple and childlike. He

was of a retiring disposition and is said to have been even timid in company. He is also said to have been melancholy and gay turn about, was amiable and attracted many friends to himself.

It was, indeed, at the house of friends in the country that he was taken ill and died. He had been paying them a visit during the Christmas vacation, and it was they who nursed him through his three months' illness. From their home his body was borne through a raging snowstorm to the little country graveyard hard by and laid to rest between the sea and his native mountains. The simple monument which stands at the head of his grave was also placed there by a group of his personal friends, who claimed it as a privilege due to their intimacy with him to be permitted to thus honour him. For his portrait, too, which has come down to us, we are indebted to one of his friends. It is from the brush of the Norwegian painter, Gorbitz, with whom Abel had become acquainted in Paris, and who was his best friend there.

It is this young man who in Norway is regarded as the greatest of her sons and the centenary of his birth was made the occasion of a demonstration which was unique in its kind and which could hardly fail to impress most profoundly all those who were present.

The University of Christiania and the Academy of Sciences had extended invitations to universities and learned societies throughout the world to join them in doing honour to the memory of their countryman, and many of these institutions responded by sending delegates to represent them at the festivities. As has already been said, the majority of the delegates were entertained as the guests of private citizens. On their arrival in Christiania they were welcomed at the railway station by their hosts, who in general addressed them in their own language. Each delegate was presented with two large volumes. The one of these was in the language of the recipient and contained a description of Norway and its resources, with some account of the people, their occupations, institutions, arts and literature. The other, intended more particularly as a souvenir of the occasion, was in French, and bore the title "Niels Henrik Abel, Memorial publié à l'occasion du centenaire de sa naissance." It is prefaced by a portrait of Abel with a poem in his honour by Bjornson, and contains his biography by Elling Holst, his correspondence and numerous documents and letters bearing on his life and work, together with a sketch of his discoveries by Sylow.

The festivities began on the evening of September 4th at St. Hanshaugen Park, with an informal reception and supper tendered to the delegates by the professors of the University and the members of the Academy of Sciences. Nansen, the chairman of

the reception committee, made an address of welcome to the visitors in English and Picard responded in French.

On the following morning the official reception to the delegates took place, his majesty King Oscar being present, and addresses of welcome being delivered by the minister of state and the rector of the University. Responses were made by Professor Weber of Strassburg and Professor Volterra of Rome, the former speaking in German and the latter in French. Professor Sylow of the University of Christiania then followed with a review of the life work of Abel in Norwegian, a translation of his speech into French being furnished to each of the delegates. A feature of the occasion was the singing by a large choir of a beautiful cantata composed for the occasion. The words were those of the poem by Bjornson already referred to, glorifying the genius of Abel, and were set to music by Sinding. In the evening the delegates had supper at the royal palace, the King extending the welcome to his guests in a short speech delivered in French.

On the morning of September 6th the delegates were addressed by the President of the Academy of Sciences of Christiania and responses on behalf of the delegates were made by Forsyth of Cambridge, Gravé of Kiev, Picard of Paris, Schwarz and Hensel of Berlin, Zeuthen of Copenhagen and Mittag-Leffler of Stockholm. Then followed the ceremonial handing over of the inscribed addresses on the part of the delegates, who filed before the platform one at a time, presenting in turn to the rector of the University the congratulatory addresses with which they had been furnished by the institutions which they represented. After this ceremony the rector addressed the assembly and in the name of the University bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor Mathematicae on some twenty-nine distinguished scientists in different parts of the world. The charter of the University does not permit it to confer honorary degrees, but for this special occasion an exception was made, and it was authorized by the Storting to confer the honorary degree in question. Ten of those on whom the degree was bestowed were present at the celebration. Of those who received the degree two only were Americans. These were Simon Newcomb, the well-known astronomer of Washington, and J. Willard Gibbs, the eminent physicist of Yale. On behalf of the recipients of the degree Professor Newcomb in a short speech thanked the University for the honour conferred upon them.

On the evening of the same day a banquet was tendered to the delegates by the city of Christiania. Toasts were drunk to the King and the different nationalities, and later on the guests left

their places at the tables, moving freely about the room, conversing with one another and drinking to each other's health in the Norwegian fashion. In the meantime the students of the university had organized a torchlight demonstration under the windows of the banqueting-hall. A deputation from their number was admitted and through their spokesman greeted the delegates in French. Professor Newcomb responded to the deputation in English and others of the delegates addressed the students outside from the open windows.

On September 7th in the earlier part of the day the delegates with their hosts made various excursions in the environs of Christiania, and in the evening the festivities closed with a special representation of Ibsen's play, *Peer Gynt*, at the national theatre. At the end of the last act the curtain was raised again disclosing the bust of Abel, flanked on either side by a row of maidens clothed in flowing robes and holding palm-branches in their hands—a sort of apotheosis of the hero of the celebration.

All this manifestation no doubt availed little to him who was the object of it. It is very significant, however, as indicating the spirit which animates the Norwegian people. They are not a numerous people and yet are conscious of a strong national sentiment. They are not in a position to gratify their national pride by piling up armaments and aggrandizing themselves at the expense of their neighbours, and their patriotism has taken the more healthy direction of priding itself on the great men which their little country has produced. This, too, they have a good right to do, for the number of great men which Norway has produced within the comparatively short period of its national existence is quite remarkable. Abel was the first of a succession of eminent mathematicians, and it is not alone in mathematics that the Norwegians have distinguished themselves. Among the members of the little group in Christiania whose names in recent years have added glory to their country are to be found such men as Bjerknes, Sylow, and Sophus Lie in mathematics, Bjornson and Ibsen in literature, Grieg and Sinding in music. How is it that a poor country like Norway with a population not greater than that of our own province of Ontario should give birth to so many men of a lofty intellectual type such as we in Canada have not as yet begun to produce? Possibly the explanation is to be found in the fact that the Norwegians are idealistic while we Canadians are too grossly materialistic.

In connection with the centenary a special triple number of the "*Acta Mathematica*" was published; which was characterized by the fact that all the articles contained therein were related to the work begun by Abel.

On Wednesday, September 10th, following the celebration at Christiania, the delegates were invited to dine with Professor and Madame Mittag-Leffler at their home in Djursholm, a beautiful suburb of Stockholm.

A partial list of the learned societies and educational institutions represented at the Centenary may prove of interest. Among the former of these may be mentioned: The National Academy of Sciences of the United States, the Academy of Sciences of France and the Royal Societies of England, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Trondhjem, Stockholm, Upsala, St. Petersburg, Helsingfors, Berlin, Leipzig, Göttingen, Munich, Prague, Milan, Bologna, Padua, Rome, Palermo. Besides these numerous other academies and learned societies were represented, including the Mathematical Societies of various countries. The great mathematical journals had also sent representatives. Among the educational institutions represented, in addition to the universities, were many of the great technical schools in different parts of Europe, besides various other schools of a higher class. The list of universities includes those of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Leyden, Ghent, Liège, Paris, Poitiers, Copenhagen, Upsala, Lund, Helsingfors, St. Petersburg, Kief, Odessa, Athens, Palermo, Rome, Turin, Geneva, Berne, Munich, Strassburg, Greifswald, Göttingen, Jena, Leipzig, Königsberg, Kiel, Berlin, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, State of New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Adelaide (Australia), Toronto.

THE ART IMPULSE.

BY ARNOLD HAULTAIN, M.A.,

THE Anglo-Saxon is not an artistic race, at least in this their day. In the Middle Ages, whatever the cause or causes, this could hardly be said of them: their church architecture, their gorgeous pageants, their courtly ceremonial, seem evidence to the contrary. But this was in feudal times, when Lord and Baron toiled not, neither spun. To-day the tenant and the mechanic have multiplied and risen, form the bulk of the community both in numbers and in power, and by increasing the stress of life have extended the necessity of toil.

Art blossoms only under peculiar circumstances. It is a rare growth. In the whole history of Europe there have been but three—perhaps four—great national harvests of art: in Greece under

Pericles; in Italy under the Medici; in England under Elizabeth; and, if we like to include light or romantic literature, in Europe and America generally at the present day. In all four, among the many factors that may be enumerated as stimulants, one stands out supreme—leisure, or what comes to the same thing, patronage. The artistic faculty, as it is the subtlest and most delicate of faculties, requires for its development absolute freedom from care or haste. Exceptions there may be, but as a rule only when these conditions are possible does art really bloom. In Greece under Pericles the drudgery of the world was done by Helots. Not only so, but the State by the *λειτουργία*, lavishly patronized art. Hence the frieze of the Parthenon, the chryselephantine images of Athene and Zeus, hence the choral tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides. In Italy, to mention the Medici is to mention the most lavish patronage of art in history. And, added to the personal patronage of the great family, was the patronage of, or on behalf of, the Church. Hence the frescoes, altar-pieces, and ceilings; hence St. Mark's; hence the Sistine Chapel. In England under Elizabeth and her successors it is not quite so easy to prove the thesis. But we must remember that this was the hey-day of the Court Masque; that large sums were spent by monarchs, by noblemen, and by great corporations, in dramatic entertainments. Books, too, were dear, and not many read; but the Play was cheap; and the actors were "His Majesty's Servants." If we include light literature generally (as, of a certain sort, without prejudice we may), no age has produced so bountiful a harvest as the present. Of this the cause is not far to seek. Paper and printer's ink are cheap, too cheap; and the nationalization of education has enabled the masses to read. This seems an unromantic source for the artistic impulse; it is nevertheless the true one; for a million readers means patronage, and, therefore, freedom from care and haste. Where Smollett and Fielding and Sterne and Richardson got their hundreds of readers, Miss Marie Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine get their hundreds of thousands.

Art, then, from one point of view seems amenable to the laws of supply and demand: In a sense this is true. Wealthy patronage will employ, perhaps inspire, a Velasquez or a Vandyck. But what is it that, in Japan for example, causes the art impulse to be so wide-spread as that the commonest utensils of every-day use are there artistically made? Is Japan an exception to the rule, and can an artistic taste permeate a whole nation, whether it be stimulated by wealth and leisure or not? Well, perhaps we must remember, first, that the East seems to enjoy perennial leisure; second, that in the East, where a little means will support life, a

small fortune may mean much patronage; and, third, that, up to the present, the factory has not in Japan annihilated art. Some things there still, fortunately, are made by hand; and so long as things are made by hand some work of art will prevail. The goat-herd in Theocritus sings the beauties of his carven bowl—his bowl for which he paid “a goat and a great white cream cheese.”* The modern mechanic does not look twice at his crockery tea-cup—and would not give sixpence for it.

For art to prevail two things seem requisite: leisure to enjoy, as well as leisure to produce. The Helot probably never was—and never will be—artistic.

If, then, our modern workers are not quite Helots—and daily they are demanding more leisure and more pay, is it possible by any means to revive a widespread and national artistic impulse? For architecture, for sculpture, perhaps for painting, no; not at least in the present stage of civilization; for poetry, for music, for literary romance, perhaps yes. The struggle for life amongst highly “civilized” peoples is too keen, the rush and hurry of occupation too great, the race for merely pecuniary wealth too arduous and absorbing, for that leisure, that quietude of mind; necessary for the production and for the appreciation of form and colour. If you hurry to a hideous factory or a murky office and live there all day, what chance have you to see or to admire façades or capitals or statuary? But when you come home you can read, you can listen to music, you can go to the play. Accordingly it will be in this direction that national artistic impulses will tend. Already we see that tendency, not so much, certainly, in the direction of heavy tragedy; but certainly in the direction of poetry, music, light opera, and above all of fiction. If Greece gave us the hey-day of sculpture, Italy that of painting, Elizabethan England that of drama proper, modern Europe and America have given us the hey-day of the *feuilleton*.

Two little material and unromantic facts intensify this trend. One, that what the whole populace to-day can enjoy must be capable of infinite multiplication. Printing makes this possible. The other, that our only leisure time, our evenings, have to be spent, not in sun-light, but in artificial light. Both these facts put architecture, sculpture, and to a certain extent painting, out of the reach of the many.

Accordingly the general course of material civilization will account for the change from the hey-day of sculpture in Greece to the hey-day of the story to-day. But can we not trace in this change

**Idyll, i.*

also something of the change that has come over the thoughts and sentiments of humanity: the change from the innocent wondering childhood of the world, when great Nature and her fateful ways absorbed the contemplation of man—the days of the Homeric epic, the Aeschylean tragedy, the Pheidian statue; down through that maturer, more sophisticated vision which, through the eyes of Raphael and Michael Angelo, saw subtler aspects of Nature and of Man, and depicted more complex relationships between the divine and the human; down further still, to the time when grown Man proved more interesting than Nature, and great Shakespeare portrayed the great passions of man—love and hate, jealousy and ambition, and the offspring of these—murder and bloody war; down still further, to our own unquiet days, when man lives so close to his fellow-man, competes so nearly with him in his every relationship of life, that what we see chiefly in the tiny *un-homoidal* mirrors to-day held up to so-called Nature is the strife of the subtler and more complex psychological conditions?

And yet, if one thinks of it; this gradual evolution of art from sculpture and architecture through painting and the drama down to romantic literature, is the outcome of the natural development of the aesthetic faculties. In the long history of human evolution the senses, I suppose, were developed before the emotions, the emotions before the intellect. So, in the Sophoclean and the Pheidian age the artist appealed to his fellow-man by the rhythmic verse, the handsome edifice, the formal image; in the Medicean by the painted fact; in the Shakespearean age he appealed to his fellow-man by the moving incident; in the present day he appeals by the psychological problem. When the Helot did the work and the Hetaira provided the play, I do not suppose there was much psychological problem.

My thesis is, I grant, a virtual assertion that at least sculpture and painting are extinct arts. The inference is legitimate, and, I think, as regards "the general," not incapable of verification. As regards sculpture, the statues of London are purely a negative, and the statues of Paris a positive, proof of the fact. In London you have a conventional hero on a conventional pedestal. Were there no explanatory inscription, no idea would be conveyed by the marble or bronze. In Paris you have marble and bronze wrested from their true function and striving theatrically to portray rapid, not to say restless, motion;—or, if you have not this, you have perennial brass representing ephemeral pose—a realism under which no ideal lies. As regards painting, the proof is more difficult—especially after the vogue of "Modern Painters." But this may be asked:—Why the prevalence of the "impressionist" school?

and why this strenuous attempt to explain painting as "decorative"? Of a surety the great paintings of the quattrocento were not merely impressionist or decorative. They were called altar-pieces and they adorned chapels; but they were put there because the populace could see them there—evidently the populace wanted to see them. Precious few are the pictures that the populace want to see to-day—the cartoon and the picture-magazine amply supply their wants. Why are pictures to-day hidden away in drawing-rooms and galleries? If there existed a great widespread living love of paintings, our public buildings would be filled with them, and we might witness a civic ovation of a masterpiece such as the traditional (if unauthentic) ovation of Cimabue's. No; art has evolved (I do not say it has improved), as everything human has evolved. Why should we expect it to stand still?

If one may hazard a reckless prophecy, I should be inclined to say that the next great national harvest of Art will be a Musical one. Has any one noticed the tremendous invasion of the modern stage by Music? The Comic Opera has ousted Tragedy, and three-fifths of the lowest Vaudeville is "song and dance." It may be we are on the threshold of a new artistic era.

SARTOR RESARTUS.

BY W. J. ALEXANDER, B. A., PH.D.,

Professor of English, University College.

:(Concluded.)

But "Sartor" is not merely a work of loose structure and varied character; this easiness and variety is given to it as being supposedly a *review*. To Carlyle, whose main work hitherto had been that of introducing German books to English readers, the idea of making his work a review with copious extracts of an imaginary German treatise, would very naturally occur. For him it was a happy idea because it enabled him to write in a fragmentary, disconnected fashion which at once suited his subject and the bent of his mind. His subject was not one and indivisible; it was merely his thoughts upon things in general; and through the disconnected quotations of a vague treatise on Clothes, he is able to speak out his conclusions upon a multitude of topics—not merely on man's relation to the universe, but on any matter upon which he felt that he had something worth saying: upon gunpowder, upon duelling, upon the nature of language, and so on. Again it was especially because he based his truths upon intuition, upon individual conviction, that

this particular guise suited his exposition; each of his dicta stood on its own feet, his thoughts did not cling logically together, each one to the skirts of its predecessor. He did not believe that "Attorney Logic" *could* furnish a basis for relief. His ideas did not rest upon syllogisms; and the fragmentary extracts from the *Clothes* volume freed him from the need even of an apparent order which a consecutive treatise must compel.

But Carlyle was not merely an intuitionist, he was a mystic. To him, therefore, a complete, rounded, satisfactory account of the universe was an impossibility. The completeness and seeming satisfactoriness of such an account to the intellect, would only be a proof of superficiality. In the character of his thought no less than in the character of his style, he represents the reaction against the tendencies of the 18th century. This character of his thought is manifested in three particulars; in its insistence upon the mysterious and inexplicable as opposed to the reasonable and scientifically determined; upon the dynamic as opposed to the mechanical; upon the emotional as opposed to the intellectual. On the other hand, the positive type of mind, which predominated in the 18th century, is inclined to dwell almost exclusively upon what may be defined and reasoned about, upon what may be explained, upon what appeals to the understanding and not to the feelings. These tendencies are illustrated in the writing of such a man as Locke, *e.g.*, in his theory that the differences between individuals are due wholly to education and environment, and in his neglect of the (to the 18th century) mysterious initial differences with which individuals begin their career in this world. The imaginative type of mind, on the contrary, dwells by preference upon the vague and mysterious depths unplumbed by human reason, and is prone to belittle, as Carlyle constantly does, the known and explored superficialities—the attainments of reason and science. Akin to, or a part of this tendency is his emphasis on the *dynamic*, as he calls it, as opposed to the mechanical. The mechanical view confines itself to the machinery, the process, the method, and when these have been analyzed is prone to accept everything as explained—to hold that when the machine has been properly constructed, everything has been done. The 18th century, for example, was mechanical in its political speculations; in the stress it laid on forms of government, and constitutions; in its theories with regard to the social compact. So the radicals of Carlyle's time seemed to him mechanical in the importance they assigned to reform bills, vote by ballot, and other changes in the machinery of government. But it is not the machinery that makes the machine go. The real cohesive forces of society and the operative force in government lie behind

all these forms. To Carlyle the important thing was that which kept the machine in motion. A clumsy contrivance may work with the proper force behind it; but no constitution, no mechanism of elections, will enable a nation of fools or scoundrels to produce a proper government. Thirdly, Carlyle held that the stress laid upon intellectual conviction, logical operations, mental clearness, was mistaken; the intellect is but a part, and not the highest part of human nature; his convictions rest upon a broader basis than his intellect, and when he speaks he addresses himself to the whole man and not merely to the reasoning faculties.

All this implies that what Carlyle has to say, lends itself but little to exact and orderly statement. His truths cannot be put as mere intellectual propositions; and indeed his purpose is not so much to convey to his reader a series of definite statements, as to produce a certain complex state of mind. So in "Sartor" when he deals with God, with man, with the universe, it is no less with the purpose of producing a proper attitude of spirit, the sense of reverence, of worship, of wonder—an imaginative and emotional condition—than to procure the acceptance by the intellect of a series of propositions. His purpose and the nature of his thought alike preclude accurate statement and definition, as they preclude logical sequence; hence he requires forms of expression that permit vague imaginative suggestiveness "where more is meant than meets the ear." Hence the symbolism of "Sartor Resartus," and the whole *raison d'être* of the Clothes Philosophy. "Sartor" is not merely a review of a supposed work which permits fragmentary, miscellaneous, and varied contents, but of a philosophy of Clothes; it is an adumbration of philosophical ideas through a prolonged metaphor. The metaphor was not far to seek. It may have been suggested by the Psalmist: "They shall perish, but thou shalt endure; yea, all of them shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture thou shalt change them and they shall be changed; but thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end;" or by the words of the Earth Spirit in Faust, which are quoted in "Sartor" itself:—

"Tis thus at the roaring loom of Time I ply
And weave for God the garment thou seest him by,"

or from Swift's "Tale of a Tub," to which also reference is made. Through this metaphor of clothes, Carlyle is able persistently to present his central conceptions of the nature of the universe: that as the body is hidden beneath the clothing, so are the dynamic forces hidden behind the machinery; that the world which presents itself to the superficial gaze is a world of phenomenon, that the world of real existence lies beneath. The apparent is the super-

ficial—the clothes which “half conceal and half reveal the soul within.” To the mystic philosopher, symbolism with its vague suggestiveness, with its complex of associations, is a more adequate and true means of expression than the abstract language of science and metaphysics, which can, at best, only convey the hard, bare kernel of logical statement. Hence not merely the rich and figurative style of Carlyle, but the concrete and picturesque symbolism of “Sartor.”

But Carlyle was not merely a moralist, a proclaimer of general truths, interested in the great abstract problems; he was not, as men concerned with such matters have often been, immersed in abstract speculation and oblivious to the concrete facts of life. On the contrary, he was an extraordinarily keen and discerning observer of men and things. In how many passages, thrown off even in the haste and carelessness of private correspondence, does he seize the essentials of a scene, a face, a character; and imprint it indelibly on the imagination of the reader! He did not, amidst his moralizings and speculations, forget the concrete world about him or lose interest in the real men and women with whom he rubbed elbows. By temperament he was specially predisposed to note the follies and defects of men, the difference between ideal and achievement, the pettiness of human power and the magnitude of human desires; he was, in short, a born satirist and humourist. To satire his clothes symbolism easily lends itself,—to Carlyle’s sense of the prevalence of sham and unreality, to his humorous perception of the insignificance of human concerns as seen against the back ground of eternity.

Thus far we have indicated some of the main reasons for the peculiarities in the form of this book; there were many minor advantages. Carlyle’s views were very remote from the dominant tendencies in English thought of his time, very unlikely to be understood or accepted; and further it was natural to him, even in conversation, to express himself by sudden and unexpected outbursts of eloquence. The plan of reviewing and quoting an imaginary work enabled him to insert the apology, explanation, introduction, which these strange opinions, these sudden outbursts of eloquence might demand. His impassioned utterances, partial in statement, hyperbolic, emphatic, adapted to touch the emotions and kindle the imaginations of his readers, could scarcely have found a setting in any of the recognized forms of written discourse, especially at the date when he wrote; the expounder of truth is calm, balanced, reserved in his assertions, but such characteristics are not likely to make the message of a prophet and preacher pierce the dull ears of a heedless generation.

So much for the relation of the form and method of "Sartor Resartus," to what may be called its philosophical side. But there is a considerable portion of this work which gives expression not to philosopher or preacher, but to the artist. It would be a very inadequate view of Carlyle that did not recognize in him the impulses, motives, and endowments of the literary artist. The work of the preacher, whether successful or unsuccessful, is likely to be transitory; as intended to produce immediate action, it is accommodated to the special need of a passing moment; and, in my opinion, the most permanent and greatest work of Carlyle is not his work as a preacher but as a literary artist. I confess, when I read him consecutively and in large quantities, notwithstanding the frequent passage of lofty eloquence, I become weary of his preaching, of his unending iterations and objurgations, of his "infinities" and his "eternities." But read him as often as one may, one is ever struck afresh by the clearness, the aptness, the interest of his concrete pictures of men and things. His sense of the importance of conduct led him to moralize and to preach. But mere abstractions, mere generalization, palled upon him; and in the work of others his admiration is always for the powerful depicting of actual concrete life. The purely abstract element repelled him even in the work of his dearest friend Emerson, and with little appreciation of the limitations of the latter's genius, he appeals to him within private correspondence to leave the realm of abstractions and to devote his pen to the painting of men. "It is cold and vacant up there," he writes, "nothing paintable but rainbows and emotions; come down and you shall do life-pictures, passions, facts—which transcend all thought, and leave it stuttering and stammering." Carlyle was no purblind bookworm; he saw the actual world about him with an exactness and fulness which few possess. He fixed unerringly upon the significant and telling details, and he knew how to reproduce these in language. His letters are full of concrete pictures and portraits—thrown off *currente calamo*—that would make the fortune of most descriptive writers. Further, he could not merely seize and reproduce the essentials of what presented itself to his perceptions in the actual world about him; but he had the higher gift of imagination, recreating for himself and his readers scenes, situations, characters that he had never observed with the bodily eye. It is this imaginative power that gives him his special distinction as an historian. Most of our successful historians give us the facts of the past arranged in orderly sequence, so that we have a clear intellectual apprehension and comprehension of them; but Carlyle succeeds in conjuring up before our imagination the scenes.

and personages of history with something of the vivacity, vividness, emotional effectiveness of the actual occurrences, in much the same fashion in which a novelist or dramatist, a Scott or Shakespeare, enables us to behold and enter into the scenes of pure fiction. When Carlyle wrote "Sartor Resartus" the creative artist within him was clamoring for utterance no less than the teacher and preacher. "Why cannot I be a kind of artist," he writes in his journal. His first attempted wholly original work was a work of the creative imagination, a novel; but notwithstanding persistent efforts "Wotton Reinfred" would not succeed with him. And that because of a notable limit to his creative imagination. Of that imaginative power his works afford brilliant demonstration; the fall of the Bastille, the journey of Louis in the yellow coach, the battle of Dunbar, the character of Cromwell. But in all these cases his imagination is at work upon the real; whereas in the (from the point of view of art) higher sphere of pure fiction, it could not act with the same ease and efficiency. This limitation is connected with his Puritanism and utilitarianism, with that practical and serious character of his mind to which attention has been drawn. To spirits of this kind, fiction seems too trivial to give the requisite creative stimulus. So the Puritan Milton rejected the stories of Arthur as a suitable subject for his great epic when he perceived that they are mythical, and turned to the more congenial, because to him supremely real and practical, subject of "Paradise Lost"—the justification of the ways of God to man.

Now "Sartor Resartus," a book written especially from the need for outlet, gives its author the needed scope for the expression of the artistic as well as of the didactic impulse. Carlyle even found an opportunity then (as Professor MacMechan in his admirable and helpful edition has pointed out) to make use of the incomplete novel "Wotton Reinfred" in as far as it had succeeded on his hands. It is especially in the disjointed and fragmentary, but very vivid, biography of the imaginary clothes philosopher, Herr Teufelsdröckh, which fills the whole of Book II., that Carlyle finds employment for the more purely artistic and creative impulse. Nor is this successful incursion into the realms of fiction an exception to the limitation of the author's imaginative power to which I have just alluded; for in truth the character, life, and adventures of Herr Teufelsdröckh, are substantially those of Carlyle himself. There is, of course, disguise; non-essentials are freely changed; but the experiences, the emotions, the sentiments, the conclusions are those of Carlyle's own life.

There is, in addition, apart from any impulse towards artistic expression, a reason for this piece of biography from the point of view of the general contents of the book. The philosophy, in as far as it is philosophy, which the book contains is not the outcome of processes of inference addressed to the universal human intellect. It is put together of intentions, flashes of insight, or of feeling which may or may not find responsive assent in other breasts. It finds its ground and explanation not in axioms and syllogisms, but in the character and history of the thinking and feeling spirit that conceived them. As we understand the literature or political constitutions of a nation, we must understand the nature and history of the people that evolved them; so the Clothes Philosophy finds its true basis and explanation in the character and history of the heart and mind that produced it; and this the author has given in faintly disguised autobiography.

To return again to the artistic-side of "Sartor," Carlyle has often been called a prose poet. He does indeed possess the sensitive, observant, and strongly emotional nature of the poet, the power of perceiving and feeling the beauty and significance that lie in the concrete facts of life. In so far he is a poet; but again on the artistic side there is a serious limitation; he cannot attain complete poetic expression; he fails egregiously in his attempts at verse. In his critical utterances too, we trace analogous weakness. Nowhere does his criticism, admirable critic as he is, exhibit the power of adequately appreciating mere artistic beauty. Beauties of mere technical execution, he values but little. The truth to nature, the knowledge of men and things, the wisdom of such poets as Shakespeare and Goethe, he can abundantly perceive. But to purely poetic charm he turns a deaf ear; for poets like Keats, whose power lies in the perception of beauty and in exquisiteness of form, he has only contempt. As Dr. Garnett notes, his verse translation shows a defective ear. In keeping with all this, he gives utterance to the pestilent heresy that whatever is said in verse might be as well or better expressed in prose. The possession of the perception and feelings of the poet, without command of verse forms, led him to the writing of passages, often of great beauty, which may be called prose poetry; and the loose structure of "Sartor" admitted poetic outbursts which could have come very awkwardly into a conventional prose treatise. If the reader will turn to the passages of "Sartor" which have most firmly fixed themselves in his recollection, he will probably find many of them to be either outbursts of emotion, or imaginative pictures, expressed in eloquent and pictur-

esque prose, which might not unfittingly have been embodied in the more regular and elaborate forms of lyric verse.

I have thus attempted to account for the peculiarities of the work before us, and to show that, open as the form of "Sartor Resartus" is to criticism, its defects do not hamper the author inasmuch as they corresponded to peculiarities in his own genius, and afforded him a more free and adequate expression than would any of the accepted literary modes. Its form, in short, as is the case with all great works, is organic, the expression of the inner spirit.

In conclusion, I might perhaps say a word or two as to the effectiveness of Carlyle's preaching, as to how far and in what respect he has shaped the tendencies of his own and subsequent generations. No doubt, Carlyle's influence as a preacher has waned; my own belief is that he will rather survive as a delineator of life and character, as a literary artist and historian, than as a philosopher or teacher. Of disciples he has had but few. There have not been many who, like Froude, would hold him the wisest, truest, profoundest thinker of his generation. His influence, as the biographies of the latter half of the nineteenth century show, was chiefly tonic and indirect. Men who did not accept his teachings in their entirety, or even, perhaps, in part, yet underwent through him spiritual and intellectual quickening. Apart from this he exercised a wide general influence in turning the currents of opinion and feeling in certain directions. His influence is the less easily traced because his work is largely critical and destructive; he could point out the follies and evils of his day; when we look for positive teachings there is much of vagueness. Another point is to be noted. Carlyle, as is often the case with men of genius, catches and voices earlier than the rest of mankind tendencies which in any case are destined to emerge; and it is impossible to decide how far the strength which such tendencies may subsequently show is the outcome of his advocacy, how far conditions are altogether independent of him. It is a fact, however, that the years which have elapsed since the publication of his opinions have seen a marked approximation in practice and way of thinking to some, at least, of the positions taken by Carlyle.

In the sphere of *religion*, Carlyle was a force in undermining theological dogma, whilst showing sympathy with the spirit and practical activities of Christianity. The religion of his childhood, although he abandoned most of the articles of its creed, had a strong hold upon his spiritual nature, and, indeed, there was even in his later beliefs a certain kinship with the system he had rejected. This sympathy, and a certain religious sentiment which pervades his work, doubtless allured many

readers to follow him in his rejection of what is ordinarily called the supernatural, who would have been repelled by the open hostility or unsympathetic hardness of other sceptical teachings; and his share in the present declension from dogmatic positions has, probably, not been small.

In the sphere of *politics*, Carlyle's political position was with difficulty apprehended by his contemporaries; he was in turn accused of radicalism and toryism. The truth is, he was thoroughly radical on the destructive side. He was no favourer of the privileges which had been handed down to certain classes since mediæval times. He believed in "eternal justice:" that political rights should be distributed not on the basis of class distinctions, or of other external differences between men. So far he agreed with the radical programme; but with the positive side of their propaganda he had no sympathy. He had no optimistic views as to the consequences of giving every man a vote, and of the results of parliamentary government based on universal suffrage. He did not believe that the exercise of political rights could appreciably elevate the masses, that universal suffrage would ensure wise rulers, that the executive established on the democratic basis would afford good and wise government. He was really an aristocrat in its original sense. He desired the government of the wisest and best. He was a great admirer of effectiveness and orderliness; and he saw that there was no relief to be attained through the medium of parliamentary debating clubs. He felt that the strong government is the government of one. Hence his preaching of the necessity of finding the "able man," the true king; though, unfortunately, he was unable to give any very definite instructions as to how this able man was to be discovered and elevated into the seat of power. Now, though there is no political school, in English-speaking countries at least, desirous of thus placing all power in the hands of a single man, even the ablest, the world now, to a much greater extent than in Carlyle's time does share his distrust of democracy, and is little disposed to think that with its advent the Golden Age of politics has arrived; intelligent opinion as to the excellence of parliament and parliamentary government has certainly drawn nearer to that of Carlyle; and the disposition to strengthen the hands of the single executive officer as against legislative bodies, whether that officer be mayor, or governor, or president, has some affinity to Carlyle's views of kingship.

But it is in the general sphere of *social* relations that the prevalence of views such as Carlyle advocated, is most apparent. The political economy of Adam Smith, against which Carlyle so vigorously inveighed, has since his day certainly lost in prestige. The principles of *Laissez faire* and the "cash nexus" have been

almost universally abandoned both by legislators and thinkers. Public sentiment has in these regards passed wholly from the control of the school that dominated English thought and political practice in Carlyle's day. The sense of the responsibility of society for the condition of each of its members reveals itself in socialism and in the tenets of many who reject socialism, as well as in actual legislation—in factory bills, with regard to the housing of the poor, popular education, &c. These specific measures often carry out the definite programme of Carlyle. In short, I think the present generation may be inclined to underestimate the influence that Carlyle has exerted; partly because of the inevitable reaction against a writer after a period of popularity and power, partly from the shadow cast across the philosopher of Chelsea by Froude's extraordinary treatment of his hero in the "Life;" and not least because the very success of many of his teachings has made them seem commonplace or obsolete.

THE CONVOCATION HALL FUND.

ALL subscriptions to the University of Toronto Convocation Hall which have been received up to April 7th are given below in the order of their receipt. The Committee of the Alumni Association is much gratified by the encouraging response to its request for assistance in this laudable object, from the graduates and friends of the Provincial University.

As will be seen from the form at the foot of the list, the sum of \$50,000 must be raised, and subscriptions are given upon that condition. A building affording suitable accommodation cannot be erected for a smaller sum. Only some \$16,000 of that minimum necessary amount is still lacking, and moderate contributions from the graduates, in general, would practically assure the erection of the Hall. The committee hopes that something may be received from every graduate, and earnestly requests that the graduates and friends of the University who desire to help in the undertaking will send in their subscriptions at the earliest possible date. It is hoped that the above minimum may be largely exceeded, and that it will be thus possible to erect a more commodious and handsome building.

Of the necessity for a Convocation Hall there can be no doubt. Since the destruction of the old Hall by the fire of 1890, the University has been entirely deprived of accommodation of this kind. For the indispensable exercises of commencement and Convocation various unsatisfactory expedients have been resorted to, with the result that the friends and families of the graduating classes in the various faculties and colleges have to a large extent been

debarred from participation in these ceremonies. The social side of University life has suffered to an even greater degree. Such functions as the reception of distinguished visitors, University sermons and lectures, meetings of students, reunions of graduates, commencement dinners, and the like, have been restricted in their scope or rendered impossible for want of room in University buildings.

Under these circumstances the Alumni Association decided upon the erection of a Convocation Hall by subscription as a project which would best appeal to all the faculties, colleges and schools of the University as a whole. In view of the claim of the University upon the government for the increasing needs of the academic departments, it was felt that private enterprise might fairly contribute something to the requirements of this phase of student life, and moreover that this combined effort might do much towards consolidating the Alumni of the Provincial University into a strong and united body for the advancement of the interests of their Alma Mater.

The fondest memories of the older graduates cluster about the Hall of early days—its architectural effects, its memorial windows, its historic furnishings; and the most cherished recollections of their student days centre there. At present there is nothing to take its place, and no more worthy object, or any more likely to promote University spirit among future generations of students, could be brought forward.

No feature of the subscription list is more pleasing to the Committee in charge than the enthusiastic co-operation of the under-graduates. The committee will be greatly assisted if those who are willing to subscribe towards the fund will send in their subscriptions at the earliest date. The accompanying form may be used, and should be forwarded to Dr. J. C. McLennan, Dean's House, University of Toronto.

I hereby subscribe \$. to the fund for the erection of a Convocation Hall for the University of Toronto (subject to the condition that if \$50,000 be not subscribed this subscription is void); one-half payable when the \$50,000 is subscribed and the balance within one year thereafter.

The distribution of the subscribers to the fund so far is indicated by the following analysis :

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\$34,399 10

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The different years in Arts and Medicine have contributed to date as follows :

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The Secretary begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions, which are given in the order of their receipt :

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Wm. Douglas, M.B.	Puyallup, Wash.	20 00
W. F. B. Wakefield, M.B.	San Francisco, Cal.	100 00
T. McCrae, B.A., M.B.	Baltimore, Md.	40 00
S. E. Fleming, M.B.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	50 00
F. G. Grossett, M.B.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica	25 00

CONVOCATION HALL FUND.

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J. N. McKendrick	Galt, Ont.	20 00
F. Martin, M.B.	Dundalk, Ont.	10 00
T. S. Cullen, M.B.	Baltimore, Md.	50 00
W. J. Wilson, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	20 00
A. MacKinnon, M.B.	Guelph, Ont.	50 00
Geo. Buchanan, M.B.	Zurich, Ont.	10 00
G. Pringle, B.A.	Hunker, Y.T.	10 00
Rev. J. Bailey, B.A.	Camlachie, Ont.	10 00
Miss Janie S. Hillock, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
A. E. Wickens, B.A.	Hamilton, Ont.	20 00
Wm. Houston, M.A.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
Miss E. M. Curzon, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	25 00
H. J. Crawford, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
Miss L. Darling, B.A.	Schenectady, N.Y.	1 00
J. L. Counsell, B.A.	Hamilton, Ont.	100 00
Z. A. Lash, K.C.	Toronto, Ont.	250 00
D. Armour, B.A.	Montreal, Que.	10 00
N. M. Lash	Montreal, Que.	10 00
E. W. Beatty, B.A.	Montreal, Que.	10 00
V. J. Hughes, B.A., LL.B.	Montreal, Que.	5 00
J. D. Falconbridge, M.A.	Toronto, Ont.	20 00
W. G. Browne, B.A.	Montreal, Que.	50 00
Professor J. McG. Young	Toronto, Ont.	100 00
W. Harley Smith, B.A., M.B.	Toronto, Ont.	25 00
T. Mulvey, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
T. C. Robinette, B.A., LL.B.	Toronto, Ont.	100 00
E. G. Rykert, B.A.	Montreal, Que.	100 00
A. M. Dewar, B.A.	Montreal, Que.	10 00
C. McQuesten	Montreal, Que.	10 00
Rev. J. MacKay, B.A.	Montreal, Que.	50 00
G. W. Holmes, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
Professor H. A. Bruce	Toronto, Ont.	200 00
Miss E. G. Flavelle, B.A.	Lindsay, Ont.	10 00
G. W. Ross, Jr., M.A.	Toronto, Ont.	25 00
J. Herbert Mason	Toronto, Ont.	100 00
A. Hamilton, M.A., M.B.	Toronto, Ont.	40 00
M. C. Cameron, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	15 00
T. A. Russell, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	100 00
H. I. Strang, B.A.	Goderich, Ont.	20 00
G. S. Hanes	Windsor, Ont.	10 00
F. E. Perrin and J. M. McEvoy, B.A.	London, Ont.	25 00
H. E. Buchan, M.A., M.D.	London, Ont.	25 00
T. Macbeth, B.A.	London, Ont.	25 00
F. P. Betts, B.A.	London, Ont.	25 00
F. W. C. McCutcheon, B.A.	London, Ont.	10 00
F. E. Perrin, B.A.	London, Ont.	10 00
E. E. Reid, B.A.	London, Ont.	10 00
W. A. Stratton, B.A.	London, Ont.	10 00
J. M. Gunn, B.A.	London, Ont.	5 00
E. T. Essery, LL.B.	London, Ont.	5 00
W. E. Douglas, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. C. Breckenridge, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	25 00
B. E. Walker	Toronto, Ont.	200 00
Alex. Carlyle, B.A.	30 Newbattle Terrace, Edinburgh	100 00
Professor J. C. McLennan	University of Toronto	100 00
E. R. Wood	Toronto, Ont.	250 00
F. Nicholls	Toronto, Ont.	500 00
Col. H. M. Pellatt	Toronto, Ont.	500 00
H. C. Hammond	Toronto, Ont.	250 00

E. W. Cox	Toronto, Ont.	100 00
F. W. Baillie	Toronto, Ont.	100 00
E. D. Fraser	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
H. R. Tudhope	Toronto, Ont.	25 00
W. Morrison	Hamilton, Ont.	10 00
S. T. Blackwood	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
J. D. Swanson, B.A.	Kamloops, B.C.	25 00
E. B. Edwards, M.A.	Peterborough, Ont.	50 00
J. H. Burnham, M.A.	Peterborough, Ont.	25 00
D. Walker, B.A.	Peterborough, Ont.	10 00
W. T. Harrison, M.B.	Keene, Ont.	25 00
C. S. Macdonald, M.A.	Toronto, Ont.	25 00
R. B. Thomson, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	25 00
J. L. McDougall, Jr., B.A.	Ottawa, Ont.	20 00
R. V. LeSueur, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. H. Faull, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	25 00
R. S. Waldie, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
A. P. Choate	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
J. F. Junkin	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
G. N. Morang	Toronto, Ont.	100 00
G. A. Case	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
R. S. Jenkins, B.A.	Trinity Coll., Toronto, Ont.	25 00
Miss M. J. Dwyer	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
Miss M. E. G. Waddell	Orono, Ont.	10 00
Miss N. Sutherland	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
B. A. Bensley, Ph.D.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
Æmilius Jarvis & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
J. Hoskin, LL.D.	Toronto, Ont.	250 00
E. N. Armour, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
D. W. Dumble, B.A.	Peterborough, Ont.	25 00
J. J. Foy, LL.D.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
W. J. Francis, C.E.	Peterborough, Ont.	10 00
J. W. Garvin, B.A.	Detroit, Mich.	20 00
H. L. Jordan, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. R. Meredith, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
M. A. Morrison, D.D.S.	Peterborough, Ont.	10 00
John Penman	Paris, Ont.	100 00
W. D. Scott, B.A., M.D.	Peterborough, Ont.	20 00
J. Ross, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
I. Standish, LL.B.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
R. A. Smith	Toronto, Ont.	100 00
W. A. McFall, M.B.	Peterborough, Ont.	5 00
H. T. Machell, M.D.	Toronto, Ont.	50 00
H. G. Wallace	Toronto	20 00
J. Blue	Knox Coll., Toronto	10 00
Chancellor Burwash	Toronto, Ont.	200 00
Estate of Hart A. Massey	Toronto, Ont.	5,000 00
Miss M. McGill	Ottawa, Ont.	10 00
H. A. Little, B.A., LL.B.	Woodstock, Ont.	25 00
W. A. Parks, Ph.D.	Toronto, Ont.	25 00
A. H. Rolph, B.A.	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
Lennox & Addington Donation		14 10
Professor and Mrs. Goldwin Smith	Toronto, Ont.	2,000 00
Proceeds Saturday Lectures	1901, 1902, 1903	306 00
H. T. Hunter	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
H. C. Parsons	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
H. M. Darling	Schenectady, N.Y.	15 00
W. W. Livingston	Listowel, Ont.	50 00
H. D. Hill	St. Thomas, Ont.	10 00
J. G. Gibson	Hamilton, Ont.	10 00

CONVOCATION HALL FUND.

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F. G. Killmaster	Port Rowan, Ont.	10 00
W. F. Kingston	Toronto, Ont.	15 00
C. E. Clarke	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
C. H. Armstrong	Campbellford, Ont.	25 00
J. A. McEvoy	L'Orignal, Ont.	20 00
W. E. Dixon	Milton, Ont.	10 00
J. W. Sutherland	London, Ont.	10 00
T. W. Graham	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
M. McDougall	Ottawa, Ont.	10 00
A. Cohen	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
I. N. Loeser	Cleveland, Ohio	10 00
A. E. Honeywell	Mosgrove, Ont.	10 00
A. G. Brown	Caledonia, Ont.	10 00
Miss L. B. Johnson	Strathroy, Ont.	10 00
S. Spencer	Collingwood, Ont.	10 00
S. C. Snively	Toronto, Ont.	20 00
R. A. Daly	Napanee, Ont.	10 00
H. S. Sprague	Belleville, Ont.	10 00
F. S. Dowling	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
R. E. Davidson	Beachburg, Ont.	10 00
W. S. Wallace	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
L. Buchanan	Kaslo, B.C.	10 00
J. O. Carlisle	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
H. R. Pickup	Elizabethville, Ont.	10 00
A. Willinsky	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
E. D. Warren	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
F. A. Reid	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
G. R. Jackson	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
H. D. Scully	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. MacLachlan, jr.	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. C. Paulin	Chesley, Ont.	10 00
J. M. Laird	Clinton, Ont.	10 00
F. B. Kirby	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
L. J. Solway	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. J. A. Tytler	Guelph, Ont.	15 00
W. D. Cruikshank	Hamilton, Ont.	10 00
C. E. Freeman	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
P. L. Fraser	Winchester, Ont.	10 00
A. A. Ingram	St. Thomas, Ont.	10 00
R. W. Hart	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
H. J. E. Keys	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
G. Shearer	Bright, Ont.	10 00
H. M. Allan	Perth, Ont.	10 00
G. B. Mont	Cornwall, Ont.	10 00
H. J. Larkin	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. H. Henderson	Rockton, Ont.	10 00
J. A. Clark	Dundas, Ont.	10 00
G. Thompson	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. E. Gibson	Wycliffe College, Toronto	10 00
J. Lang	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
F. C. Harrison	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
C. Lazenby	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. R. G. Murray	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. T. Davidson	Toronto, Ont.	20 00
N. V. Leslie	Hamilton, Ont.	20 00
J. F. Lash	Toronto, Ont.	20 00
H. D. Gooderham	Toronto, Ont.	20 00
R. H. Paterson	Hamilton, Ont.	10 00
A. P. Linton	Galt, Ont.	10 00
L. D. Young	Toronto, Ont.	10 00

K. G. Ross	Toronto, Ont.	20 00
I. R. Bell	Owen Sound, Ont.	10 00
W. E. Chapple	Rat Portage, Ont.	10 00
J. H. Lawson	Brampton, Ont.	10 00
C. E. Anderson	Oil Springs, Ont.	10 00
L. B. Robertson	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
R. B. Francis	Elora, Ont.	10 00
W. H. Odell, jr.	Belmont, Ont.	5 00
W. H. Day	Powles' Corners, Ont.	15 00
J. L. Schelter	Hamilton, Ont.	15 00
F. R. Miller	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. M. Treadgold	Brampton, Ont.	10 00
H. L. Hoyles,	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. G. Doidge	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. W. Morris	Algonac, Mich.	10 00
S. B. Chadsey	Wellington, Ont.	10 00
C. J. Allan	Guelph, Ont.	10 00
W. M. Wilkie	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
G. A. McGiffin	Toronto, Ont.	20 00
L. K. File	Ameliasburg, Ont.	10 00
H. L. Kerr	Woodstock, Ont.	10 00
A. Thomson	Owen Sound, Ont.	10 00
W. N. Sexsmith	Glencoe, Ont.	10 00
J. C. Ross	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. L. Sprung	Hilton, Ont.	10 00
A. Thomson	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
F. R. Munro	Auburn, Ont.	10 00
J. D. Loudon	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. G. Lorrinan	Thorold, Ont.	10 00
T. A. Fawcett	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. G. Ross	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
I. S. Fairty	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. D. Wilson	Dundas, Ont.	10 00
E. T. Hayes	Beeton, Ont.	10 00
E. C. Dickson	Orillia, Ont.	10 00
J. W. Emery	New Sarum, Ont.	10 00
A. P. Gundry	Aylmer, Ont.	10 00
G. W. McKee	Oldcastle, Ont.	10 00
W. H. Collins	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
L. C. Coleman	Spokane, Wash.	10 00
S. Dushman	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. R. Williams	Clandeboye, Ont.	10 00
S. E. Moore	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. A. Sharrard	Uxbridge, Ont.	10 00
H. G. O'Leary	Lindsay, Ont.	10 00
H. F. Jawes	Woodstock, Ont.	10 00
W. Scott	Strathroy, Ont.	10 00
J. B. McFarlane	Claremont, Ont.	10 00
D. S. Dix	Woodbridge, Ont.	5 00
W. L. Williman	Knox Coll., Toronto, Ont.	10 00
E. A. McIntyre	Wycliffe Coll., Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. B. Paulin	Knox College, Toronto	5 00
W. A. Mactaggart	Knox College, Toronto	5 00
D. C. MacGregor	Knox College, Toronto	10 00
W. R. Taylor	Port Dover, Ont.	10 00
W. H. Andrews	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. B. Hogg	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. Foulds, jr.	Toronto, Ont.	15 00
J. J. Creelman	Montreal, Que.	20 00
G. R. Elliott	London, Ont.	10 00

CONVOCAATION HALL FUND.

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S. J. Lloyd	Hamilton, Ont.	10 00
L. Gilchrist	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
P. Taylor	Knox College, Toronto	10 00
J. A. Smith	Harriston	10 00
J. G. Workman	Lindsay, Ont.	10 00
V. Woodland	Ottawa, Ont.	10 00
W. A. Wallis	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
H. B. Guest	Goderich, Ont.	10 00
A. G. Davidson	Avonton, Ont.	10 00
G. W. Ballard	Hamilton, Ont.	10 00
J. W. Mather	Weston, Ont.	5 00
W. G. James	Wycliffe College, Toronto	5 00
T. L. Goldie	Guelph, Ont.	25 00
J. D. Hull	Wycliffe College, Toronto	10 00
Miss H. M. Latter	Doncaster, Ont.	5 00
Miss D. C. Neff	Ingersoll, Ont.	10 00
Miss J. M. Neilson	Calgary, Alta.	10 00
Miss N. M. Thomson	Owen Sound, Ont.	10 00
Miss M. L. Menten	Forest, Ont.	10 00
Miss D. M. Crampton	Windsor, Ont.	10 00
Miss M. E. Tate	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
Miss A. I. Kerr	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
Miss D. J. Cooke	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
Miss C. W. Morrish	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
Miss A. B. Rankin	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
S. Grosch	Milverton, Ont.	5 00
T. B. McQuesten	Hamilton, Ont.	10 00
W. J. K. Vanston	Sarnia, Ont.	10 00
A. C. Snively	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. H. Vance	Wycliffe College, Toronto	10 00
E. Hardy	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
L. A. Eedy	St. Thomas, Ont.	10 00
G. T. Clark	Campbellford, Ont.	10 00
G. P. Bryce	Bracondale, Ont.	10 00
T. D. Park	Banks, Ont.	10 00
F. C. Overend	Empire, Ont.	10 00
G. F. Scott	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
H. E. Collins	St. Catharines, Ont.	10 00
W. F. McPhedran	Toronto, Ont.	20 00
V. H. Williams	Farnham, Que.	15 00
E. M. Henderson	Toronto, Ont.	15 00
W. J. McKay	Petrolea, Ont.	15 00
A. M. Dallas	Theford, Ont.	15 00
J. C. Sherry	Norwood, Ont.	15 00
D. H. C. Mason	Toronto, Ont.	15 00
Miss M. T. Cowan	Drumbo, Ont.	10 00
Miss M. E. Scott	Brantford, Ont.	10 00
Miss E. C. Egbert	Milverton, Ont.	10 00
Miss N. Stephenson	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
Miss G. Colborne	Goderich, Ont.	10 00
Miss L. M. Carpenter	Collingwood, Ont.	10 00
Miss C. M. Pentecost	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
Miss L. E. Newman	St. Catharines, Ont.	10 00
Miss M. O. Buchanan	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
Miss G. Carruthers	Avening, Ont.	10 00
J. D. Munro	Kagawong, Ont.	10 00
L. M. Rathbun	Deseronto, Ont.	10 00
J. F. Boland	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. S. Thompson	Picton, Ont.	10 00
D. J. Cowan	Drumbo, Ont.	10 00

H. R. Bray	Nanaimo, B.C.	10 00
W. D. McDonald	Riversdale, Ont.	10 00
R. R. Waddell	Orono, Ont.	10 00
N. D. Maclean	Guelph, Ont.	10 00
W. W. Hutton	Windsor, Ont.	10 00
F. T. Watt	Guelph, Ont.	10 00
C. G. Heyd	Brantford, Ont.	10 00
T. A. Phillips	Arthur, Ont.	10 00
R. C. Reade	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
M. H. Jackson	Cottam, Ont.	10 00
A. L. Bitzer	Berlin, Ont.	10 00
A. M. Manson	Kilmartin, Ont.	10 00
H. P. Cooke	Uxbridge, Ont.	10 00
E. H. Gurney	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
D. Matheson	Armow, Ont.	10 00
R. B. Stewart	St. Thomas, Ont.	10 00
W. A. Beal	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
F. H. Hopkins	Wycliffe College, Toronto ..	10 00
W. E. B. Moore	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. G. McKay	Lucknow, Ont.	10 00
A. N. McEvoy	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. W. Currie	Nottawa, Ont.	10 00
A. C. Stewart	Cobourg, Ont.	10 00
R. L. Harrison	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
L. G. Miller	Greenbank, Ont.	10 00
G. B. Balfour	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
E. A. Lucas	Kaslo, B.C.	10 00
E. J. Archibald	Clinton, Ont.	10 00
C. L. Bilkey	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
G. D. Conant	Oshawa, Ont.	10 00
D. A. Campbell	Toronto Junction, Ont.	10 00
A. G. Porthé	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. R. Lane	Kinlough, Ont.	10 00
J. W. Gordon	Rockwood, Ont.	10 00
D. A. Macdonald	Hamilton, Ont.	10 00
A. H. Sovereign	Wycliffe College, Toronto ..	10 00
L. A. Wood	London, Ont.	10 00
J. A. Stewart	Kincardine, Ont.	10 00
H. W. Thomson	Owen Sound, Ont.	10 00
R. E. Hore	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
Miss I. Elliott	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
N. B. Stark	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
J. McCarthy	Hastings, Ont.	5 00
S. A. Cudmore	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
C. A. French	Mt. Albert, Ont.	5 00
J. N. Black	Fergus, Ont.	5 00
Miss B. G. Sellery	Kincardine, Ont.	2 00
*G. P. Hamilton	228 Cottingham St., Toronto..	86 00
*This sum was collected from		
J. L. Blaikie	Toronto	25 00
J. K. Macdonald	Toronto	10 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wood	Toronto	25 00
W. McCabe	Toronto	25 00
J. A. Jackson	Toronto	1 00
A. M. Harléy	Brantford, Ont.	2 00
F. F. Treleaven	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
S. G. Mills	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
F. W. Langford	Granton, Ont.	5 00
E. W. Morgan	Omemeé, Ont.	5 00
J. S. Bennett	Toronto, Ont.	5 00

CONVOCAATION HALL FUND.

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H. D. Robertson	Morrisburg, Ont.	5 00
H. H. Cragg	Brighton, Ont.	5 00
J. W. Miller	Wilfrid, Ont.	5 00
W. K. Allen	Burlington, Ont.	5 00
J. Wells	Teviotdale, Ont.	5 00
H. H. Cummer	Hamilton, Ont.	5 00
J. C. Callaghan	Hamilton, Ont.	5 00
W. P. Near	St. Mary's, Ont.	10 00
W. A. Walden	Maple Grove, Ont.	10 00
W. G. McElhanney	Kincardine, Ont.	10 00
F. L. Farewell, B.A.	Drayton, Ont.	10 00
A. N. St. John, B.A.	Sunderland, Ont.	10 00
R. Knight	Bruce Mines, Ont.	10 00
W. Christie	Chesley, Ont.	10 00
C. M. Teasdale	Concord, Ont.	10 00
M. T. Culbert	London, Ont.	10 00
W. J. Blair	Embro, Ont.	10 00
D. Sinclair	Cheltenham, Ont.	10 00
Stanislas Gagne	Alma, Lake St. John, Que.	10 00
G. G. Powell	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
W. P. Brereton	Bethany, Ont.	10 00
H. V. Connor	Sarginson, Ont.	10 00
H. D. Robertson	Walkerton, Ont.	10 00
P. Mathison	Union, Ont.	10 00
H. Zahn	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. G. Chace	St. Catharines, Ont.	10 00
J. F. S. Madden	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. H. Sutherland	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. E. Gibson	Ingersoll, Ont.	5 00
F. S. Hull	Victoria, B.C.	5 00
S. W. Eakins	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. A. Gifford	Clinton, Ont.	5 00
J. W. Cantelon	Streetsville, Ont.	10 00
R. Pearson	Ethel, Ont.	6 00
W. J. Larkworthy	Mitchell, Ont.	10 00
F. G. Marriott	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. B. Challies	Winchester, Ont.	10 00
H. J. McAuslan	Heathcote, Ont.	10 00
A. L. McNaughton	Cornwall, Ont.	10 00
E. W. Oliver	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
D. F. Robertson	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
F. H. White	London, Ont.	10 00
N. D. Wilson	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. E. Davison	Prescott, Ont.	10 00
D. H. Pinkney	Morrison, Ont.	10 00
J. A. Beatty	Fergus, Ont.	10 00
S. L. Trees	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
C. R. Young	Picton, Ont.	10 00
W. A. Gourlay	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
J. A. Whelihan	St. Mary's, Ont.	10 00
F. A. Moore	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
H. L. Seymour	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
P. Gillespie	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
E. E. Mullins	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
J. G. Jackson	London, Ont.	5 00
J. Breslove	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
R. E. George	Port Elgin, Ont.	5 00
F. D. Henderson	Crathie, Ont.	5 00
F. A. Gaby	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
L. D. Hara	Merriton, Ont.	5 00

U. Christie	Chesley, Ont.	10 00
A. J. Campbell	Collingwood, Ont.	10 00
D. A. Smith	Claude, Ont.	10 00
W. B. Porte	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
S. B. Code	Smith's Falls, Ont.	10 00
R. G. Weddell	Trenton, Ont.	10 00
A. M. Campbell	Trenton, Ont.	10 00
G. G. McEwen	Moose Creek, Ont.	10 00
W. H. Young	Clifford, Ont.	10 00
F. W. Slater	London, Ont.	10 00
A. Gray	Port Credit, Ont.	10 00
P. M. Sauder	Galt, Ont.	10 00
W. F. Wright	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
T. D. Henderson	Acton, Ont.	10 00
P. M. Yeates	London, Ont.	10 00
H. S. Southworth	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
C. J. Townsend	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
R. J. Burley	Regina, N.W.T.	10 00
C. J. Harris	Brantford, Ont.	10 00
M. R. Riddell	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
W. S. Gibson	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
S. E. Thomson	Blenheim, Ont.	10 00
B. Tucker	Allanburg, Ont.	10 00
O. B. McCuaig	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
A. H. Legge	Jefferson, Ont.	10 00
W. A. Begg	West Flamborough, Ont.	10 00
W. H. Munro	Peterborough, Ont.	10 00
W. W. Moorhouse	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
E. A. James	Thornhill, Ont.	10 00
L. R. Thomson	Toronto, Ont.	10 00
G. Kribs	Hespeler, Ont.	5 00
W. E. Turner	Orangeville, Ont.	5 00
C. E. Sisson	Peterborough, Ont.	5 00
W. F. Stubbs	Lakefield, Ont.	5 00
W. MacKinnon	Heatherdale, P.E.I.	10 00
A. Simpson	Galt, Ont.	5 00
L. E. Snider	Deseronto, Ont.	5 00
L. R. Miller	Orillia, Ont.	5 00
J. Vaughan	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
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G. G. Bell	Chesley, Ont.	5 00
A. Dillabough	Morrisburg, Ont.	5 00
L. P. Rundle	Goderich, Ont.	5 00
S. E. McGorman	St. Mary's, Ont.	5 00
J. A. D. McCurdy	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
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L. W. Morden	Hamilton, Ont.	5 00
H. M. Fletcher	Hamilton, Ont.	5 00
J. P. Charlebois	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
A. W. Dill	Toronto, Ont.	5 00
F. F. Montague	Hamilton, Ont.	5 00
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G. W. Ross	Burford, Ont.	5 00
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J. McGregor	Ridgetown, Ont.	5 00
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T. H. A. Begue, LL.B.	Dundas, Ont.	5 00
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Alumni in Alberta.

The alumni of the University of Toronto in Alberta, met for their first annual dinner at Calgary on February 13th. Those present were: Mrs. James Short, Mrs. C. A. Stuart, Mrs. F. Edmonds, Miss E. J. McPhail, '97; Miss E. M. Neilson, '99; Messrs. L. Clark, B.A. '82; C. A. Stuart, B.A. '91, LL.B.; James Short, B.A. '95; W. Davidson, B.A. '93; C. A. Anderson, M.D. '00; W. B. Donald, M.D. '98; D. Stanley, M.D. '01; J. S. Miller, L.D.S. '00; Rev. T. W. Price, B.A. '01; Rev. W. H. Wood, B.A. '01; R. F. Edmonds, L.D.S. '98; C. W. Edmonds, B.Ph. '02; J. F. Boyce, B.A. '95; J. S. Hunt, B.A. '97; M. P. Bridgeland, '01; W. L. Waines, B.A. '97; Rev. F. Langford. At the close of the banquet, a local branch of the Alumni Association was formed, C. A. Stuart, B.A., LL.B., Calgary, being elected president, and B. F. Boyce, B.A., Calgary, secretary.

Elgin County Alumni.

A most successful reunion of the Elgin County alumni took place at the annual dinner of the Association in St. Thomas, March 6th. Dr. R. A. Reeve, Professor Alexander, Professor Macallum and the Rev. Dr. Carman were guests of the Association. The interest and enthusiasm of the members was sustained throughout the entire proceedings, which lasted from 8.30 p.m. to 3 a.m. The President, J. H. Coyne, B.A. '70, and the Secretary, S. Silcox, D.Paed., B.A. '93, received many congratulations on the perfection of the arrangements which they had made. After the toast to the King letters of regret were read from the Chancellor, Sir Wm. Meredith, and the Vice-Chancellor, Chief Justice Moss. Mr. Coyne proposed the toast to the University of Toronto, and Professor Macallum, in replying, dwelt upon the growth of the University in the past twenty years, and, defending the University from its critics, called their attention to the high regard in which our Alma Mater was held in foreign universities. He quoted Lord Kelvin's reference to Toronto as "the leading colonial university," and argued for less criticism and more assistance. He urged upon the alumni the duty of contributing to the Convocation Hall fund.

Professor Alexander replied to the toast of the University College, proposed by Dr. Silcox, and after briefly referring to the pressing need of a Convocation Hall, quoted a recent public utterance of the President to the effect that the best contribution an alumnus could make to his Alma Mater is some meritorious work in research or in literature. The speaker extended this; the best contribution a graduate can make to the University is the exhibition in himself and in his daily life of the qualities and ideals for which a university stands, and the propagation of these in the community in which he lives. The Alumni Associations might do much in this latter field. Public attention had recently been specially drawn to the University through the discovery of the importance of certain parts of her work in the development of the material resources of the country. All success to these sides of University activity; but University College stood for a more ancient and more important function of the University—the dissemination of the love of truth and of intellectual activity for their own sake, the love of literature and the cultivation of the higher faculties of man. This was the work of the Arts Faculty, the heart of every true university; this was a far more important service to render the country than the development of its material resources, especially at a time when the higher ideals seemed likely to be swamped by a great wave of material prosperity, and by the eager pursuit of wealth, the desire of display and of the coarser forms of pleasure which always receive a marked impetus at such periods. Surely at such a time, it was merely the duty of intelligent patriotism to rally round the University and College, and loyally to support them, and extend their influence.

The toast to the Senate was proposed by R. M. Lipsey, M.B. '94, and was responded to by Rev. Dr. Carman, B.A. '55, M.A. The toast of the Alumni was proposed by Rev. Dr. Young, and replied to by R. A. Reeve, B.A., M.D., President of the General Association, who said that he represented the great body of the alumni of the University of Toronto who were found in all classes of society from the chief justices of the various provinces to the

humblest citizens. He pointed out the many advantages of a university course, of the inspiration which comes from associating with a host of undergraduates and a body of earnest instructors, the steadiness and culture of the faculty on the one hand, and the enthusiasm of the students on the other. He made a strong appeal for the Convocation Hall, which was necessary as a meeting place for the students, who were now so numerous that the University afforded them no adequate meeting place other than the campus.

T. W. Crothers, B.A. '73, proposed the toast to the graduates, and in his strong speech deplored the insufficient support of the University by the Government. Miss M. L. Bollert, B.A. '00, M.A., replied in a brilliant speech, and was followed by J. H. Wilson, M.D. '58, who defended the Government in the measure of support which it had given the University.

During the evening the Middlesex Association extended its greetings through Talbot Macbeth, B.A. '74, K.C., and the greetings of the Peterborough County Alumni were received by telephone to Professor A. B. Macallum during the course of the banquet. The Queen's University Alumni Association also sent greetings to the alumni of the University of Toronto.

Peterborough Alumni.

The alumni of Peterborough county gathered for their annual dinner, March 6th. D. W. Dumble, B.A. '60, K.C., presided, and the guests of the evening were Vice-Chancellor Chief Justice Moss, Professor J. C. McLennan, Mayor Roger and Dr. Moore.

The toast of Alma Mater was proposed by E. B. Edwards, B.A. '70, M.A., LL.B. '81, K.C., and was responded to by Vice-Chancellor Moss. He pointed out the great success achieved by the University, and showed how it had grown from small beginnings, till to-day there were 850 undergraduates in arts, 500 in medicine, 350 in applied science, the attendance in each of these departments being greater than in any other university in Canada. He referred to a number of the most distinguished men in Canada who were graduates of the Univer-

sity, and said that 50 of our alumni held leading positions in universities in the United States. The Vice-Chancellor pointed out the necessity for liberal increase in the income of the University to meet present day conditions. The difficulties which the University experienced were due to lack of funds—the staff was excellent, but not large enough, and its members were poorly paid. They looked to the government for generous treatment of the University, which was instituted by the people for the people whom the government represents. A new building for the Medical Faculty has just been erected, which was said to be the finest on the continent. The new building for Mineralogy and Geology now under construction would be an important addition to the University equipment. The Vice-Chancellor mentioned other pressing needs, which were a department of Forestry, a Convocation Hall and a Residence. Had the University been content to resist the tendency of the times towards expansion it could have remained comfortably in its old position, but the authorities being alive to the latest requirements in science and in the practical life of the people were obliged to undertake larger expenditures and so to call for aid.

Professor McLennan thanked the alumni of Peterboro for the aid that they had given in the work of the association. In dealing with University expansion, he pointed out the necessity for a department of Forestry to complete the equipment of the University upon its practical side.

A resolution urging upon the Government the adequate support of the University in all its departments, and pointing out the necessity for the establishment of a chair of Forestry, was moved by J. H. Burnham, B.A. '83, M.A., and seconded by W. Caldwell, M.D. '74, and carried.

Waterloo Alumni.

The first annual banquet of the Alumni Association of Waterloo county was held in Berlin, Feb. 27th. His Honor Judge Chisholm, LL.B. '72, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and beside him were seated Professor Ellis, Professor Young, Dr.

R. A. Reeve, and Professor McLennan, of the University of Toronto; Jas. Chisholm, B.A. '79, of Hamilton; Thos. Carscadden, B.A. '75, M.A., of Galt; Rev. J. R. Gilchrist, B.A. '73, of Waterloo, and Dr. H. G. Lackner, M.B. '76, M.L.A. of Berlin.

Rev. W. A. Bradley, B.A. '88, occupied the vice-chair, and with him were seated the following alumni: L. R. Clarke, Phm.B. '98, D. S. Jackson, B.A. '96; C. Bitzer, B.A. '78; H. M. Bowman, B.A. '95; D. Forsyth, B.A. '75; J. A. Scellen, B.A. '93, LL.B. '95; J. A. Hilliard, D.D.S. '98; A. E. Rudell, D.D.S. '00; W. J. Schmidt, D.D.S. '99; D. S. Bowlby, B.A. '95, LL.B. '96; W. H. Breithaupt, W. H. Bowlby, B.A. '56, LL.B. '58; W. M. Cram, H. J. Sims, A. L. Breithaupt, R. D. Richards, W. B. Weidenhammer, B.A. '96; Rev. R. von Pirch, W. J. Motz, B.A. '93; H. M. Bowman, B.A. '95; Drs. J. E. Hett, M.B. '91; D. J. Minchin, M.B. '85; J. McGillawee, B.A. '84, M.B. '88; S. B. Bean, M.B. '95; R. W. Schnarr, M.B. '99, of Berlin; Rev. A. Armstrong, J. F. Stanfer, C. T. Noecker, M.B. '86; Dr. Hilliard, M.B. '91, and Dr. Bauman, of Waterloo; Mr. H. M. Cook, New Hamburg, and J. N. McKendrick, B.A. '87, of Galt. Messrs. C. R. Hagedorn and L. J. Breithaupt representing the Manufacturers Association, were also present.

After the toast to the King the chairman in a neat speech proposed the second toast to Our Alma Mater. He called attention to the place Toronto University, as a great national institution, was filling in this young country. The company before him was a representative one, comprising graduates in Theology, Arts, Law, Medicine, Pedagogy, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Engineering. He welcomed the professors who were present from his alma mater, and also the captains of industry, who were here to learn more about the connection between the University and industrial life. This toast was responded to by Professors Ellis and McGregor Young.

Professor Ellis said that he had been connected with the University for many years, and had seen its growth. The old idea of a university training was, that it fitted a man for the learned professions only. But the University of Toronto had adapted itself to the times and the march of pro-

gress. The University no more gives a direct preparation for a career in the learned professions than it fits a banker or a manufacturer for his business. It imparts a breadth and culture that better fits men for whatever sphere of usefulness they choose. One of the functions of a university was that of discovering facts and laws in nature—to pursue truth for truth's sake, no matter what it is or where it leads.

Professor McGregor Young compared the work done in the University in his day with that which is being done to-day, noting its expansion in many lines. The University had seen hard times, but there were better days ahead. The leaders in industrial life are realizing the close connection between industry and the practical instruction of the University, and are calling for university men on every side.

The vice-chairman proposed the next toast, "Our Alumni Associations."

He said that four years ago the phrase Alumni Association of Toronto University was unknown to the language. That but a few years ago our alma mater resembled a coy but beautiful grass-widow, deserted by her husband, the Provincial Government, and neglected by her children, the alumni. But some of her worthy sons had determined that this state of affairs should cease, and as a result the Alumni Associations had come into existence. Their first act was to invade the precincts of the Provincial Government and demand that the fullest measure of justice be meted out to their alma mater. They had on this occasion scored their first success, and could be depended on in the future to do their duty whenever a crisis demanded it.

This toast was responded to by Dr. R. A. Reeve, president of the General Association, and Mr. Jas. Chisholm, of Hamilton, president of the Wentworth Association.

Dr. Reeve said that he was proud of the alumni throughout the country for the work they had done and are doing for the University. Some years ago it was felt that graduates were not in touch with the college, and to establish a connection between the past and present the Monthly was published. It had revived old friendships, and had developed a strong personal interest

among the graduates. Alumni Associations were now found as far west as British Columbia, and as far east as New York City, including in their membership men in the highest ranks of professional and industrial life. There is an agitation at present to establish a school of Forestry, and the aid of the alumni may have to be again enlisted, in waiting upon the Government to secure this. He felt sure that if called upon they could be depended upon to make their influence felt in this matter.

Mr. JAS. Chisholm conveyed the greetings of the Wentworth Association. He spoke of the visit of the 250 graduates to the Government building two years ago, and was pleased to know that he had some slight part in the procuring of \$200,000 for the new School of Science. He referred to the movement among the graduates to build a Convocation Hall at Toronto, for which his county would raise \$2,000.

Dr. H. G. Lackner, M.L.A., proposed the toast "Our Graduates."

He was pleased to see that the University was beginning to receive the treatment she deserved, and just as the graduates were aroused on matters pertaining to the University, and made their influence felt, in proportion would be the consideration that she received from the Provincial Government. He promised that his influence could be depended upon in the Legislature to do what was just and right toward the University. This statement was received with applause.

Mr. THOS. Carscadden, Principal of the Galt Collegiate Institute, in a well worded speech responded to this toast. He spoke of the culture which it was the province of a university to impart. It had been a wonder to him that Toronto University had done so well with so little means.

The toast "Our Guests" was proposed by Rev. R. von Pirch.

He referred to his connection with the University, and the cordial manner with which he had been received by the staff. Professor Ellis, one of the guests, had been the first to shake his hand. The hearts of the alumni had bled when the old building was burned, but phoenix-like it had risen from the ashes larger and finer than ever.

He trusted that the School of Forestry would become an actual fact in connection with the University in the near future.

Dr. J. C. McLennan responded in a stirring speech. He conveyed the greetings of President Loudon to the alumni present, and on behalf of the Executive of the General Association expressed gratitude to the alumni of Waterloo and the alumni generally for the generous support now being given to the various projects which had for their object the welfare of the Provincial University.

During the evening Mr. C. Bitzer gave two pleasing recitations, while Dr. A. E. Rudell and Mr. A. L. Breithaupt interspersed the proceedings with college songs.

Letters of regret were received from President Loudon, Principal Hutton and Dr. Needler, of Toronto, and from the presidents of the Alumni Associations of Wellington, Brant, Elgin and Perth.

W. A. Bradley,
Secretary.

Wentworth County Alumni.

The Wentworth County alumni met in Hamilton February 26th and passed a resolution endorsing the proposal to establish a school of Forestry in connection with the University, and took steps to secure subscriptions for the Convocation Hall fund. The following were elected officers:—Honorary president, James Chisholm, B.A. '79; president, H. S. Brennen, B.A. '80, M.A.; vice-president, S. F. Lazier, B.A. '60, M.A., LL.B., K.C.; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Crawford, B.A. '87.

The late J. A. Duff, B.A. '87.

His many friends have heard with regret, of the death of J. A. Duff, B.A. '87, which took place March 14th at Cookstown, Ont.

After receiving his degree Mr. Duff entered on a civil engineering course in the School of Practical Science, and on graduating in 1890 entered the employ of the Rotary Steam Snow Shovel Company, Paterson, N.J. After a short time he was appointed a fellow of the School of Practical Science, and later principal of the Toronto

Technical School, which position he resigned on being appointed Lecturer in Applied Mechanics in the School of Practical Science. This position he resigned in October last on account of failing health.

Mr. Duff had made a careful study of Canadian timbers from the standpoint of an engineer, and had published a number of important papers on the subject. He took an interest in military affairs, and was on active service in the North-West in 1885 with the University company.

He was a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of the Canadian Institute, and an Associate Member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

Biological Bulletin.

We have received an announcement of the continuation of the "Biological Bulletin," a technical monthly journal of Zoölogy, General Biology, and Comparative Physiology. The aim of The Bulletin is to meet the need for prompt publication of original results in its field, and thus to supply to American biologists the facilities offered by a number of European periodicals. Much of the best work of American biologists, that has in the past been sent abroad for publication, is now being published by the "Bulletin." This journal should therefore be accessible to every worker in the field of Biology in America. If it fulfils its present purpose, it will become as necessary to the biologists of Europe as the best European journals are to us.

The Managing Editor is Frank R. Lillie, B.A. '91, associate professor of Embryology, University of Chicago, and the editorial board includes such names as C. O. Whitman, professor of Zoölogy, University of Chicago; E. B. Wilson, professor of Zoölogy, Columbia University; Jacques Loeb, professor of Physiology, University of California; T. H. Morgan, professor of Biology, Bryn Mawr College.

Success in Insurance.

Last summer a large number of graduates of the various universities of the United States and Canada attended a summer school for the instruction of life insurance agents conducted by

the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York. All the expenses of the course were borne by the company, and daily lectures were given by the most able men on its staff. The presidents of various universities were asked to recommend graduates who might desire to avail themselves of the course. R. J. Hamilton, B.A. '02, was recommended by President London. Over one hundred students, representing different universities, attended during the six weeks' course. At its conclusion the company gave positions to those who had qualified through the course and who desired to take up the profession, and a prize was offered to the student who would secure the largest number of risks before December 31st. Mr. Hamilton, representing the University of Toronto, has been awarded this prize, a valuable gold watch, for the business which he had done in Toronto.

Faculty of Arts.

Class of 1891.

D. J. Armour, B.A., M.B. '94, is Senior Assistant Surgeon in the Belgrave Hospital for Children, London, England.—G. A. Ball, B.A., is a barrister in Galt, Ont.—Rev. R. Ballah, B.A., is a clergyman in St. Thomas, Ont.—J. Brebner, B.A., is registrar of University of Toronto, Toronto.—A. W. Briggs, B.A., M.A. '93, LL.B. '92, is a barrister on Richmond St. W., Toronto.—W. E. Buckingham, B.A., is a barrister in Guelph, Ont.—Miss E. M. Bunnell, B.A., is a teacher in Brantford, Ont.—G. B. Burson, B.A., is a barrister in St. Catharines, Ont.—I. R. Carung, B.A., is a barrister in Exeter, Ont.—J. Carmichael, M.A. (ob.).—Miss J. W. Carter, B.A., M.A. '94, is a teacher in Galt, Ont.—H. Z. Churchill Cockburn, B.A., is a barrister, and resides at 619 Sherbourne St., Toronto.—Rev. W. Cooper, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Port Perry, Ont.—M. Currie, B.A., M.B. '95, is a physician at Picton, Ont.—W. Dillane, B.A., is a teacher at Kemptville, Ont.—T. D. Dockray, B.A., is a barrister, Victoria St., Toronto.—T. C. Doidge, B.A., is a teacher in Orillia, Ont.—D. Donald, B.A., is a barrister residing at 64 Bloor St. W., Toronto.—A. Fasken, B.A.,

is a barrister, and a member of the firm of Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt & Co., Toronto.—G. H. Ferguson, B.A., LL.B. '92, is practising law at Kemptville, Ont.—H. McE. Ferguson, B.A., is a barrister, Canada Life Bldg., Toronto.—P. McL. Florin, B.A., is a barrister in Victoria, B.C.—J. M. Godfrey, B.A., is a barrister, and a member of the firm of Robinette & Godfrey, 15 Toronto St., Toronto, and resides at 174 Pearson Ave.—G. T. Graham, B.A., is an estate agent residing at 20 St. Mary St., Toronto.—G. Hammill, B.A., is a teacher in Collingwood, Ont.—W. Hardie, B.A., is a teacher in Perth, Ont.—W. H. Harris, B.A., LL.B. '92, is a barrister at Brighton.—E. A. Harrison, B.A. (ob.).—Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman at North Bay, Ont.—R. Henderson, B.A., F.I.A., is actuary for the Equitable Life of New York, Equitable Life Bldg.—J. F. Howard, B.A., is head of the scholastic department at the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas.—A. J. Hunter, B.A., M.B. '95, is a physician at Pleasant Home District, Manitoba.—J. W. Jameson, B.A., is a barrister, Room 712, Temple Bldg., Toronto.—Rev. G. L. Johnston, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at North Bay, Ont.—Rev. W. R. Johnston, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Penetanguishene, Ont.—Miss L. L. Jones, B.A., is a teacher at Cobourg, Ont.—Miss F. V. Keys, B.A., is a lecturer at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—A. T. Kirkpatrick, B.A., is practising law in the Canada Life Bldg., Toronto and resides at 4 Grange Road.—G. Laing, B.A., is a professor in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—S. B. Leacock, B.A., is a lecturer at McGill University, Montreal, Que.—F. R. Lillie, B.A., is associate professor of embryology and assistant curator of zoological museum at the University of Chicago, and resides at 5801 Monroe Ave., Chicago, Ill.—Rev. G. Logie, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Flagstaff, Arizona.—W. J. O. Malloch, B.A., M.B. '96, is a Demonstrator in Anatomy in the University of Toronto Medical Faculty and a practising physician at 327 College St., Toronto.—Rev. A. J. Mann, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Eramosa, Ont.—A. D. Meldrum, B.A., is practising law at Sud-

bury, Ont.—W. J. Mill, B.A., resides at 389 Central Ave., London, Ont.—Rev. C. Moore, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Hamiota, Man.—W. J. Moran, B.A., LL.B. '92, is a barrister at Rat Portage, Ont.—A. E. Morrow, B.A., is a teacher at Arnprior, Ont.—A. Mowat, B.A., is a teacher at Brockville, Ont.—C. N. Munro, B.A., is a barrister in Detroit, Mich.—G. B. McClean, B.A. (ob.).—T. McCrea, B.A., M.B. '95, is a practising physician and a lecturer in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.—D. W. McGee, B.A. (ob.).—Rev. W. L. McIntosh, B.A., B.D. (Knox) '95, is a Presbyterian clergyman at Elora, Ont.—J. G. McKeachie, B.A., is a teacher at Lumsden, N.W.T.—J. A. McKellar, B.A., is at 1117 Bowling Green Bldg., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.—C. R. McKeown, B.A., is a barrister at Orangeville, Ont.—A. J. MacKinnon, B.A., is practising law at Acton, Ont.—J. P. McLaren, B.A., is an architect residing on Gloucester St., Ottawa.—W. S. W. McLay, B.A., is a lecturer at McMaster Hall, Toronto.—Rev. J. McNicol, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman residing at 58 Henry St., Toronto.—Miss M. E. McOuat, B.A., is residing at Lachute, Que.—J. L. Naylor, B.A., is a barrister at Essex Centre, Ont.—Rev. L. Nichols, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman at Lock Haven, Pa.—E. Norman, B.A., is a teacher at Grande Ligne, Que.—A. P. Northwood, B.A., M.A. '92 (ob.).—J. B. Peat, B.A., LL.B. '91, M.A. '93, is a barrister in Chicago, Ill.—Rev. N. I. Perry, B.A., M.A. '93, is an Anglican clergyman at St. Catharines, Ont.—F. G. Phelps, B.A., is a teacher at Aylmer, Ont.—W. A. Phillips, B.A., is a teacher at Listowel, Ont.—Miss E. C. Platt, B.A., is a teacher at the American Collegiate Institute for Girls, Smyrna.—H. C. Pope, B.A., is a barrister in London, Ont.—W. E. Rand, B.A., is a teacher at Clinton, Ont.—Rev. G. W. Robinson, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in King, Ont.—H. E. Rose, B.A., LL.B. '92, is a barrister residing at 9 Madison Ave., Toronto.—Mrs. C. M. Abbott, B.A. (Miss J. M. Rose), is residing at Bound Brook, N.J.—R. C. Rose, B.A., is a teacher at Prescott, Ont.—D. Ross, B.A., LL.B. '95, is a barrister in Barrie, Ont.—Miss N. Ross, B.A., is residing at 1 Elmsley Place, Toronto.—S. J.

Rothwell, B.A., is a barrister in Winnipeg, Man. — J. Sale, B.A., LL.B. '92, is practising law in Windsor, Ont. — Rev. J. S. Scott, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Brantford, Ont. — J. M. Scott, B.A., LL.B. '92, is a barrister at Vernon, B.C. — Rev. G. S. Sinclair, B.A., M.A. '93, is an Anglican clergyman at Wycliffe College, Toronto. — Rev. T. Smith, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Johnstone. — Rev. T. B. Smith, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman and resides at Holy Trinity Rectory, Chatham, Ont. — T. W. Standing, B.A., is public school inspector for Brant Co., and resides at Brantford, Ont. — A. M. Stewart, B.A., M.A. '92, LL.B. '92, is a barrister and a member of the firm of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Co., Freehold Bldg., Toronto. — Rev. I. O. Stringer, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman at Herschel Island, N.W.T. — C. A. Stuart, B.A., is a barrister in Calgary, N.W.T. — Miss E. A. Teskey, B.A., M.A. '93, is residing in Welland, Ont. — Rev. H. F. Thomas, B.A., M.A. '93, is a Congregational clergyman residing at 82 Bismarck Ave., Toronto. — R. M. Thompson, B.A., is a barrister at Blenheim, Ont. — J. W. Treleaven, B.A., is a teacher at Almonte, Ont. — D. Walker, B.A., is a school inspector at Peterborough, Ont. — Rev. W. G. Watson, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman at Thessalon, Ont. — Miss L. G. Watt, B.A., is a teacher at Guelph, Ont. — Mrs. W. C. Hall, B.A. (Miss M. D. Watterworth), is residing at 94 Maitland St., Toronto. — Rev. J. Wilson, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Niagara Falls, S. Ont. — U. M. Wilson, B.A., is a barrister in Napanee, Ont. — G. A. M. Young, B.A., is a barrister with Bruce White, Esq., Nelson, B.C. — G. S. Young, B.A., M.B. '95, is a practising physician at Prescott, Ont.

The addresses of the following are unknown:

J. S. Brown, B.A. — T. G. Malcheff, B.A. — A. L. Merrill, B.A. — Orville W. McMichael, B.A. — Miss Caroline Louisa Thacher, B.A. — H. M. Wood, B.A.

Class of 1873.

Rev. F. Ballantyne, B.A., M.A. '74, is a Presbyterian clergyman at London,

Ont. — W. Barwick, B.A., M.A. '74, is a barrister at 18-20 King Street W., Toronto. — F. Black, B.A., is a physician at Port Colborne, Ont. — Rev. J. Campbell, B.A., M.A. '83, is Presbyterian clergyman at Victoria, B.C. — Rev. J. Craig, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman at Samalkot, India. — E. W. Daddon, B.A., was a Baptist clergyman (ob.) — J. K. Fischen, B.A. is a commission merchant residing at 60 Madison Avenue, Toronto. — Rev. C. Fletcher, B.A., M.A. '74, is a Presbyterian clergyman at Thames Road, Ont. — A. C. Galt, B.A., is a barrister at Rossland, B.C. — Rev. J. R. Gilchrist, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Waterloo, Ont. — Rev. A. M. Hamilton, B.A., M.A. '74, is a Presbyterian clergyman at Winterbourne, Ont. — Rev. J. B. Hamilton, B.A., M.A. '74, is a Presbyterian clergyman at Dundas, Ont. — F. N. Kennin, B.A., M.A. '75, is a barrister residing at 39 Wood Street, Toronto. — R. B. Lesslie, B.A., M.A. '75, M.B. '75, M.D. '76 (ob.) — J. H. Long, B.A., M.A. '81, LL.B. '81, is a barrister residing at 37 James Street South, Hamilton, Ont. — J. H. Madden, B.A., is a barrister at Napanee, Ont. — F. Madill, B.A., M.A. '86 (ob.) — H. P. Milligan B.A. (ob.) — L. A. McPherson, B.A. (ob.) — J. Nichols, B.A. (ob.) — W. E. Perdue, B.A., is a barrister in Winnipeg, Man. — W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B. (Vic.), is a teacher in St. Catharines, Ont. — T. J. Small, B.A., M.A. '75, is a barrister at 191 John Street, Toronto. — T. S. T. Smellie, B.A., M.A. '74, resides at Fort William, Ont. — Goldwin Smith, M.A., D.C.L., resides at "The Grange," 26 Grange Road, Toronto. — C. G. Snider, B.A., is Division Court Judge of the County of Wentworth and resides at Hamilton, Ont. — Rev. A. Stewart, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Clinton, Ont. — Rev. P. Strath, B.A., M.A. '75, is a Presbyterian clergyman in Innerkip, Ont. — J. Torrance, B.A., M.A. '74 (ob.) — Rev. A. M. Turnbull, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman in Denver, Colorado. — F. H. Wallace, B.A., M.A. '74, is Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Victoria University, and resides at 95 Bedford Road, Toronto. — N. J. Wellwood, B.A., is a teacher at Oakville, Ont. — G. P. Young, M.A. (ob.)

The addresses of the following are unknown:

James Campbell, B.A., M.A. '74;
James Wallace, B.A.

Faculty of Arts, Victoria.

Class of 1872.

W. J. Carpenter, B.A., is residing at Simcoe, Ont.—J. R. Clarke, B.A. M. D. (Ob.).—G. Dickson, B.A., M.A. '78, is director of St. Margaret's College, Bloor St. W. and Spadina Ave., Toronto.—K. Dingwall, B.A. (Ob.).—A. Haggart, B.A., LL.B. '76, is living at Winnipeg, Man.—C. J. Hare, B.A. (Ob.).—C. Harper, B.A., M.A. '85, is living in Boston, Mass.—C. W. Hawkins, B. A. (Ob.).—C. J. Holman, B.A., M.A. '87, is a barrister in Pinehurst, Ont.—R. Mallet, B.A., is living in Court, Pa.—T. McNaughton, B.A., M.A. '72 (Ob.).—J. Pearen, B.A., M.A. '81, is living in Weston, Ont.—A. M. Peterson, B.A., is living in Colborne, Ont.—J. R. Ross, B.A., M.A. '73, B.D., is living in Newcastle, Ont.—G. F. Shepley, B.A., M.A. '75, K.C., is a barrister residing at 2 North St., Toronto.—P. A. Switzer, B.A., M.A. '76 (Ob.).—J. P. Wilson, B.A., is residing in Peterborough, Ont.—R. W. Young, B.A., M.A. '75, is at 66 Richmond St. E., Toronto.

The address of the following is unknown:

P. L. Dorland, B.A.

1873.

J. B. Barton, B.A., is living in Chicago, Ill.—O. J. Brown, B.A., M.A. '77, is living in Woodbury, Tenn.—E. L. Chamberlain, B.A. (Ob.).—T. W. Crothers, B.A., is living in St. Thomas, Ont.—W. H. Culver, B.A. (Ob.).—W. A. Douglas, B.A., is an accountant and assignee, residing at 220 Wellesley St., Toronto.—Rev. J. J. Hare, B.A., M.A. '79, Ph.D., principal of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont.—J. P. Harnden, B.A., is living at Raglan, Ont.—A. G. Knight, B.A., is living at Trenton, Ont.—D. C. McHenry, B.A., M.A. '76, (Ob.).—F. S. Nugent, B.A., is manager of Trust and Loan Co., Winnipeg, Man.—P. C. Palmer, B.A., is living in Denver, Col.—W. Pollard, B.A. (Ob.).—J. L. Whiting, B.A., is living in Kingston, Ont.—R. E. Wood, B.A., is living in Peterborough, Ont.

Faculty of Medicine.

Addresses unknown.

1893.

Joseph Murray, M.D., C.M.—Wm. John McKenzie, M.B.

1894

James Davis Curtis, M.B.—Albert Hamilton Jones, M.B.

1895.

William Daw Keith, M.B.—Henry Paine, M.B.—John Knox McQuarrie, M.B.

1896.

George Elliott Cook, M.B.—George Alfred Elliott, M.B.—James Mostyn McCarter, M.B.—Edwin Bruce White, M.B.

1898.

James Wellington Crane, M.B.—Thomas Brown McDonald, M.B.

Faculty of Medicine.

Class of 1878.

J. Adair, M.B. (ob.). — J. Algie, M.B., is a physician in Alton, Ont.—T. H. Ashby, M.B., is a physician in Woodbridge, Ont. — A. M. Baines, M.B., is a practising physician, 194 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont. — W. H. Bentley, M.B. (ob.).—J. D. Bonnar, M.B., is a physician residing at 144 Jewett Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.—C. E. Carthew, M.B., is a physician at Qu-Appelle Station, Assa.—C. K. Clarke, M.B., is on the staff of the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, Ont. — S. A. Cornell, M.B. (ob.). — W. Cornell, M.B., M.D., is a physician at Port Huron, Mich.—W. A. Dafoe, M.B., is a physician at Madoc, Ont. — A. Davidson, M.B., is a physician at 207 College St., Toronto, Ont.—H. A. DeLom, M.B., is in the British Army, Indian Service.—W. H. Doupe, M.B. (ob.).—F. J. Duggan, M.B. is a physician at Grand Forks, Dak.—J. H. Gardiner, M.D. (ob.). — S. H. Glasgow, M.D., is a physician in Welland, Ont. — H. S. Griffin, B.A. '74, M.B., is a practising physician, 151 Main St., Hamilton, Ont. — J. Groves, M.B., is a physician at Manotick, Ont. — Jacob Hartman, M.B. (ob.).—J. B. Howell, M.D. (ob.).—D. Jamieson, M.B., is a physician in Durham, Ont.—J. R. Jones, M.B., is a physician in Winnipeg, Man.—G. A. Kennedy, M.B., is a physician at Fort Macleod, N.W.T. — F. King,

M.D., is a physician in St. Catharines, Ont. — J. E. Langstaff, M.D., is a physician residing at 197th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. — S. Lett, M.D., is a physician in Guelph, Ont.—H. Meek, M.B., is a physician residing at 331 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.—W. McKay, M.B., is a physician, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto. — A. S. Ogg, M.D., is a physician at Gundaiga, N.S. W., Australia.—J. R. Pomeroy, M.B., is a physician residing at 1417 Euclid Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — R. A. Pyne, M.D., is a physician at 263 Gerard St. E., Toronto, Ont.—J. P. Rankin, M.B., is a physician in Stratford, Ont.—Alex. Robinson, M.B. (ob.)—W. T. Robson, M.D., is a physician in Vanneck, Ont.—J. F. W. Ross, M.D., is a Professor in the University of Toronto Medical Faculty and a physician residing at 481 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.—M. Stalker, M.B., is a physician in Walkerton, Ont.—U. M. Stanley, M.B., is a physician in Brantford, Ont.—J. F. Vanderburg, M.B., is a physician in Merritton, Ont. — A. Williams, M.D., is a physician in Aylmer, Ont.—A. Wilson, M.B., is a physician at Fenelon Falls, Ont.—D. H. Wilson, M.B., is a physician at Nelsonville, Man.

The addresses of the following are unknown:—W. H. Burton, M.B., M.D. '81.—J. McGrath, M.B.—L. Craig, M.D.

Ocean Water.

Professor A. B. Macallum read a paper before the Canadian Institute on "The History of the Composition of Ocean Water" recently, which dealt with the various theories which were advanced to account for the presence of the salts in sea water. The views of Professor Joly, of Dublin, published three years ago, were also discussed. According to this geologist, the amount of sodium chloride in the sea is due to that which has been washed from the land areas for a very long period of time and discharged into the sea by river water. As the amount in the sea is known, the amount of sodium, therefore, may be estimated also approximately, and since the amount of sodium annually discharged by rivers is also known, the figures representing

the amount in the sea, when divided by that representing the river sodium discharged, ought to give the length of time which has elapsed since the oceans were first formed. This Professor Joly has determined to be 89,300,000 years. The criticism of the geologists. Osmond Fisher and Dubois, demonstrated that a part of the salt in river water was carried to the land from the sea by the rain, and this would make the divisor smaller than that used by Joly. Consequently the probable limit of time since the first ocean formation must be much greater.

The interest, however, in the question lay in its bearing on physiological problems. The sea is the original home of all life. It is admitted by all the leading geologists that the period which closed with the beginning of the adaptation of marine animal forms to a land life was very much longer than all the subsequent periods taken together. During all this time the composition of the sea gradually changed, but living organisms adapted themselves to the changes. It was pointed out that we have, in the presence of salts in our tissues, some evidence of this adaptation, but the clearest evidence of this is to be found in the blood plasma. The proportions of sodium, potassium and calcium from man down to the lowest of the fishes, and in the plasma of many of the invertebrates are, curiously, the same. This can only be the result of heredity, and, as the lecturer pointed out, these proportions are almost those found in sea water of to-day. The explanation which he advanced is that these proportions have been inherited from the time when the marine ancestral proto-types of the vertebrates living in the pre-Cambrian ocean, had a vascular system, in which sea water was the circulatory fluid. When the vascular system became closed off the tissues reproduced in their circulatory fluid the proportions to which they had through long ages become accustomed, and, in consequence, the salts of the blood plasma are but a legacy from the life in the oceans of the far-distant past.

It was further pointed out that the proportions in the tissues are very different from those in the blood plasma. If the proportions in the

latter are a reproduction through heredity from the past, why may not those of the tissues, which are of course of more ancient origin than the plasma, be a reproduction of the proportions which obtained in the oceans of a much earlier period? It was shown from the larger number of analyses that in some of the fresh water lakes surrounded by areas covered by granite and gneiss rock the proportions of the three elements are very different from what they are in the sea, and not unlike those found in the tissues. In all probability if these lakes lost their outlets they would gradually become richer in these elements, and if life were to originate in them the proportions would approximately be those in their habitat, and like those now found in the tissues of vertebrates. If such closed-off lakes existed for a long time, the salts would become concentrated, while the proportions would change to those of ocean water. On the whole, the evidence seems to indicate that the proportions of the salts in the tissues are a reproduction of those which occurred in the oceans of the earliest geological period, and that here the same forces of heredity operate which make the blood plasma but a representation of the sea water which was once the only circulatory fluid.

Montreal Alumni.

There was a very successful reunion of the alumni resident in the city and district of Montreal at the first annual banquet of the Montreal Alumni Association, March 12th. Vice-President Ramsay Wright and Principal Hutton were present to represent the University. Hon. Richard Harcourt, who had also accepted the invitation of the alumni to address them on the occasion, was detained in Toronto by the opening of the Legislature. The president of the local association, Rev. Professor Scrimger, presided, and the various toasts called forth vigorous and entertaining speeches.

Personals.

G. A. Féré, M.B. '88, is a teacher in Loyola College, Montreal.

Wm. Morrison, B.A. '00, has removed from Ashgrove to Barrie, Ont.

J. M. Forster, M.B. '86, is on the staff of the Asylum at Mimico, Ont.

Rev. F. E. Malott, B.A. '99, has removed from Guilds to Hensall, Ont.

R. S. Shaw, B.S.A. '93, has been appointed professor of agriculture at the Michigan Agricultural College.

R. C. Wilson, B.A. '97, has removed from 59 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, to Ottawa, Ont.

R. Wightman, B.A. '97, has removed from Paris, Ont., to Toronto and resides at 53 Kenilworth Avenue.

A. D. McKittrick, B.A. '95, is part proprietor and editor of the "Orangeville Banner," Orangeville, Ont.

J. L. Island, B.A. '93, was elected a member of the Dufferin County Council at the last municipal election.

Rev. B. A. Kinder, B.A. '02, has removed from Strathroy to Oil Springs, Ont.

G. W. Howland, B.A. '97, M.B. '00, L.R.C.P., has been admitted to the degree M.R.C.P., Eng.

W. A. R. Carr, B.A. '99, M.A. '01 will reside at Rue Gerbillon, Paris, France, until June.

A. B. Cushing, B.A. '93, is a lumber merchant at Edmonton and Calgary, N.W.T.

E. E. Reid, B.A. '94 (A.I.A.) is assistant manager of the London Life Assurance Co., London, Ont.

W. A. D. Montgomery, M.B. '81, is a physician at 305 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. Bonnar, M.B. '78, has removed from 268 Clinton Street to 144 Jewett Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

Rev. Samuel J. Farmer, B.A. '88, has removed from Perth to Brantford, Ont.

Rev. D. Findlay, B.A. '76, is a Presbyterian minister at Bell's Corners, Ont.

J. O. Carss, B.A. '98, barrister, has removed from Smith's Falls to Ottawa, Ont.

Rev. Geo. E. Morphy, B.A. '85, is pastor of the First Baptist Church, Denison, Iowa.

G. W. O. Dowsley, M.B. '99, has removed from Michipicoten Harbor, Ont., to 78 Robinson Street, Toronto.

G. M. Stewart, B.A. '00, is taking a two months' course in the School of Mines, Kingston, Ont.

J. E. Ross (S. P. S. '88), D. & O. L. S., has removed from Kamloops to Golden, B. C.

Miss Anna W. Ballard, '00, has removed to 179 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

C. C. McCaul, B.A. '79, K.C., who has been practicing in the North-West Territories and the Yukon, has been called to the Bar of British Columbia.

Alexander T. Steele, M.B. '01, who is a son of Alexander Steele, B.A. '76, Orangeville, Ont., is a physician in Arva, Ont.

John Jennings, B.A. '96, LL.B. '97, has withdrawn from the law firm of Watson, Smoke, and Smith, and has resumed private practice with offices in the Canada Permanent Chambers.

F. A. Cleland, B.A. '98, M.B. '01, has removed from Toronto to 440 West 42nd Street, New York, where he is a practicing physician.

A. L. McTaggart, B.A.Sc. '94, formerly on the staff of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co., Scranton, Pa., has removed to Dundas, Ont.

Geo. E. Cook, M.B. '96, is a physician to the Silver Cross Nurse Association, and his address is 1400 Madison Ave., Chicago.

H. P. Biggar, B.A. '94, who is pursuing his investigations in Canadian history in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, resides at 15 Rue de Beaujolais.

A. W. Hendrick, B.A. '97, is in charge of the department of English Language and Literature at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

J. H. Davidson, B.A. '98, has removed from Bath to Markham, Ont., where he is mathematical master in the High School.

Florance Ryan, B.A. '01, who is studying medicine at McGill University, resides at 177 Mansfield Street, Montreal.

W. G. Fitzgerald, B.A. '00, has removed from Montreal to Ottawa, where he is on the staff of the United Empire Life Assurance Co.

E. H. Cooper, B.A. '00, who has been for some time engaged in journalistic work in Montreal, is now secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association in that city.

J. M. Martin, B.A. '96, is general sales agent of the Nernst Lamp Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. His address is 202 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. M. Ross, B.S.A. '98, is assistant in the Dominion Department of Forestry, Ottawa. His special work is in tree-

planting on the prairies of Manitoba and the North-West.

J. S. Plaskett, B.A. '99, who has been the electrical and mechanical expert at the University of Toronto since 1890, will go to Ottawa to take a position in the new observatory.

O. Mowat Biggar, B.A. '98, barrister, has removed from Toronto to Edmonton, Alta., where he has entered the law firm of Short & Cross, of which C. W. Cross, B.A. '95, is a member.

Mrs. E. W. Mahood, B.A. '99 (Miss E. G. Potter), is instructor in Algebra, Civics and Athletics in the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and resides at St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Malcolm N. Ross, B.S.A. '98, has been appointed assistant director of the Biltmore estate, North Carolina, the property of George Vanderbilt. This estate is one of the great experimental estates of America.

M. A. Buchanan, B.A. '01, who last year held a fellowship at the University of Chicago, is this year studying in Europe, and his address is 51 Rue de Monsieur le Prince, Paris.

D. Burns, S.P.S. '83 (O.L.S.), formerly on the staff of the American Bridge Co., Keystone Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa., is now in the employ of the West Side Belt R. R. His address is Pittsburgh Bank for Savings Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Wilkie, B.A. '88, formerly of the law firm of Wilkie & Wood, has formed a law partnership with Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, the firm being known as Urquhart, Urquhart & Wilkie.

George Harcourt, B.S.A. '89, has been appointed superintendent of Fairs and Farmers' Institutes for the North-West Territories, with headquarters at Regina. Mr. Harcourt has recently been editor of the "Northwest Farmer," Winnipeg.

The three members of the Board of Examiners of the Actuarial Society of America are this year Canadian University men, F. Sanderson, M.A. '88, of the Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, and R. Henderson, B.A. '91, of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., New York, being graduates of the University of Toronto, and F. H. Johnston, B.A., a graduate of McGill University.

In speaking of the Professor of Physics in Hamilton College, Clinton,

New York, who is Samuel J. Saunders, B.A. '88, M.A. '94, D.Sc., the "Hamilton Literary Magazine" says that he is "an up to date investigator," "the embodiment of the new science movement," "he has the absolute confidence of his students and colleagues alike."

F. H. Sykes, B.A. '85, M.A. '86, Ph.D., has recently been appointed by Columbia University, director of the newly created Extension Department and professor of English Literature in the same department. Dr. Sykes has already distinguished himself by his advanced work at Johns Hopkins University, and his success as an Extension lecturer in connection with the Philadelphia organization.

Professor H. Rushton Fairclough, M.A., Ph.D., of Stanford University, and Professor W. P. Mustard, Ph.D. of Haverford College, have been spending their "sabbatical" in Europe together. Dr. Mustard was recently presented to the Pope with a small number of other Canadians. He intends to spend the coming months in Sicily and Greece.

The Knox College Theological and Literary Society has elected the following officers: President, Gillies Eadie, B.A. '01; first vice-president, Alex. McLean; Second vice-president, Walter Nichol, '03; critic, James Little, B.A. '01; recording secretary, H. B. Ketchen, B.A.; corresponding secretary, J. E. Reid, '03; treasurer, W. M. McKay, '03; secretary of committee, David Ritchie; curator, J. McD. Moore; councillors, D. A. McKay, '05, C. A. Myers, B.A., J. Sherrard.

Lawrence H. Tasker, B.A. '97, M.A. '98, LL.B. '00, has been appointed assistant supervisor of Lectures for the city of New York. There are over a thousand men in the employ of the Department of Lectures and Mr. Tasker's position is second in the management of the system. After leaving the University Mr. Tasker graduated from the Normal College, and after teaching in the Tilsonburg high school for one year, became classical master of the Niagara Falls collegiate institute, resigning after two years to become principal of the Almonte high school. A year ago he was appointed to the DeWitt Clinton high school, New York.

Hibbert Winslow Hill, M.B. '93, M.D. '99, held the George Brown

Scholarship on graduation, studying bacteriology under Dr. John Caven; after a post-graduate course in bacteriology under Dr. Wm. Welch of Johns Hopkins, he was appointed demonstrator in bacteriology and pathology on Toronto University Medical Faculty, and later became associated in bacteriological work with Geo. W. Fuller in Louisville, Ky., B. Meade Bolton in Philadelphia, and E. H. Wilson in Brooklyn, N.Y., becoming Director of the Water Supply Laboratory in Brooklyn. On the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York in 1898, he became Director of the Boston Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory, where he is now.

Otto J. Klotz, Class of '73, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has gone upon important work to the Pacific Ocean, where he will lay down the longitude between Vancouver and Brisbane. The accurate determination of the longitude for localities in this vast area was rendered possible by the construction of the all-British cable between Vancouver and Australia.

D. C. Campbell, B.A. '02, writes in glowing terms of the mild climate, the ranching lands, fertile farms and widely distributed coal areas of Alberta, and speaks of "sunny Alberta's bright winter days." After graduation Mr. Campbell entered mercantile life in Lacombe, which is surrounded by rich agricultural districts whose fertility has been the cause of the steady growth of the town. The success of ranching in Northern Alberta is shown by the present wealth of many who went there a few years ago from Eastern Canada, and some from Mr. Campbell's old home, Zorra, Ont. Mixed farming has been successfully introduced and the dairy industry is rapidly growing. Mr. Campbell thinks "the West is the place for farmers with limited capital; for strong, active and industrious young men with no hope of advancement in the East, whether desiring to engage in a professional or business career."

Marriage.

Henderson-Smith — At Courtright, Ont., August 28, 1902, Mabel A. Smith, B.A. '99, to E. H. Henderson, Wardsville, Ont., now inspector of the Tagona Water and Light Co., Sault Ste. Marie.





REVEREND MATTHEW RICHEY, D.D.
PRINCIPAL UPPER CANADA ACADEMY, COBOURG,
1836-1839

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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All remittances and communications should be addressed to J. C. McLennan, Ph.D., Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, Dean's House, University of Toronto.

REVEREND MATTHEW RICHEY, D.D.

BY J. MACDONALD OXLEY, B.A., LL.D., AND REV. N. BURWASH,
S.T.D., LL.D.

IN the year 1803 there was born in a very wild part of the county of Donegal in Ireland a boy who was destined to become the acknowledged master of pulpit eloquence in the Methodist Church of Canada. His parents were members of the Irish Reformed Presbyterian Church, popularly known as "Covenanters," and he was being trained for the ministry of that Church when a young friend invited him to a Methodist prayer-meeting, and thereby unwittingly changed the current of his life, as it led to his becoming a member of that body.

Naturally enough this step aroused much opposition among his relatives and friends, the consequence of which was he decided to emigrate to British North America. On his arrival at St. John,

N.B., he soon obtained a situation in the office of a leading lawyer, where his knowledge of the classics attracted his employer's attention, and proved the means of his being appointed an assistant to Dr. Patterson of the grammar school. Meanwhile in the German Street pulpit he had commenced his long and brilliant career as a preacher, to which presently his entire time and talents were devoted.

In accordance with the itinerant system of the Church his labours covered a wide field, including such far separated circuits as Halifax, Montreal and Toronto, where the splendor of diction, the rhetorical beauty, the moving earnestness, and the intimate knowledge of Scripture his sermons and addresses displayed attracted audiences whose size was limited only by the capacity of the building, and upon whom he exercised a profound influence for good.

Some conception of the splendor of his eloquence may be found from the testimony of a Presbyterian minister, who had been at Edinburgh when such giants as Chalmers, Candlish, and Guthrie were in their prime, and who after hearing Dr. Richey preach a special sermon, pronounced him the peer of them all.

Among other pastorates filled by him was that of St. James Church, Montreal, then the largest Protestant congregation in Canada, and it was for him that the famous gown was made which has been worn by his successors in that pulpit down to the present day.

In the year 1836 the subject of our sketch was appointed principal of the Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg, which subsequently developed into Victoria University.

The founding of this college, which was commenced in 1830, was one of the steps in the struggle for equal rights which marked the history of Canada during the first half of the nineteenth century and achieved its success in so many lines about the year 1850. Dr. Strachan's University Charter of 1827 and his Minor College of 1829, made a corresponding effort on the part of the Methodists a denominational necessity. In this work Dr. Ryerson was the leader, and after a manful struggle of six years he conquered the financial and legal difficulties, completed the buildings and obtained a Royal charter. The choice of Mr. Richey in 1836 for the post of principal was a tribute to his scholarly attainments and his high character as a Christian gentleman. Under his administration the institution grew rapidly in popular favour, and in 1839 numbered about 150 students, no insignificant result in a small village and a sparsely peopled country. He gathered around him a staff of strong young men as professors, some of whom became very widely known in after years as able educators. When he was first beginning to achieve permanent success in his work, the disruption of the union between British

and Canadian Wesleyans caused him to resign his office and return to pulpit work, his first charge being Toronto.

In the year 1836, the Wesleyan University of Middleton, Connecticut, conferred upon him the degree of M.A., following it with the higher honor of D.D. in 1847.

Dr. Richey received at the hands of his brethren the fullest measure of appreciation. In 1849, and again in 1850, he was elected President of the Canada Conference. At the formation of the Conference of Eastern British America he was appointed co-delegate, and for the next succeeding four years was chosen President, being placed again in the chair in 1867.

As may be supposed, to a man of such commanding ability there came many inducements to leave the Methodist Church, whose rewards are notably meagre, for other fields where the emoluments and dignities would have been far greater, but none of these things moved him from his allegiance, and he continued to the end unswervingly loyal to the Church of his early choice.

In the year 1849 he was thrown from a carriage, sustaining severe injuries to his head, and although for years thereafter he did his full measure of work, he was ultimately compelled to retire from public work as a result of these injuries rather than from advancing age.

The closing years of his life were spent in Nova Scotia, and he died at Government House, Halifax, where he was residing with his eldest son, the Hon. M. H. Richey, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, on the 30th of October, 1833, in the eightieth year of his age, and sixty-third of his ministry.

IS THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION TO BE REOPENED ?

BY N. BURWASH, S.T.D., LL.D.

Chancellor of Victoria University.

IN view of communications which have appeared in the daily press recently, and of the peculiar character of a bill of which notice has been given at Ottawa, it would appear that a serious attempt is to be made to reopen the entire university question for the Province of Ontario. Under these circumstances it may be well for the public to review the history of this subject, and to ask themselves whether they are prepared to reverse the forward movement of the past thirty-five years, and begin once more from the position of the last generation, a series of experiments upon our university policy. The university question has now been before the country

for seventy-six years, and in that time has passed through five successive stages of evolution. The first period, extending from 1827 to 1840, was one of strenuous contest against a charter which placed the Provincial endowment in the hands of a single denomination. During this period we had no university.

The next period, from 1841 to 1850, saw the inauguration of four colleges with university powers and arts curriculum, one enjoying the Provincial endowment and the other three receiving legislative grants in aid. During this period sixty-three students proceeded to the degree of B.A. in these colleges.

The next period opened with the severance of the provincial endowment and charter from all denominational control, and the consequent founding of a new denominational college. The four denominational colleges were still granted aid from public funds; and the collegiate system of instruction prevailed in all five colleges throughout the entire period of eighteen years.

The fourth period began with the withdrawal of all legislative assistance from denominational colleges, thus severing the provincial system of education from all church institutions, except at the single point of the Roman Catholic separate schools.

There can be no doubt that the legislative action of 1868, while for the moment it seemed almost fatal, was eventually far more advantageous to the colleges of the churches than to the Provincial University. The fact that they were thus thrown upon their own resources and made entirely independent of Government aid, rallied their friends to their support; and in a few years both Victoria and Queen's were in a better financial position than they had ever reached by legislative grants, and they enjoyed the further advantage of being entirely free from political entanglements. Still further, they were enabled to extend their work, Victoria adding a Science Hall and additional professors to her scientific equipment, and Queen's new buildings for her university work. The number of undergraduate students was also largely increased in both institutions, the denominational colleges doing one-half or more of the university work of the Province.

The fifth period in our university history and policy was brought about not by legislative action, but by a world-wide change in the character of university work, and by the consequent needs of the Provincial University.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century the university work of Europe and America underwent a vast expansion through the introduction of the new sciences and of original investigation as parts of the university curriculum. Beginning in Germany, the movement extended to the English and Scotch universities, and to

the leading universities of the United States, making itself specially felt in such new foundations as Johns Hopkins, Cornell and Chicago. The result is that the old collegiate B.A. course is now but the preparatory school of the university proper, which finds its field in post-graduate courses. Further, the B.A. course itself becomes specialized through options, or suited to the practical wants of modern life by the substitution of modern scientific studies for the old classical culture course. In consequence the cost of maintenance of the modern university is ten times that of the old-time university college, and the minimum is now placed at a quarter of a million dollars per annum. At the beginning of the fifth period, 1883, the income of the Provincial University was about one-third of this amount. In the whole Dominion we had no university meeting the modern university requirements, though we had a number doing good college work on the old lines.

It was at this juncture that the Provincial University began its appeal to the Legislature for a modern and adequate university equipment. That appeal was both just and patriotic. It was a plea for justice to the Provincial University, since the Government had thirty-four years before assumed in the name of the whole people its direction, and hence, the responsibility for its proper maintenance. It was patriotic, inasmuch as, through lack of the highest facilities at home, our best young men were drifting to the United States, the majority of them not to return. I need only mention such names as Schurman, Paton, Gould and Osler as examples.] No young country can long afford to be thus drained of its richest blood. But however just and patriotic the appeal, it brought about at once a political deadlock. The Government, stronger then than it is now, was yet not strong enough to face the opposition of the denominational colleges, towards whom the Provincial University had from the beginning occupied the unfortunate relation of rivalry. When I say this I am speaking rather of her misfortune than her fault. At each of the great points of evolutionary change, the opportunity for that unity and co-operation which alone could meet the country's educational needs had been missed. Sir William Mulock, then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, with the breadth of view which has characterized all his work, fully grasped the situation, and approached the denominational colleges with the single question, "Is there no way in which we can co-operate to meet the pressing needs of the country?" It would have been worse than disgraceful, it would have been criminal, had the authorities of the existing colleges turned a deaf ear to this broad, patriotic appeal. They did not do so, but meeting in Toronto early in 1884, they began the

discussion of the question on the basis of an outline scheme of federation presented by the late Chancellor Nelles, and drawn up largely by the present writer. At the first conference there were historic names present: Sir Daniel Wilson, Chancellor Nelles, Principal Grant, Dr. Castle, Father Vincent, with the younger men who still survive. Of all these not one questioned the desirability of some basis upon which we could unite to build up a truly Provincial University, worthy not only of our Province, but also of our Dominion. But to find such a basis was a problem of extreme difficulty. Each college was rightly conservative of what it conceived to be its own interests, and keenly alive to what it knew well would be the burden imposed upon it by the changes which the new departure must require. The result, after a year of deliberation, was a scheme embodying the essential features of the original idea of federation first presented in the Baldwin Bill of 1842 and repeated at various later periods. But like all such platforms, it involved many compromises which doubtless rendered it ideally imperfect, and demanded no little faith and self-sacrifice on the part of the various negotiating parties. But, with all its defects, the most important of which have been in part removed by subsequent legislation, the plan was accepted by the members of the conference, laid before their respective governing boards, accepted by some, rejected by others, and finally accepted by the Government and Legislature as the basis of the Federation Act of 1887. Victoria University, the oldest of the denominational colleges, and, when the struggle began the strongest, alone grappled with the moral, legal and financial difficulties of adjustment to the new policy, and after long years of conflict and litigation, and at a cost of nearly a million dollars, finds herself and the people whom she represents securely and strongly in line with the new policy. Queen's, on the other hand, considered the sacrifices to be made and the difficulties to be overcome too great, and determined to try her lot where she was and as she was; and largely through the energy and tact of the great man who presided over her destinies, she has made no unsuccessful battle for continued independent existence. For her brave struggle in this direction, we must all admire her, and honor the brave man whose noblest monument is the Queen's of to-day. Judged by the standards of the old time university college, Queen's is doing excellent work. But judged by the standards of the modern university, her resources must be multiplied many times before she is such a university as the Province demands at the head of her educational system. And when Queen's aspires to be made by Government

aid a provincial university co-ordinate with the University of Toronto, several very grave questions arise.

1. Can this Province afford two universities fully equipped for the modern requirements, each with an annual income of say a quarter of a million dollars, and each meeting in full those needs of the country which led to the adoption of the Federation policy?

2. If the Government is prepared to build up such a second Provincial University in the east, how can it refuse the claims of the west, where a still larger population, with numerous embryonic centres around London?

3. Is it just either to the Provincial University or to Victoria that the result for which they have both made immense pecuniary and other sacrifices, should be indefinitely postponed, while nearly fifty thousand dollars a year are being expended in building up an institution which can only perpetuate the divided and enfeebling policy of the past?

4. Is it just to the people of the whole Province that they should wait in vain for the university which they need, and for lack of which the country is losing many of her brightest sons, while the public funds are being spent in building up a secondary institution the work of which could be far more efficiently and economically done by another college in the common university centre?

5. I shall not ask further, is it wise to return to the old entangling policy of State aid to denominational institutions? Queen's herself has answered that question by assuming the non-denominational garb.

6. But, over and above these serious and unanswerable queries, the people of Ontario should further ask: Is it sound political principle to make grants of public money to any institution without exercising over it thorough public control, and requiring full account to the Legislature of the expenditure of such money? Queen's may cut off the right arm of her strength, her Presbyterian theological faculty, and may even go further to do the same by her Presbyterian clerical head, and may hand over the maimed and, we should fear, dying body to a joint stock company collected not from one locality or of one nationality or faith, but from various classes of the people and parts of the country. But if on that account she is to be adopted as a part of the public system for which the Government and Legislature of the Province are responsible, there is no reason why other educational joint stock companies in Ottawa, Whitby, Toronto, or Brantford should not claim similar recognition and support. They, too, can say, "We have proved our right to existence, we are doing a large and useful work,

in fact, a work for which the country has no other adequate provision; we too can control five or six votes in the House; we shall have our share." What is this but the form of political corruption to which a legislator of a past generation attached the slang designation, "axes to grind."

AUTHORIZATION OF TEXT BOOKS.*

BY W. J. ROBERTSON. B.A., LL.B.

EDUCATION is a department of human affairs which gives rise to many very difficult problems. As soon as people become alive to its importance the difficulties begin to appear. In a stagnant condition of affairs few are interested enough to ask questions, point out defects or demand reforms; the wheels of progress are at a standstill, or they are running smoothly in a well worn rut, where necessarily they encounter no obstacles and experience no unpleasant jars.

It is one of these difficulties which I am asked to discuss. The authorization of text books is a delicate question, and as no one seemed very anxious to deal with it, it has fallen to my lot. It happens, too, that I have a slight acquaintance with the subject, although it is not so extensive as some of my audience may imagine. I hope, however, I shall be able to deal impartially with the subject.

The authorization of text books is a matter of much interest to three parties—the authors, the publishers, and the general public. I am on safe ground when I take the position that the rights and interests of the first two should give way to those of the third. By the third I understand teachers, pupils, parents; in fact all who are interested in furnishing the best possible education that circumstances will admit. Every citizen is or should be interested in educational affairs, for every one is directly or indirectly affected by them. But it does not follow that because the rights of the public are safeguarded, therefore the rights of authors and publishers must suffer. The author has his rights and the publishers theirs, but they are not necessarily in conflict with those of the public. I propose, then, in the brief discussion it will be possible for me to give this topic, to view the matter from the standpoint of what is for the best interests of education, and, therefore, for the public.

*Paper read before the College and High School Department, Ontario Educational Association.

At least three different methods have been tried in the authorization of text books. The first method places the matter entirely under the control of the Government, which may consult or may not, at pleasure, those considered qualified to express an opinion. The second method entrusts the task to a committee or council, which must bear the responsibility of making selections. The third leaves the matter of selection to trustees or teachers—who may act as they think best. It is also evident there may be devices which combine some of the features of two or more of these methods. In fact, the solution now offered by the Education Department does combine some of the features of these different methods, for the Government *may* (not *must*) refer the works to be examined to a committee after they have passed the ordeal of public criticism at the hands of the teaching profession. In the final analysis it will be found that the power of selection is still in the hands of the Education Department if it chooses to exercise its authority. It may, however, place that responsibility upon the committee, which in turn may pay some deference to the opinion of the teachers who have been consulted.

If we examine these different methods referred to, there seem to be serious objections to each one. If the Government undertakes to make the selection, it is liable to be blamed for indulging in personal or political favoritism, although it may have exercised great care, and have consulted those best fitted to give an opinion. In fact, it should be known that this procedure has been adopted by the Education Department, and books in many cases have been accepted only when strongly approved by competent critics. It is of course possible that favoritism may be practiced; in fact, has been practiced to the injury of education. Members of governments are only human—they have their likes and dislikes, and sometimes we fancy they are unduly influenced by those having close official or political relations with them. Besides the influences that may be brought to bear upon a government in the interests of would-be authors, there is the influence of the publisher. This latter influence is likely to be much more powerful than any that can be exercised by a teacher; and the reason is so obvious that it is not necessary to explain the statement. A government, then, that is anxious to do right, and protect the public from imposition, must feel keenly the position in which it is placed by being held responsible for the authorization of our public and high school texts.

Looking around for some avenue of escape it may fall back upon the principle of appointing a committee which shall be responsible for the unpleasant task. The selection of such a committee must

be, however, a matter of some difficulty. To choose a man because he happens to be the chairman of some public or high school association, or because he is the representative of the high school masters on the University Senate, or for any other reason of like character, is no guarantee at all that he is competent for the task of selecting the most suitable text-book on a given subject. Men are chosen for these positions for many reasons other than their peculiar fitness for choosing suitable texts. In fact, good-natured indifference often allows these offices to go to men with no remarkable educational qualifications. Then the *personnel* of these offices is subject to frequent change, and a fit and proper person may be followed by one peculiarly unfit. It may happen, too, that the men thus chosen are interested in text-books themselves—that is, they may be authors who wish to retain their own works on the authorized list; or else have them so placed. These and other considerations which probably suggest themselves to you, do not furnish much encouragement for the belief that a committee thus constituted is likely to bring more satisfactory results than the plan hitherto adopted. A committee to be of any value ought to be chosen for the special qualifications of its members—and these members should not have any interest direct or indirect in the authorization of text books. Further, they should be men of such high character as to be absolutely proof to the seductive influences of publishers.

It may seem to you that undue importance is attached to the probable actions of that very important and useful body in the community, viz., the book-publishers. These gentlemen are, like other men engaged in trade, commerce and manufacture, keenly alive to their own interests, and it is their business to make as much money as they can. Many make it their policy to deal honorably and fairly by their customers and the public — some are not so scrupulous. It is the unscrupulous publisher that is to be considered in all proposals relating to authorization. He is the man that is prepared to unduly influence governments, members of committees and councils, trustees and teachers. We have had some experience in the past of the operations of the persistent agent of the publisher, and it is not pleasant to contemplate the influences that may be brought to bear to secure the election of friends of would-be-authors and the publishers of their works. Unless much greater care be taken than is now exercised, the selection of our presiding officers and representatives will be marked by the familiar tactics of the ward politician and the political caucus. The average teacher is a guileless person, and is easily induced through sheer good-nature or indifference, to support any

candidate who may solicit his vote, directly or through an interested agent. It is not necessary to dwell at length on this phase of the new situation—for it does not require a vivid imagination to fill in the repulsive details of the picture.

There remains to be considered the plan of leaving the selection of suitable texts to teachers and trustees. Here again we encounter many of the difficulties already indicated. In addition we would have the evil of a too great variety, and probably too many changes in some quarters and too few in others. Some Boards of Education moved by the desire for economy would be too slow in making needful changes—others might be rash in making changes when not necessary. A pupil, if resident in one village, township or city, would have to use Mr. A.'s geography or arithmetic. Should he be compelled to change his habitation he would find a totally different set of books would be needed. Then, again, the field for the sale of text-books is yet limited in Canada—our population in Ontario is comparatively small, and publishers would require higher prices for their books than are now charged, under a monopoly restricted in its operations by the Government. Publishers, too, would be disposed to favor the productions of authors whose official positions gave them the necessary influence to get their works favorably considered, and thus really deserving men might find it impossible to secure a publisher at all. On the other hand, the competition that would be called forth, would compel the publishers to give us texts decently bound, printed on good paper, and fairly well illustrated. Although the art of book-making from the mechanical side has (in some countries) well-nigh reached perfection, it cannot be said that in Canada we have kept pace with the advances of recent years. The Canadian author is in consequence severely handicapped by the unattractive form of his printed product.

I am conscious in looking over what I have written that little but what is destructive has been advanced. Yet, what we need is not destructive, but constructive criticism. I do not know that I can suggest any method which would be a marked improvement on the present system; but I would offer the following as a tentative scheme:—

(1) Let Public School books be authorized only on their approval by a committee chosen for their experience and special fitness for the task. The members of this committee should be teachers proof against the seductions of interested authors and publishers, and should have no direct or indirect interest in the preparation or publication of Public School texts.

(2) High School and Collégiate Institute text books might be left to the choice of trustees and teachers, the choice to be made from a limited number recommended by a committee of experts. Perhaps all that would be necessary in the case of books required for the middle and upper schools would be to place in the course of study the limits of subjects prescribed and leave the selection of suitable texts to the trustees and teachers. Our present experience would lead us to believe that the best works would in the long run supersede the inferior. The one drawback to the success of this proposal would be the possibility, or probability, of frequent changes of the course of study, thus deterring both author and publisher from expending the time, labour, and money necessary to the production of a good book. The frequent changes in the curriculum by which the monotony of teaching is relieved, although no doubt the evidence of a striving after perfection, are a serious drawback to the production of texts of more than temporary value.

Perhaps, if a comparatively free hand were given to the teachers in our secondary schools in selecting text-books, and the results proved satisfactory, it might be found practicable and advisable to extend the same privilege to the teachers in the senior forms of our public schools. One thing seems certain; that is, we have reached that stage in our educational development when greater freedom must be given our teachers in carrying on their work, and along with this freedom must go the permission and power to recommend suitable texts. But, the change from a system of artificial restriction to one of greater liberty involving a deeper sense of responsibility on the part of the teaching profession, should be a gradual one; and therefore we might begin with high school text-books and extend the system to the public schools if it should be found that no serious results of an evil character should follow. The present and prospective rapid growth of our population in Canada will give a wider field for the abilities and enterprise of authors and publishers, and eventually permit of freer and more healthy competition than now is possible.

A PROVINCIAL LIBRARY COMMISSION.*

BY H. H. LANGTON, B.A.,

Librarian, University of Toronto.

THE subject of my address, Library Commissions and what they may do to aid libraries, will probably in one form or another engage our attention a good deal in the future. Dr. Bain has this afternoon reported the ill-success that attended the efforts of the Committee of this Association to persuade the Government to create a Library Commission for the Province, but that attempt may be considered, I hope, only as the first shot, or at most a preliminary skirmish, by no means as final and decisive defeat. The unanimous opinion of this Association was given last year in favor of the establishment of a commission, chiefly with a view to speedy reform of certain abuses in the present method of inspecting and assisting libraries, but also with the ultimate object of putting fresh life into our whole library system. Ontario, by virtue of the character and intelligence of its inhabitants, ought to occupy that advanced position in library matters which has been attained by other countries with no greater advantages in population than we possess. Instead of an advanced position we occupy one well in the rear. The reason is not a lack of money; for the Government distributes annually a large sum, about \$48,000 I believe, to maintain small libraries. The cause of our backwardness is partly the indifference of the public, and partly the present ineffective official inspection and encouragement of libraries. The situation requires a radical change of administration. It is not enough to have the existing abuses reformed or regulations amended; we shall always lag behind at that rate. What is needed is systematic stimulation of public interest in libraries through the efforts of a central authority that shall influence as well as regulate—a body with missionary, not administrative ideals. No ordinary Government department can supply these essentials, and therefore recourse must be had to extraordinary measures and we must demand the establishment of a Library Commission.

* Presidential Address by H. H. Langton, B.A., Librarian of the University of Toronto, delivered at the Third Annual Meeting of the Ontario Library Association, April 13th, 1903.

A permanent Library Commission is not a new idea, nor is it a theory. It is a recognized and widely established institution in the United States, and the experimental stages of its existence have long been passed. From the experience of that country, so like our own in the conditions of its settlement and growth, we have the advantage of learning what a Library Commission may successfully accomplish. In the United States there are now 21 States possessing permanent Library Commissions, the oldest dating from 1890. During the first tentative period of six years, five States appointed Library Commissions, but since 1895, they have been established at the rate of more than two a year. This steady increase in their number is good evidence that they have been found to work well. Another significant fact is the marked tendency that exists to enlarge the scope of the earliest established commissions, which were originally given more limited power than the later ones. Successive statutes have been passed in some States at frequent intervals, assigning new duties to the commissions. This would not have been done unless the old ones had been satisfactorily performed. We have, therefore, sufficient data in the operations of 21 Library Commissions over periods of from one to thirteen years to enable us to ascertain what a Library Commission for Ontario might be expected to do for libraries. I propose to offer a slight sketch of the work of a Library Commission, every detail of which is taken from the actual record of one or more Library Commissions at present existing.

First, as to the constitution of a Library Commission, the policy universally adopted is to limit the membership to five or six, a good working number. Another equally universal practice is to appoint as members persons who are representative of distinct and separate districts. Thus, in Ontario, the eastern end of the Province, between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence rivers, would have a representative, the western peninsula would also have one. Probably it would be advisable that another should come from New Ontario, so that the commission might have the benefit of his local knowledge of lumber camps and mining camps and of their library needs. For the object of selecting the members from different localities is not sentimental, nor propitiatory, but the common-sense, business-like one of bringing as much knowledge of special local conditions and peculiarities as possible to bear upon questions which must be determined in the interest of the most remote settlements as well as of the towns and cities. A third universally accepted principle on which Library Commissions are constituted is that membership therein should be unremunerative. The actual travelling expenses of members, whether to attend meetings of the

Commission or in the interests of the Library movement, will be paid, but no allowance is made for time spent on such duties, nor is any salary, however small, attached to the position. The members of a Library Commission are expected to be public-spirited men, enthusiasts if you like, not professional office-holders, and it is tolerably certain that none of the latter would be candidates for membership on such terms. The real working end of the Commission, however, is the secretary, appointed by the Commission, and he receives a salary in addition to his travelling expenses. He will be an enthusiast like the unsalaried members, because he is appointed and supervised by them, and is removable at their pleasure, but he must also be an expert in library administration, and therefore will not be rich enough to give his whole time for nothing. There is no doubt that his whole time will have to be devoted to the duties of his office, because, besides being charged with carrying out of all the work of the Commission in the organization of new libraries, circulation of travelling libraries, etc., he will also be assigned the duty of inspecting the State-aided libraries which is now performed by the Superintendent of Public Libraries and Art Schools. Our Commission, we will suppose, is now established, composed of four or five public-spirited men or women, interested in library development, and of a hard-worked secretary who is also experienced in library management.

The functions of a Library Commission remain to be defined. Broadly speaking, they are three in number. First, the Commission must promote the establishment of libraries; second, it must see to the character of the books with which the libraries are stocked, and third, it must help the librarians to administer their libraries to the greatest advantage of the public. In considering the first branch of the Commission's duties—the establishment of libraries—it must be borne in mind that the modern tendency everywhere is to encourage the growth of free libraries, a tendency with which I for one am entirely in sympathy. Many people, however, whose opinions are entitled to great respect, believe that for certain communities the free library does not work so well as the subscription library. That is a matter which each community must settle for itself. The Library Commission is concerned with the organization and maintenance of free and not free libraries alike. It cannot compel the establishment of a free library where the ratepayers do not want one, but it can help the ratepayers to understand the advantages of a free library, and its influence will undoubtedly be thrown in that direction. The composition of the Commission lends itself to the encouragement of a free library movement, consisting, it will be remembered, of

four or five unpaid, public-spirited enthusiasts, representative of different sections of the Province. It is probable, therefore, that through business connections, or otherwise, one or another member of the Commission will be known and have influence in any community in which the establishment of a free library is proposed. An important part in the education of a community up to the point of establishing a library is played by the pamphlet literature prepared and distributed by the Commission. I have several specimens here. Pamphlets such as these distributed in any town where the question of establishing a free library is being seriously considered would have undoubted effect. In proof, let me give statistics for one State taken at random, the State of Wisconsin. When its Library Commission was established in 1895 there were 44 free libraries in the State. After less than four years of activity in "giving advice and counsel to all communities proposing to establish free libraries," to quote the statute defining the duties of the Commission, the number had increased from 44 to 77. I have no statistics at hand for that State later than 1900, or we should doubtless find that the original 44 in 1896 were more than doubled now. The State of Massachusetts has had a Library Commission for 12 years, and their last report shows 351 towns in the State with free libraries, and two without them.

Into the question of the establishment of libraries the organization of travelling libraries naturally enters. A travelling library may be regarded as a sort of missionary enterprise, designed to stimulate as well as gratify a taste for reading, and in many cases would be a preliminary step in the direction of establishing a permanent library. But travelling libraries are also usefully employed to supplement the resources of the smaller permanent libraries. A permanent library that adds 100 volumes a year to its shelves by purchase, might double its usefulness to readers by being allowed by the Library Commission to receive two travelling libraries a year, each of 50 volumes. Some of these travelling libraries might be formed as collections on special subjects such as social questions, history, gardening, etc. The possibilities of travelling libraries indeed are just beginning to be understood. They need not, for instance, be distributed only from a single centre, but the chief town of each county, if it possessed a suitable free library, might be made a sub-centre for circulation of travelling libraries through the smaller settlements of its county. A most thorough investigation of the necessities of the lesser communities in the matter of books would be possible by this means, and economies in the administration of the library system of the Province would result. It is not, however, only small towns and

villages, lumber camps and similar communities that would benefit by the organization of a system of travelling libraries. Schools would be entitled to receive special attention. Jails, also, hospitals and charitable "Homes" of various kinds would not be overlooked, and many weary hours, now profitless to the inmates of such institutions, would be lightened and filled with pleasant thoughts. I must not dwell longer on this attractive subject, but pass on to the second branch of the work of a Library Commission, which relates to the books in the Library.

In purchasing books the trustees or librarian of a small library are at a considerable disadvantage because they have not the means of finding out what are the best books of latest date. One of the most obvious duties of a Commission is to prepare and distribute at regular periods a list of new books recommended for purchase. One of the first acts of this Association was to appoint a committee to perform for Ontario this important service, and the second annual list of new books recommended was presented to us by the committee to-day. The committee will no doubt gladly relinquish the troublesome task that they have been good enough to undertake for the last two years into the hands of a competent Library Commission. But it is one thing to recommend books for purchase, and another to see that they are bought. Fortunately the Library Commission for Ontario would exercise a certain supervision over the purchases of books by small libraries through its distribution of the Government grant. It might insist upon the grant being spent upon books selected from the list which it distributes, it might even buy the books and present them instead of the moneys for them. A list of books recommended for the beginnings of a small library is a useful document that the Commission would probably issue as soon as possible, and many libraries not in their first stages would profit thereby as well. A very important item in the reading matter of many people at the present day is the magazine or periodical, and a good deal of discrimination is required to discover which are the best periodicals in a particular line. The Library Commission would find here a subject for another pamphlet of advice.

There is close connection between the question what books libraries should buy and the official scheme of classification of books in libraries in this Province. Complaint has been made at our meetings that libraries are allowed and even encouraged to classify works of fiction as history, travel, philosophy, and so on, not, the object being to reduce the apparent percentage of fiction that they possess to the maximum allowed by the regulations. We deprecate the circulation of fiction on the one hand by prescribing

a maximum percentage beyond which pains and penalties may be imposed, and on the other to try and conceal its existence by giving it another name, is, to say the least of it, so utterly unintelligent a performance that it is hard to believe that any responsible authority would be guilty of it. Yet there is uncontrovertible proof that this practice has existed and still exists in connection with the inspection of the libraries that receive a provincial subvention. No Library Commission would be capable of such a piece of folly, for a Library Commission would have the welfare of libraries at heart, and this practice seems intended to undermine their credit, and to destroy their usefulness. I have said that it is an unintelligent performance, because it sets up a standard with one hand and pulls it down with the other; but it is far worse than unintelligent. It is dishonest in itself, it lends itself to dishonesty on the part of libraries, it encourages in readers self-deception in matters intellectual where sincerity and plain dealing are as vital as they are in matters of conduct.

The third division of the work of a Library Commission is the assistance that it can render to librarians themselves. For although a library may be established under the happiest auspices and supplied with the most improving books, its efficiency as a means of educating and catering to the public taste for reading, is dependent upon the man or woman at the head of it. The Secretary of the Library Commission, I have said, must be an expert in library matters, for his advice and assistance may be and will be sought on all matters of library management, and he must be prepared to meet the demand. Approved forms of borrowers' tickets, book labels, catalogue cards, and similar apparatus will be distributed by him, and he will be ready to discuss any problem of administration that may arise. Light will often be thrown on unsuspected dark places by occasional circulars or pamphlets on usual problems. At least one Library Commission issues a quarterly bulletin, each number containing papers on practical questions likely to arise in small libraries. Better than all this assistance by correspondence and printed circular would be the institution of a course of instruction in library work. A summer school with a six or eight weeks term might be held in association with some large library, perhaps the Legislative Library of the province.

Every detail mentioned in this survey, has, as I said before, its counterpart in the actual work of some Library Commission. But further advances are certain to be made. I have in my hand a list of suggested topics for discussion by the State Library Commissions at the meeting of the American Library Association at the meeting to be held in June next. I will read a few of them, that you may see

what is in contemplation by some at least of these Commissions:—

“Should Commissions plan for a system of registration and licensing of competent librarians corresponding to similar safeguards against incompetent teachers?”

“Need of travelling librarians and book wagons to supply personal contact with rural readers.”

“Should town libraries have branches in rural districts?”

“Need of travelling libraries for individual students.”

In this sketch of what might be done by a Provincial Library Commission, I have drawn all illustrations from the practice of Library Commissions in the United States, for good reasons. Not only are many of the States, especially those of the middle west, similar to Ontario in the conditions under which they have been peopled, but the whole question of the education of the public by means of free libraries has received greater attention in the United States than in any other country. Nobody can study the admirable methods adopted for popularizing the use of their public libraries without recognizing the efficiency of their system, and the energy and ingenuity of its exponents. But what I think we have to admire and imitate in the American library movement more than any methods or devices is the importance attached to capacity and training in the librarian himself. It is a foible of our friends across the boundary to consider library management a kind of science. I do not think it can properly be called a science. I am not sure even that it is quite correct to speak of it as a profession; but it undoubtedly is a business, and like other businesses, it demands intelligence, some special aptitude and a good deal of special training. The successful librarian, like any other successful business man, is the one who makes his business pay, not in money of course, but in popularity. It is not enough now for a librarian to turn the key in the door at stated hours, to keep a mechanical register of books borrowed, and at intervals go through the mental labor of ordering a new supply. He must do far more for the library, and for the community which the library serves, but he need not be expected to do it by inspiration of genius any more than he would be expected to give sound legal advice without legal education, or to conduct the business of a departmental store without business training. The Americans were quick to recognize the necessity of special education for librarians, and through their State Library Commissions they have been able gradually to enforce a certain standard of training. The benefit to the librarians has re-acted upon the libraries, and the public of course is the ultimate gainer. To produce the same results with us the same causes will be required, and not the least of these causes has been the institution of State Library Commissions.

ANGLICA LATINE REDDITA ET LATINA ANGLICE.

(1)

The ladies praise our curate's eyes:
 I never see their light divine:
 He always shuts his when he prays
 And when he preaches closes mine.
 (*Old squib.*)

Rumor es ad muliebre genus γλῶσσωπὲς sacerdos:
 Parce mihi jaciens lumina mille: jacent:
 Quippe oculos premis ipse tuos quandoque precaris;
 Et premis exhortans rursus, amice, meos.

Altera versio

Floret apud dominas nigris orator ocellis:
 Me tamen innocuum praeterit ille nigror;
 Quippe oculos tegit ipse suos quandoque precatur:
 Nec minus hortantis voce soporor ego.

CONVOCAATION HALL FUND.

The subscriptions to the University of Toronto Convocation Hall Fund which have been received since April 7th and up to May 1st are given below in the order of their receipt.

The distribution of the subscribers to the fund so far is indicated by the following analyses:—

First Analysis.

(1) Members of the different Faculties of the University of Toronto	\$ 6,672 50
(2) Graduates, undergraduates and friends of the University resident in Toronto, other than members of the Faculties	19,163 00
(3) Graduates, undergraduates and friends of the University outside of Toronto	9,572 95
Total subscription	\$35,408 45

Second Analysis.

- (1) Graduates of the University of Toronto in all Faculties. \$19,237 35.
 (2) Undergraduates.

(a) Arts 1903	\$630	
1904	821	
1905	883	
1906	677	
		3,011 00
(b) Medicine 1903	\$189	
1904	85	
1905	510	
1906	321	
Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity	150	
		1,255 00

CONVOCATION HALL FUND.

(c) Applied Science 1903.....	\$170	
1904.....	260	
1905.....	295	
1906.....	300	
	—	1,025 00
(d) Pharmacy 1903		10 00
(e) Harmonic Club		50 00
(3) Friends of the University other than graduates and undergraduates		10,820 10
Total subscription		\$35,408 45

The different years in Arts and Medicine have contributed to date as follows:—

1854	\$ 25 00	1872	275 00	1890	\$ 225 00
1856	5 00	1873	2,220 00	1891	272 50
1857	150 00	1874	300 00	1892	1,025 00
1858	25 00	1876	525 00	1893	540 00
1859	200 00	1877	75 00	1894	307 00
1860	225 00	1878	1,100 00	1895	544 00
1861	55 00	1879	425 00	1896	290 00
1862	520 00	1880	600 00	1897	258 50
1863	390 00	1881	260 00	1898	262 00
1864	25 00	1882	810 00	1899	490 00
1865	20 00	1883	410 00	1900	276 00
1866	400 00	1884	375 00	1901	76 00
1867	50 00	1885	195 00	1902	254 35
1868	100 00	1886	705 00	1903	819 00
1869	35 00	1887	443 00	1904	906 00
1870	175 00	1888	420 00	1905	1,393 00
1871	85 00	1889	626 00	1906	998 00

A. P. Burwash (additional	Toronto	\$ 10 00
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W. F. Chappell, M.B.	New York, N.Y.	100 00
Rev. F. W. Anderson, M.A.	Toronto	5 00
W. J. R. Brown	Toronto	5 00
A. E. Higginson	Waterdown, Ont.	5 00
W. K. Small	Washington, D.C.	10 00
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Rev. Alex. Hamilton, B.A.	Boissevain, Man.	10 00
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Alex. C. Hill, B.A.	Ottawa, Ont.	5 00
W. F. Mackay, B.A.	Cleveland, O.	10 00
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J. F. Snell, B.A.	Cincinnati, O.	20 00
Fred. V. Hamlin	Allandale, Ont.	5 00
George G. Nasmith, B.A.	Toronto	15 00
Daniel Clark, M.D.	Toronto	50 00
C. L. Wilson, B.A.	New York, N.Y.	5 00
S. B. Sinclair, Ph.D.	Ottawa, Ont.	20 00
Miller Lash, B.A., LL.B.	Toronto	50 00
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A. W. Peart, B.A.	Burlington, Ont.	10 00
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W. H. Hamilton, B.A.	Grand Forks, N.D.	5 00
F. H. Scott, Ph.D.	Toronto	40 00
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N. A. Burwash	Toronto	10 00
Geo. H. Challies	Winchester, Ont.	10 00
R. H. Montgomery	Brantford, Ont.	10 00
James Bain, D.C.L.	Toronto	25 00
Herb. C. Bell	Hamilton, Ont.	10 00
J. G. Harkness, B.A.	Cornwall, Ont.	10 00
Rev. G. A. Hackney, B.A.	Abbotsford, B.C.	10 00
W. H. Ingram, B.A.	Dover, England.	4 35

J. C. McLennan,
Secretary.

TORONTONENSIA.

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James Washington Bell, '77.

Professor James W. Bell's portrait hangs in the chapel of the University of Colorado. He was the first of the Toronto men to join the faculty here. His father, a North of Ireland clergyman, who had settled in Canada, was minister of St. Andrew's in Stratford, Ontario. The son was one of Dr. Tassier's students at Galt, and received his B.A. at Toronto in '77. He afterwards received a Ph.D. with highest honours at Leipzig, where he had studied with Roscher and Wundt. He wrote a brochure on "Emigration," as well as many other articles for English and American periodicals, and for "The Week," which in the eighties was so influential in Canada under Goldwin Smith's brilliant editorship.

Professor Bell was married to Miss Delphine Paradis, a French lady of great refinement, shortly after finishing at Toronto. Mrs. Bell still lives in Boulder, and her eldest daughter is instructor in French in the University. There are four children, all very interesting and cultivated.

There is no doubt whatever that Dr. Bell's work here was one of the greatest influences Colorado ever felt towards the best kind of intellectual life. He was born in 1855 and died in 1889, after several years of work here in the department of Political Economy and later of Greek. He was of that class of Toronto men who combine a great deal of deep philological culture with a hearty sympathy for modern science. His linguistic gifts and lore were remarkable. While he sympathized with modern doubt, his work was enthusiastic and constructive, and he aroused a feeling of affection and esteem, whose continued expression at this date I can only characterize as amazing. He was the first and greatest of the Canadian colony here, and his great worth doubtless did much to secure a welcome to more than half a dozen later Canadian members of the Faculty. He was a man of deep, quiet scholarly nature, endowed with unusual insight into the minor workings of life and history. He never had an enemy, and his early death was universally deplored.

M. F. Libby,

University of Colorado.

A Graduate's Success.

The many friends of John L. Hogg, B.A. '99, will be pleased he has received marked recognition at Harvard University where he has been a graduate student for the last two years. Mr. Hogg obtained the medal in physics at graduation. He received a scholarship on entering Harvard, an exceptional distinction, and his work in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory there has been so meritorious that the authorities have awarded him the John Tyndall travelling fellowship, the highest prize they had to give. Mr. Hogg formerly taught in the collegiate institutes at Seaforth and Orangeville, Ont.

Ontario Educational Association.

The Ontario Educational Association held its forty-second Annual Meeting in the building of the University on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 14th, 15th and 16th, 1903. It was the most successful meeting in point of numbers ever held by the Association. The twelve or fourteen departments and sections which make up this great body found ample accommodation in the various buildings of the University. In addition to the many papers, some of them of great interest, read at the various branches of the Association, there were several social functions. On Tuesday evening there was a great display in the main building of the scientific apparatus and processes made by the departments interested, such as the departments of Physics, Biology, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Psychology, Applied Science, Medicine, etc. It was an exhibition of a most elaborate character, and delighted and instructed the large audience of teachers from all parts of the Province. Refreshments were served in the dining hall. On Wednesday there were afternoon teas given by Dr. Needler in the Faculty Union and by Dr. Reeve in the new Medical Building. There were also various lunches and dinners at other times.

The University is a particularly appropriate place for the holding of such meetings. The opportunities for illustrating papers are ample, and were utilized by many of the Departments of the Association. The opportunities

for social intercourse are also ample and were enjoyed with delight. The Association expressed its satisfaction at the provision made for its entertainment by passing a vote of thanks to the University authorities, and by resolution decided to ask permission to meet next year also in the University. It is to be hoped that it will return again to renew acquaintance with the institution which is the cope-stone of the educational system of Ontario.

Alumni Publications.

R. J. Bonner, B.A. '90, Ph.D., J. B. Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., "Greek Composition in the Schools." Messrs. Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago.

J. H. Cornyn, B.A. '93, LL.B., "The Aztec of Mexico City." Vol. 1, No. 1, March, 1903, published at 2a Industria No. 15, Mexico City.

F. C. Harrison, B.S.A. '92, and M. Cumming, B.S.A. '01, "The Bacterial Flora of Freshly Drawn Milk," in the Journal of Applied Microscopy and Laboratory Methods, Rochester, N.Y., Vol. V., No. 11.

F. C. Harrison, B.S.A. '92, "Lait et Fromage amers." in Revue generale du Lait, 1, Nos. 20 and 21, 1902.

F. C. Harrison, B.S.A. '92, "Preliminary Note on a New Organism Producing Rot in Cauliflower and Allied Plants." in Science, N.S., Vol. XVI., No. 395, page 152, July 25, 1902.

S. B. Sinclair, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., "Possibility of a Science of Education."

New York Alumnae.

The Alumnae of the University of Toronto in the City of New York, through their secretary, Miss Mary Johnston, 128 West 82nd St., have announced their intention of providing a gold medal for the best student of University College in the Fourth Year General Course. The medal will be sent in time for presentation at the commencement ceremonies in June. This is the first medal given by the Alumni Associations.

Brant County Alumni.

The annual meeting of the University of Toronto Alumni Association of

the county of Brant was held in Brantford on March 13th. Professors A. B. Macallum and J. C. McLennan represented the central organization. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Honorary President, M. J. Kelly, M.B. '64, LL.B. '66; President, A. J. Wilkes, LL.B. '72, K.C.; Vice-Presidents, B. C. Bell, B.A. '95, M.B., of Paris; G. M. Standing, B.A. '95, and Rev. D. Y. Ross, B.A., '75, M.A., of St. George; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Squire, B.A.Sc. '94; Executive Committee, A. W. Burt, B.A. '84, J. R. Hamilton, B.A. '87, C. E. S. Tapscott, B.A. '97, Rev. E. Cockburn, B. A. '70, M. A. '72, of Paris, M. J. Kearne, M.B. '87, D. H. Coates, B.A. '86, A. C. W. Hardy, E.A. '95, LL.B. '96.

British Columbia Alumni.

At a meeting of the British Columbia Alumni Association in Vancouver recently, F. G. Lucas, B.A. '01, was elected secretary. A committee of three, consisting of W. E. Burns, B.A. '95, Rev. F. A. Wilson and F. G. Lucas, B.A. '01, was elected to act in conjunction with the President, Rev. R. Whittington, B.A. '79, M.A. '82, in laying before the members of the Association throughout the Province the questions at issue at the present time. One of the chief questions now under discussion in British Columbia is the formation of a provincial university, or the affiliation of a college in British Columbia with the University of Toronto.

Reunion of the Class of 1888.

The class of 1888, University of Toronto, held a pleasant reunion on April 15th, and talked over old times at 'Varsity. There were sixteen present:—E. A. Hardy, B.A., Lindsay; Rev. J. O. Miller, B.A., M.A., Ridley College, St. Catharines; Rev. W. A. Bradley, B.A., Berlin; M. P. Talling, B.A., Toronto; C. S. Kerr, B.A.; H. J. Crawford, B.A.; E. L. Hill, B.A.; R. McKay, B.A.; J. E. Jones, B.A.; H. C. Boulton, B.A.; E. S. Hogarth, B.A.; G. Waldron, B.A.; J. McGowan, B.A.; W. A. Lampont, B.A., LL.B.; S. J. Radcliffe, B.A.



The Richardson Jubilee.

On the evening of April 15th, 1903, more than one hundred old students from almost all parts of the Dominion assembled to do honour to that old Master in Anatomy, Dr. James H. Richardson.

The chair was occupied by Professor Irving H. Cameron, who in the absence of any Medical Missionary, asked Professor Ramsay Wright to say grace. After the dinner and toast to the King had been honoured, a portrait of Dr. Richardson was unveiled, and on behalf of his old students was presented by Dr. G. S. Cleland, in a few well-chosen remarks, to the University of Toronto, to grace the walls of the new Medical Building. The gift was formally accepted on behalf of the University by Vice-Chancellor Moss. The toast of the evening to "The Guest of Honour" was proposed by the Chairman and responded to by Dr. Richardson, who was not only in particularly good form, but in a reminiscent mood. His remarks were greatly appreciated by all the "old boys" present. The wish of all present was that their old professor might live many more years to enjoy a happy old age. Dr. T. Cullen, Baltimore, proposed the toast to the University, to which President Loudon replied. During the proceedings Dr. E. E. King presented Mrs. Richardson, who with a few

friends was in the gallery, with a beautiful bouquet of American Beauty roses.

F.N.G. Starr.

Victoria Convocation for Degrees in Theology.

The circle of institutions which unite to make up the University of Toronto embraces Divinity Schools of the leading religious denominations. That of the Methodist Church is attached to the Arts faculty of Victoria University in federation with the University of Toronto. This faculty of Theology is one of the largest Divinity Schools in the Dominion enrolling last year 132 students of whom 90 are also students in Arts either in occasional classes or as undergraduates who take theological options. The graduating class of the year numbered 26 of whom 18 have taken the degree of B.A. and 11 the highest course in Theology, receiving the degree of B.D. Nine only of the 26 have qualified for ordination in what is known as the ordinary course.

The list of honours, medals and prizes is large and the registrar reports the standing of the students as above the average. The presentation of the prizes was made to the various candidates with appropriate addresses by visitors and leading members of the Senate, and at the close the graduating class was addressed by the Chancellor on "Religious Problems of the Age."

The degree of Doctor of Divinity *honoris causa*, was conferred on the Rev. John Macdougall, Superintendent of Indian Missions in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, on the Rev. George Lane, President of the General Conference of the Australian Methodist Church, and on the Rev. Lewis Curtis, B.A., Superintendent of Education for Methodist Schools in Newfoundland.

Faculty of Arts.

Class of 1899.

H. E. Abraham, B.A., resides at Whitby, Ont.—Miss H. B. Alexander, B.A., is a teacher at Elora, Ont.—W. H. Alexander, B.A., is a reader in Latin, residing at 2601 Durant Way, Berkeley, Cal. — T. D. Allingham, B.A., is a teacher at North Bay, Ont.

—Rev. F. W. Anderson, B.A., is assistant pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, Man.—Miss N. E. Anderson, B.A., is on the staff of Westbourne School, Bloor St. W., Toronto.—E. N. Armour, B.A., is a barrister and a member of the firm of Bristol, Bayley & Armour, Bay St., Toronto.—B. M. Armstrong, B.A., resides at Ottawa, Ont.—Miss Ethel Bell, B.A., is on the staff of the Bishop Strachan School and resides at 20 Earl St., Toronto.—Miss C. C. Benson, B.A., is fellow in chemistry in the University of Toronto.—E. T. Bishop, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister and resides at 633 1-2 Spadina Ave., Toronto.—S. Blumberger, B.A., is a student at Knox College, Toronto.—E. G. Bogart, B.A., is taking post-graduate work at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.—J. R. Bone, B.A., is a reporter for *The Star*, and resides on Bathurst St., Toronto.—J. Bradford, B.A., is a barrister and on the staff of Messrs. Browning & Senkler, North Bay, Ont.—Rev. A. L. Burch, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Rossland, B.C.—Miss G. O. Burgess, B.A., is living in London, Ont.—M. C. Cameron, B.A., is a barrister, and a member of the firm of Meredith & Cameron, Home Life Bldg., Toronto.—E. Carter, B.A., is a teacher at Lucan, Ont.—E. A. Cleary, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister at Windsor, Ont.—Miss Norah Cleary, B.A., is on the high school staff at Windsor, Ont.—R. J. Clegg, B.A., is living in Belgrave, Ont.—M. L. Cohen, M.A. (ob.).—C. G. Cowan, B.A., is in the Post Office department, and resides at 198 Albert St., Ottawa.—W. S. Dakin, M.A., M.B. '02, is a practising physician in Galt, Ont.—R. Davidson, M.A., is studying in Berlin, Germany.—Miss E. Dennis, B.A., is a teacher at Samokin, Pa.—Miss M. A. Dickey, B.A., is a teacher at Stirling, Ont.—A. J. Dickson, B.A., resides at 118 Durocher St., Montreal, Que.—S. A. Dickson, B.A., is in Saskatchewan, Alta.—W. H. Dinning, B.A., resides at 981 1-2 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.—W. E. Douglas, B.A., resides at 87 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.—Miss H. E. Downey, B.A., is teaching at Gravenhurst, Ont.—Miss A. T. Dunn, B.A., is a teacher in Toronto, and resides at 369 Wilton Ave.—J. H. F. Fisher, B.A., LL.B.,

is a barrister at Ottawa, Ont.—W. Forbes, B.A., is living in Winnipeg, Man.—J. G. Gibson, B.A., is at Ottawa.—W. A. Groves, B.A., is a student in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto.—W. J. Glanfield, M.A., is teaching in Chesley, Ont.—Miss E. J. Guest, M.A., is a teacher at Parkhill, Ont.—F. W. Halliday, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister and a member of the firm of Dods, Grant & Halliday, Toronto.—A. L. Harvey, B.A., is at Caseville, Mich.—Rev. R. H. A. Haslam, B.A., is Organization Secretary for the Church Missionary Association; his headquarters are Wycliffe College, Toronto.—V. E. Henderson, M.A., M.B., is assistant demonstrator in Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.—J. L. Hogg, B.A., who held a scholarship in mathematics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has been awarded the John Tyndall Traveling Fellowship by that University.—J. B. Hunter, B.A., is on the staff of the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.—R. G. Hunter, B.A., is a barrister, and a member of the firm of Rolph, Brown & Hunter, 32 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.—A. S. Hurst, B.A., is head of the English department in the High School at Bridgeport, Conn.—J. G. Inkster, B.A., is at New College, Edinburgh, Scotland.—Miss B. M. Jamieson, B.A., is on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.—P. T. Jermyn, B.A., is at Warton, Ont.—V. F. Johns, B.A., is at Warton, Ont.—Miss J. M. Johnston, B.A., is on the staff of the High School in Stamford, Conn.—H. Kelly, B.A., resides at 110 Hazelton Ave., Toronto.—Miss E. V. Kennedy, B.A., resides at 65 Borden St., Toronto.—W. A. R. Kerr, M.A., an instructor at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has spent the year in Paris, France. His address there is 9 Rue Gerbillon.—G. C. King, B.A., is at Kingsville, Ont.—G. A. Kingstone, B.A., is a teacher at Campbellford, Ont.—Miss P. Lapatnikoff, B.A., is a teacher in St. Charles, Mo.—Miss J. K. Lawson, B.A., is on the Library staff at Columbia University, New York, N.Y.—R. V. Le Sueur, B.A., resides at 14 Grenville St., Toronto.—Miss Addie Lick, B.A., is a teacher at the High School in Cayuga,

Ont. — Miss Susie Little, B.A., is student travelling secretary for the Y.W.C.A. Her address is 21 Division St., Toronto. — Miss M. C. Mason, B.A., is instructor in Modern Languages at the High School, Gouverneur, N.Y.—A. J. Mather, B.A., resides at Weston, Ont. — J. R. W. Meredith, B.A., is a barrister, and a member of the firm of Meredith & Cameron, Home Life Bldg., Toronto—Miss G. E. M. Millar, B.A., is a teacher at Midland, Ont.—Rev. J. J. Monks, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman, Knox Church, Glen Allan, Ont.—R. D. Moorhead, B.A., is in the office of Laidlaw, Kappelé & Bicknell, barristers, 34 Wellington St. E., Toronto.—Miss A. M. Morrison, B.A., is a teacher at Niagara Falls South, Ont.—R. H. Mullin, B.A., M.B., is house surgeon at the General Hospital, Toronto. — Rev. R. J. McAlpine, M.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Owen Sound, Ont. — Mrs. D. McKerroll, B.A. (Miss M.C. McBain), resides at Sutton West, Ont. — A. McDougall, B.A., resides in Ottawa, Ont.—D. McDougall, B.A., is classical teacher at the collegiate institute, Brandon, Man.—G. McDougall, B.A., is a teacher in Kemptville, Ont.—Rev. J. McKay, B.A., is pastor of Crescent St. Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Que. His address is 62 St. Luke St. — W. F. McKay, B.A., is with the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.—Rev. D. McKerroll, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Sutton West, Ont.—Miss G. McKinlay, B.A., resides at 34 Grenville St., Toronto. — H. W. McLean, B.A., is on the staff of the Imperial Life Assurance Co., 24 King St. E., Toronto.—W. I. McLean, B.A., is a teacher at Vankleek Hill, Ont. — R. D. McMurchy, B.A., is principal of the public school at Chesley, Ont.—W. H. McNairn, M.A., is taking post graduate work at the University of Toronto. He resides at 4 Harvard Ave., Toronto. — Miss M. H. I. McRae, B.A., is a teacher at Perham, Wisc.—Miss E. M. Neilson, B.A., is living in Calgary, N.W.T.

(To be continued.)

Faculty of Arts, Victoria.

Class of 1874.

J. English, B.A., is residing at Nananee, Ont.—G. W. Hewitt, B.A., is

living at Brookholm, Ont. — S. F. Le Barre, B.A. (ob.). — B. Longley, B.A., is residing in St. Paul, Minn. — T. Manning, B.A., resides in St. Mary's, Ont.—W. F. Marceau, B.A., is in Napierville, Que.—Rev. F. C. McAmmond, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman at Ottawa, Ont.—G. D. Platt, B.A., is residing at Picton, Ont. — W. R. Riddell, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister and resides at 109 St. George St., Toronto.—V. Switzer, B.A. (ob.).

The addresses of the following are unknown:

B. M. Brisbin, B.A.—Chas. Wesley Peterson, B.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Class of 1879.

J. D. Anderson, M.B., is a practising physician at 32 Syndicate Block, Minneapolis, Minn. — G. S. Armstrong, M.B., is a physician, 10 Trader's Block, Spokane, Wash.—D. A. Bowlby, M.B., is a physician in Simcoe, Ont.—D. C. Buchner, M.B., is a physician at Orangeville Mills, Mich. — F. Burt, M.D., is practising medicine in Norwalk, Ohio. — J. W. Caughlin, M.B., is a physician in Bay City, Mich.—W. F. Chappel, M.B., is a physician at 7 East 55th St., New York, N.Y.—T. Chisholm, M.B., is a practising physician in Wingham, Ont.—R. E. Clapp, M.B., is a physician at Mildmay, Ont.—J. R. Dryden, M.B., is a physician in Guelph, Ont.—W. B. Duck, M.D. (ob.). — A. J. Geikie, M.B., is a practising physician residing at 52 Maitland St., Toronto, Ont. — W. C. Gouinlock, M.B., is a physician at Warsaw, N.Y. — D. H. Gould, M.B., is a physician at Fenelon Falls, Ont.—C. J. Hamilton, M.D., is a physician in Cornwall, Ont.—J. G. Head, M.D. (ob.).—J. G. Hyde, M.B., is a physician in Clyde, Alago, New Zealand.—T. A. Kidd, M.B. (ob.).—J. S. King, M.D., is a practising physician at 288 Jarvis St., Toronto. — W. Lehmann, M.B., is a physician at 164 Spadina Ave., Toronto.—J. W. Lesslie, M.D., is a practising physician. His address is 1 St. Patrick St., Toronto.—R. P. Mills, M.B. (ob.).—J. R. McCarroll, M.D., is a physician in Detroit, Mich.

—A. McDiarmid, M.B., is practising medicine at 103 State St., Chicago, Ill. — J. J. McFadden, M.B., is a physician in Neepawa, Man.—J. J. McIllhargey, M.D. (ob.). — H. G. MacKid, M.B., is a physician at Calgary, Alta.—J. A. McKinnon, M.B., is a physician in Charlottetown, P.E. I.—P. D. McLean, M.B., is a physician in Woodbridge, Ont. — G. W. McNamara, M.B., is a physician in Eldred, Pa.—D. A. Nelles, M.B., is a physician at Thornhill, Ont.—T. J. Park, M.D., is a practising physician at Amherstburg, Ont. — E. Prouse, M.D., is a physician in Windsor, Ont. — G. G. Rowe, M.D., is practising medicine in Toronto. His address is 1329 Queen St. W.—J. W. Sharpe, M.B., is a physician in McClure, O.—F. W. Shaw, M.B., is a physician in Carberry, Man. — R. W. B. Smith, M.D., is a physician in Hamilton, Ont. —B. Spencer, M.D. (ob.). — F. C. Stevenson, M.B., is a physician in Bradford, Ont.—J. A. Todd, M.B., is a practising physician at 165 College St., Toronto. — H. C. Van Norman, M.B., is a physician in Goldfield, Cal.

The address of the following is unknown:—J. M. King, M.D.

Personals.

H. M. Cook, B.A. '01, has removed from South River to Berlin, Ont.

D. Jeffrey, S.P.S. '82, has removed from Delmar, Iowa, to Crystal, Okla.

D. E. Smith, B.A. '79, is on the staff of Swift & Co., packers, Chicago, Ill.

F. H. Sherk, M.B. '90, is a practising physician in Campbellford, Ont.

T. Green, B.A. '02, is a Methodist missionary in Phoenix, B.C.

F. W. Stockton, M.B. '94, is a practising physician at Okotoks, Alberta.

Miss Julia S. Cowan, B.A. '95, resides at 206 East 17th St., New York.

G. A. Hackney, B.A. '01, Presbyterian missionary at Camp McKinney, B.C., has removed to Abbotsford, B.C.

Miss A. H. Young, B.A. '96, is employed on the catalogue in the library of the University of Toronto.

W. T. F. Tamblin, B.A. '95, Ph.D. (Col.), is professor of English in the Western University, London, Ont.

Miss F. V. Keys, B.A. '91, is on the staff of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Miss M. A. MacKenzie, B.A. '92, is now on the staff of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital, Concord, N.H.

Paul L. Scott, M.B. '00, is a practising physician resident at 19 Avenue Road, Toronto.

Rev. W. R. Archer, B.A. '02, is a Methodist minister at Currie's Crossing, Ont.

Miss E. Allin, B.A. '98, is on the staff of the High School at Bowmanville, Ont.

Mrs. A. H. Montgomery (Miss E. L. E. Peers, B.A. '02), resides at 209 West 107th St., New York.

W. J. Abbott, B.A. '97, M.B. '01, is on the staff of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

N. T. Maclaurin, M.B. '02, is resident physician in the Home for Incurables, Dunn Avenue, Toronto.

W. A. Duff, S.P.S. '01, is a draughtsman on the staff of the Kenwood Bridge Co., Chicago, Ill.

E. N. Coutts, M.B. '00, is surgeon in charge of the mining camp at Obnassi, Dommasi, Gold Coast, W. Africa.

John MacLean, B.A. '02, is teaching in the High School, Waukegan, Illinois, and resides at 329 Cory Avenue.

F. H. Phipps, B.A. '02, is on the staff of the Equitable Life Assurance Co. in Hamilton, Ont.

J. W. Tyrrell, C.E. '89, is now engaged in surveying townships within a radius of 50 miles of Saskatoon, N.W.T.

W. H. Pease, B.A. '94, is now on the Law Faculty of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.

Miss M. M. Phillips, B.A. '02, is attending the normal college at Regina, Assa.

D. D. Ellis, M.D. '85, formerly of St. Mary's, Ont., is now at Fleming, Eastern Assiniboia.

Thomas Sparks, M.B. '67, formerly of Lakeside, Ont., is a practising physician in St. Mary's, Ont.

W. H. Dinning, B.A. '99, has removed from Anderson's Academy, Irvington, to 981½ Harrison St., San Francisco, California.

E. D. Carder, B.A. '96, M.B. '00, is surgeon on the R.M.S. "Empress of India," with headquarters at Vancouver, B.C.

The Rev. C. C. Owen, B.A. '86, rector of the Memorial Church, London, Ont., has accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, Vancouver, B.C.

Rev. J. J. Monds, B.A. '99, was ordained and inducted into the charge of Knox Church, Glenallen, and Chalmers Church, Hollin, Ont., March 31st.

Rev. E. A. Wicher, B.A. '95, M.A.; formerly of Claude, Ont., who has taken up missionary work in Japan, is now settled at Kobe, Japan.

Rev. Andrew Hamilton, B.A. '86, formerly in charge of the Methodist church at Freelon, Ont., has removed to Fergus, Ont.

J. W. Mallon, B.A. '90, LL.B., who has been appointed Inspector of Legal Offices in Ontario, was sworn in April 23rd.

J. Nelson Robertson, B.A. '97, writes that a British Yale Club has been formed by the students attending Yale from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Rev. George Cooper, B.A. '62, M.A., a well known Baptist clergyman in Richmond, Va., spent a short time in Toronto recently renewing old associations.

David Boyle, curator of the Provincial Museum at the Normal School, Toronto, has presented to the University a collection of fossils made by him at Aurora, Ont., many years ago.

Rev. F. W. Anderson, B.A. '99, secretary of the Students' Volunteer Missionary Association, Toronto, is now assistant pastor of Knox Church, Winnipeg, Man.

G. W. Badgerow, M.B. '94, who recently obtained the degrees of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. (London), has been appointed to the clinical staff of Golden Square Throat and Nose Hospital, London.

F. A. McDiarmid, B.A. '02, who was Glashan gold medalist last year, accompanied Mr. Otto J. Klotz to assist him in laying down hitherto undetermined longitudes in the Southern Pacific.

J. M. Bell, B.A. '02, Fellow in Chemistry at Cornell University, who was at his home in Toronto recuperating after an attack of typhoid contracted during the epidemic at Ithaca, has returned to his work.

The Rev. H. D. Cameron, B.A. '97, of Barrie, Ont., has been appointed one of the delegates of the Ontario Sunday School Association to the world's Sunday school convention at Jerusalem in April, 1904.

H. E. Roaf, M.B. '02, who is colonial fellow at University College, Liverpool, finds the life of the college residence at No. 44 Upper Parliament Street pleasant, and is enjoying the opportunities for advanced work which his position affords him.

Colin C. Campbell, M.B. '01, formerly house surgeon of the Toronto General Hospital, and later surgeon of the R.M.S. Empress of India, has recently been appointed house surgeon in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, England.

W. A. Craik, B.A. '02, who has been for some time on the staff of the McLean Publishing Co., Toronto, is now on the staff of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and has charge of "Industrial Canada," the monthly publication of the Association.

C. McL. Fraser, B.A. '98, formerly science master in the collegiate institute, Collingwood, Ont., has been appointed to a similar position in the high school at Nelson, B.C. Since leaving Collingwood he has been engaged in biological work in Toronto and at Canso, C.B.

Dr. F. S. Wrinch, B.A. '96, M.A., who has been engaged in the psychological department of Princeton University, has been appointed a lecturer at the University of California, where he will take up his work in September next, and until that time is conducting an investigation at Princeton for the Carnegie Institute.

The award of fellowships in the University of Chicago, recently announced, includes the names of the following graduates of the University of Toronto:—G. F. Kay, B.A. '00, M.A., fellow in geology; N. W. De Witt, B.A. '99, fellow in Latin; A. S. Wilson, B.A. '00, fellow in systematic theology; M. A. Crysler, B.A. '94, fellow in botany.

L'Alliance Française has been the means of interesting Mr. James H. Hyde of New York in the work of the French department in the University, and he has offered four bronze medals for competition among the students in French in each of the four years. These medals will be awarded for the first time upon the results of the May examinations this year.

Rev. C. T. Currelley, B.A. '98, M.A. '01, who has recently discovered the

tomb of Aahames, the first king of the eighteenth dynasty, the Pharaoh of the Bible who "knew not Joseph," is now exploring the pre-Mysenaeon deposits of Crete. The establishment of a Toronto branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund has been undertaken by the chancellor of Victoria University. The subscription is \$5 per annum.

C. J. MacGregor, B.A. '55, M.A. '57; Stratford, Ont., writes in approval of Professor Macallum's suggestion that there should be this year a jubilee celebration of the opening of King's College in 1843. He reminds the alumni also that this is the 50th anniversary of the establishment of University College as a teaching institution. Lectures were begun in October, 1853, by Professors Cherrimen, Wilson, Chapman and Forneri.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association held last month in Toronto, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. H. Langton, B.A. '83; first vice-president, R. J. Blackwell, London; second vice-president, W. Tyler, B.A. '62, Guelph; secretary, E. A. Hardy, B.A. '88, Lindsay; treasurer, Professor A. B. Macallum, the Canadian Institute, Toronto; committee, Miss Janet Carothan, Niagara; Miss C. A. Reeve, Brockville; W. J. Robertson, B.A. '73, LL.B., St. Catharines; James Bain, jr., D.C.L., Toronto; Gordon J. Smith, Paris.

Marriages.

Montgomery-Peers — At Woodstock, April 13th, A. H. Montgomery, B.A. '98, was married to Miss E. L. Peers.

Mason-Wheeler—At Toronto, April 22nd, A. D. Mason, D.D.S., was married to Miss G. Wheeler.

Bell-Sneath — At Penetanguishene, Ont., April 22nd, Professor A. J. Bell of Victoria University to Miss M. Sneath.

Hillock-Addison— On April 20th, Janie Sanderson Hillock, B.A. '95, was married to W. L. T. Addison, B.A. '92.

Thompson-Burse — At Blenheim, Ont., April 11th, J. F. Thompson, B.A. '94, classical master of the High School at Simcoe, Ont., to Miss Mary M. Burse.

Deaths.

Baldwin—At Olive Island, Muskoka, on March 23rd, William Warren Baldwin, B.A. '86, M.B. '90, son of the late Robert Baldwin of 22 Carlton Street, Toronto.

Cowan—Samuel Cowan, M.B. '66, died recently at his home in Harrison, Ont.

Gordon—At Baltimore, on March 28th, D. G. Gordon, B.A. '83, M.D. (Trin.).

Howell—W. A. Howell, M.D. '60, died at his home in Jarvis, Ont.



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— GASTON PARIS
BORN, 1839—DIED, 1903

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

VOL. III.

JUNE, 1903.

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All remittances and communications should be addressed to J. C. McLennan, Ph.D., Secretary-Treasurer of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, Dean's House, University of Toronto.

GASTON PARIS.

I.

LIFE AND WORK.

BY J. SQUIR, B.A.

Professor of French, University College.

ON the 5th of March of this year Gaston Paris, the most eminent of Romance philologists, passed away suddenly at Cannes, whither he had gone a few days before in the hope of benefiting his health. Gaston Paris was born in 1839, and was the son of Paulin Paris (1800-1880), also a distinguished Romance scholar. The boy's early years were spent with his family in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, where the father had charge of the French manuscripts of the Middle Ages. In such surroundings the boy inevitably became acquainted at an early age with

many of the attractive things to be found in mediaeval literature. The stories that charmed his childhood were those of Roland, of Berthe aux Grands Pieds, and of Renard.

Friederich Diez (1794-1876), the great Romance philologist of Germany, had been appointed professor of the Romance languages at the University of Bonn in 1830, and had attracted attention by his lectures and writings, particularly by a grammar and a dictionary of the Romance languages, the former published in 1836-1838 and the latter in 1853. Paulin Paris himself had been appointed professor of mediaeval literature at the Collège de France in 1853, and he was desirous that his son, who showed marked aptness for philological study, should have the advantage of the instruction and example of Diez and other eminent German professors. The son was accordingly sent about 1858 to Germany, where he spent a couple of years in Bonn and Göttingen. His residence in these universities made a deep impression on him. His natural qualities of industry, fairmindedness and devotion to truth were much fortified by his contact with the scholars of Germany.

After returning to France he entered the École des Chartes and continued his studies under Jules Quicherat. Here he became the centre of a group of young scholars amongst whom was Paul Meyer, who remained his life-long friend and collaborator. At the close of his studies in the École des Chartes he obtained the diploma of archiviste-paléographe, and in 1862 published the thesis on which the diploma had been awarded: "Le rôle de l'accent latin dans la langue française." It was a very important contribution to scientific philology. The part played by the Latin accent in determining the form of Romance words had already been recognized by such scholars as Diez and Littré, but Gaston Paris made so thorough an investigation of the subject as to put the doctrine on an indisputable basis for all time to come. In 1865 he was received *docteur-ès-lettres*, his Latin thesis for the degree being "De Pseudo-Turpino," and his French thesis his famous "Histoire poétique de Charlemagne." In this masterly work he made a study of that mass of mediaeval poetry which gathered about the name of Charlemagne and laid the foundations of the great superstructure of learning reared subsequently by himself and other distinguished helpers. In 1866 he became assistant to his father in the Collège de France and about the same time he entered the newly organized institution of L'École des Hautes Études as professor of French philology. In 1872 he succeeded his father as professor in the Collège de France. In 1875 he was

made Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. In 1876 he was elected to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. In 1886 he was appointed president of the section of the historical and philological sciences in the École des Hautes Études, and in the same year he was made Officier de la Légion d'Honneur. In 1895 he became the head (*administrateur*) of the Collège de France and in the following year he was elected to the Académie Française, and took his seat as successor to Pasteur.

So, a goodly share of the honours of this world fell to him, although outside the ranks of scholars he was not widely known. The classes attending his lectures were usually not large. But there were in them serious-minded students from all parts of the world, from the Teutonic and Slavonic countries of Europe as well as from the Latin countries, from the United States and occasionally from Canada. This year two of our best graduates in Modern Languages, Mr. W. A. R. Kerr, '99, and Mr. M. A. Buchanan, '01, were members of his classes.

Although somewhat dry, he was an impressive and inspiring lecturer. He made no effort to be eloquent, or witty, he was simply a seeker for truth, expounding truth. Earnest, open-minded, straightforward, he had the reward of those who aim with singleness of purpose. He left upon his students the impress of deep seriousness and a love of truth. The influence he exercised upon scholarship through his lectures was very great. M. Ferdinand Brunetière said at his funeral that wherever you find a chair of Romance philology there you find a student or the student of a student of Gaston Paris, and the statement was not very wide of the truth.

But the influence he exercised through his writings was very much greater. The number of books and articles written by him is estimated at fifteen hundred. Some of these, like "L'Histoire poétique de Charlemagne" and "La vie de Saint Alexis," are large works, but many are articles in journals like *Romania* and the *Journal des Savants*. The subject matter of the large majority of these works is the language and literature of mediaeval France. Sometimes the work is the editing of a book like the colossal Passion Play of Greban, sometimes it is the disentangling of the complicated skeins of a mediaeval epos like the story of the Holy Grail, sometimes it is the pursuit of a fugitive vocable through many metamorphoses from the days of Caesar to the present, sometimes it is a generalization of phonetic principles based on the vast phenomena of dialectal variety. In all this he

was keen of eye and sure of foot. He had no vagaries. He followed no will o' the wisp. His was a truly scientific mind fortified by careful study and vast stores of knowledge and always open to receive new light no matter whence it might come. His own quarterly periodical *Romania* received a large number of his articles. But the *Journal des Savants*, the oldest of the learned journals of Europe, owed much to his pen. And in the last decade of his life the *Revue de Paris* published an interesting series of articles by him of a more popular character. Some of these are very charming. They are of two classes, those which treat of his favourite mediaeval topics and those which discuss eminent contemporary characters. Of the first class we have in the number of April 15th, 1894, "Tristan et Iseut," where he discusses in his masterly way the origin of that wonderful cycle of legends which, from the days of Chrétien de Troies to those of Tennyson, has afforded material to the poets of Europe. In this article he gives evidence not only of vast learning and generous openmindedness, but also of rare penetration, particularly in his discussion of the reasons for the employment of illicit love for literary effect. We have in the number of December 15th, 1897, an article entitled "Le Paradis de la Reine Sybillé" on a work of Antoine de la Sale of the 15th century, in connection with which he visited Spoleto in order to see the grotto in the Apennines in which the sybil was supposed to live. We have in the number of November 15th, 1898, an article on the horrible story of "Les Sept Enfants de Lara," which has played such a rôle in the Romantic literature of France as well as in the literature of Spain. In these two articles he exhibited the great skill in disentangling the twisted strands of legend and history which so characterized him. Also in the number of September 15th, 1901, we have an article on "Roncevaux," the scene of the famous battle between Roland and the Saracens which forms the subject of the "Chanson de Roland." As in the case of "La Reine Sybille," the writer had visited "Roncevaux" in the Pyrenees for the purpose of seeing with his own eyes that famous spot where the rear guard of Charlemagne under Roland had been attacked by the enemy so many centuries before. In these pilgrimages he showed himself the true scholar of modern times who calls to his aid all helps in the elucidation of difficult problems. In the second class of articles in the *Revue de Paris*, we see more clearly another side of Gaston Paris, viz., his sympathy with men and questions of our own time. In the numbers of October 1st and November 1st, 1894, we have articles on Frédéric Mistral, the famous contemporary Provençal poet and

lexicographer, whom he visited in his own village of Maillane. On December 1st we have an article on James Darmesteter, the distinguished Orientalist, who had just died. Two articles on Sully Prudhomme, his schoolmate and life-long friend, one on October 15th, 1895, and the other on January 1st, 1896, complete the list of this second class. The serious, pathetic, highly-polished poetry of Sully Prudhomme is peculiarly attractive, and Gaston Paris shows his power to appreciate and analyze it. He is quite as much at home in modern criticism as in mediaeval.

In an article on Gaston Paris in the *Revue de Paris*, his old friend, the eminent classical scholar Michel Bréal, calls attention to his great success as a *founder*, and no article on him would be complete without a mention of this matter. First, without disparaging the labours of many other eminent scholars, French, German or Italian, it would not be too much to say that he founded modern Romance philology. In his hands it became in certain features an exact science. One of the important aids which he used was the *École des Hautes Études*, which he did not exactly found, but to which he gave, more than any other, its severely scientific complexion. Then, he was one of the founders of the *Société des Anciens Textes Français* in 1875, whose seventy-odd volumes stand as a noble monument to his memory. He helped also to found certain periodicals such as *La Revue Critique* and *La Revue Historique*, but chiefly, along with Paul Meyer, he was in 1872 the founder of *Romania*, the greatest of the journals on Romance philology. Thirty-one solid volumes of sound learning attest the diligence of these two courageous workers. The last number of *Romania*, that of January, 1903, has just arrived at the University library. In it are several articles signed with the familiar G. P., and the announcement is made that these articles from Gaston Paris are to appear shortly: "Notes sur la Vie de saint Alexis," "Étude sur Roncevaux et la Chanson de Roland," "Les Chansons du Chevalier au Cygne et des Enfances Godefroi," "La Destinée du *c* latin en Français." How he loved these subjects! For forty years he had been investigating them and always finding out something new!

The life of Gaston Paris affords a rare example of devotion to scholarship. His life was spent in investigating the language and literature of mediaeval France. It was a field that had lain long under the ban of contempt. For long it had been misunderstood and despised, but he made it his life business to teach Frenchmen, all unwilling as they were to learn, what this great body of literature really meant. Other fields of study might be more attrac-

tive to the majority, might present greater opportunities to the investigator for personal distinction. It mattered not to Gaston Paris. He had chosen mediaeval literature as his field and he would labour in it at the cost of leisure, of personal aggrandizement, even of life itself. For no doubt he laid down his life for the love of it. He had a constitution which might have carried him to fourscore years, as was the case with his father, if he had not made such enormous demands upon it. But he had some reward. He had the esteem of his pupils and of those in all parts of the world, who worked in the same department as himself. He had also the satisfaction of seeing a great change come over the world in its attitude to mediaeval things. More and more have serious men come to see that to understand aright modern times it is necessary to understand mediaeval times. The institutions, secular and sacred, of to-day have their roots in the soil of the middle ages. Few have contributed more to a proper knowledge of that soil than Gaston Paris.

His life affords also a rare example of fidelity to truth. He had a keen appreciation of many things. He was a patriot, a good Catholic, and had a keen artistic taste, but he was above all a lover of truth. His interests were paramount. No other considerations, patriotic, religious, or artistic, were allowed to put him into antagonism with truth. A noble passage spoken on the 8th of December, 1870, in his opening lecture that year in the Collège de France at a moment when the city of Paris was surrounded by the German armies will illustrate well his attitude and form a fitting close to this article:

“Je professe absolument et sans réserve cette doctrine, que la science n’a d’autre objet que la vérité, et la vérité pour elle-même, sans aucun souci des conséquences bonnes ou mauvaises, regrettables ou heureuses, que cette vérité pourrait avoir dans la pratique. Celui qui, par un motif patriotique, religieux et même moral, se permet dans les faits qu’il étudie, dans les conclusions qu’il tire, la plus petite dissimulation, l’altération la plus légère, n’est pas digne d’avoir sa place dans le grand laboratoire où la probité est un titre d’admission plus indispensable que l’habileté.”

II.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

BY J. HOME CAMERON, M.A.

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FOR students of the literature of mediæval France and the philology of the Romance languages, the death of Gaston Paris has more significance than that of any of their masters since the passing away in 1876 of Friedrich Diez, the founder of Romance philology. Both by his training and by his extraordinary mental endowments, Gaston Paris has been the only man who could be said to be an adequate successor to his great master Diez.

The other Romance scholars—*romanistes* they are generally called now—who were at work when I first entered the lecture-rooms of the Sorbonne, the Collège de France and the École des Chartes, were men of great distinction, as the names of Arsène Darmesteter (the elder brother of the more famous James), Léon Gautier and Paul Meyer are sufficient to show. But Gaston Paris surpassed all, not only in mental calibre but in breadth of intellectual interest and in the art of literary expression. Indeed, he was one of those rare men who are fitted to excel equally in widely varied pursuits. Had he not chosen to devote most of his time to philological research, to the editing of old manuscripts and the elucidation of obscurities in literary history, he might have become famous to the world at large as a scrupulously impartial and charming historian, or a literary critic of great delicacy and of profound and broad scholarship. It would perhaps be more correct to say that he really was all these at once.

In appearance, he was quite above the ordinary size, with a large, handsome head, in which glowed very dark eyes, penetrating in their intensity. His erect bearing was full of dignity and repose, and his gestures were so few that to some superficial persons he scarcely seemed to be a Frenchman. His voice was strong and rich, and carried an impression of seriousness and candour which was in remarkable harmony with his whole presence.

Towards strangers his manner was somewhat cold, but he was full of kindness and sympathy for those whom he admitted to intimacy, and it came as a surprise to any one who had known him only from the outside, to find how warmly he could express his admiration for what was beautiful and noble, and how graceful and full of feeling was the language in which he spoke. This side of his nature the hearers of his ordinary lectures could scarcely

conceive. If in his lecture-room he was without the incisive urgency and the severity of Paul Meyer, he lacked also the genial humour—might one say the joviality?—of Léon Gautier. But his subject did not often lend itself to pleasantry, and he had too much respect for his audience, his theme and himself to sacrifice one jot of truth, as it is so easy to do, for the sake of provoking a smile. In this he was very unlike his close friend Ernest Renan, who lectured in the same room at other hours, and who was apparently unable to refrain from slipping a sly allusion to some *actualité* into the exposition of an Oriental text or the history of the chosen people.

It would be an exaggeration to say that even the most popular lectures of M. Paris in the Collège de France were eagerly sought after. To hear Renan one had to secure a seat half an hour in advance, while Gaston Paris often addressed an audience which was far from filling the room.

If Paris with mediæval French literature was not too popular in the large room, with French philology he was still less so in the small one, where we sat about a long table, some score in number, with the professor at the upper end.

For several semesters he lectured on the phonology of the "Vie de saint Alexis," taking one letter of the alphabet at a time and discussing its value throughout the text in a most thorough and attractive fashion, with an *excursus* now and then into wider fields. Those sitting at the table took notes assiduously. They were indeed a cosmopolitan company, sometimes as many of them foreigners as Frenchmen, and representing many if not all of the nationalities of Europe. Along the wall on one side, behind our chairs, there sat another long row of auditors, the floating population who came and went, and usually took no notes. Among them would appear from time to time some distinguished visitor—perhaps a German professor, a celebrated critic, or a Russian nobleman. For nearly a whole semester I saw among these transient *auditeurs bénévoles* an old woman of very humble appearance, who took notes on scraps of wrapping-paper, and seemed to follow the long developments with interest. Thanks to the liberality of the French nation and the admirable provision made for the highest instruction, such sights as this are not rare; and the Collège de France is one of the great schools to which admission is quite free.

It was in the École des Hautes Études that M. Paris did his most advanced work with his select pupils. Here they enjoyed the rare privilege of the informal intimacy and the personal interest which was so freely bestowed upon those whose work had proved them

worthy of admission to this select company; and it was here, in their labour of original research, that the affection between master and pupils generally grew up.

It is the men who have passed through this school who most deeply lament the loss of this great scholar who was at the same time so perfect a type of gentleman. His courtesy was un failing, his attitude towards others never showed a trace of rivalry, and these qualities, with his beautiful devotion to truth, made him the fairest of critics and the safest of guides. He among his old pupils who writes these fragmentary appreciations of Gaston Paris does so because to him his master was not merely a great *savant*, but, among all the men he has known, one of the greatest and noblest.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I FEEL it a great privilege to be here to-night upon the first occasion that I have had the honour of meeting the parent Alumni Association, although it has been my pleasure to have visited the branch associations in various sections of the Province upon interesting occasions.

I intend, with your kind permission, to avail myself of the opportunity of being here to address the members of the Alumni Association, and through this meeting, as far as I can, the public of this country, upon the University question and the position of the University of Toronto.

I hope that whoever has the honour of being the Chancellor of the University next year, or at all events in the year after, may have the opportunity, as I do not doubt he will, of addressing the graduates of the University, and the undergraduates as well, in a Convocation Hall provided through the efforts of the Alumni Association.

I intend to speak plainly to-night upon University questions, according to my lights. I hope that I shall give offence to no one; that I shall not be accused, or be open fairly to be accused, of criticizing unjustly anybody; that I shall not lay myself open to the charge of speaking unfairly or uncharitably of a sister institution. I deem it my duty, however, having an important trust reposed in me, which has been confided to me by the graduates

*An address delivered before the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto, by the Honourable the Chancellor of the University, Sir William R. Meredith, at the Annual Meeting held in the Chemical Building, Toronto, June 11th, 1903.

of the University of Toronto in electing me to the position of Chancellor of the University, to put before you and the public my views of the University situation.

In a country such as this, as democratic a country as exists under the sun, where we have a system of compulsory education, provided by the state, reaching from the elementary school to the University, it is of the utmost importance that a Province such as Ontario, in the van in intelligence and in the strength of her people, should have a University worthy of it and of them.

I know of no higher or more sacred trust that the people of Ontario have confided to their legislators and their government than the management of the Provincial University. I know of no department of government which so nearly touches and so widely affects not only the present but the future of this great Province. It is at once (if I may use the paradox) the cope stone and the foundation stone of the educational system of the Province. It is the means by which we train our teachers who instruct the young, by which we impart a liberal education, almost free, to the sons and daughters of all who choose to avail themselves of it, even the poorest in the land. It is the means by which the advance of science is promoted, and by which, if it does its duty in the prosecution of research, this Province of Ontario can add its quota to the efforts that are being made throughout the world in the development of science, and in the discoveries that are of advantage to the people. It is the means by which our children can be taught the laws of economics. It would seem, judging from the little care that is given to preparing them for the efficient discharge of their duties, that we think our legislators are born fit to discharge the high and important functions which rest upon them in the parliaments and legislatures of the country. In a University, such as the University of Toronto is and ought to be, the laws and the principles of legislation and government can be taught, and in that way many mistakes may be avoided.

There are, too, the great social questions which are pressing themselves upon the attention of all civilized communities, and a properly equipped and properly conducted university can do much in giving instruction within its walls upon questions such as these.

Having regard to these—some only of the functions of the University—I think I have rightly said that it is, if not the greatest, one of the greatest trusts which the people of the Province of Ontario have confided to their legislature and government.

Now, sir, has the University of Toronto done its duty in the past? I venture to say, comparing its record with the record of other universities, and taking into consideration the means which it has had available for the purpose of carrying on its operations,

it has done extremely well. With a revenue now, leaving out the School of Practical Science, under \$160,000 a year, it is doing the work, perhaps not to the same extent, but doing similar work to that which is being done in Michigan, where the people expend no less than \$576,650; in the State of Wisconsin, where \$539,656 are spent; and in California, where they spend \$472,304; and, as you will observe, the revenue of our University amounts to but a little more than one-third of the lowest sum that is expended in the universities of these States.

I do not think that even the graduates of the University understand the work that is being done and the number who receive instruction in the University and its federated colleges.

I have obtained, through the kindness of Professor McLennan, who is not only useful in the ordinary work of the Alumni Association, but is always ready to give assistance in any matter affecting even remotely University interests, these figures: In the University of Toronto, there are nine gentlemen taking post-graduate work; of undergraduates, in University College, there are 618; in Victoria University, 256; in the Faculty of Medicine, 494; in Applied Science and Engineering, 348, making a total of 1,725 receiving instruction within the walls of the University and the federated colleges.

I do not think complaint can be made of the work that is being done, judged by the men that are being turned out. The positions of distinction which have been taken by the graduates of the University speak loudly of the excellent work that is being done.

During the past year some progress has been made in various directions. The University has established a department of Music. The beginnings are small, but it is believed and hoped that it will be a distinct addition to the work of the University. There has also been established a department of Domestic Science, also in its beginnings, in which great interest is being taken by members of the Senate, and which promises much useful work.

Within the past year, owing to the exertions of the Medical Faculty, there has been built and equipped a Medical School which is second to none upon the continent of America. And let me say, in passing, that to the members of the medical profession the community at large as well as the University owe a deep debt of gratitude. They have put their shoulders to the wheel in connection with that School of Medicine, they have made large personal sacrifices, and they have now a magnificent school, entirely up to date, equipped in the very best manner, and with an attendance, as I have already said, of 494 during the present year.

Now, having said so much as to what is being done by the University, let me advert for a moment or two to the needs of the

University, because there are certain urgent needs, and the University requires the effective aid of its graduates and of the Alumni Associations, to press them upon the attention of the people, the members of the legislature and the government.

It has long been recognized that a department of Forestry is something that a Province situated as is the Province of Ontario, should possess. Steps have been taken by the authorities of the University to establish such a department, and I hope that in a short time we shall have, at all events, a beginning in that branch of instruction, so important to the great agricultural interests of the country. There has been delay—I do not know the reason for it,—whether it is that the initial expenditure is thought to be too large, by those who have to provide for the payment of it, or whether it is the claim of another institution to a prior right to have the department established in connection with it; but at all events there has been delay, and the statute which was passed establishing the department has not yet received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which is necessary in order to its becoming effective.

I sincerely trust that whatever the obstacles are, they will be speedily removed, because it is of the utmost importance that this department should be put under way at once, so that, at all events, a beginning can be made.

There can be no question, it seems to me, that the claims of the Provincial University, with its allied Colleges, the School of Agriculture at Guelph, and other allied institutions, must be recognized in preference to those of Queen's University, which is not a State institution, and has, indeed, in my humble judgment, no claims whatever to the establishment, as a Provincial institution, of a School of Forestry in connection with it.

We need, too, equipment and new quarters for the department of Physics. This necessary expenditure it is impossible to make out of the comparatively small endowment which the University possesses; and while it may not be as immediate and pressing a need as some others, it is one that must be faced in the near future.

We have nothing in the shape of proper appliances for instruction in Botany, no conservatory, no botanical gardens. The department is handicapped, and something must be done in this direction. I hope that by some means the people of Toronto may be induced to join with the University in making the beginning of a botanical garden. It would be a great thing for the city to have such a garden here, and by the coöperation of the city and the University the needs of the University and the advantage of the citizens could be served at the same time. There was some discussion in the Legislative Assembly, the other day, with regard

to the claim which the University has upon the proceeds of certain land in Ashbridge's Bay, which the city has the right to dispose of, subject to the claims of the University; and perhaps some arrangement can be made by which a surrender of these claims may be effected in consideration of the establishment of a botanical garden on the lines I have suggested.

All the departments are badly equipped with apparatus, if I omit the Medical Department, which is admirably supplied with everything that it requires in that respect. Now, that is a thing that must be attended to. It is unfair and unjust to expect that professors shall give proper instruction if apparatus is not supplied, and it must be supplied at the expense of the Province, because the endowment is wholly insufficient to meet such expenditure.

A Residence is needed. That is a very large question. A Women's Residence is needed, and that, I venture to assert—and most gentlemen who are on the platform will agree with me—is the first necessity, before a Men's Residence. It is most important that there should be a Residence for young women who are coming here in large numbers to attend the Provincial University. A committee has been formed and has under consideration the question of the men's Residence, and—I do not know whether I am too sanguine in saying so—there are hopes, at all events, that public spirited men will join in raising a sufficient sum to establish a respectable Residence in connection with the University in the near future. It is, as I say, a large question. I fear there is no hope of the Province coming to the assistance of the University with regard to it, but there ought to be, among the monied men of the country, sufficient interest in the University to lead them to subscribe a sum sufficient, at all events, to make a respectable beginning.

I shall only say a passing word upon the subject of the promotion of research in the University. I prefer to refer you to the able article by the President of the University contained in the "Monthly" of last June, in which he has pointed out what "research" means in the sense in which I am using it, and the need of it in connection with a University such as the University of Toronto is and ought to be.

These are some of the needs of the University, and we must educate—if education is necessary—the people, the legislators and the government to the imperative necessity of meeting these reasonable demands of the University.

I have had the honour to be *ex officio* a member of the Board of Trustees ever since I have been Chancellor of the University, and I can say without hesitation that there is not a more careful body in the expenditure of the money that is entrusted to it to be found

anywhere. Not a dollar is wasted, and not a dollar is expended unless absolute need is shewn for the spending of it. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

There has been a good deal of discussion in recent years with regard to University matters, particularly in connection with Queen's University at Kingston. I have nothing but the most friendly feelings towards Queen's University. I desire to see it prosper, and in anything that I say I am actuated, I hope and believe, only by a sincere desire that that which is right and in the interests of the country may be adopted as the policy of this Province. I am glad to know that we have had the declaration from the Prime Minister, within forty-eight hours, that there is to be but one Provincial University (applause), and that the question of a second University is not to be thought of. That policy is eminently satisfactory, I think, not only to the graduates of the University, but to the people of this Province; but I should have been better satisfied had it not been accompanied by what, as it seems to me, is a plain departure from the policy which is thus publicly proclaimed.

Some years ago there was established a separate corporation, but practically an adjunct of Queen's University, called the School of Mining and Agriculture, and commencing with the year 1893, I think, that institution was assisted from the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, \$5,000 being contributed in that year. There is now contributed \$23,500 per annum. That was the sum last year, and it is the sum this year; and this is in addition to the sum of \$22,500 per annum for five years that was given for the erection of buildings. I am speaking from memory, but those, I think, are the figures.

Now, this School of Mining has 130 odd students. We have in Toronto what is best known as the School of Practical Science, —the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University of Toronto it has been for upwards of a year. In that institution there are 348 students, including 46 or 47 not regular students, but taking the full course. The expenditure on account of the School of Practical Science, as shown by the Public Accounts, is \$37,400, but on the other side of the account there are fees received from the students amounting to about \$20,000, the whole contribution of the Province to the School of Practical Science being therefore \$17,400. So that you have the School of Practical Science, with 346 students, receiving but \$17,400 a year, while the School of Mining at Kingston, with 130 odd students, receives \$23,500 a year! Now, apart from any other question, does that not seem an unfair division, if a division is to take place?

It is said that the School of Mining is a necessary thing in that part of the Province. I do not know, in these days of rapid movement, that a distance 165 miles from the Provincial institution is such a serious thing that anybody is going to be prevented from taking a course in any of the professions, for which men are trained in an institution of that kind, by having to come to Toronto instead of going to Kingston. I do not know that the proximity of mineral bearing rocks to Kingston makes it essential that a Mining School should be established there! I do know that the professors and instructors in the School of Practical Science are handicapped, they are paid miserable salaries; and if the Kingston School is to be treated with the liberality which apparently it is the policy of the legislature to extend to it, surely it is but fair that those who are engaged in the School of Practical Science should receive better recognition of the important and useful services which they are performing.

It must be borne in mind that good men are hard to keep, and you cannot keep them if you continue to pay insufficient salaries. I know that in the University of Toronto there are gentlemen remaining with us who could go elsewhere on larger salaries, but they prefer to stay because of their love of and pride in the University. But that is perhaps a minor point. What seems to me to be the vice of this proposition to support the Mining School for the future—if that is the policy—is that it means the duplication of the Provincial University in its most expensive departments.

What was it that brought about Federation? What led to the coming in of Victoria, and what will lead to the coming in, I hope, within a short time, of Trinity, but the enormous expense which is necessary for the teaching of the sciences?

What is being done is practically to teach in two places and at the public expense, the sciences,—the most expensive part of the work of a University. I venture to think that is a great mistake, and that it is a departure from the policy that there shall be but one Provincial University.

What is the meaning of inviting other universities to surrender their degree conferring powers and to come in and make one great Provincial University, if at the same time aid is given to a University which will not come in, by paying out of the Provincial treasury for the maintenance of its science departments?

I do not know how far the Province may be in honour bound to continue this grant. The expenditures in the Science department of the University must go on increasing, because it is upon that side of University teaching that the expense is mounting up most rapidly, and if it is maintained also by the Province at the Kingston School, what I fear is that, although the people of this

Province are ready and willing to aid generously in these departments of University work, the time will come when they will say, "We cannot afford to keep on spending these large sums of money in teaching the sciences," and that the result will be that the University of Toronto, which should receive what money the Province has to expend, will be crippled in its work, and unable to do it efficiently, as it ought to be done. I hope it is not too late yet to reconsider this question, and to avoid the inconsistency, if the principle is laid down that there is to be but one Provincial University, of having practically two.

I hope that before another year rolls round, Trinity University will be a federated member of the University of Toronto, with her School of Medicine fused with our Faculty of Medicine, making it even stronger and more efficient than it is to-day.

I had intended to say something with regard to the aid which in the past the University has received from the State. I must say but a few brief words with regard to it, in passing, and I say these only because I feel that they should be said, in justice to the University.

Until about ten years ago, no money had been given to the University out of the Consolidated Revenue. It met its entire expenditure out of its endowment. It has been said that the Province has given \$7,000 a year and a tract of land in the north-western part of the Province, of considerable value, from which we now receive upwards of \$2,700 a year,—the amount will vary, and, of course, when the lands are sold it will cease to be a source of revenue. Now, it is not fair to the University, in the discussion of the University question, that that should be referred to as a subvention. These grants were voted by the Legislature not as a subvention to the University, but in satisfaction of claims which the University had upon the Province, and in the view of those who are best qualified to judge and who have made a study of the question, the Province did not pay, in giving the land and the \$7,000 a year, all that in equity it owed to the University of Toronto.

The first substantial aid which the University received was when the Legislature determined, upon the advice of the Government, to take over the three departments, Mineralogy and Geology, Physics, and Chemistry. That relieved the University of a very considerable annual burden, about \$30,000, and, unless it had been done, a suspension of the operations of the University would have been, at all events imperative, in part at least. Later on, it was found, as, indeed, was apparent to those who were concerned, on the part of the University, in the negotiations which led up to the taking over of the three departments being agreed to, that there would still be a considerable deficiency. I am glad to say that

the Government has recognized that it is the duty of the Province to wipe out the annual deficits, and the Government and Legislature are committed to the policy that whatever is necessary in any year to make up the difference between revenue and expenditure will be met out of the Consolidated Revenue.

These two things stand to the credit of the Government and the Legislature, and the University and the friends of the University appreciate what has been done, and all were pleased to hear the declaration made by the Premier that but one University will be maintained by the Province of Ontario.

I hope that in the consideration of the estimates the Government, which has the final voice in determining what the expenditure shall be, will liberally interpret the legislation which has been placed upon the statute books, and that it will not hamper the trustees in carrying on the work of the University by refusing to sanction the expenditure of the money needed for that work and for the development of the University.

I am satisfied, as far as one who is out of politics may speak on such a subject, that the Legislature and the people of the Province will not object to a liberal interpretation of the legislation and begrudge a liberal provision for all the reasonable needs of the University.

I congratulate the Alumni Association upon what has been accomplished in the interests and for the benefit of the University. I am satisfied that had it not been for the awakening which was brought about by the organization of the Alumni Association and its branches throughout the country, it would have been impossible to have accomplished what has been done in that regard. We must, however, bear in mind that a government cannot always do that which it feels ought to be done. A government cannot go further than the representatives of the people will support them in going, or further than public opinion will justify.

Now, the work that the Alumni Associations have done is this: they have shown that the people and their representatives are content to expend all that is necessary for maintaining and developing the University of Toronto; and if the Alumni Associations had done nothing else, they would have been entitled to the grateful thanks not only of the present generation, but of future generations, for the good they have done in bringing about a just appreciation of the duty which the Legislature owes to the Provincial University.

The news which has been communicated to-night, as to Convocation Hall, is extremely gratifying. By their efforts, with the contributions which owing to their exertions have been secured, the Alumni have made it possible that a Convocation Hall should

be erected, and that a great University should no longer be compelled to borrow its Gymnasium for the purposes of Convocation.

It is said in some quarters that a Convocation Hall is not a University building. I take issue with that. A Convocation Hall is distinctly a University building. It is the place where the gatherings of graduates are held, where the degrees are conferred, where the various societies in connection with the University may meet, and University functions in general may be carried on. It is essentially a University institution, and a University like the University of Toronto ought not to be without such a hall.

I am glad that the work is accomplished, and I bear witness to the zeal and energy, if it is not invidious to mention names, of the Dean and of the Secretary—Dean Reeve and Professor McLennan—because it is not going too far to say that but for the exertions of these two gentlemen, the effort would have resulted in failure. Our work is not all done. The Alumni Association has done good work. It has now felt its strength, it knows what it can do, and I would appeal to the members to go on with the good work that they have begun for their *alma mater*. They are working not merely for their *alma mater*, but for the good of the Province, and of this great country of which they are citizens. It is a worthy object. They have great power. The number of graduates of this University, the influential positions they occupy throughout the country, will enable us to bring powerful influence to bear, and no government, whether it is the government that is in power now or a succeeding government, will be bold enough to resist the legitimate and reasonable demands put forward and supported by the Alumni Association and the body of the graduates of the University. At the same time, do not understand, Mr. Chairman, that I am counselling the making of unreasonable demands. I am sure the Alumni Association and the graduates will not ask for anything that is unreasonable; but whatever is reasonably necessary to be provided at the public expense for the University, if they are behind the claim, I venture to think no government will refuse to give.

The hour is now late, Mr. Chairman, and I have perhaps trespassed longer than I should upon you. I hope I have said nothing that will give offence to anybody. I like to speak plainly, and I trust I shall not be misunderstood.

I thank you for this opportunity of being heard, and I resume my seat, wishing greater success and prosperity to the Alumni Association and to the University of Toronto in the next year and the years to come than the prosperity, which has been great, in the year which is passing.

OPEN AIR SHAKESPEARE.*

BY PELHAM EDGAR, PH.D.

Professor of French, Victoria University.

IT is now some years since any noteworthy performance of Shakespeare has been seen in Toronto, and none so uniquely interesting as last week's comedies have ever been witnessed here. The impression which the first performance of *As You Like It* left on the audience was ineffaceable. The afternoon was warm, without sultriness. A gentle breeze came from the south over the grass, and across the sky white cumulous clouds were drifting, which alternately shadowed the sun and permitted its light to filter through the leaves. No conventional stage mechanism could offer combinations of effects at once so simple and so beautiful; no elaborate machinery could produce an illusion so complete. It was no paste-board forest that we saw, but the Forest of Arden in very truth, from behind whose trees we might at any moment see the "native burghers" of the place, the "poor dappled fools" come forth to feed. In the foreground stood a magnificent maple, and through its branches orioles flew at intervals, uttering their flute-like notes. The background was a glade of elms and maples and smaller shrubs, from whose leaves the delicate green of early spring had not yet passed.

Such was the setting, and the play was the most poetical comedy which the world possesses. Shakespeare had recently completed the series of historical plays, and after the intellectual strain which they entailed, he gladly turned to a subject to which no tragic issues attached, and which yielded such delicate food for his poetic fancy. Seeking for his theme, he seized upon Lodge's pastoral novel "Rosalind," which afforded him the framework he desired, and gave him a distant suggestion of the principal characters. But only a suggestion. The creator of *Rosalind* had no lessons to learn in the school of Lodge; and not satisfied with the meagre humanity of the fantastic romance, he refashioned *Rosalind* into the radiant woman we know, and created with masterly power the lovable fool *Touchstone*, who is no fool, and the cynical *Jaques*, who is no cynic, themselves the forerunners of two still deeper human studies, the gentle-minded, melancholy *Hamlet*, and *King Lear's* wisely tragic fool.

The setting of this exquisite nature comedy was more beautiful than can easily be described, and to describe the charm of Miss

* Mr. Ben. Greet's Company at the University, June 10th and 11th.

Matheson's rendering of Rosalind is frankly impossible. She is Rosalind as Shakespeare must have imagined her—the embodiment of tender womanhood, whose masquerade of boy's attire but lends an added piquancy to her charm. I cannot speak from personal knowledge of Adelaide Neilson as Rosalind, but since her time the Rosalinds whom I have seen, and they include Julia Marlowe, are pale ghosts compared with Miss Matheson's impersonation. Her mobile face shows every delicate shadow of emotion, and her voice reveals the subtlest tones of varying moods. It is true that with Rosalind the range of emotion is not wide, as the element of tragedy is practically absent. But Miss Matheson's command of pathos was witnessed in her impersonation of Everyman, and even in the lighter "Comedy of Errors" we saw her as Adriana represent offended dignity with complete success.

The remaining actors cannot be dismissed with a word. The company as a whole is exceptionally well balanced. Mr. Greet showed himself to be an actor of no little merit. Intellectually his representation of Jaques was most satisfying, and there was much unctuous humour in his rendering of one of the Dromios in *The Comedy of Errors*. Mr. Field, as Touchstone, was inimitable—a most courtly fool, whose dignity was well seasoned with wholesome wit. He was not intended to be a vulgar clown to please the groundlings. Mr. Stauley Drewitt played the rôle of Orlando conscientiously, but stiffly. To my mind, the better Orlando would have been Mr. Dallas Anderson, who spoke his lines as Silvius with much lyric feeling.

The evening performance of *As You Like It* was held under less pleasurable weather conditions. Yet the romantic effect appealed strongly to the imagination, and the audience was perhaps more in "a coming on mood" than on the previous afternoon.

When Mr. Greet brings his company here again he will be coming among friends. The production of *Everyman* in the autumn will create the profound interest which it deserves, and any future open-air performances of Shakespeare are assured of unqualified success. Of the remaining comedies we should welcome especially *The Winter's Tale* and *Twelfth Night*; and if the production of *Romeo and Juliet* has proved successful in England, Mr. Greet should give us the opportunity of seeing Miss Matheson in a rôle which her powers so eminently fit her to perform with distinction.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Chemical Laboratory, Thursday, June 11, 1903.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

There were about thirty members present when the meeting was called to order by Mr. L. E. Embree, vice-president, who, on motion of Mr. J. M. Clark, seconded by the secretary, was appointed chairman. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

President Dr. R. A. Reeve, who had arrived during the reading of the minutes, then took the chair.

The reports of the Executive Committee and of the Treasurer, which follow, were then read and adopted.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Progress.

THE closer co-operation of the graduates with the University which is secured by the organization of local branches of the Alumni Association is a marked feature of the growth of the Association during the past year. During this period the alumni have been organized in the counties of Oxford and Frontenac, the District of Alberta, the cities of Montreal and New York and the State of California. The activity already displayed by these bodies of graduates augurs well for their permanent usefulness. Steps are now being taken to organize branches in the county of Essex and in the cities of Detroit and Pittsburg. The growth of the association has been greatly stimulated by the visits of members of the administrative and teaching staffs of the University to various centres where they took the opportunity at banquets and other gatherings of informing the alumni of the actual condition and needs of the University. In this way a public opinion has been built up which it may be said is not without result in the present, and which certainly has boundless possibilities for our future.

The Montreal banquet was attended by Vice-President Ramsay Wright and Principal Hutton, that at Peterboro' by the Vice-Chancellor, Hon. Chief Justice Moss, and Professor McLennan, that at Hamilton by the Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, Dr. Reeve and Principal Hutton, that at Berlin by Dr. Reeve, Dr. Ellis, Professors McGregor Young and McLennan, that at St. Thomas by Dr. Reeve, Dr. Carman and Professors Macallum

and Alexander, and that at New York by President Loudon. A pleasant feature of these gatherings was the presence at most of them of representatives from neighbouring branches. During the year the secretary also visited the graduates in Montreal, Ottawa, Galt, Stratford, London, Strathroy, Windsor, Detroit, Paris and Brantford, to the last of which places he was accompanied by Professor Macallum.

As an evidence of the loyalty of the graduates it is pleasing to note the presentation by the alumnae in the city of New York of a gold medal to the best alumna of University College of the fourth year in the general course.

Steps have been taken towards establishing a Bureau of Information for graduates desirous of entering upon industrial and commercial work in Canada, and the results already attained warrant the development of this means of facilitating the entrance of our alumni into business life. In order to promote the interests of manufacturers and other business men it is proposed by the publication of articles and the delivery of special lectures arranged through the co-operation of the University authorities, to give them an insight into the work done by the University in preparing her graduates for such a life.

Secretary's Office

The general interest taken by the alumni in the Association greatly increased the work in this office, and as the Convocation Hall project entailed a large amount of correspondence and bookkeeping it was found necessary to employ two assistants for the greater part of the year.

The card catalogue of graduates has been maintained in an efficient state, and has been enlarged by the addition of the graduates of Victoria University prior to Confederation.

As will be seen from the Treasurer's report, \$867.50 was received in membership fees during the past year, showing an increase of \$7.50 over the previous year.

Editorial Committee.

The University of Toronto Monthly has now completed the third year of its publication and has established itself as a necessary medium for conveying University information and news to the alumni.

While the number of subscribers has not materially increased, the proceeds from advertisements are much larger and account for the very satisfactory financial report made this year.

Many improvements in the Monthly have been discussed and projected and only await a more general support on the part of the graduates to secure realization. An index for the three volumes of the Monthly will be issued with the June number and arrangements have been made for binding subscribers' copies and also for supplying a limited number of bound volumes to those who have not preserved a complete set of the Monthly. The terms upon which these may be obtained appear as an advertisement in the June issue.

The grant from the Association this year is \$433.74, and is slightly in excess of that received last year. The receipts and expenses incurred in publishing the Monthly appear in the appended statement and show a profit of \$358.35 for the year.

Convocation Hall Fund.

The Committee in charge of the Convocation Hall Fund are glad to report that the minimum amount aimed at, namely, \$50,000, has been subscribed, and that the subscriptions which were made upon the condition of this amount being reached are now valid. As is shown elsewhere, the subscriptions total \$51,574.40, and of this \$8,665.20, upon which \$18.20 interest has accrued, has been already received by the treasurer. The expenses in connection with the fund to date have amounted to \$765.02. Steps will be taken immediately to make collections in accordance with the signed subscription forms.

The hearty support given by the undergraduates to the project is especially gratifying as it did much to hasten the ultimate success of the scheme, and the most sincere thanks of the alumni are due to the generous friends of the University who by their large subscriptions have enabled us to announce at this meeting that the minimum sum has been obtained.

Research Scholarship.

As the Convocation Hall scheme was before the graduates no increase was made during the year in the amount subscribed to this fund. The amount paid into it being small, and the consent of the contributors having been obtained it was deemed wise to devote the proceeds to the Convocation Hall Fund.

Guarantee Fund.

The subscriptions paid into the Guarantee Fund to reduce the indebtedness incurred in connection with the "Monthly" during the first year of publication amount to \$16.63. This amount has

been handed over to the Editorial Committee to be applied in the reduction of our indebtedness.

Harper Memorial Fund.

The Memorial Tablet erected in the Main Building to the memory of the late H. A. Harper and other public memorials of his brave deed tended to diminish the subscriptions to the fund undertaken by the Alumni Association. The fund, which amounted to \$22 40 and included \$13.00 collected by Dr. Morley Wickett from the graduates in the department of Political Science, has been used to aid in establishing a Musical Library in the Undergraduates' Union, and arrangements have been made to have the works purchased bear a suitable memorial inscription.

Memorial Window Committee.

The committee having in hand the memorial window to the graduates who fell at Ridgeway have not reported progress since the last general meeting.

J. C. McLennan,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer then presented his Annual Statement, which shewed a profit balance to the credit of the Alumni Association of \$172.69 and one of \$358.35 to "The Monthly."

The indebtedness of "The Monthly" to the bank was reduced during the year by \$200, which, when combined with the profit balances given above, shews a profit on the year's transactions of \$731.04.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, 1902-1903.

RECEIPTS.		
Cash in Bank.....		\$ 19 78
Fees.....		867 50
Grant from University.....		200 00
Convocation Hall Fund—1901-'02, \$97 01	}	183 84
1902-'03, 86 83		
		\$1,271 12
EXPENDITURE.		
Auditing and Closing Books, (1901-02).....		\$ 30 00
Salaries—Miss Gall....\$237 50	}	327 25
Assistants ... 89 75		
Stationery and Supplies.....		96 71
Office Expense.....		34 76
Printing.....		9 75
Travelling Expenses.....		59 30
Postage.....		95 62
Engraving.....		1 00
Payment to Monthly.....		433 74
		\$1,088 13
Balance.....		182 99
		1,271 12

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING. 293

REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
Balance in Bank.....	\$182 99	Accounts Payable.....	\$ 10 30
		Balance—Profit.....	172 69
	\$182 99		\$182 99
ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Balance (Revenue Account)..	\$172 69	To Balance.....	\$272 69
Office Supplies	100 00		
	\$272 69		

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY, 1902-1903.

RECEIPTS.	
Cash in Bank.....	\$ 89 23
Advertisements.....	1,873 91
Reprints.....	24 25
Casual Sales.....	20 23
Grant from Association.....	433 74
Rebate (Postage) ..	6 92
Printing—Convocation Hall Lists.....	26 70
	\$2,475 03

EXPENDITURE.	
Salaries—	
Mr. Robertson, June 1902-May 1903 (inclusive)....	\$481 00
Assistants	80 75
	\$ 561 75
Stationery and Supplies.....	5 58
Office Expenses.....	38 18
Printing "Monthly" Balance 1901-02.....	\$571 65
October	112 50
November.....	134 20
December	116 00
January.....	107 00
February	114 63
	1,155 98
Printing Pamphlet.....	4 50
Postage and Mailing.....	94 11
Engraving	27 87
Interest and Discount.....	56 25
Commission on Advertising.....	214 00
Payments on Notes.....	200 00
	\$2,358 22
Balance	116 81
	\$2,475 03

REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
Balance in Bank	\$116 81	Accounts Payable—	
Accounts Receivable—		March Monthly....	\$108 00
Advertising	\$886 23	April "	150 90
Printing Pamphlet	7 00	May "	112 85
	893 23	June " (esti'e.)	136 50
Proceeds of Guarantee Fund	16 63		\$508 25
		Editor's Salary, June	30 00
		Sundries	2 80
		Commission (advertising) ..	127 27
			\$668 32
		Balance	358 35
	\$1,026 67		\$1,026 67

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Balance (Revenue Account)	\$ 358 35	Bills Payable.....	\$800 00

The question of the Constitution was then taken up and the following amendments were introduced:

1. Moved by Dr. J. C. McLennan, seconded by Professor Ramsay Wright, that in future the number of vice-presidents be seven (7) instead of three (3), and that, in selecting them, care should be taken to represent the different parts of the Province. Carried.

2. Moved by Professor Squair, seconded by Dr. McLennan, that the number of elective councillors be increased from twenty (20) to thirty (30). Carried.

The Secretary then reported that the Minister of Education had introduced a bill in the Legislature to make provision for the erection of a Women's Residence in connection with the University at an early date. On motion of Dr. McLennan, seconded by Miss E. M. Curzon, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the Government has introduced legislation to set apart certain lands in Ontario for the purpose of providing a fund to establish a Residence for the women students in attendance at University College;

Resolved, that we, the members of the University of Toronto Alumni Association in annual meeting assembled, record our high appreciation of the action of the Government in thus making provision for one of the most pressing needs of the University.

The Secretary reported that, through the kindness of Mr. King, Chief Astronomer of Canada, the Executive Committee had secured one of the old boundary posts of the line between Canada and the United States in the neighbourhood of the St. Lawrence River, and it was agreed that this post should be formally handed over to the University authorities at noon on Friday, June 12th, at the Library.

The meeting then adjourned until the evening.

EVENING MEETING.

About one hundred members were present. The President, Dr. Reeve, was in the chair. The Nominating Committee presented their report and named the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

Honorary President—James Loudon, M.A., LL.D., President of the University of Toronto.

President—R. A. Reeve, B.A., M.D., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—I. H. Cameron, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.; A. H. McLougall, B.A., Ottawa; Hume Cronyn, B.A., London; E. B. Edwards, M.A., Peterborough; A. Bartlett, B.A., Windsor; Colonel W. N. Ponton, M.A., Belleville; W. H. Ballard, B.A., Hamilton.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. McLennan, Ph.D.

Executive Council—A. R. Bain, M.A., LL.D.; E. F. Blake, B.A.; J. S. Carstairs, B.A.; Miss Chown, B.A.; Harold Clark, D.D.S.; J. M. Clark, B.A., LL.B.; H. J. Crawford, B.A.; Miss E. M. Curzon, B.A.; J. T. Fotheringham, M.B.; C. C. James, M.A.; M. H. Ludwig, LL.B.; W. H. Moore, B.A.; Bruce Macdonald, B.A.; A. McPhedran, M.B.; A. A. McDonald, M.B.; Rev. John Neil, B.A.; Rev. T. O'Meara; W. Pakenham, B.A.; J. B. Reynolds, M.A.; T. R. Rosebrugh, B.A.; Andrew Smith, V.S., F.R.C. V.S.; S. C. Smoke, B.A.; J. Squair, B.A.; J. R. L. Starr, B.A.; Rev. Father Teefty, LL.D.; F. H. Torrington, Mus. Doc.; R. S. Waldie, B.A.; W. T. White, B.A.; J. McGregor Young, B.A.; R. J. Younge.

Moved by Mr. Briggs, seconded by Dr. Bain, that the report be adopted. Carried.

The President, Dr. Reeve, in a short speech, reviewed the work of the Alumni Association during the past year, and, in referring to the Convocation Hall Fund, took the opportunity to express, on behalf of the Association, the gratitude which all felt to the graduates and friends of the University, who, by their contributions and sympathy, had enabled us to raise \$50,000 for the erection of the Hall. He then asked the Secretary to read the following communication from the Government, which was received with striking manifestations of appreciation.

"It is too late to have legislation this year, but with reference to our interview with you, and having regard to our conversation with the Premier on this subject, we feel at liberty to give you the following assurance. On the assumption that at least \$50,000 has been raised by the alumni towards the new convocation hall, and on the further assumption that the cost of such new building finished in every respect, and equipped, will not exceed in all the sum of \$100,000, having in view the desirability of a new convocation hall for convocation purposes and alumni and other gatherings, in order that the work may not be delayed, the Government, so far as they can do so, undertake to provide \$50,000, payable in five annual instalments, to be provided in the estimates from year to year during the next five years, commencing with \$10,000 in the estimates of next year.

Yours very truly,

(Sig.) J. M. GIBSON,

(Sig.) R. HARCOURT."

The Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, delivered his annual address, which is fully reported elsewhere in this issue.

The Rev. J. Monro Gibson, of London, England, who was present at the meeting, gave a most pleasing address full of reminiscences, kindly references to his old classmates, and words of great praise for the work being done by our great University.

He dwelt at length on the struggle going on in England to nationalize education, and told us that public opinion in Ontario on this subject was far in advance of what it was in England.

President Loudon was present throughout the meeting, and expressed himself as being delighted with the success of the Alumni Association and with the support it had given the University.

On motion of Professor Squair, seconded by Professor Fraser, the meeting extended a very cordial vote of thanks to the Executive Committee, and made kindly reference to the efforts of the President and Secretary in all the work of the Association.

On motion of Dr. Reeve, seconded by Dr. McLennan, a resolution was adopted thanking the Government of Ontario for coming to the assistance of the committee in connection with the Convocation Hall project, as follows:

Whereas the Government has announced its intention of providing the sum of \$50,000 to supplement the like amount subscribed by the graduates and friends of the University of Toronto for the erection of a Convocation Hall for the University;

Resolved, that we, the members of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, in annual meeting assembled, record our hearty gratitude to the Government for this assistance in carrying out a project whose success means so much to the University.

On motion of Professor Cameron, seconded by Professor Ramsay Wright, a most hearty vote of thanks was extended to the Rev. Monro Gibson and to the Chancellor for their sympathetic, instructive and encouraging addresses.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. C. McLennan,
Secretary.

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY C. C. JAMES, M.A.

ON the 27th of June the statue of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada was unveiled by the recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. One hundred and seven years have come and gone since Lt.-Col. John Graves Simcoe sailed away from the little town of York to which he had but recently transplanted the government from Newark. The speeches upon the occasion of the unveiling made fitting reference to Simcoe's qualities as a British soldier, to his statesmanship in establishing the first representative government of this Province, and to his keen interest in planning for the future development of her resources.

Connected with Simcoe's régime there was one act, which, though somewhat simple at the time, and overlooked by most writers of his career, has been productive of great benefit to this Province, and is the historic beginning of the institution that forms the subject of this sketch. Simcoe's first parliament met at Newark on the 17th September, and adjourned on the 15th October, 1792. Twelve days after the adjournment, the Lieutenant-Governor brought together at Newark a small group of representative men who organized the first agricultural society of Upper Canada. The foresight of the man, and his interest in the people showed itself most clearly in this the first official organization outside of the legislative bodies provided for in the Constitutional Act of 1791. This agricultural society was the parent of a numerous and vigorous family. From it have come the four hundred agricultural societies of the present day, and a score of associations devoted to special lines of agricultural work. In it were to be found the first elements of our modern farmers' institutes, and it is not claiming too much to state that the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph, which has become the keystone of our agricultural structure, may be traced back directly to this common source.

In the year 1830 the agricultural societies had so increased in number and importance as to demand public recognition, and an Act was passed whereby they were brought under government control and given financial assistance. In 1846 representatives from these local societies formed the Provincial Agricultural Association, the first object of which was the holding of a Provincial fair. It might be mentioned as an appropriate coincidence that this first fair was held in the residence and on the

grounds of the Lieutenant-Governor, south-west corner of Simcoe and King Streets, Toronto.

Soon after the Provincial Association passed into the form of a Board or Bureau composed of members elected by the agricultural societies of the various districts, and then its work widened. Reference can be made here to only one of these new undertakings. The secretary, Mr. George Buckland, was accustomed



MASSEY HALL AND LIBRARY, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

to visit the various local societies to address them upon agricultural topics. The older graduates and professors of the University may remember that the Board established an educational course in connection with Toronto University, and that Mr. Buckland became the Professor of Agriculture. His experimental farm, to which the older men refer sometimes with a smile, was located

about where the University athletic grounds now stand. In the roll of graduates (p. 144) you will find the modest list of nine men to whom diplomas were awarded in the years 1862-1873. You will not find many distinguished agriculturists among the noble nine. The experiment was not a brilliant success, but it contained the germ of our Agricultural College. To this same Board of Agriculture, the Ontario Veterinary College traces back; but that is another story that Dr. Andrew Smith can tell, for he was the young man brought out by the Board from Edinburgh to give instruction in Veterinary Science.

In the days of the old Parliament of Canada (1841-67), the suggestion of an agricultural school cropped up again and again, but nothing resulted, until the separation of the provinces, and the régime of the Sanfield Macdonald government began. In that government Hon. John Carling held the dual office of Commissioner of Public Works and of Agriculture, and the suggestions of earlier days were given new life by his appointing the late Rev. W. F. Clarke, editor of "The Canada Farmer," to prepare a report on the scope and nature of an agricultural school suitable for this Province. Mr. Clarke was a man of wide range, and, through his connection with the agricultural press, he was fairly well fitted for his task. He visited the two leading institutions of the United States (the State Agricultural College of Massachusetts and of Michigan) that were making a vigorous struggle for recognition. In due time the report appeared, and it may be found in the Sessional Papers of 1870. This report and the subsequent report of 1873 were no doubt somewhat startling to the doubting farmers and politicians of the day. In later years Mr. Clarke referred again and again to these reports with all the fondness of a proud parent, and we have often seen him "get up in meeting" and read from his production to prove how his comprehensive scheme had been worked up in some line or disregarded in some other. The result was that the Mimico farm was purchased, a few appointments made, and plans for building begun—when lo! the elections came on, the government fell, and the movement came to a sudden standstill. There had been criticisms of the location as a farm of thistles. There were also, I believe, some criticisms of the place as being too near to the city of Toronto and therefore presenting attractions to the young men from the farm that would not be conducive to good morals. The new government appointed a committee to investigate. It is interesting to recall that the present Minister of Agriculture was a member of the committee. Farmer members of the Legislature walked over the Mimico farm, two

expert professors from the Michigan Agricultural College were called in, and soon after a report was presented to the new Commissioner, Hon. Archibald McKellar, in which the finding was that the Mimico site was unsuitable, and that a new farm should be purchased elsewhere in one of the most successful grain and live stock sections. Various farms were offered, but the selection was made of Moreton Lodge, near Guelph, the property of Mr. F. W. Stone. 550 acres of rolling land, a fine stone dwelling on a commanding site, with \$74,500 as the price, were the main features of the transaction; but it finally required the aid of Her Majesty's constables to obtain possession. The forcible taking possession of the property by the government officers promised to become a great constitutional question, the point in dispute being whether officers of the Province had the power to act without special authorization from the county authorities. However, the arrival of the cheque for purchase money soon smoothed away many difficulties. Then began on May 1st, 1874, the first course of lectures at the College, with 26 students, and a teaching staff of somewhat uncertain numbers, many classes being provided with occasional lecturers. The first move made by the pioneer band of students was to go on strike. A letter dated July 13th was sent to Premier Mowat protesting against the Principal, and stating they could not receive instruction from "a man so regardless of truth and so incapable of performing the duties assigned to him at this Institution." One week was the limit set by the students, and there were two days yet lacking when the Principal's resignation went forward. So much for an inglorious start.

The direction of the institution then came into the charge of the rector of the school, Mr. William Johnston, a young man fresh from graduation at the University of Toronto. In April of the following year an Englishman, Mr. Charles Roberts, arrived to succeed the man who had failed, but Mr. Roberts soon resigned owing to ill health. When the school was first started in May, 1874, Rev. W. F. Clarke was appointed rector. He resigned, however, in the general mixup in July. Mr. Johnston succeeded him as rector in August. In 1875 Hon. S. C. Wood was Commissioner. Mr. Johnston had shown remarkable ability in trying times, and was now advanced to the position of President. At the same time the first professorial staff was provided to assist the President, consisting of Professor William Brown (Agriculture), Professor E. A. Grange (Veterinary Science), and Dr. Baptie (Chemistry).

President Johnston held the place until 1879, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. James Mills, M.A., the Principal of the Brantford Collegiate Institute. Dr. Mills has occupied this important position for twenty-four years, and has seen the institution grow through many vicissitudes. He has done more than see it grow, he has made it grow, for his life and the life of the institution that he has served so well are inseparably interwoven. In 1879 the teaching staff consisted of seven professors, and 162 students were enrolled; in 1902 the staff numbered 22 and no less than 768 students were enrolled in all the courses. This is a growth of which any educational institution would feel proud and justifies the liberal increases in grants made by the Ontario Legislature.

The large increase in the number of students in recent years is owing partly to the fact that the course of study has been enlarged from a two years' course (with diploma) to a four years' course (with a degree) and also to the addition from time to time of special courses in Dairying, Domestic Science, Poultry Management, and Live Stock Judging. At the same time the attendance in the general course has steadily increased, being limited in recent years only by the accommodation. In 1902, 290 students took the general course.

In 1888 for the first time the College enlarged its scope of work, and provided a third year's course. For some years before that time this addition had been suggested and discussed. The writer of this paper was appointed Professor of Chemistry in 1886, and shortly after one of the associate students asked for permission to continue his work in the laboratory beyond the second year. This was granted, and soon a second wished to do some special work along the same line. The time seemed ripe, a regular course was drawn up by the staff, and affiliation arranged with the University of Toronto. The class of 1888 numbered five and to them the Provincial University granted the first degrees of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture (B.S.A.) in October, 1888. The course has been lengthened to four years, and year by year the College has sent up its students to the University examinations.

Most of the students are unable to leave the farm for studies beyond the two years' course, which has, from the first, been the important work of the College. Diplomas have been issued to about five hundred in the general course, while fully as many have been issued for the special courses. The great majority of these ex-students are engaged in agricultural work in Ontario.

In the sixteen years (1888-1903) 139 students have passed their examinations, and received their degrees. An interesting article might be written on the careers of these 139 young men. They are to be found in responsible positions doing splendid work. Many of them are working out the problems of life on Ontario farms, one of them has occupied a seat in the Legislature, three of them are directing work in the Provincial Department of Agriculture, no less than 12 were on the staff of the Agricultural College in 1902, four are in the service of the Dominion Government, thirteen are filling professors' chairs in American agricultural colleges, several of them are managing large agricultural estates in Canada and the United States, and two are filling government positions even in far-away India and the Philippines. Through the press, on the platform, in practical farm life, in experimental work, along all lines of progressive agriculture in this country, the graduates and associates of the Ontario Agricultural College are to be found to-day. The college is best advertised by its students, and the University need never be ashamed of this portion of her family.

A word or two as to the Ontario Agricultural College and its equipment. It is not too much to say that the college and farm is the best all-round equipped institution of its kind in the world. There are European institutions with certain departments developed beyond anything to be found in America. There are United States colleges with departments having a reputation beyond ours, but at Guelph the whole institution is equally advanced: every department is up to its requirements. No one man, no one branch stands out beyond the rest to give it a one-sided reputation. The result is that the student may pass through the Ontario Agricultural College with a first-class general training in all the lines of Agricultural Science.

Many proofs of the good repute of our College might be given—testimonials from American and European visitors. One example may be interesting here. In 1900 the Argentine government arranged to send north a small band of students to be trained in agricultural work. Two by two they were sent to various American colleges. By the end of the year there were eight at Guelph. In 1901 the number had increased to fourteen, and in 1902 the Argentine band numbered seventeen. It should be stated, to avoid misunderstanding, that these are all compelled to board out of the college, and, therefore, do not keep out any deserving Ontario students. This may serve to illustrate the saying that "the opinion of the foreigner to-day is what will be the opinion of history hereafter."

The cosmopolitan nature of the advanced classes may be seen from the following statement of the graduating class of June 12th, 1903. The class numbered fifteen, composed as follows: Ten from Ontario, one from New Brunswick, and one from each of the following countries: Jamaica, Mauritius, Asia Minor, and Argentine.

Another point worthy of record is that the institution has attracted the attention of our own people. Last year there was opened for the use of the students the magnificent Massey Hall and Library, the gift of the executors of the H. A. Massey estate, and there is now under way the construction of the two mammoth Macdonald buildings, the gift of Sir William Macdonald of Montreal, for the training of public school teachers in Agriculture and Nature Study, and of farmers' daughters in Domestic Science.

For many years the college struggled for the recognition of its worth, the approval of its work—it is now in the full sunshine of prosperity and is doing a work of which this Province may well feel proud. It is not the least important or the least effective of the many colleges in affiliation with the University of Toronto.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Students.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1874	?	26	College opened 1st May.
1875	4	32	Wm. Johnston, B.A., appointed Principal.
1879	5	162	Jas. Mills, M.A., appointed Principal.
1887	8	110	Chemical Laboratory built.
1888	8	131	First degrees B.S.A. (5).
1891	10	132	Convocation Hall and Gymnasium erected.
1892	10	159	Botanical Laboratory erected.
1893	12	246	Dairy School established.
1894	14	290	Poultry Department established.
1895	15	250	Experimental Bldg. and Bacteriological Laboratory erected.
1896	16	237	New Chemical Laboratory.
1901	19	359	Biological and Physics Laboratory erected; Massey Hall and Library donated.
1902	22	768	Live Stock courses started and Instruction Pavilion erected; Macdonald Buildings begun.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

BY H. J. CRAWFORD, B.A.

WHETHER the saying should be put to the credit of political suavity or ingenious conviction, it was very manifest that the entire approval of the graduate audience attended the eulogy of the Toronto press for its powerful advocacy of the claims of the Provincial University on public sympathy and support. And the next day's reports in the city papers of this fourth annual Alumni Dinner served as an excellent illustration; for they were not merely perfunctory performances, but full, sympathetic and discriminating records. As one or another of these admirable accounts will have reached most of the readers of the Monthly, it would seem fitting in this summary to speak of the "family gathering" (to use a title that was a favourite during the evening) in the somewhat intimate and comparative way proper to an alumnus who happens to have attended the other three as well. And this leads to the expression of regret, oft-repeated but apparently unavailing, that more alumni cannot find it in their hearts to join in this reunion, even at some sacrifice.

Last year a large committee did yeoman service in the endeavour to reach and rouse their fellows—with results perceptible but disappointing, and in no wise commensurate with the efforts expended. In this semi-centennial celebration, the absence of old familiar faces was still more noticeable. When the head table had been seated, and the call given for the men of before '70, a solitary couple responded; some of the later years were quite unrepresented; at dinner I sat beside Mr. J. H. Cameron, who could discover no comrade of '85; my class-fellow, Mr. George Wilkie (whose arduous and unselfish services as chairman for the past two years are worthy of all praise), found that only two of our '88 men had been present on all four occasions; and so the tale might proceed. The class of '78, however, headed by Professor Keys, celebrated their 25th anniversary with the company; '83 were met elsewhere, but sent loyal greeting.

Certainly it was a happy thought to have the graduating classes as guests. And it was not merely that they added numbers; the presence at the tables of the youthful alumnae lent an air of grace and sprightliness to the scene that was as pleasing as it was novel; and when the toast list came on, a speaker might well have felt justified in "talking to the gallery." This notable departure has surely set a precedent for the attendance of the alumnae of all years at the Annual Dinner.

After the President of the University had fittingly proposed the health of the King, not alone as Emperor, but also as Pacificator and Undergraduate withal, he yielded place to the President of the Alumni Association, whom all 'Varsity graduates delight to honour.

In giving the toast to Alma Mater, Dr. Reeve sounded the prevailing note of the evening—the note of hopefulness and cheer, justified by the liberality of the Government towards the Women's Residence and Convocation Hall funds, and by the completion of the \$50,000 contribution by alumni and friends of the University.

The dignity and urbanity of the Lieutenant-Governor, his ease of address and the calm good sense of his remarks in response, deeply impressed his audience. The lesson he had for us, as a result of his observation of the University since 1859, was that pessimism was unwarranted. The strength of the Medical Faculty came in for his special commendation, as comparison with the Scottish universities had made the former lack of this department amazing to him, and the medical graduate had peculiar opportunities to make his university favourably known of men. Attorney-General Gibson and Minister of Education Harcourt, being alumni members of the Cabinet, were also asked for a declaration of faith in their Alma Mater. This they both made without equivocation, nor, when they gave their voice for one state-aided university, was anyone found to tax them with a mental reservation as to the Kingston School of Mines. "Any reasonable demands," asserted the Attorney-General, "will meet with generous support, but there should be no flank or rear movements"—an allusion enigmatic to some, but apparently apprehended of many, to judge by the merriment it excited. Mr. Harcourt drew a humorous picture of the Minister of Education, with President Loudon in close attendance, Dr. Reeve in the near distance ready for relief duty, and the alumni hovering round in a cloud prepared to swoop down in an emergency. To Dr. Gilman he described the problem as one of "how to manage a modern University on a mediaeval endowment." The Ministers agreed that the opinion of public and Legislature had veered in favour of the University, attributing this to the efforts of the alumni and the press. When two townships, they related, were to be set apart for the Women's Residence fund, the Legislature magnanimously made the number four; if the men wanted a Residence, they hinted, all they had to do was to ask for it—after having raised a certain amount as a guarantee of good faith. The Chancellor, Sir Wm. Meredith, in proposing the toast to "Our Guests," took occasion to defend the officers of

the University from the charge of excessive zeal; rather had they been over-moderate.

Sir William then eulogized the guests of honour, Dr. Goldwin Smith and Dr. Gilman, the former for his culture, his courage, his philanthropy, his generous benefactions to the University, the latter as the foremost educator on this continent, the world-famed head of the Carnegie Institute. When Mr. Goldwin Smith rose to respond—well, then we tried to show the venerable scholar what our real sentiments towards him were. He heard, he saw, he understood. He was pleased, too, as he delicately intimated, and we were pleased that it was so. How is it that the "News" editorial phrased it? "There was a rare heartiness and spirit, and a deep note of sympathy, in the welcome. It was a fine revelation of democracy in its higher mood." Let that stand.

The Professor told us how the "one great University" idea originated, spread, was now partially adopted and bade fair to advance yet further, though there was "still a centrifugal force in the East." He spoke of the advantages of a Residence, and considered that more good than harm had come from the Greek-letter fraternities that, in the United States, served somewhat the same purpose. The memorable scene of enthusiasm at his reception was properly crowned by a salvo of cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Smith at the close of his remarks.

Dr. Gilman was very heartily welcomed, and, getting at once into touch with his hearers by professing to be one with them in his admiration of Mr. Goldwin Smith, he further ingratiated himself by declaring that the Toronto men who came over to Johns Hopkins, one and all, bore the stamp of thoroughness.

He would carry back to Baltimore as a valuable idea the plan of grouping he noticed in the buildings of the University of Toronto—in the centre a splendid pile, built to last, with free space about it, and on the outskirts various laboratories, certain to require alteration or demolition as science advanced. President Gilman then sketched the Carnegie Institute, with its endowment of ten millions, given not for the education of youth, but for the advancement of knowledge, a "University without buildings, without a faculty and without students." He described the apportionment of grants among research assistants, treating the large claims of various investigators with humorous appreciation, but evident sympathy and a sure grasp of the great problem. Suffice it to say that never was a more interesting narrative given at an alumni dinner.

Professor Ramsay Wright, Vice-President of the University, toasted the graduating classes in a quite original vein of humour, and Mr. A. G. Brown responded with a spirit of loyalty and an ability to be expected from the winner of two gold medals and the Flavelle scholarship.

After a vote of thanks to Dr. McLennan, secretary of the Alumni Association, and to the dinner committee, composed of George Wilkie, B.A., president, John A. Cooper, B.A., LL.B., secretary, and S. B. Chadsey, B.A.Sc., assistant secretary, the alumni separated, having received an access of enthusiasm for their University—and what better end could have been achieved? *Floreat Universitas Torontonensis.*

CONVOCAATION.

BY S. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

THE rain and wind which marred Convocation Day for other events brought a welcome coolness to the large audience which had crowded, for the last time it is hoped, into the Gymnasium to witness the conferring of degrees. The assembling and robing of the faculties and candidates for degrees in the Main Building and their going in procession to the Gymnasium was a feature of the proceedings that added much to the comfort of those taking part. In spite of the clamorous elements which threatened to tear the insignia of their offices from even the most distinguished, this procession was an impressive sight. It is to be hoped that this varied and brilliant spectacle will not vanish from our lawns when the completion of Convocation Hall makes it no longer a necessity.

The Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, presided, and the degree of LL.D. (*honoris causa*) was conferred upon nine gentlemen, of whom three were unable to be present, viz.: J. J. Thomson, D.Sc., F.R.S., professor of physics, University of Cambridge, England; Christopher Robinson, K.C., Chancellor of Trinity University; Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion of Canada.

His Honour William Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Visitor of the University, was presented by Dr. John Hoskin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, for the degree of LL.D. (*honoris causa*). In returning thanks, he said that Dr. Hoskin having called attention to the fact that he had become Visitor of the University, he wished to assure the Chancellor that his long experience in the Senate would make him a very sympathetic visitor and would enable him in sincerity to mourn as well

as rejoice with him. He trusted that the days of darkness and mourning for the University were over, and that the assurances of support recently received from the Government would enable all connected with the University to look forward with confidence to the future. His Honour referred to the circumstance alluded to by Dr. Hoskin, that for 23 years he had been Chairman of Knox College, one of the federated colleges of the University. He said that he had used his influence to induce the college to abandon its preparatory literary course, and send all the students to the University. The result was very satisfactory, and he hoped that the day was not far distant when all the students of Knox College would have a degree in arts before entering on their theological course. He looked for a brilliant future for the University.

Mr. Goldwin Smith was received with long and loud applause when he was presented by President Loudon, who said: "Professor Goldwin Smith is known throughout the world of letters as a distinguished scholar, as a most distinguished historian and thinker, and as one of the greatest living masters of prose writing in the English tongue. He has been known in this community now for many years as a respected and high-minded citizen, whose counsel and aid have been freely given in the furtherance of the public interest in every capacity. He is known amongst us as a journalist, whose fearless expression of honest convictions has been an example to those who by their profession are the leaders of public opinion. He is known within these walls (and his name will ever be cherished with reverence and affection) as a trusty friend of the Provincial University, whose experience and sympathy have ever been freely given to those entrusted with its administration, and lastly he has endeared himself still further to the University by his wise and generous benefactions. Comparisons would be out of place, but I may say in conclusion, that it is my conviction that no name upon the roll of the University is worthy of greater honour." Mr. Goldwin Smith thanked the Chancellor for the honour, especially as it reflected honour on two other universities with which he was connected, Oxford and Cornell. Still more he wished to return thanks for the sympathetic reception of his name, for it was a pleasure to feel such sunbeams towards the close of one's life. His life was passed in literary pursuits and journalism. He had done much that perhaps could be done better, much that would have been better not done. Referring to the graduating class, he said that doubtless some would illuminate the professions with the culture of the University. Others would follow the paths of literature and science. To these latter he wished a prosperous career, and expressed the hope that they would lead the world at this most critical time into the paths of truth.

Daniel Coit Gilman, President of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, formerly President of Johns Hopkins University, was presented by President Loudon, as the apostle of the research movement in America. Through his organization of the Johns Hopkins University as the first distinctly research university in America, through his wise guidance of its policy for a quarter of a century, through his own labours in the field of scholarship, he had been instrumental in creating new university ideals for this continent, and had exerted an immeasurable influence on the elevation of the standard of scholarship, not only in his own country, but beyond its borders, and, the President said, this influence had been especially felt and appreciated at the University of Toronto. As Director of the new Carnegie Institution at Washington, with its splendid endowment, the sphere of his usefulness had been enlarged, and he was now in a position to aid and direct the work of research in all the universities of the continent. Dr. Gilman, in reply, wished a better word than research was used for their work. Were they looking for something that was lost or seeking after truth? He wished the word investigation was used instead of research. He was glad to see the research work here, for he had seen for many years the young graduates of Toronto going elsewhere to continue their work. From his own experience with Toronto graduates he bore testimony not only to their character, but to their good foundation for future work. He referred sympathetically to the death of Dr. Stratton in India, whose name ought, he said, to be inscribed on the University's memorial walls. He congratulated Toronto and Baltimore upon being foremost in searching after truth.

Hon. John Morison Gibson, Attorney-General of Ontario, was presented by N. W. Hoyles, K.C., LL.D., principal of the Law School of Ontario, who said that forty years ago Mr. Gibson had won the Prince of Wales' prize, being first in classics, moderns and Orientals. On that occasion Dr. McCaul was careful to distinguish him from the Prince of Wales' prize man of the former year, John Monroe Gibson. Mr. Hoyles further referred to Mr. Gibson's services in the Legislature and the militia.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, in contrasting the number of graduates now and forty years ago, referred to the presence of so many women graduates, and recalled that the Minister of Education had joined with him in the motion in the Legislature to open the doors to women.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, was presented by Mr. Justice Maclaren, who referred to his long service in the Legislature, and especially in the cause of education. In reply,

Mr. Harcourt predicted that the University within five years, would have a growth and influence far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the most enthusiastic alumnus.

Rev. J. Monro Gibson, minister of St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, London, Eng., was presented by Chancellor Burwash of Victoria, who congratulated the University on its progress. He rejoiced, too, in the prosperity of the country, which was recognized as among the most favoured of the earth.

The esquire bedels were W. J. O. Malloch, B.A., M.B., and E. R. Patterson, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT. JUNE 12TH, 1903.

1. Admission to Degrees.

LL.D. (*Honoris Causa*). His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C., Daniel Coit Gilman, the Hon. John Morison Gibson, M.A., LL.B., the Hon. Richard Harcourt, M.A., John Monro Gibson, M.A., D.D., J. J. Thomson, D.Sc., F.R.S., Christopher Robinson, K.C., James W. Robertson.

Ph.D.—W. R. Carr, B.A. '96, Emma S. Baker, B.A. '99, Clara C. Benson, B.A. '99, G. G. Nasmith, B.A., '00.

M.A. (with honours under the new statute)—J. McG. Young, B.A. '84, C. McL. Fraser, B.A. '98 (*in absentia*), G. G. Nasmith, B.A., '00, A. L. Howard, B.A., '01, E. H. Oliver, B.A., '02. (Under the old statute)—A. L. Langford, B.A. '84, G. H. Reed, B.A. '88, A. E. Lang, B.A. '89, D. MacKay, B.A. '89, R. S. Hamilton, B.A. '90, T. H. Mitchell, B.A. '90, P. J. Robinson, B.A., '97, A. C. Hendrick, B.A. '97, M.B. '00, Elizabeth Allin, B.A. '98, J. H. Davidson, B.A. '98, Viola Gilfillan, B.A. '98, Middle Lick, B.A. '98, J. D. Richardson, B.A. '98, G. W. Ross, B.A. '99, Laura M. Mason, B.A. '00, H. E. Kellington, B.A. '01, D. E. Kilgour, B.A. '00, J. L. McPherson, B.A. '01, C. Masters, B.A. '01, J. W. Hedley, B.A. '02, W. J. Loughheed, B.A. '02, C. A. McRae, B.A. '02, J. R. Marshall, B.A. '02, W. J. Pike, B.A. '02, R. M. Stewart, B.A. '02.

M.D.—T. McCrae, B.A. '91, M.B. '95 (*in absentia*).

LL.B.—M. C. Cameron, B.A. '99, R. S. Waldie, B.A. '99, H. D. Graham, B.A. '00, A. C. Hill, B.A. '00.

M.B.—D. A. Sinclair, M.A. '00, C. W. Freeman, B.A. '96, W. A. Groves, B.A. '99, J. R. Parry, B.A. '99, G. W. Ross, B.A. '99, T. W. Walker, B.A. '99, G. A. Winters, B.A. '99, E. A. Gray, B.A. '00, E. M. Walker, B.A. '00.

M.B. (with honours)—J. A. Oillie, G. E. Wilson, J. Phillips, F. C. Neal, W. E. Gallie, W. A. Graham, J. L. Biggar, J. D. Leeson, N. D. Buchanan, C. E. Kinster.

M.B.—P. Anderson, A. T. Bond, R. S. Brewster, J. V. Brown, T. A. Carson, K. Colbeck, C. L. Constantinides, E. K. Cullen, J. E. N. De Haitre, T. B. Edmison, J. Ferguson, R. O. Fisher, J. G. Fitzgerald, E. J. Foster, R. F. Foster, E. V. Frederick, G. E. Greenway, J. H. Hamilton, E. A. P. Hardy, E. L. Hodgins, K. H. Holmes, Mildred J. Hoyles, J. G. W. Hunt, W. B. S. Hunt, R. Ingram, H. C. Jameson, D. S. Johnston, D. P. Kappel, W. J. Kerfoot, D. MacD. King, G. F. Lamb, M. H. Langs, F. Large, W. R. Mahood, W. N. Neeldrum, T. H. McColl, P. F. McCue, A. McInnis, W. T. M. MacKinnon, R. P. McLaughlin, H. McLean, H. C. McLean, N. K. MacLeod, W. McTavish, J. M. Park, A. D. Proctor, P. F. Quinlan, J. M. Robb, F. A. Ross, V. Ross, A. A. J. Simpson, S. Singer, W. E. Somers, N. H. Sutton, D. J. Sweeney, H. M. Torrington, W. S. Turnbull, B. Weir, T. D. White, W. A. W. Woolner, S. C. Yin.

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Governor-General's Silver Medal (Second Year), H. H. Cragg.

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Governor-General's Gold Medal (Fourth Year), A. G. Brown.

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The Alexander T. Fulton Scholarship in Natural Science, S. V. Wilmott.

The Alexander T. Fulton Scholarship in Physics and Chemistry, F. C. Bowman (mention), R. A. Daly (reversion).

The Alexander T. Fulton Scholarship in Chemistry and Mineralogy, F. C. Bowman.

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The Edward Blake Scholarship in Chemistry and Mineralogy, R. H. Clark, R. E. Hore, æq.

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THIRD YEAR.

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The A. A. A. S. Scholarship in Physics and Chemistry, S. Dushman.

The Alexander Mackenzie Scholarships in Political Science, 1, W. J. K. Vanston; 2, T. B. McQuesten.

POST GRADUATE.

The Ramsay Scholarship in Political Science, F. B. Clappison.

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- Faculty Gold Medal, J. A. Oille.
- First Faculty Silver Medal, J. Phillips.
- Second Faculty Silver Medal, S. C. Yin.
- Third Faculty Silver Medal, G. E. Wilson.

Scholarships.

First Year—1. J. H. Holbrook; 2. R. J. McMillan. Second Year—1. R. H. Bonnycastle; 2. W. S. Lemon.

Post Graduate Scholarship.

The George Brown Memorial Scholarship in Medical Science.—For this Scholarship G. E. Wilson, J. A. Oille, J. Phillips, F. C. Neal, G. A. Winters, and W. E. Gallie, ranked in the order named.

THE CONVOCATION HALL FUND.

THE Committee having in charge the subscription list of the Convocation Hall Fund were glad to announce at the Annual Meeting of the Association that the minimum amount aimed at, \$50,000, had been slightly over subscribed, and that the Government had generously undertaken to provide a further sum of \$50,000. Those who subscribed upon a form such as that given below are reminded that their subscription is now valid, and that one-half is now payable to the Treasurer. Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to J. C. McLennan, Treasurer Convocation Hall Fund, and sent to the Dean's House, University of Toronto.

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The Alumnae Reception.

The annual reception tendered by the Alumnae Association of University College to the women of the graduating class was held on the afternoon of June 11 in the Faculty Union rooms. Owing to the fact that the "Comedy of Errors" was being presented simultaneously on the lawn in front of the Dean's house, guests were invited to enter by the quadrangle door. Between fifty and sixty graduates and members of the graduating class assembled, being received by Miss Salter and the president of the Association; and special gratification was felt at the presence of the Principal of the College, whose effective aid to the Women's Residence movement is thoroughly appreciated by the College women, and of Dr. McLennan, to whose kindness the alumnae owed the use of the Faculty Union rooms, both at this time and on the occasion of their reception to the members of the National Council of Women in May. Before leaving each member of the graduating class received the greetings of the Alumnae Association, accompanied by white flowers tied with the college colours.

The Garden Party of June 12th.

Since nature was unkind, the garden party, arranged for Friday afternoon, was of necessity converted into an indoor reception. This was, of course, a disappointment as the garden party after Convocation is looked forward to as a pleasant opportunity for the new-made graduates to bid farewell to college intimates, and meet professors and lecturers on the new footing to which the completion of their four or five years of hard work entitles them.

The East Hall of the Main Building had been arranged for the reception, and there the Chancellor and Lady Meredith welcomed the guests. The room was soon filled by those who had come across from the Gymnasium, where the degrees had been conferred. The women graduates were conspicuous in their white dresses as they received warm congratulations from everyone. Just as hearty congratulations were being showered on the men. Professors and lecturers

were seen in different parts of the room giving their good wishes, and showing that kindly interest which is truly appreciated by the graduate about to leave his Alma Mater.

Many of the professors and their wives were present, in spite of the rain, and one was particularly glad to see also, so many of the men, whom the University has received as graduates *honoris causa*. The music in the rotunda soon attracted many from the crowded hall, and friends found it easier to meet and talk in the less crowded corridors; but by six o'clock most of the guests were leaving, many to meet again, however, in the evening at the alumni dinner.

Commencement Exercises of the Class of 1903, Arts.

The special celebration undertaken by the graduating class in Arts formed a new feature of Convocation week this year. For some time it had been generally felt that Convocation might very well be made much more attractive both to University men and to the general public. Convocation presents a splendid opportunity of arousing general interest in the University of Toronto by showing its fine buildings and beautiful grounds under the most advantageous conditions, and giving a glimpse of the social life that pervades it. To this end the Alumni Association has been successfully working during the past year; and it was with this aim in view that '03 Arts endeavoured this year to make Convocation week more interesting by carrying out a special programme of year functions in addition to those provided by the Alumni Association. This programme was as follows: A reunion of the class and their friends on the evening of Wednesday, June 10th; class games to be held on the campus on the morning of the 11th; and the planting of a memorial tree on the morning of the 12th.

The chief difficulty in arranging the celebration was the fact that the great majority of the students leave town immediately after the examinations are over and many do not return for Convocation. A special effort, however, was made to secure the return of a larger number than usual this

year, and the drawback was to some extent overcome.

The reunion was held in University College in the East and West Halls. The first part of the programme consisted of music and class exercises in the west hall. Mr. H. M. Darling, '03. played a piano solo, and Mr. C. E. Clarke, '03, and Miss McMurtry contributed songs. Mr. G. A. Atkinson was the accompanist. A class history was read by Mr. J. G. Lorriman, '03, and a valedictory by Miss R. Joliffe, '03. This programme was enjoyed by a large number consisting of several members of the faculty and their wives, many members of the year, some undergraduates, and other friends of '03. After this concert programmes were distributed for a promenade and dance. The east hall was reserved for dancing, and the west hall and corridor for promenading. An orchestra furnished music, and refreshments were provided in the Ladies' Reading room. Thus the remainder of the evening was spent most enjoyably, and all agreed that this feature at least of the programme was an unqualified success.

Rain on Thursday morning prevented the holding of the class games, but an impromptu reception held in the Undergraduates Union formed a very good substitute.

On Friday morning the memorial tree was planted. An auspicious spot had previously been selected by the class augurs assisted by the University authorities and the head gardener. The class formed in the "Qual." First in the procession came the Worthy Bearers of the Tree, carrying a young elm; then followed the High and Mighty Diggers with the Spade; the High Grand Sachem of the Tree Planting, the Most Fair Carriers of the Watering Can, the Wonderful Wielders of the Hoe, the Mighty Officiator with the Pruning Knife, and the Chief Precentor of the Tree Planting. The lay members of the class followed. The train singing "We're going to win the Mulock Cup," "The Girls of Naughty-Three are the best Companee," "Ototoi," etc., wended their way by a circuitous route to the neighborhood of the east gate. There with fitting solemnity the tree was planted

so that in the words of the High Grand Sachem, "It might grow, and wax strong, and bring forth fruit, peaches and strawberries, pears, pine-apples, and luscious rhubarb. and be a memorial to the year forever." Thus ended the last of the special class celebrations.

A. Grant Brown.

Knox College.

The graduates of Knox College this year who have already accepted charges are as follows:

H. E. Abraham, B.A. '99, Port Hope, Ont.

F. W. Anderson, B.A. '99, M.A., Winnipeg, Man. (assistant Knox church).

D. J. Davidson, B.A. '01, who has been accepted for missions in India, is not yet gone to his field.

R. S. Laidlaw, B.A. '00, Woodstock, Ont. (assistant Knox church).

R. J. Wilson, B.A. '00, M.A., Vancouver, B.C.

W. G. Wilson, B.A. '00, M.A., Smith's Falls, Ont.

Wycliffe College.

The graduates of Wycliffe College this year will be situated as follows: W. E. Taylor, B.A. '01, M.A., Lecturer in Wycliffe College.

R. M. Millman, B.A. '00, M.A., Master in Ridley College, St. Catharines.

Charles Masters, B.A. '01, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. James' church, Kingston.

R. S. Wilkinson, Rector of Amherst Island, near Kingston.

W. T. Hallam, M.A., who still has one year to complete his theological studies, will be ordained Deacon, and during the summer be assistant to Rev. C. H. Marsh in Lindsay.

The following students are taking mission work in the diocese of Toronto: Messrs. McIntyre, Carrie, Trumpour, and Raymond. Mr. Perry in the diocese of Niagara; Mr. Beverley in Algoma, at Silverwater, Manitoulin Island. Messrs. Murphy, Burch, Marcus Jackson, Jones, Mullen, Hull, Fawcett, Gibson, McElheran, Grobb, Willis James, are taking summer work in the diocese of Rupert's Land. Mr. W. H. Vance in

the diocese of Qu'Appelle; Mr. Banting in the diocese of British Columbia; Mr. Smith in the diocese of Fredericton; Mr. Purdie, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Leo Haslam in the diocese of Nova Scotia. Other students are spending the summer at home.

The undergraduates recently presented to the chapel of Wycliffe College a handsome brass lectern.

Alumni in California.

The preliminary organization of the graduates and undergraduates of the University of Toronto resident in California was effected at the Stewart hotel, San Francisco, March 27th. A banquet was held at which there were present W. H. Alexander, '99, classical master in the Berkeley High School; J. H. McDonald, '95, of the Mathematical Department of the University of California; J. B. McCallum, '96, University of California; W. W. Madge, '80, Oakland, Cal.; B. M. Aikins, '88, attorney-at-law, San Francisco; C. D. Allin, '98, department of Economics, Stanford University; J. W. Henderson, '89, attorney-at-law, San Francisco; C. G. Paterson, '96, Presbyterian minister, Cortre Madera; A. A. Lawson, '96, of the department of Botany, Stanford University; A. C. Lawson, '83, Professor of Geology, University of California; Dr. Herbert Boyes, dentist, San Francisco; and S. J. McLean, '94, Stanford University. Letters of regret at inability to attend were received from W. Lawson, S.P.S., Alvarado, Cal.; J. H. McHaffie, Phm. B., Oakland; Dr. A. C. Bowerman, '76, Brentwood, Cal.; Dr. F. H. Moss, '92, Palo Alto, Cal.; and Dr. C. L. McCracken, '81, Pascadero, Cal. An interesting feature was the statement in the letter of Dr. Bowerman, '76, that his sole 'Varsity souvenir was a photograph of the late Professor Croft. After dinner there were informal reminiscences of old days at 'Varsity, given by those present. It was decided that an executive committee composed of A. C. Lawson, '83; J. W. Henderson, '89; and S. J. McLean, '94, should be appointed. An attempt will be made to get in touch with the sixty graduates and undergraduates of 'Varsity resident in California. The ques-

tion of a contribution to the Convocation Hall will also be taken up. After sending greetings to President Loudon, a number of 'Varsity songs and the 'Varsity cheer were given with a vim, and in accordance with the wish expressed by Dr. Bowerman in his letter of regret, the meeting broke up with "God Save the King."

S. J. McLean, '94.

Alumni Publications.

Francis R. Beattie, Ph.D., D.D., Louisville, Ky., "Presbyterian Educational Work in Kentucky."

F. H. Wallace, M.A., D.D., Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Victoria University, "The Interpretation of the Apocalypse."

S. B. Sinclair, B.A. '89, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Principal Normal School, Ottawa, "The Possibility of a Science of Education."

The Boundary Post.

Through the kindness of W. F. King, B.A. '75, Astronomer Royal, the Alumni Association came into possession of one of the iron posts formerly used to mark the boundary between the Province of Quebec and the United States, and it was presented to the University at noon on Convocation Day. It has been placed in the eastern portion of the grounds immediately north of the library building and is an interesting addition to the historical collection owned by the University. President Loudon made a very happy reference to the absence of boundaries in the republic of letters and the world of science when accepting the gift on behalf of the University.

Reunion of the Class of '96. Medicine.

A reunion of the Medical graduates of 1896 was held at McConkey's on the evening of June 12th. Those present were Drs. Webster, Crawford, Ten Eyck, Macdonald, Nixon, and Cooper of Toronto; Dr. Sutherland, Embro; Dr. Colville, Bowmanville; Dr. McNichol, Hamilton; Dr. Garner, Fenwick. Letters of regret were received from many of the absent members. Those present spent a most enjoyable even-

ing and an excellent banquet was partaken of. The revival of memories of college days and happy and humorous incidents contributed to the pleasure of the evening.

Reunion of the Class of '83, Arts.

The dinner of the graduating class of 1883 to commemorate the twentieth year of their graduation was held at the King Edward Hotel on Friday night, June the 12th, and was in every respect an unqualified success. Those present were Rev. J. L. Campbell of St. David's, Rev. A. M. Haig of Smithville, Ont., Rev. Professor Wrong and Professor Squair of University College. Professor N. C. James of Western University, Professor J. C. Robertson of Victoria College, Dr. W. Scott of Peterborough, Dr. Fotheringham of Toronto, W. S. Cody, B.A., of Windsor, Dr. Crichton of Castleton, Ambrose De Duerre, B.A., of Galt, Alex. Fraser, B.A., of Niagara Falls. Lyman Lee, B.A., of Hamilton, F. E. O'Flynn, B.A., of Belleville, H. C. Park and W. S. Ormiston, B.A., of Uxbridge, Dr. James Stoddart of Buffalo, A. W. Wright, B.A., of Mount Forest, and Edmund Bristol, B.A., H. Hartley Dewart, K.C., A. M. Denovan, B.A., H. H. Kilmer, B.A., A. F. Lobb, B.A., Geo. Ross, B.A., John Watt, B.A., and R. C. Donald, B.A., of Toronto.

Edmund Bristol was unanimously elected to the chair. There were only four toasts, viz., "The King," "Canada," proposed by Mr. Fraser and responded to by Mr. Dewart. "Our Alma Mater," proposed by Professor James and responded to by Professor Squair, and "The Class of 1883," proposed by the Chairman and responded to by everybody. The speeches were short and pithy, and coming as they did from professors, clergymen, doctors, lawyers and business men, were entertaining in the highest degree. All, however, voiced the sentiment of the class that an organized effort should be made in the way of founding a scholarship, or contributing some substantial sum towards a University Residence in order to specially mark the memorable occasion. A committee was struck to carry out this purpose consisting of Mr. Bristol, Chairman, Mr. Ross, Treasurer, Mr. Donald, Secretary, and Messrs. Fraser, O'Flynn

and Lee. It was further decided that the year should in the future meet every five years, instead of ten, so that the men could keep in closer touch with one another. The Secretary, Mr. Donald, read letters from many of the absentee members of the year, including Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), Rev. J. L. Campbell of New York, C. P. Smith of Toronto and others, all breathing the most loyal sentiment towards the University. A message was sent to the Chairman of the General Alumni Association dinner being held in the Gymnasium at the same time.

Faculty of Arts.

Class of 1899 (Concluded).

J. R. Parry, B.A., is a student in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto.—R. H. Paterson, B.A., is in the office of Messrs. Jones, MacKenzie & Leonard, barristers, 18 Toronto St., Toronto.—Miss A. W. Paterson, B.A., is assistant to the Registrar, University of Toronto, Toronto.—J. S. Piskett, B.A., mechanical engineer, University of Toronto, has received an appointment in Ottawa.—Mrs. R. W. Craw, B.A. (Miss E. D. Plewes), is living at Vernon, B.C.—E. G. Powell, B.A., is on the staff of Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.—A. J. Poynter, B.A., is living at Cherrywood, Ont.—W. Rea, B.A., is at Leadbury, Ont.—J. T. Richardson, B.A., is a barrister, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Coatsworth & Richardson, 312 Temple Bldg., Toronto.—Rev. E. G. Robb, M.A., Presbyterian clergyman at Sandon, B.C., has been appointed to a mission station in Honan, China.—Miss M. Robinson, B.A., is on the staff of the Forestry Branch, Department of Interior, Ottawa.—G. W. Ross, M.A., resides at 1 Elmsley Pl., Toronto.—T. A. Russell, B.A., is secretary of the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., and resides at 14 Grenville St., Toronto.—W. A. Sadler, B.A., is a barrister and solicitor, 235 Yonge St., Toronto.—Miss E. M. Sealey, B.A., is a teacher in the Model School Toronto.—D. A. Sinclair, M.A., resides at 1 Kensington Ave., Toronto.—W. Smeaton, B.A., is a teacher in the high school in Iroquois, Ont.—F. R. Smith, B.A.,

is taking post-graduate work at the School of Practical Science, Toronto.

—Mrs. E. H. Henderson (Miss M. A. Smith), B.A., is residing at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—A. E. Snell, B.A., M.B., is house surgeon at Grace Hospital, Toronto.—W. A. Stratton, B.A., is a clerk in the Bank of Toronto, London, Ont.—M. V. Tait, M.A., resides in Claremont, Ont.—R. Tegler, B.A. is at Walkerton, Ont. — Miss I. L. Tennant, B.A., is a teacher in the public school at West Toronto Jct., and resides at 76 Spadina Ave., Toronto.—Miss J. Thomas, B.A., is on the staff of Jarvis St. Collegiate Institute, Toronto.—R. B. Thomson, B.A., resides at 34 Henry St., Toronto.—Miss M. N. Trenaman, B.A., is a teacher in the high school, Aurora, Ont.—W. W. A. Trench, B.A., is a teacher in Unionville, Ont.—Miss M. F. L. Turner, B.A., is living in Detroit, Mich.—G. W. Umphrey, B.A., A.M. (Harvard), is a teacher at Whitby, Ont.—R. S. Waldie, B.A., is on the staff of Messrs. Laidlaw, Kappel & Bicknell, barristers, 34 Wellington St. E., Toronto.—E. T. White, B.A., is a teacher at Pembroke, Ont. — D. Whyte, B.A., is Science Master in the Collegiate Institute, Owen Sound, Ont. — G. E. Will, B.A., is a teacher at Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. L. Willis, B.A., is at Seaforth, Ont.—Miss H. S. Woodverton, B.A., is on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, N.Y.—Miss T. Wooster, B.A., is a teacher at St. Margaret's College, Toronto.—J. S. Wren, B.A., is a teacher at Dundas, Ont.—Mrs. A. W. Briggs, B.A. (Miss D. F. Wright) resides at 51 Grenville St., Toronto.

The addresses of the following are unknown:

William A. Bain, B.A.—Robert K. Steele, B.A.—Walter H. Williams, B.A.

Faculty of Arts, Victoria.

Class of 1875.

Rev. James Allan, M.A., is a Methodist clergyman at Saulte Ste. Marie, Ont.—G. W. Andrews, B.A., is in Wyoming, Ont.—F. W. Barrett, M.A., is secretary of the Luxfer Prism Co., and resides at 49 Madison Ave., Toronto. — George Beavers, B.A., resides at 155 Cumberland St., Toronto.

—W. Blair, B.A., is living at Mimico, Ont.—T. T. H. Bray, M.A., resides at Boonville, Miss. — G. J. Douse, B.A., is living at Lefroy, Ont.—C. W. Harrison, M.A., is at Grimsby, Ont.—R. B. Hare, B.A. (ob.)—J. S. Jamieson, M.A., is in Morrisburg, Ont.—J. Morrow, B.A., is living in Winnipeg, Man. — T. W. McVety, M.A., B.D., is living in Kankakee, Ill. —Rev. J. S. Ross, M.A., D.D., is a Methodist clergyman in Walkerton, Ont.—W. E. Tilley, M.A., is at Bowmanville, Ont. — G. C. Workman, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. (Leip.), was professor in Victoria University, 1882-1892. His address is 39 St. Mary St., Toronto.—J. W. Wright, M.A., is living in Picton, Ont.

The address of the following is unknown.

George Edgecumbe, B.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Class of 1880.

F. H. S. Ames, M.B., M.D., is a physician in Denver, Col.—J. Anderson, M.B., M.D., is a physician in Hamilton, Ont.—W. Beattie, M.B., is a physician in Wiarton, Ont.—F. Bentley, M.B. (ob.)—L. Bentley, M.B., is a physician residing at 470 College St., Toronto, Ont.—G. Bowman, M.B., is a physician in Penetanguishene, Ont.—P. H. Bryce, B.A. '76, M.A., M.B., M.D. is Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.—A. W. Campbell, M.D., is a physician residing at 240 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.—G. H. Clemens, M.B., M.D., is a physician at 1326 King St. West, Toronto.—L. R. Clemens, M.B. (ob.)—W. J. Cross, M.B., M.D., is a physician in Horeham, Vict., Australia.—J. F. Dickson, M.B., M.D., is a physician. Oregonian Bldg., Portland, Oregon.—J. Ellis, M.B. (ob.)—J. Ferguson, B.A. '80, M.A., M.B., M.D., is a practising physician residing at 264 College St., Toronto.—A. Fisher, M.B. (ob.)—J. I. Glendinning, M.B., is a physician in Streetsville, Ont.—T. N. Greer, M.B., M.D., is a physician in Peterborough, Ont.—W. E. Hamill, M.D., is a physician, 88 Yonge St., Toronto.—E. F. Hatton, M.B., is a physician in Grenada, W. I.—D. S. Hoig, M.B., M.D., is a physician at Oshawa, Ont. — J. B.

Hunter, M.D. (ob.) — F. B. Lundy, M.B., is a physician in Portage la Prairie, Man.—M. Martin, M.B., is a physician in Grandview, P.E.I.—H. Meikle, M.D., is a surgeon in the English Navy.—G. L. Milne, M.D., is a physician in Victoria, B.C.—W. A. Munro, M.B., is a physician in Newington, Ont.—L. Munro, M.D. (ob.)—C. McDonald, M.B., M.D. (ob.)—N. McKechnie, M.B., M.D. (ob.)—J. McWilliam, M.B., is a physician in Thamesford, Ont.—R. McWilliam, M.B., is a physician in Drayton, Ont.—R. Patterson, M.B., is a physician in Barnesville, Minn.—J. M. Piper, M.D., is a physician residing at 117 Wortley Rd., London, Ont.—J. H. Radford, M.D., C.M., is a physician in Galt, Ont.—J. E. Shaw, M.B., is a physician in Keene, Ont.—L. E. Shepherd, M.D., is a physician in St. Thomas.—G. B. Smith, M. D., C.M., is a physician residing at 92 College St., Toronto.—H. W. Smith, M.B., is a physician in Carsonville, Mich.—W. R. W. Sutherland, M.D., is a physician in Winnipeg, Man.—G. B. Thompson, M.B., M.D., is a physician in Winthrop, Ia.—C. M. Thuresson, M.B., is a physician in Ancaster, Ont.—H. Watt, M.D., C.M., is a physician in Fort Steele, B.C.—A. B. Welford, M.B., is a physician in Woodstock, Ont.—J. V. White, M.D., is a physician in Au Sable, Mich.—R. Wilson, M.B. (ob.).

The addresses of the following are unknown.—J. I. Clendenning, M.D.—J. Galbraith, M.D.—O. J. Gordon, M.D.—J. E. Graham, M.D.—J. R. McCarroll, M.D.

Personals.

O. H. McMichael, B.A. '91, resides in Wheeler, Ind.

W. H. Hamilton, B.A. '02, resides at 701 North 3rd St., Grand Forks, N.D.

W. J. Glanfield, B.A. '99, M.A., has removed from Jarvis to Chesley, Ont.

G. S. Stockton, M.D. '87, is a practicing physician in Denver, Idaho.

R. T. Andrews, B.A. '94, resides at Paisley, Ont.

R. O. Jolliffe, B.A. '97, has removed from Picton to Owen Sound, Ont.

H. E. Wilson, B.A. '92, formerly of Guelph, Ont., has removed to 461 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Rev. F. Langford, B.A. '89, has been appointed license inspector at Calgary, Alta.

D. S. Lighthall, M.B. '01, has removed from Picton to North Augusta, Ont.

E. Mullins, S.P.S., is on the staff of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.

F. A. McDiarmid, B.A. '02, who has been in British Columbia with Dr Klotz, has returned to Ottawa.

J. Stoddart, B.A. '83, is a physician practising at 770 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

J. E. Lehmann, M.B. '93, is returning to Orillia, Ont., from England this month.

S. B. Leacock, B.A. '91, has received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

Rev. George Arnold, B.A. '96, is pastor of Knox Church, Portage-la-Prairie, Man.

J. Wilson Cunningham, B.A. '00, is news editor of the *Daily News*, Portage-la-Prairie, Man.

J. A. Furse, B.A. '01, is principal of the Soo Business College, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Rev. R. J. M. Perkins, B.A. '93, M.A., is an Anglican clergyman in Exeter, Ont.

A. W. Anderson, B.A. '98, is on the staff of the Canada Law Book Company, Toronto.

John A. McAndrew, B.A. '81, has been appointed Registrar of the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

J. W. Mallon, B.A. '90, LL.B. '92, has been appointed Inspector of Legal Offices.

G. F. McFarlane, B.A. '02, and J. G. Gibson, B.A. '03, are spending the summer in Europe.

Miss C. Addison, Mus. B. '99, resides at 513 Markham St., Toronto, where she has her studio.

Harold Fisher, B.A. '99, LL.B., is a member of the law firm of Murphy & Fisher, Ottawa.

J. A. Roberts, M.B. '98, is in the enjoyment of a fellowship in King's Hospital, London, England.

W. A. Hare, B.A.Sc. '99, A.Mem.Can. Soc. C. E., has removed from Joliette, Ill., to Johnstown, Pa.

W. D. LeSueur, B.A. '63, has removed from 32 Fort St., Montreal, to 88 MacLaren St., Ottawa.

W. H. Moore, B.A. '94, has been appointed assistant to President MacKenzie of the Toronto Railway Co.

D. F. Robertson, S.P.S. '03, is engaged in railway construction on the Rock Island system near De Vall Bluff, Arks.

Alexander MacGregor, B.A. '98, LL.B. '01, has been appointed Judgment Clerk, Central Office of the High Court of Justice.

Among the well-known graduates present at the Convocation proceedings were Mrs. McVannell, B.A. '93, G. H. Ling, B.A. '93, Ph.D.; Miss M. L. Robertson, B.A. '94; T. McCrae, B.A. '91, M.D. '03.

D. R. Keys, B.A. '78, M.A. '89, Lecturer in English and Anglo Saxon, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Anglo Saxon in University College.

Charles A. Webster, B.A. '85, M.B. '91, who has been professor in the Syrian Protestant College, Beyrout, is on a six-months' furlough in Canada.

Miss M. C. St. George Yarwood, B.A. '00, has resigned her position at Waterman Hall, Sycamore, Ill., and is at her home in Belleville, Ont.

The University Council of Columbia University, New York, has awarded a fellowship of the value of \$650 to R. B. Page, B.A. '97, M.A.

W. B. Wilkinson, B.A. '90, has removed from Waterford, Ont., to Toronto, and has a position in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Hugh Munroe, B.A. '98, was ordained and inducted into the charge of the Presbyterian church in Bowmanville, Ont., on the 8th inst.

Arthur Meighen, B.A. '96, who was called to the bar at Manitoba a short time ago, is practising law in Portage-la-Prairie, Man.

A special convocation conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Sir Alex. MacKenzie, the celebrated English composer, on April 13th.

R. W. Woodroffe, B.A. '02, curate of the Memorial Church, London, Ont., has been offered the assistant-rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N.S.

An apparatus capable of sending messages over short distances has been presented to the University by the Canadian de Forest Wireless Telegraphy.

W. E. Burns, B.A. '95, Vancouver, B.C., was given a banquet by his

bachelor friends recently on the occasion of his leaving for the East to be married.

Archibald McMurchy, B.A. '61, M.A., J. C. McMurchy, B.A. '98, and Miss Helen McMurchy, M.B. '00, M.D., have removed from Sherbourne St. to 133 Floor St. East.

R. A. Brunt, B.A. '97, who was formerly science master in the High School at Oakville, Ont., is now on the chemical staff of the Wallaceburg Beet Sugar Refinery.

R. T. Anderson, student at Victoria University, who was doing work in the University biological station at Go Home Bay, Muskoka, was drowned on the 15th of June.

A. E. Shipley, B.A.Sc. '98, who is on the staff of the United Coke and Gas Co., has recently removed from the New York city office to the Camden, N.J., office of the company.

Miss E. M. Duckett, B.A. '99, who has spent the past winter in Paris, and the previous two years in Leipzig, is expected to return to her home in Eurlington, Ont., this summer.

Oskar Klotz, M.B. '02, recently senior house surgeon in the County of Carleton General Hospital, Ottawa, has been appointed Medical Superintendent to the Ottawa Isolation Hospital.

G. A. Hackney, B.A. '01, who has been in Manitoba for the past year, has taken charge of a mission at Abbotsford, B.C. He intends to return to Knox College in the autumn.

George Young, B.A. '96, is principal of the collegiate institute at Portage-la-Prairie, Man. Mr. Young teaches Classics and English and the Science department is in charge of A. C. Campbell, B.A. '00.

J. E. McAllister, B.A.Sc., has removed from the Tennessee Copper Co., Copper Hill, Polk Co., Tenn., and is now smelter superintendent of the British Columbia Copper Co., Limited, Greenwood, B.C.

The following graduates were recently ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Church: E. M. Burwash, B.A. '93, M.A.; Rev. A. Newton St. John, B.A. '00; F. L. Farewell, B.A. '00; H. E. Wellwood, B.A. '99.

George W. Orton, B.A. '93, Ph.D., who is a member of the faculty of the Episcopal Academy, is one of three teachers who are establishing a Boys'

Summer School at Camp Tecumseh, Lake Winnepesaukee.

Satisfaction has been expressed at the appointment of the Hon. Geo. A. Cox to the Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Hon. A. T. Wood of Hamilton, Ont.

H. Rushton-Fairclough, B.A. '83, M.A., Ph.D., has returned to London after an archaeological tour through Greece with Professor Ernest Gardner of the University of London. They went East as far as Troy and Ephesus and as far south as Crete.

Miss M. Downing, B.A. '02, who held for the current academic year the position of second assistant in the Psychological Laboratory of the University of Toronto, has accepted the position of assistant to Dr. Leuba, Professor of Psychology at Bryn Mawr College, Pa.

N. W. DeWitt, B.A. '99, senior fellow in Latin at the University of Chicago, has had the honour to secure one of the five competitive scholarships offered by the Archæological Institute of America. This will enable Mr. De Witt to spend a year abroad in classical study.

G. W. Umphrey, B.A. '99, A.M. (Harvard), has been awarded a Townsend scholarship in Romance Languages at Harvard University, with a stipend of \$250 a year. Mr. Umphrey is at present teaching in the collegiate institute at Whitby, but will go to Harvard after the summer vacation.

By the will of the late Wm. McCabe, LL.B. '63, the sum of \$500 is left to the trustees of the High School or Collegiate Institute at Picton, Ont., the income to go to the student of that institution, a native of Prince Edward county, who ranks highest on entering the University of Toronto.

The class of 1903, Faculty of Medicine, held the graduating dinner at the King Edward Hotel on May 24th. E. A. Gray, B.A. '00, M.B., presided. The guest of honour was Professor Adam Wright. Speeches were also made by O. T. Dinnick, Eugene De Haitre, B.A., and S. C. Yea, B.A., and James L. Biggar sang.

Donald Armour, B.A. '91, M.B. '94, has been appointed to the Assistant Surgeonship of West London Hospital

and Post-graduate college, from a field of fourteen competitors, comprising graduates of Edinburgh and University College (London), Cambridge, Oxford and many other colleges in England and in the United States.

The picture of the Class of 1899, Medicine, has through the efforts of Ogilvie Dowsley, M.B. '99, and others been completed, and any members of the class wishing to secure their copies may do so by applying to the photographer, J. Fraser Bryce, 132 King St. West, or to any member of the class resident in the city.

Professor Chapman, whose illness last year occasioned his friends anxiety, is now enjoying the best of health in his home, The Pines, Hampton, Wick, Middlesex, England, as we learn in a recent letter from S. H. McCoy, M.B. '92, who is pursuing post-graduate work in Medicine in London, and resides at 15 Torrington Sq., W.C.

H. Rushton Fairclough, B.A. '83, M.A. '85, Ph.D., who went abroad last year, was in Berlin and Paris some time and spent the past winter in Italy, mainly in Rome. In the middle of March he planned to go to Athens where he would join Professor Ernest Gardner, the English archaeologist, in an extensive tour of Greece, including Crete, Rhodes, Cyprus, Mitylene and Troy. W. P. Mustard, B.A. '86, M.A., Ph.D., will also be of the party.

W. A. R. Kerr, B.A., who has been in Europe since last summer, when he spent a couple of months in Spain, has been working in Paris all winter under the late Gaston Paris, Abell Grance, Antoine Thomas and Morel Fatio. He specialized in the Renaissance, and made researches at the Bibliothèque National. Mr. Carr returns this month to undertake another year's work in Harvard University.

The jubilee was recently celebrated of the ordination of Rev. William MacLaren, D.D., professor of Systematic Theology at Knox College. Dr. MacLaren, who was born in Carleton county in 1828, was educated at the Ottawa Grammar School and Knox College, being called to the Presbyterian Church at Amherstburg, Ont., in 1853. He was at Amherstburg for four years, and was afterwards minister of Knox church, Boston, the Belleville Presbyterian church, and Knox church,

Ottawa. Since 1873 he has held his present chair at Knox College, which was endowed by his brother, James MacLaren, the well-known Ottawa lumberman.

The Rev. J. D. Robertson, M.A., of North Berwick, Scotland, who has been appointed Professor of Apologetics, Homiletics and Practical Training in Knox College, is a distinguished graduate of the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1880. He held a scholarship in the University of Edinburgh in Literature and Philosophy the next year, and then for three years studied in France and Germany, returning to Edinburgh to receive a fellowship for research, which was open to the graduates of all Scottish universities. The degree of Doctor in the department of Mental Science was conferred on him by his Alma Mater in 1887. Dr. Robertson has made himself widely and very favourably known through his literary work, his books, "Conscience, and New Analysis" and "The Holy Spirit and Christian Service," being very successful.

Marriages.

Hughes-Falconbridge—At St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on June 9th, Vincent J. Hughes, B.A. '94, LL.B., Montreal, to Miss Evelyn Falconbridge.

Lazier-Simpson—In Toronto, June 17th, E. F. Lazier, B.A. '93, barrister-at-law, Hamilton, Ont., to Miss Muriel Simpson.

Macdonald-McGee—In London, May 21st, C. S. Macdonald, B.A. '93, M.A., to Miss E. M. McGee.

McWilliams-Sheppard—At Toronto, May 13th, V. H. McWilliams, M.B. '00, Peterboro', Ont., to Miss J. G. Sheppard, Toronto.

Mulock-Falconbridge — In Toronto, June 24th, Cawthra Mulock, '06, to Miss Adele Baldwin Falconbridge.

Richardson-Rutherford—In Aurora, Ont., June 16th, C. C. Richardson, M.B. '92, was married to Miss E. L. Rutherford, B.A. '96.

Scott-Fisher—In Toronto, May 27th, the Rev. A. A. Scott, B.A. '99, to Miss M. Fisher, Toronto.

Young-Allen—In Toronto, June 12th, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson Young, B.A. '93, of Port Carling, Ont., to Miss Edith Allen, of Toronto.

Young-Gregory — In Toronto, June 17th, W. D. Young, B.A. '97, M.B. '02, was married to Miss E. Gregory.

Deaths.

Doxsee—At Keith, Ont., W. M. Doxsee, B.A. '92, mathematical master in the Collegiate Institute, Perth, Ont.

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